
Statistical release

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Living Conditions of Households in SA

2008/2009

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Preface

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables based on the data that were collected by Stats SA through the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that was carried out during the period September 2008 to August 2009. The release focuses on the spending patterns and living circumstances of households in South Africa at national and provincial levels. Three further publications will be released by Stats SA using data from the LCS, namely “Poverty Profile of South Africa”, “Subjective Poverty” and Men, Women and Children”. These three reports will be released later in 2011.

P Lehohla
Statistician-General

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Cautionary note

Readers are cautioned to take the following into consideration:

- The survey was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Thus, data collection for the survey coincided with the global economic recession, which South Africa was not immune to. This may have had an impact on the survey results.
- On the issue of comparability, users should consider the different methodologies used and how the questions were asked in different surveys. For example, comparing the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2000, IES 2005/2006 and the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2008/2009 may be tricky because of the different methodologies of data collection used and the different ways in which some estimates were derived. The IES 2000 used a recall method when collecting information on household expenditure for all types of items, whereas IES 2005/2006 used a diary method when collecting information on household expenditure for frequently acquired items such as food, beverages, personal care items, etc.

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of the first Living Conditions Survey (LCS) conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The survey was conducted between September 2008 and August 2009. The main aim of this survey is to provide data that will contribute to better understanding of living conditions and poverty in South Africa and to provide data for monitoring levels of poverty over time.

The information presented in this report was collected from 25 075 households across the country over a period of 12 months. The survey used a combination of the diary and recall methods. Households were required to complete their daily acquisitions in diaries provided by Stats SA for a period of a month and to answer a variety of questions from the household questionnaire administered by a Stats SA official on a variety of areas.

1.1 Background of the survey

The data collection methodology used for the LCS 2008/2009, namely a combination of diary and recall methods, was first used in the IES 2005/2006. Table A below illustrates the main differences between the LCS and previous IESs.

Table A – Main differences between IES 2000, IES 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009

Distinguishing features		IES 2000	IES 2005/2006	LCS 2008/2009
Sample size		30 000 DUs	24 000 DUs	30 800 DUs
Methodology		Recall	Diary and recall	Diary and recall
Household questionnaire		One questionnaire (one interview)	One questionnaire (five interviews)	One questionnaire (six interviews)
Diaries		None	Four weekly diaries	Four weekly diaries
Expenditure data collection approach	Goods	Payment approach	Acquisition approach	Acquisition and payment approaches
	Services	Payment approach	Payment approach	Payment approach
	Own production	Consumption approach	Consumption approach	Consumption approach
Survey period		Five weeks – Mainly October 2000	One year – September 2005 to August 2006	One year – September 2008 to August 2009
Reference period: Food expenditure		September 2000	September 2005 to August 2006	September 2008 to August 2009
Visits per household		One	Six	Six
Classification of expenditure items		Standard Trade Classification	COICOP	COICOP

1.2 Objective of the report

The main objective of this report is to provide the following based on the information collected during the LCS:

- Details on the living conditions of households in South Africa; and
- Key findings relating to consumption expenditure.

1.3 Expected outputs from the LCS 2008/2009

The indicators presented in this report are based on household expenditure data collected from the LCS 2008/2009. Whilst information was collected on other measures of poverty such as subjective poverty, income and anthropometry, these will form part of other reports that will be released by Stats SA following this one.

In addition to this report, three additional products will be produced by Stats SA using the information gathered from the LCS 2008/2009, namely:

- Poverty Profile and Living Circumstances of the Poor
- Subjective and Relative Poverty in South Africa
- Men, Women and Children

1.4 Outline of this report

This report has eight sections. This section (Section 1) provides the background information on the LCS. The remaining sections are organised as follows:

- Section 2 presents key findings on the living conditions of households in South Africa;
- Section 3 provides a summary of the findings of the survey;
- Section 4 presents findings of the survey across the different consumption expenditure categories;
- Section 5 provides explanatory notes that will provide greater detail into the design and implementation of the survey;
- Section 6 highlights the limitations of the survey;
- Section 7 focuses on technical issues relating to the survey; and
- Section 8 provides detailed information on the relevant concepts and definitions.

2. Key findings

The results of the LCS 2008/2009 indicate that during the period September 2008 to August 2009 households in South Africa spent approximately R71 910 on average per annum. This figure includes items that the households acquired even if they did not pay for them (such as gifts and maintenance received from non-household members, items from nature (such as fish acquired through fishing), as well as items from own production such as vegetables from own garden and meat from slaughtering of own livestock). However, this amount (R71 910) excluded items such as free water, free electricity, educational bursaries, housing subsidies and other subsidies by the employer, etc. The average annual household expenditure on all these items (in Table B below) is referred to as expenditure-in-kind/income-in-kind and amounted to R2 381 during the survey period.

Table B below indicates that most of the households' expenditure budget was allocated to housing, electricity, water and other utilities (24,9%). On average, households were spending approximately R17 922 on this expenditure item per annum during the survey year.

The second highest average annual household consumption expenditure item was food and non-alcoholic beverages. This item contributed 19,3% (R13 914) to total household consumption expenditure. Please note that due to the under-reporting of food and non-alcoholic beverages associated with the diary method of collecting expenditure information, food and non-alcoholic beverages was adjusted (see Section 7.8.2 for the method of adjustment used) in this report.

Expenditure on transport and expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services also contributed more than 10% each to total household consumption expenditure on average per annum, 15,3% and 14,9% respectively. The average annual household consumption expenditure for transport was estimated at R10 978, while miscellaneous goods and services was estimated at R10 715. Miscellaneous goods and services include expenditure items such as financial services, personal care items, jewellery, etc. It is important to note that medical aid benefit schemes are also included in this expenditure item.

The results of the survey indicate that the following items contributed less than 10% to total household consumption expenditure during the period September 2008 to August 2009; furniture, furnishings and other household equipment (5,4%), clothing and footwear (4,8%), recreation and culture (4,3%), communication (3,4%), education (2,8%), restaurants and hotels (2,4%), health (1,3%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (1,0%) and unclassified items (0,3%).

The average annual household consumption expenditure of R950 on health excludes medical aid and health insurance premiums. These items are classified under the miscellaneous goods and services expenditure item.

The results of the survey further show that during September 2008 to August 2009 the average annual household income was estimated at R90 274. When adding income-in-kind, which includes the same items described above (expenditure-in-kind) the amount comes to R92 656.

Table B: Total and average annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure and income group

Main expenditure groups and income	Average (Rand)	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13 914	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	699	1,0
Clothing and footwear	3 474	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	17 922	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	3 860	5,4
Health	950	1,3
Transport	10 978	15,3
Communication	2 428	3,4
Recreation and culture	3 069	4,3
Education	2 002	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	1 697	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	10 715	14,9
Unclassified items	201	0,3
Total	71 910	100,0
Expenditure-in-kind	2 381	100,0
Expenditure including in-kind expenditure	74 292	100,0
Income	90 274	100,0
Income-in-kind	2 381	100,0
Income including in-kind income	92 656	100,0

It is important to note that the expenditure patterns observed nationally are not necessarily the same when exploring data of various groups of the population. Looking at the expenditure patterns and living circumstances of households falling in the bottom expenditure deciles as opposed to those falling in top expenditure deciles, for example, the results indicate the following:

- For households whose total consumption expenditure (including in-kind expenditure) fell in the bottom expenditure deciles (one to seven), most of their household consumption expenditure was attributed to food and non-alcoholic beverages, while for households in deciles eight to ten, most of the households' consumption expenditure was attributed to housing, electricity, water and other utilities. Households in the bottom four deciles spent more than 40% of their total household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages while households in the top decile spent only 9,6% on food and non-alcoholic beverages.
- When looking at household expenditure for different types of food items such as bread, meat, fish, fruits, etc., the results of the survey indicate that households in lower deciles spent more on bread and cereals as compared to meat and fish whereas households in higher expenditure deciles spent more on meat and fish as opposed to bread and cereals.

- Regarding living circumstances:

The majority of households reported that they live in dwellings that are on a separate stand/yard/farm. However, the proportion of those who reported that they live in dwellings on a separate stand/yard/farm increases as the household decile increases, e.g. 47,5% in the lowest decile (decile 1) and 82,0% in the highest decile (decile 10). An exact opposite pattern is observed when looking at households living in traditional dwellings and informal dwellings. The proportions decrease as the deciles increase.

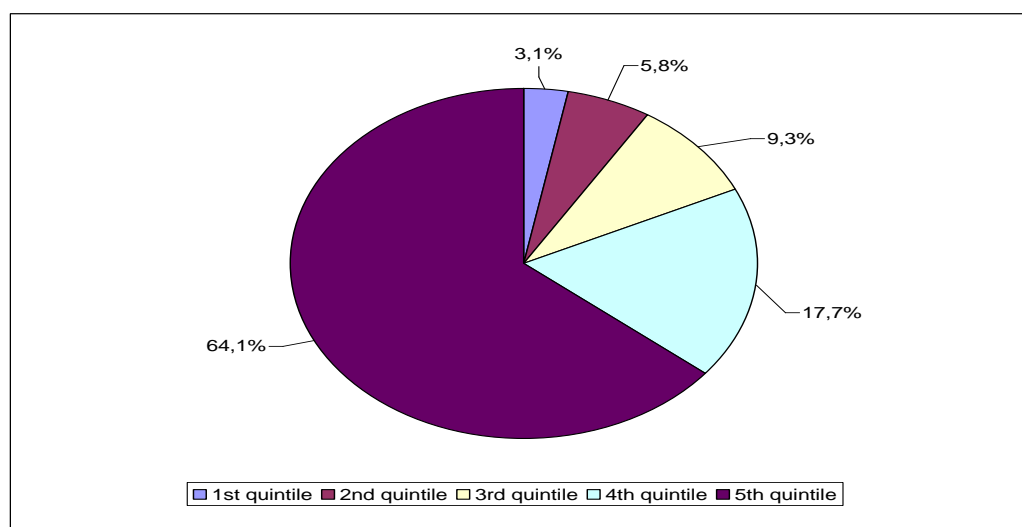
About 41,4% of households reported that they have a flushed toilet inside the dwelling and 17,0% reported that they have a flushed toilet on-site. The same pattern observed with households living in dwellings that are on separate stands/yards/farms is observed with households who had a flushed toilet inside the dwelling. The higher the household expenditure decile, the higher the proportion of households with a flushed toilet inside their dwelling, 8,5% for households in the bottom decile and 95,9% of households in the top decile had this facility. The opposite pattern is observed with households that reported having flushed toilets on-site, the higher the household expenditure decile the lower the proportion. This pattern is observed for all other types of toilet facility found on-site and off-site.

The results further indicate that about one out of every two (51,4%) households in the lowest decile have their own refuse dump as opposed to 93,7% of the households in the top decile whose refuse is removed by local authority. The proportion of households that reported no rubbish removal decreases as the household expenditure decile increases, 11,8% for the bottom decile and 0,3% for the top decile. The same pattern is observed for those with own refuse dump. An opposite pattern is observed for households whose refuse/rubbish was removed by local authority; the higher the proportion the higher the household expenditure decile.

Regarding electricity, while most households in all household expenditure deciles reported having access to electricity from the mains, the proportions vary according to household deciles. Households in the higher deciles are more likely to have access to electricity from the mains as opposed to households in the bottom deciles. On the other hand, households in the lower deciles are more likely to be using paraffin or wood compared to households in the higher deciles.

It is also important to note that, regarding the use of facilities in local areas, the majority of the population reported that they make use of the facilities nearest to their dwelling units, (i.e. health facilities and educational facilities). However, the type of nearest facility used differs across population group. For example, the majority of white people and Indians/Asians who reported that they visited a nearest health facility a month prior to the month they were surveyed indicated that the nearest health facility was actually a private facility whereas the majority of black Africans and coloureds who consulted in the nearest facility indicated that the nearest facility was a public facility. The same pattern is observed with educational institutions.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure during the period September 2008 to August 2009 by household consumption expenditure quintile*



*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

Figure 1 indicates that the share of the households in the bottom quintile was 3,1% to total annual household consumption expenditure during the period September 2008 to August 2009, while the share of households in the top quintile was estimated at 64,1% during this period. More than 80% (81,8%) of the annual household consumption expenditure during this period was contributed by the top two quintiles (quintiles 4 and 5), while less than 10% (8,9%) was contributed by the bottom two quintiles (quintiles 1 and 2).

Table C: Average annual household consumption expenditure on selected expenditure items and the proportion of households who reported that the standard of their households on selected expenditure items was just adequate by type of expenditure item

Expenditure item	Just adequate Average (Rand)	%	All households Average (Rand)
Food consumption	13 547	61,7	13 914
Clothing	3 379	61,7	3 474
Housing	16 187	58,1	17 922

Table C indicates that during the period September 2008 to August 2009 the majority of households in South Africa reported that the standard of their food consumption, clothing and housing was just adequate – approximately 61,7% for food consumption, 61,7% for clothing and 58,1% for housing.

The results of the survey also indicate that while the average annual household food consumption expenditure during the period September 2008 to August 2009 was estimated at R13 914, households who reported that their standard of food consumption was just adequate during this time period were spending approximately R13 547 on average per annum on food.

Similarly with clothing expenditure, households that reported that their standard of clothing was just adequate were spending approximately R3 379 on average per annum during the survey year. This figure is almost the same as the average annual household consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear which was estimated at R3 474. However, a difference of more than a R1 000 is observed between the average annual household consumption expenditure on housing for households who reported that their standard of housing was just adequate (R16 187) compared to that of all households (R17 922).

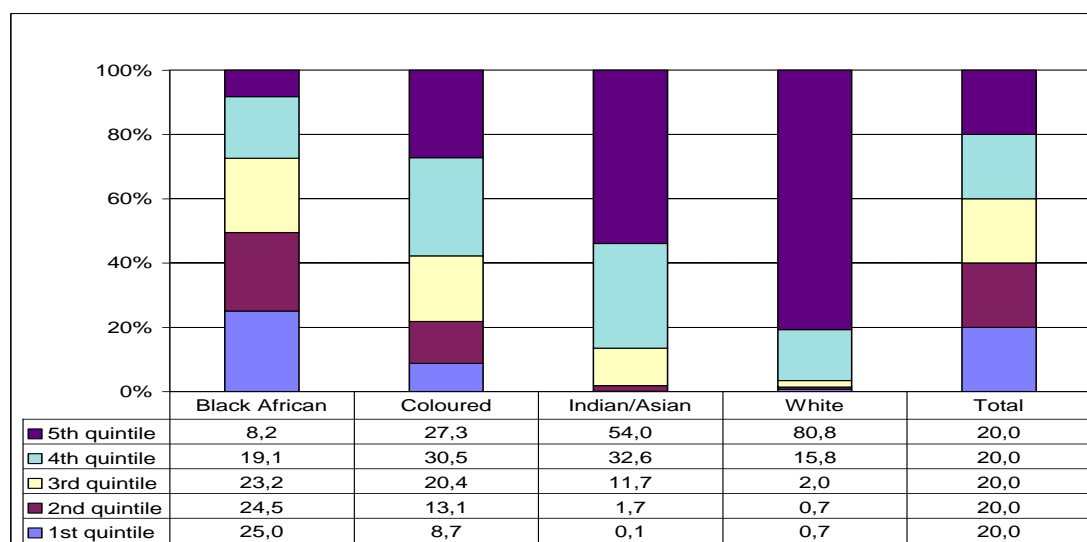
3. Summary of the findings

3.1 Distribution of consumption expenditure

The quintiles presented in this part of the report are based on total annual household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure. The cut-off points for the different household quintiles are as follows:

- 1st quintile = R16 406,28
- 2nd quintile = R26 330,08
- 3rd quintile = R43 897,15
- 4th quintile = R98 053,03
- 5th quintile = more than R98 053,03

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of households during the period September 2008 to August 2009 by household consumption expenditure quintile* and population group of household head

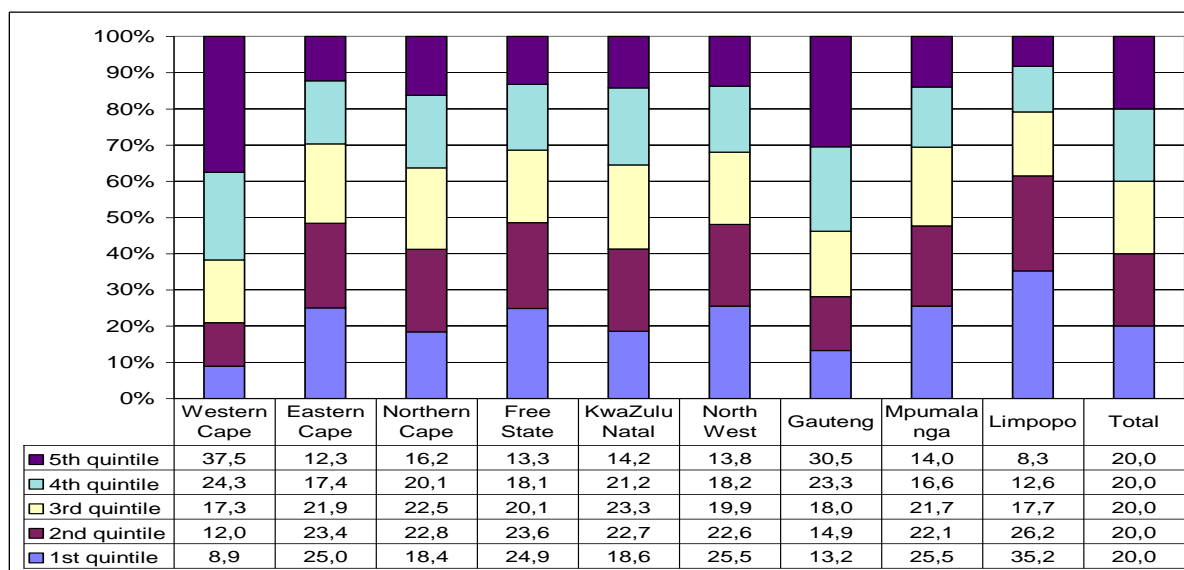


*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

The figure above shows that only 8,2% of black African-headed households had their consumption expenditure falling within the 5th quintile compared with other population groups – 27,3% for coloured, 54,0% for Indian/Asian and 80,8% for whites. Just about every other black African household's consumption expenditure fell between the 1st and 2nd household consumption expenditure quintiles compared to the white and Indian/Asian households, whose proportion of households with expenditures falling between the 1st and 2nd consumption expenditure quintiles was just under 2%.

At least four in every five (80,8%) white households had expenditure falling within the 5th consumption expenditure quintile. Almost all (96,6%) of the white-headed households' consumption expenditure fell between the 4th and 5th consumption expenditure quintiles during the time of the survey.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of households by household consumption expenditure quintile* and province



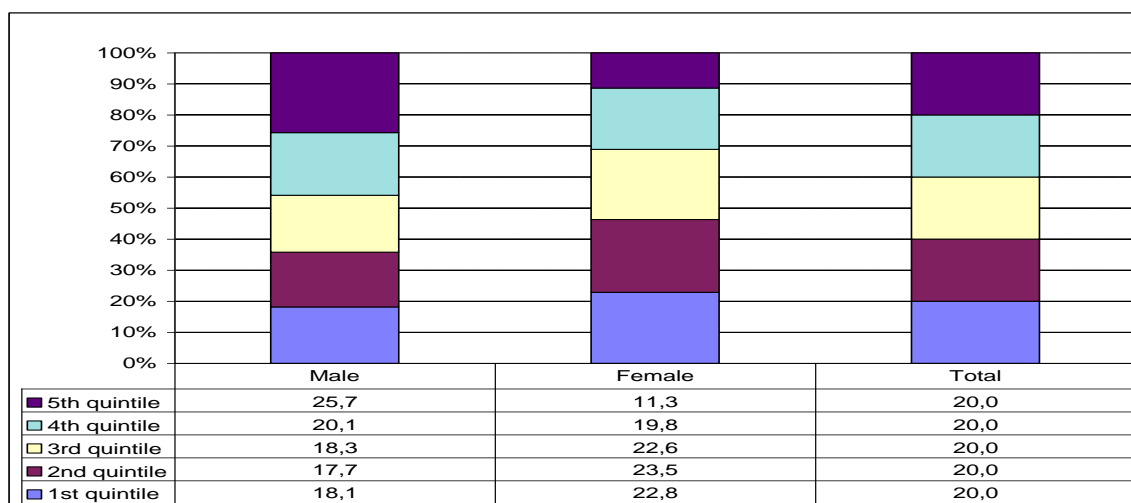
*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

According to Figure 3, of all the nine provinces the Western Cape has got the highest proportion (37,5%) of households with consumption expenditure falling within the 5th quintile, followed by Gauteng at 30,5%. Western Cape also had the least proportion of households with consumption expenditure within the 1st quintile (8,9%), again followed by Gauteng at 13,2%, Northern Cape at 18,4% and KwaZulu Natal at 18,6%.

About one in every four households in the Eastern Cape (25,0%), Free State (24,9%), North West (25,5%) and Mpumalanga (25,5%) registered household consumption expenditure within the 1st consumption expenditure quintile.

Limpopo had the highest proportion (35,2%) of its households with consumption expenditure falling within the 1st quintile. In fact, well over a half (61,4%) of the households in Limpopo registered household consumption expenditure between the 1st and 2nd expenditure quintiles.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of households by household consumption expenditure quintile* and sex of household head

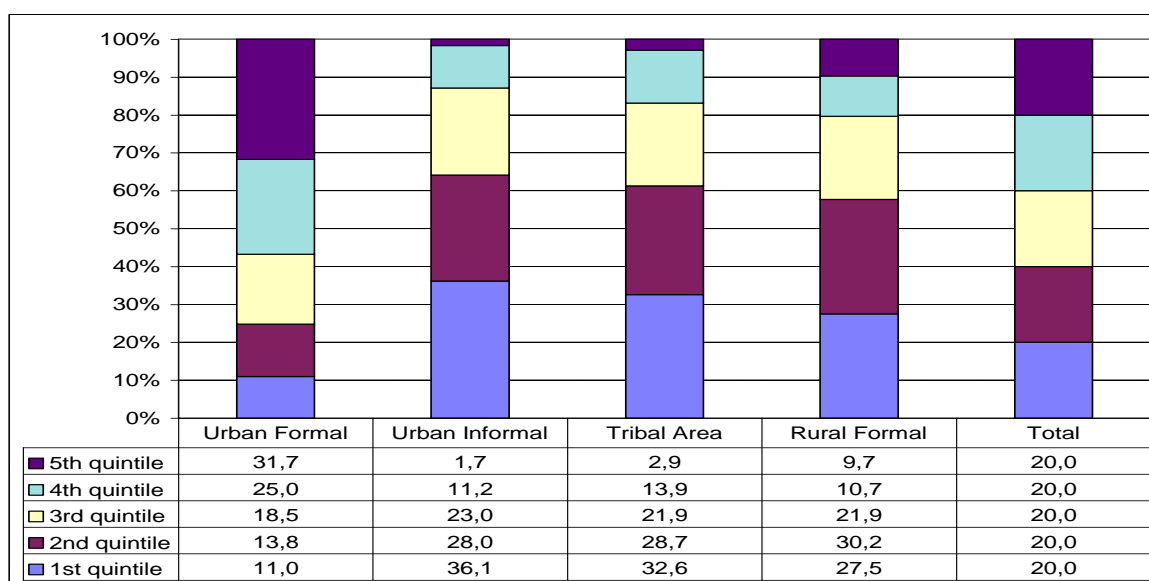


*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

Figure 4 above shows that at least one in every four (25,7%) male-headed households had their consumption expenditure within the 5th consumption expenditure quintile, while the equivalent proportion for female-headed households was only 11,3%. The proportion of female-headed households (22,8%) with expenditure falling within the 1st quintile was larger than that of male-headed households (18,1%).

While only 31,1% of the female-headed households had consumption expenditure within the 4th and 5th expenditure quintiles, almost half (45,8%) of the male-headed households had their consumption expenditure between the same boundaries.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of households by household consumption expenditure quintile* and type of settlement

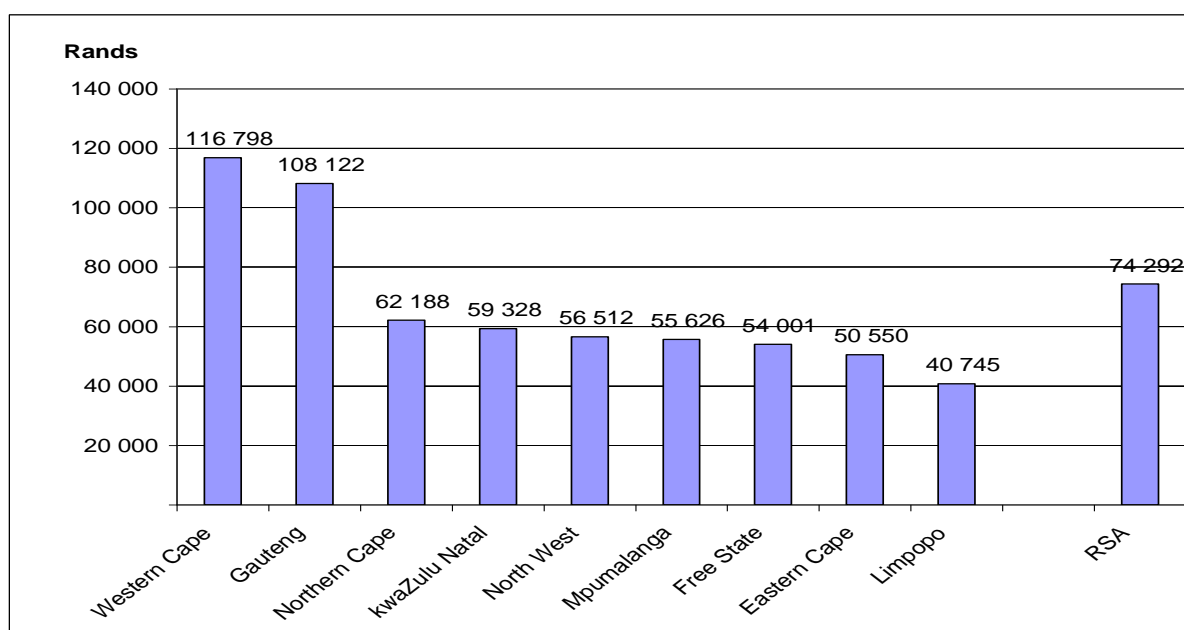


*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

In Figure 5 above, it can be seen that during the period of the survey, households in urban informal areas had the largest proportion of households falling within the 1st expenditure quintile. Almost two in every five (36,1%) of the households were falling within the 1st expenditure quintile. The corresponding proportions of households in tribal and rural formal areas were 32,6% and 27,5% respectively. Households in urban formal areas had the least proportion of households falling within the 1st expenditure quintile, accounting for just about one in every ten households. On the other hand, the majority of households fell within the 4th and 5th expenditure quintiles put together. Almost three in every five (56,7%) households in urban formal areas fell within the top two quintiles put together.

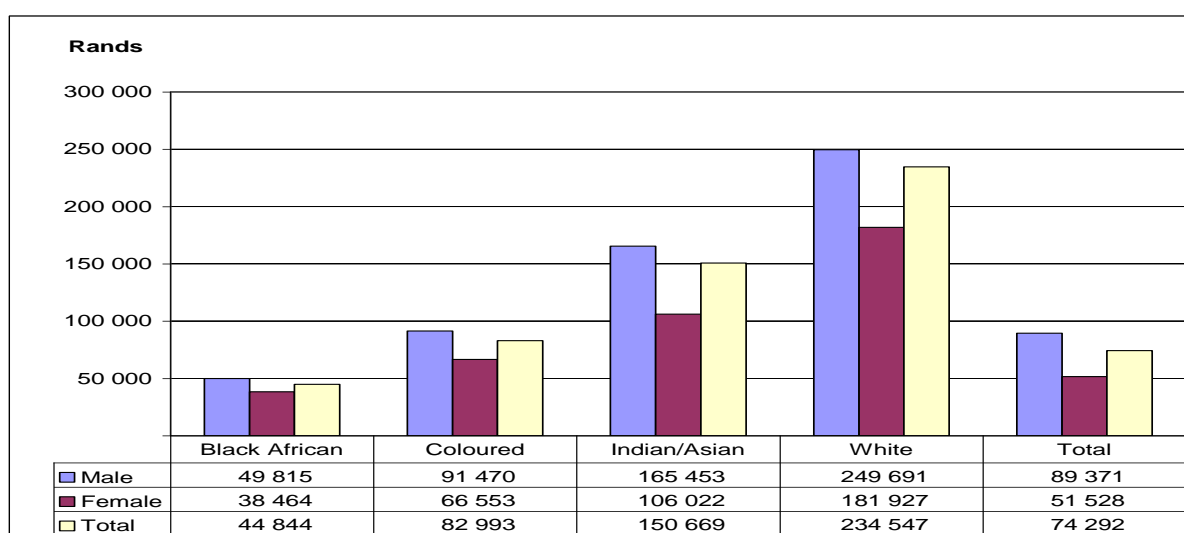
In urban informal areas, hardly one in every fifty (1,7%) households fell within the 5th expenditure quintile. Put together, only about one in every eight (12,9%) households in urban informal settlements fell within 4th and 5th expenditure quintiles.

Similarly, during the period September 2008 and August 2009, the majority of households fell below the 4th expenditure quintile. In tribal areas, more than four in every five (83,2%) households fell within the 1st, 2nd and 3rd expenditure quintiles put together. Just about the same proportion (79,6%) was seen in rural formal settlements.

Figure 6: Average annual household consumption expenditure* by province

*Household consumption expenditure includes in-kind expenditure

Figure 6 above shows that during the period September 2008 and August 2009, the average annual household consumption expenditure for the Republic of South Africa was R74 292. The average annual household consumption expenditure varied from province to province, with Western Cape having the highest average annual household consumption expenditure (R116 798), closely followed by Gauteng (R108 122). At third, Northern Cape has almost a fifty percent drop in the indicator to R62 188. The remaining six provinces all registered average annual household consumption expenditure between R60 000 and R40 000, the lowest being Limpopo at R40 745.

Figure 7: Average annual household consumption expenditure* by population group and sex of household head

*Household consumption expenditure includes in-kind expenditure

Figure 7 above shows that average annual household consumption expenditure during the period of the survey varied dramatically according to the population group and sex of the household head. Variation between population groups was more pronounced than variation by sex of the household head.

The figure shows that the average annual household consumption expenditure for black African-headed households, irrespective of sex of the household head, was below R45 000, nearly three times less than that for Indian/Asian-headed households and almost five times less than white-headed households. Nationally, the average annual consumption expenditure for female-headed households was R51 528 compared to R89 371 for male-headed households.

4. Findings

4.1 Household composition

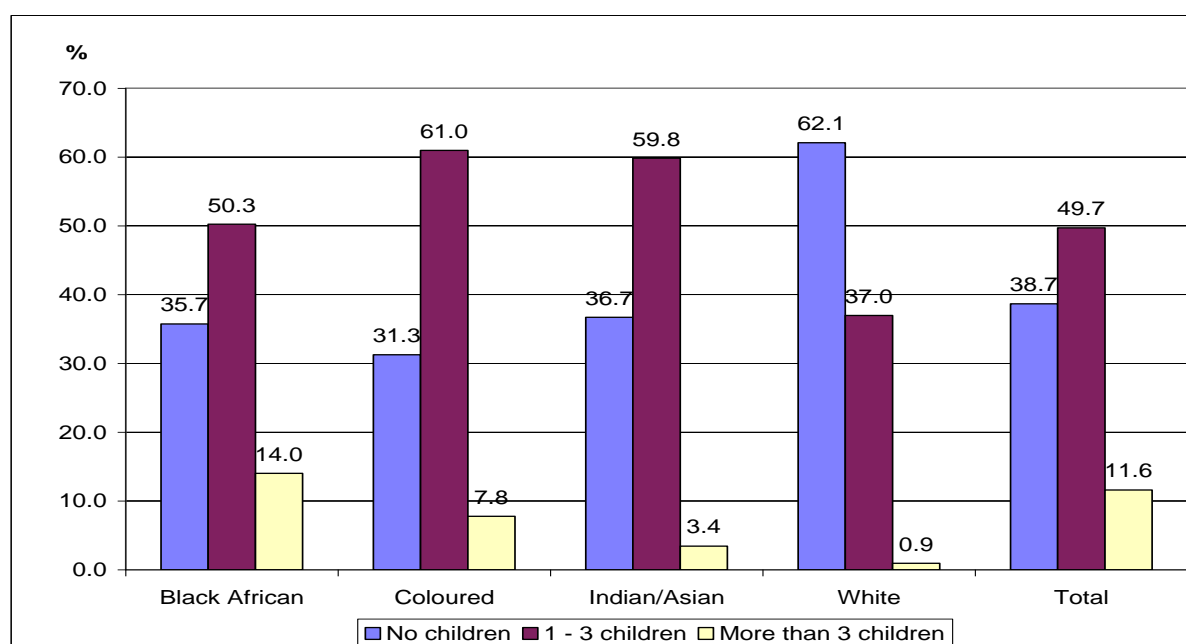
Table D: Percentage distribution of households by population group and sex of household head

Population group of household head	Sex of household head			Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	
Black African	56,2	43,8	100,0	76,8
Coloured	66,0	34,0	100,0	8,2
Indian/Asian	75,1	24,9	100,0	2,5
White	77,7	22,3	100,0	12,5
Total	60,2	39,8	100,0	100,0

The results of the survey indicate that a little more than three thirds (76,8%) of the households in South Africa were headed by black Africans during the period September 2008 to August 2009. About 12,5% of the households were headed by whites, 8,2% were headed by coloureds and 2,5% were headed by Indians/Asians. Of all the households, the majority were headed by males (60,2%).

Among the black African-headed households, 56,2% were headed by males and 43,8% headed by females. This pattern (where the majority of households were headed by males) is observed in households headed by all other population groups. Households headed by black Africans had the highest proportion of households headed by females (43,8%), followed by coloured-headed households (34,0%), followed by Indian/Asian-headed households (24,9%) and then white-headed households (22,3%).

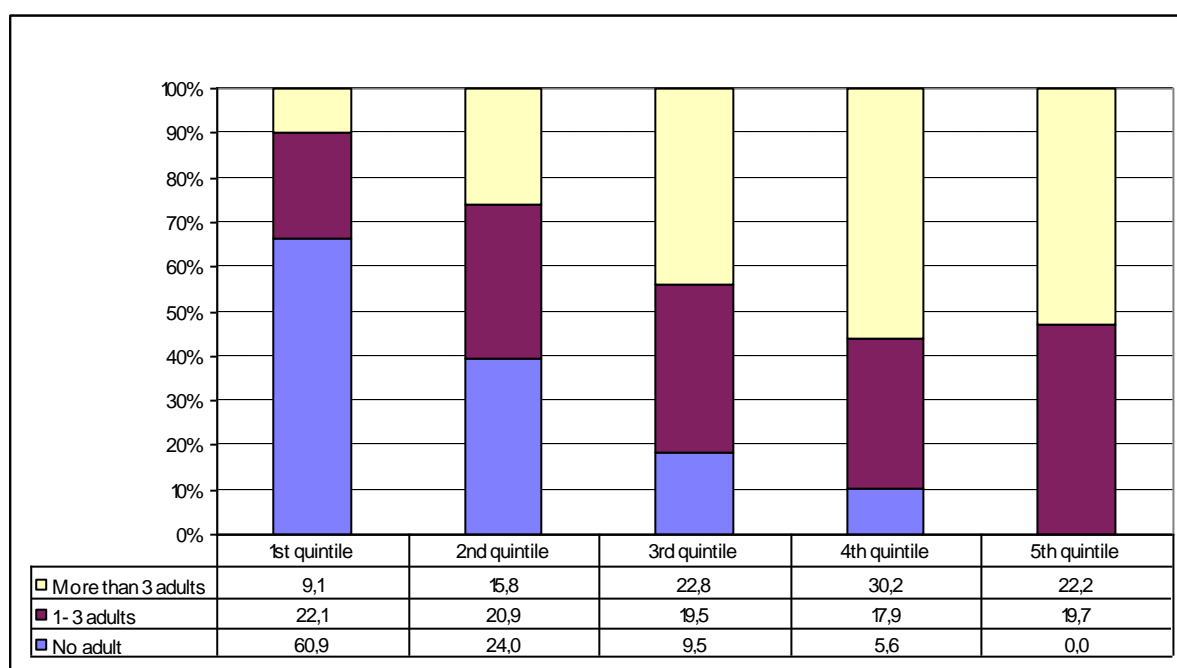
Figure 8: Percentage distribution of households by population group of household head and number of children¹ within a household



¹ Children refers to persons aged 0 to 17 years

Figure 8 indicates that about half (49,7%) of the households in South Africa during the period September 2008 to August 2009 had between one to three children in their households. Approximately 38,7% of the total households did not have any children in their households and a little more than a 10th of the households in South Africa had more than three children (11,6%). The majority of Black African, Coloured and Indian/Asian households had between one to three children (50,3%, 61,0% and 59,8% respectively) in their households during this time period. On the other hand, the majority of white headed households (62,1%) had no children in their households. Black African-headed households had the highest proportion of households with more than three children (14,0%), followed by coloured-headed households with 7,8%, followed by Indian/Asian-headed households with 3,4% and then white-headed households with only 0,9%.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households by number of adults² in the households and household consumption expenditure quintile*



*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

Figure 9 indicates that 60,9% of the households with no adult in the house were found among households in the bottom expenditure quintile and less than 1,0% were found among households in the top expenditure quintile. The pattern observed in Figure 9 is that, as the expenditure quintiles increase the proportion of households with no adults decreases. More than half (52,4%) of the households with more than three adults were found to be households in the 4th and 5th expenditure quintiles while only about a tenth (9,1%) of such households were found among households in the bottom expenditure quintile during the survey year.

² Adults refers to persons aged 18 years and above

4.2 Food

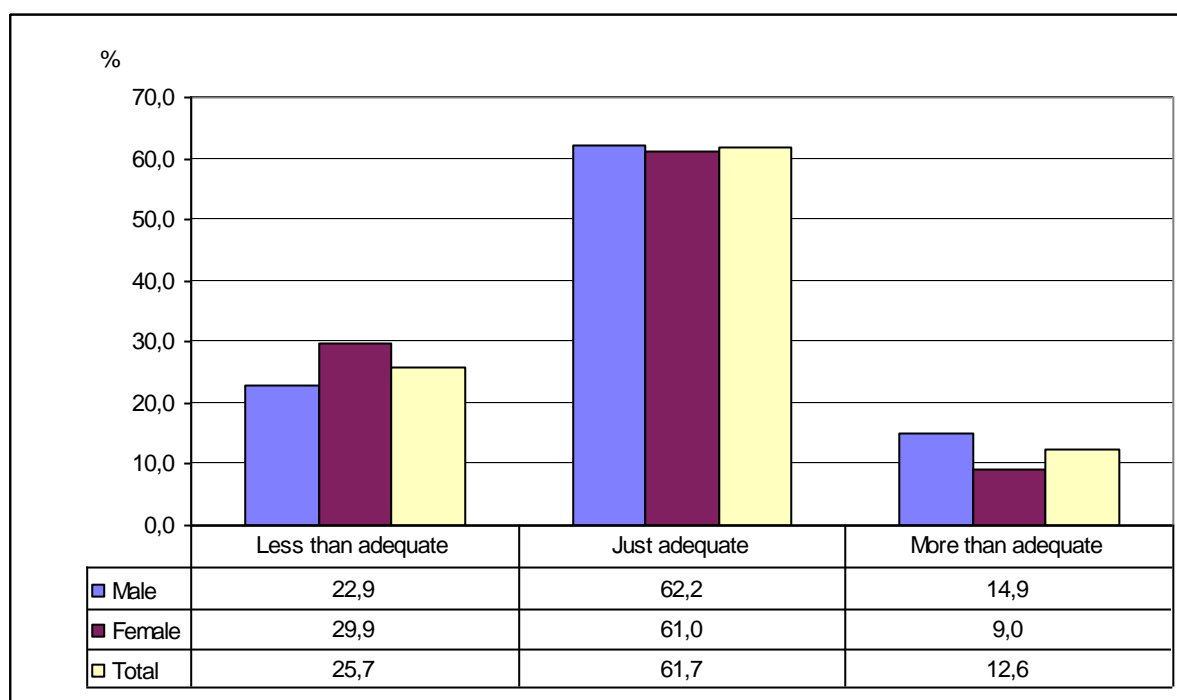
Table E: Annual average household consumption expenditure on food and proportion of food expenditure to total expenditure by population group of head of household

Population group	Mean (Rands)	%
Black African	11 549	26,6
Coloured	18 861	23,3
Indian/Asian	20 110	13,6
White	23 971	10,6
Total	13 914	19,3

Table E indicates that on average, households were spending R13 914 per year on food during the period September 2008 to August 2009. White-headed households had the highest average annual expenditure on food (R23 971) compared to households headed by other population groups. When comparing the average annual household consumption expenditure on food for black African-headed households (R11 549) to that of white-headed households, the results indicate that white-headed households were spending on average 50% more on food.

Table E further indicates that the proportion of food expenditure to total household consumption expenditure for black African-headed households was higher (26,6%) compared to other population groups. Next highest was coloured-headed households (23,3%), followed by Indian/Asian-headed households (13,6%) and then white-headed households (10,6%). The smaller proportion of food expenditure indicates higher proportions of expenditure on other expenditure items such as housing and transport (see Table A).

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of households by standard of adequacy of their food consumption during the month prior to the month they were surveyed by sex of household head



The results of the survey indicate that the majority of households (61,7%) in South Africa reported that their standard of food consumption was just adequate; while 12,6% indicated that it was more than adequate. However, about a quarter (25,7%) of households indicated that their standard of food consumption was less than adequate. Female-headed households had a higher proportion of the households who reported that their standard of food consumption was less than adequate compared to male-headed households. About a third (29,9%) of the female-headed households indicated that their food consumption was less than adequate whereas less than a quarter (22,9%) of the male-headed households reported the same. A different pattern is observed for households who reported that their standard of food consumption is just adequate or more than adequate, where the proportion for male-headed households is on average higher compared to female-headed households.

Table F: Average annual household consumption expenditure on food by households' standard of food consumption adequacy and sex of household head

Food consumption	Male (Rands)	Female (Rands)	Total (Rands)
Less than adequate	10 137	10 578	10 341
Just adequate	14 232	12 492	13 547
More than adequate	24 520	18 064	22 670
Total	14 857	12 492	13 914

Table F shows that male-headed households spent more on food (R14 857 per household per year) during the survey period compared to female-headed households (R12 492 per household per year).

According to Table F, the average annual consumption expenditure on food in households that reported that their food consumption during the month prior to the month they were surveyed was less than adequate amounted to R10 341 during the survey period. The amount for female-headed households was slightly higher at R10 578 compared to the amount spent by male-headed households (R10 137). However, the pattern observed for households who reported that their food consumption was just adequate or more than adequate was the opposite.

Households that reported that their food consumption was more than adequate during the month prior to the month they were surveyed, spent on averaged R22 670 per annum on food during the survey period while those who reported that their food consumption was just adequate, spent about R13 547 on average per annum.

4.3 Clothing

Table G: Annual average household consumption expenditure on clothing and proportion of food expenditure to total expenditure by population group of head of household

Population group	Mean (Rands)	%
Black African	2 881	6,6
Coloured	4 154	5,1
Indian/Asian	5 864	4,0
White	6 193	2,7
Total	3 474	4,8

Table G shows that in total, the average annual household expenditure on clothing amounted to R3 474 during the period September 2008 to August 2009. The pattern observed for both averages and proportions is the same as the one observed for food expenditure. Black African-headed households had the lowest average annual expenditure on clothing compared to households headed by other population groups during this time period. On the other hand, Black African households had the

highest proportion of clothing expenditure (6,6%) to total household consumption expenditure compared to households headed by other population groups.

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households by level of adequacy of their clothing consumption and sex of household head

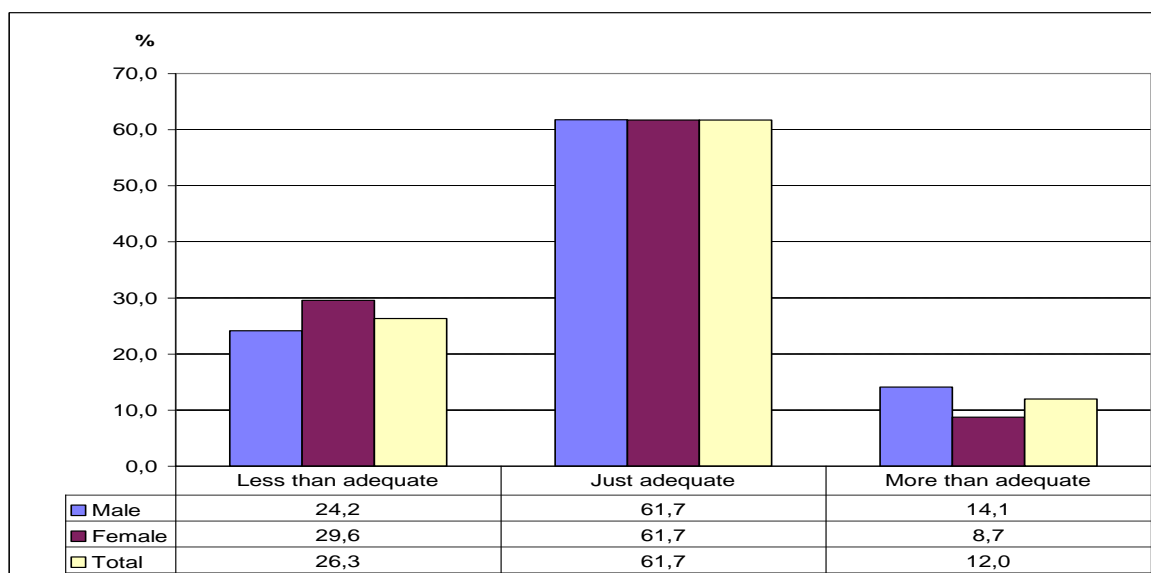


Figure 11 shows that the majority of households (61,7%) indicated that their standard of clothing is just adequate. The same proportion is observed for male-headed and female-headed households. Less than a third (29,6%) of the female-headed households reported that the standard of their clothing is less than adequate while about a quarter (24,2%) of male-headed households reported the same. Overall, 26,3% of households indicated that the standard of their clothing was less adequate. Approximately 12,0% of households reported that the standard of their clothing is more than adequate, 8,7% for female-headed households and 14,1% for male-headed households.

Table H: Average annual household consumption expenditure on clothing by households' level of clothing adequacy and sex of household head

Clothing adequacy	Male (Rands)	Female (Rands)	Total (Rands)
Less than adequate	2 049	1 827	1 950
Just adequate	3 690	2 906	3 379
More than adequate	8 202	5 370	7 381
Total	3 919	2 801	3 474

According to Table H, households that spent on average approximately R1 950 per annum on clothing reported that their standard of clothing was less than adequate a month prior to the month they were surveyed. Households who had reported that their standard of clothing was just adequate spent almost R3 379 on average per annum on clothing. Those who reported their standard of clothing to be more than adequate spent more than twice as much (R7 381 on average per annum) on clothing than households who reported the standard of their clothing was just adequate.

When comparing male-headed and female-headed households, the results show that male-headed households always spent more on clothing regardless of the category. Nationally, male-headed households spent an average of R3 919 on clothing compared to R2 801 in female-headed households.

4.4 Housing

Table I: Annual average household consumption expenditure on housing and proportion of housing expenditure to total expenditure by population group of household head

Population group	Mean (Rands)	%
Black African	8 495	19,5
Coloured	21 675	26,8
Indian/Asian	43 361	29,3
White	68 382	30,3
Total	17 922	24,9

Table I indicates that coloured, Indian/Asian and white-headed households spent about a third (26,8%, 29,3% and 30,3% respectively) of their total expenditure budget on housing and utilities, while black African-headed households spent only about a fifth (19,5%) of their total expenditure budget on housing. The difference between the average annual household expenditure on housing for black African-headed households (R8 495) and that of coloured-headed households (R21 675), which is the group with the second lowest expenditure on housing, was more than 60% during the survey year. Additionally, the difference between the average household expenditure on housing for black African-headed households was approximately 87% less compared to the group with the highest expenditure on housing (white-headed households).

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households by level of adequacy of their housing consumption and sex of household head

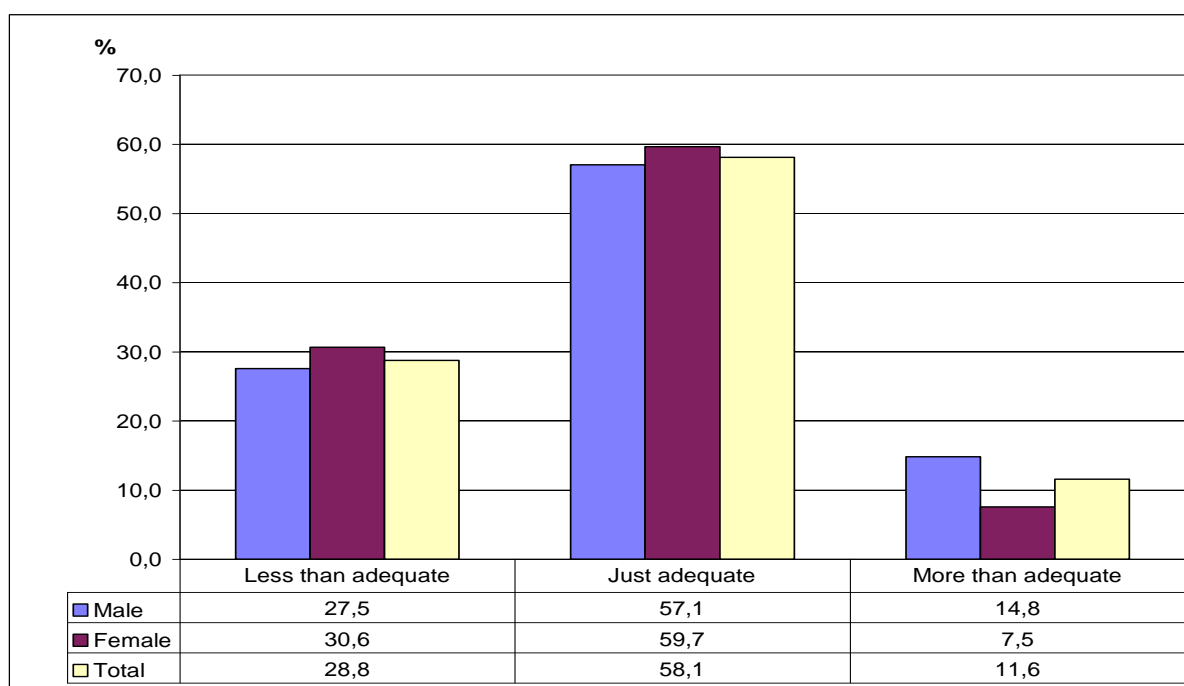


Figure 12 indicates that the majority of households (58,1%) reported that their standard of housing was just adequate, while 28,8% reported that their standard of housing was less than adequate and 11,6% reported that it was more than adequate.

The proportion of female-headed households who indicated that the standard of their housing was less than adequate and those who reported that it was just adequate (30,6% and 59,7% respectively) was higher than that of male-headed households (27,5% and 57,1% respectively). On the other hand,

a higher proportion of male-headed households (14, 8%) indicated that the standard of their housing was more than adequate, whereas only 7,5% of female-headed households reported the same during this time period.

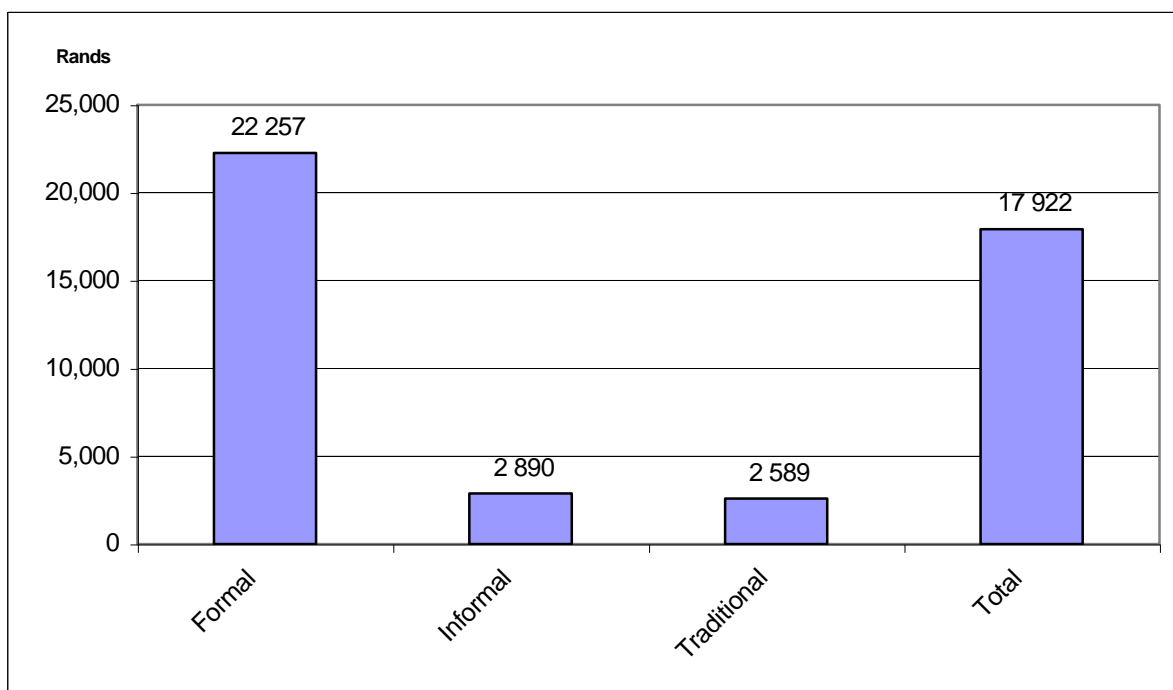
Table J: Average annual household consumption expenditure on housing by households' level of housing adequacy

Housing adequacy	Male (Rands)	Female (Rands)	Total (Rands)
Less than adequate	6 419	4 850	5 754
Just adequate	19 454	11 463	16 187
More than adequate	58 755	38 603	52 840
Total	21 799	12 071	17 922

Table J shows that the average annual household consumption expenditure on housing during the period September 2008 to August 2009 was approximately R17 922. On average male-headed households spent about R21 799 on housing while female-headed households spent about R12 071.

When looking at the level of housing adequacy, Table J shows that the households that reported that their standard of housing is less than adequate were spending about R5 754 on average per annum. The 58,1% of households who reported that their standard of housing is just adequate were spending about R16 187 on average per annum, while those that reported that their standard of housing was more than adequate were spending about R52 840 on average per annum during this time period.

Figure 13: Average annual household consumption expenditure on housing by type of dwelling

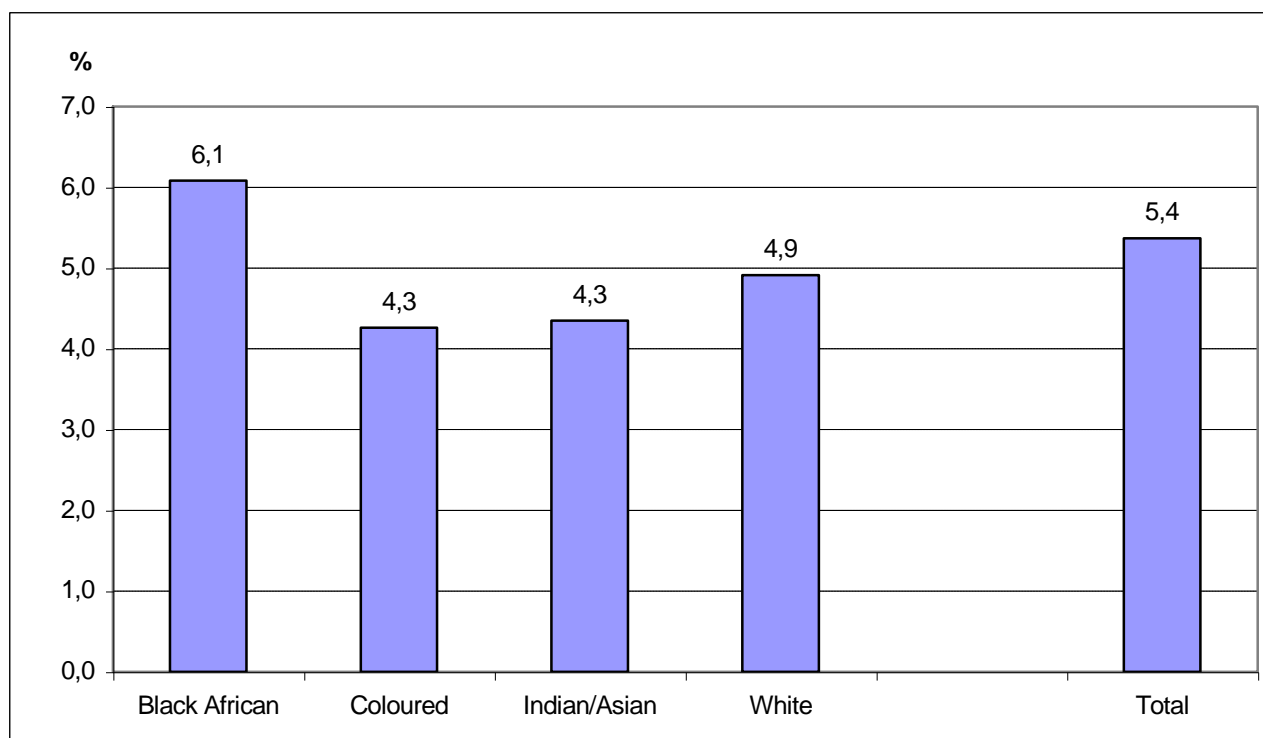


On average, households were spending approximately R17 922 on housing during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Breaking this down by type of dwelling, Figure 13 indicates that households who lived in formal dwellings were spending about R22 257 on average per annum during this time period. Households living in informal and traditional dwellings were spending almost the

same amount, R2 890 and R2 589 respectively, which is roughly ten times less than those in formal dwellings.

4.5 Furniture

Figure 14: Proportion of expenditure to total household consumption expenditure on furniture, furnishings and other household equipment by population group of household head

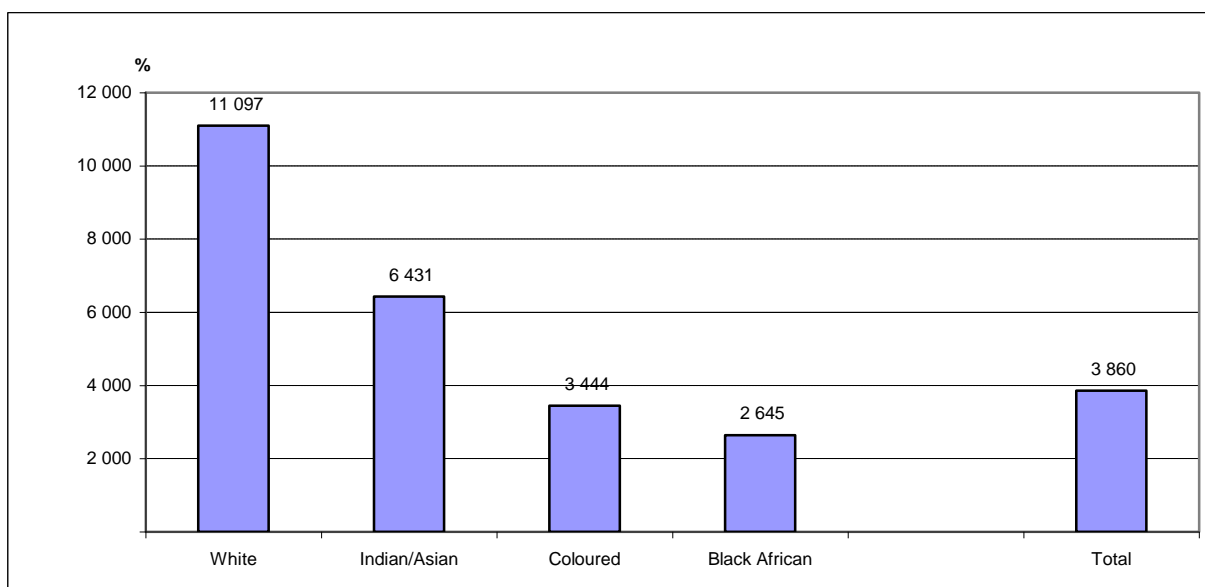


Furniture, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling accounted for 5,4% of the total household consumption expenditure in South Africa during the survey year.

The money spent by black African-headed households on furniture, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling represented a higher proportion (6,1%) compared to households headed by other population groups. Coloured and Indian/Asian-headed households allocated the same proportion (4,3%) of their total expenditure to this expenditure item, while the proportion of white-headed households amounted to 4,9%. It is important to note that a higher proportion of consumption expenditure on a particular expenditure item, in this case furniture, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling, does not necessarily mean higher expenditure as well. This is evident when looking at Figure 15.

Figure 15 below indicates that black African-headed households had the lowest average annual consumption expenditure on furniture, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling (R2 645) even though these households had the highest proportion of their household expenditure allocated to this expenditure item compared to households headed by other population groups.

Figure 15: Average annual household consumption expenditure on furniture, furnishings and other household equipment



According to Figure 15, South African households spent approximately R3 860 on average on furniture, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling. White-headed households had the highest household consumption expenditure on this item (R11 097), followed by Indian/Asian-headed households (R6 431), then coloured-headed households (R3 444) and then black African-headed households (R2 645). The difference in the average expenditure for white-headed households (highest) and Indian/Asian-headed households (second highest) is almost R5 000 (about 42%).

4.6 Health

The LCS 2008/2009 sought to establish whether or not people consult health facilities in their local areas, such as community health clinics and local public hospitals, as opposed to private health facilities outside their local areas.

Figure 16: Proportion of the population who were sick and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the month they were surveyed that consulted at the nearest health facility to their dwelling units by population group of household head

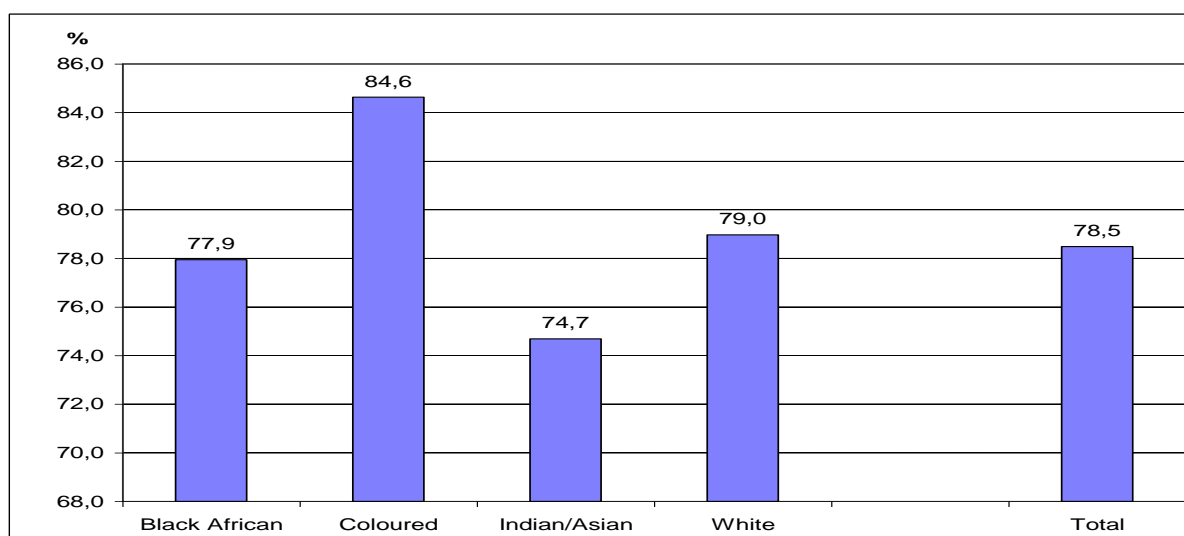


Figure 16 indicates that approximately 78,5% of the population who were sick and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the month they were surveyed consulted at the nearest health facility to their dwelling units. The highest proportion of the population who consulted a health worker at the nearest facility was the coloured population (84,6%), followed by whites (79,0%), black Africans (77,9%) and then Indians/Asians (74,7%).

Figure 17: Proportion of the population who consulted a health worker at the nearest health facility a month prior to the month they were surveyed by whether they consulted in the public or private health facilities and population group of household head

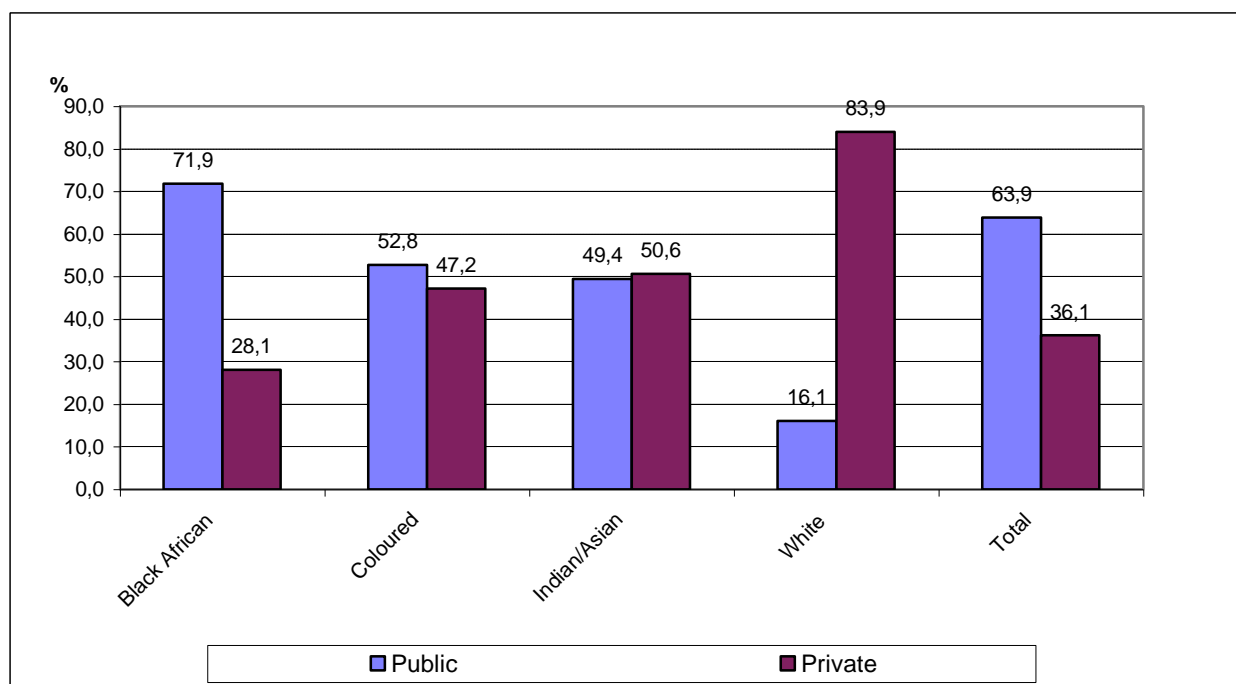


Figure 17 indicates that of the total number of people who consulted a health worker at the nearest facility, 63,9% consulted in public health facilities and 36,1% consulted in private health facilities during September 2008 to August 2009.

When these figures are broken down by population group, the results show that, among the black African and coloured population groups, the majority (71,9% and 52,8% respectively) who consulted a health worker at the nearest health facility were consulting in the public sector while the majority of the Indian/Asian and white population (50,6% and 83,9% respectively) were consulting in the private sector. These results highlight that Indians/Asians and whites tend to live in areas closer to private health facilities, while black Africans and coloureds tend to be found in areas closer to public health facilities.

Figure 18: Proportion of the population who were sick and consulted a health worker but did not consult at the nearest facility by reasons for not consulting at the nearest facility

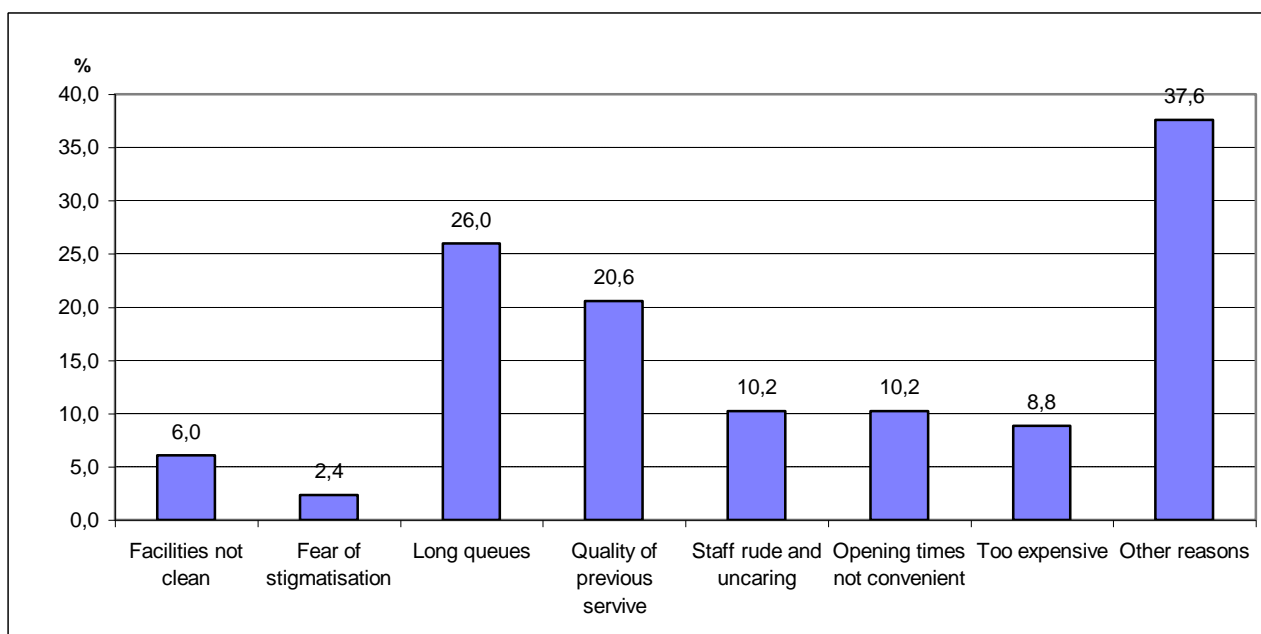


Figure 18 indicates that 26,0% of the population who did not consult a health worker at the nearest health facility reported long queues as one of the reasons. Approximately 20,6% cited that the quality of previous service in these facilities was poor, 10,2% cited the reasons being that the staff is rude and uncaring and opening times not convenient. Only about 2,4% cited fear of stigmatisation as the reason for not consulting at the nearest facility.

Figure 19: Proportion of the population who were sick and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the month they were surveyed by whether or not they consulted at the nearest health facility and whether or not they paid for the service

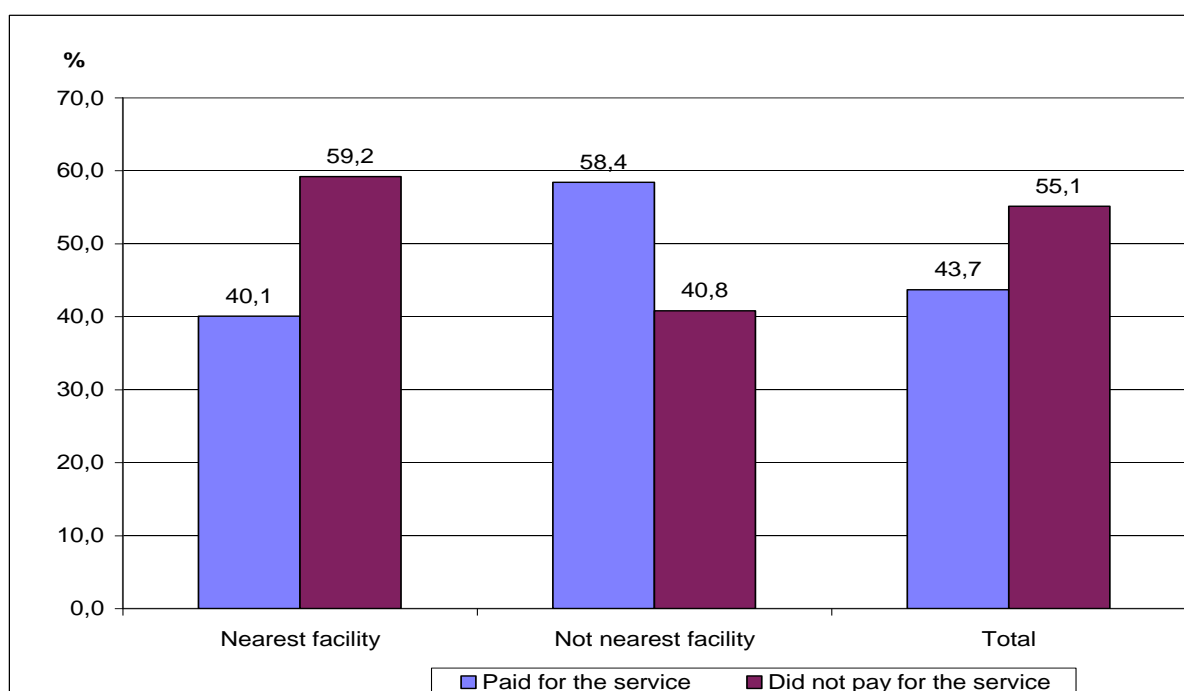
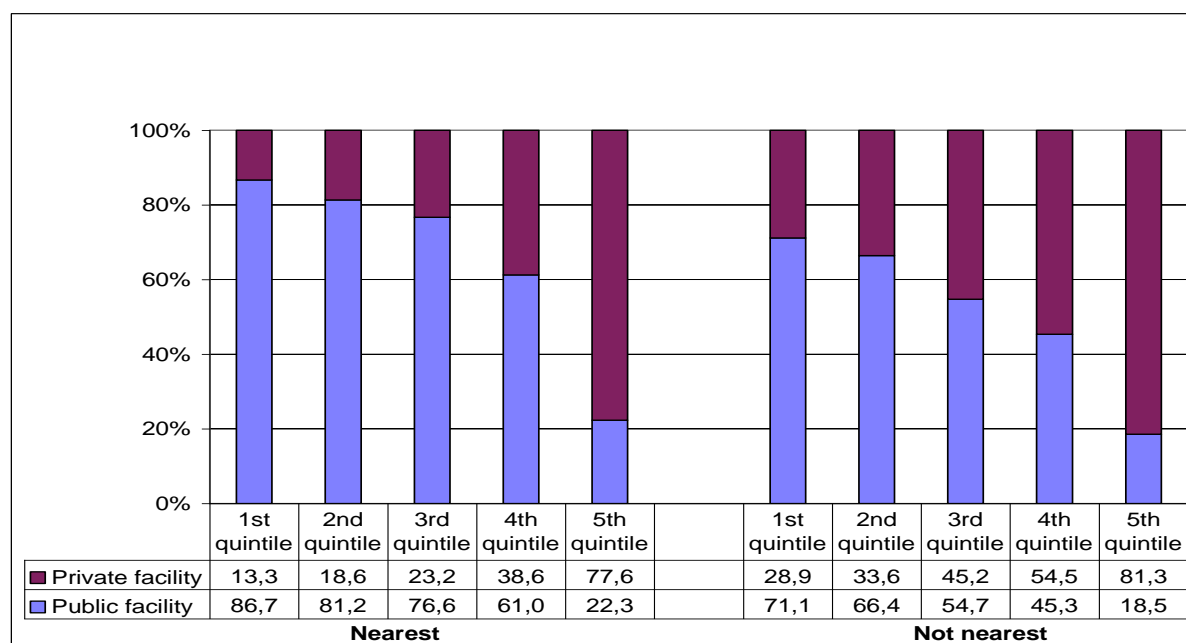


Figure 19 indicates that of the total population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the month they were surveyed, the majority (55,1%) did not pay for the service acquired. This pattern is also observed among those who consulted a health worker at the nearest facility, where the majority of the people (59,2%) did not pay for the service. For those who did not consult at the nearest facility, the opposite is true. Roughly 58,4% of the population who did not consult at the nearest facility paid for the service they received.

Figure 20: Proportion of persons who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the month they were surveyed by household consumption expenditure quintiles*, place of consultation and whether or not the consultation took place at the nearest facility



*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

Figure 20 indicates that the proportion of the population who consulted a health worker in the public sector is higher than those who consulted a health worker in the private sector among people from households who fall in the low expenditure quintiles. This pattern changes when looking at the proportions of people from households who fall in high expenditure quintiles. Thus, the higher the expenditure quintile of a household, the higher the proportion of people who consulted a health worker in the private sector.

The results of the survey further highlight the following:

- The majority of the people in the 1st to the 4th household expenditure quintiles who consulted a health worker at the nearest health facility consulted a health worker in the public sector;
- The majority of the people in the 1st to the 3rd household expenditure quintiles who did not consult a health worker at the nearest health facility consulted a health worker in the public sector; and
- While the pattern of the graph is the same for those who consulted a health worker at the nearest health facility and those who did not, the levels differ. There are high proportions of people who consulted in the public sector among those who consulted in the nearest health facility compared to those who did not consult in the nearest health facility.

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey month and did not consult a health worker by population group and reasons for not consulting

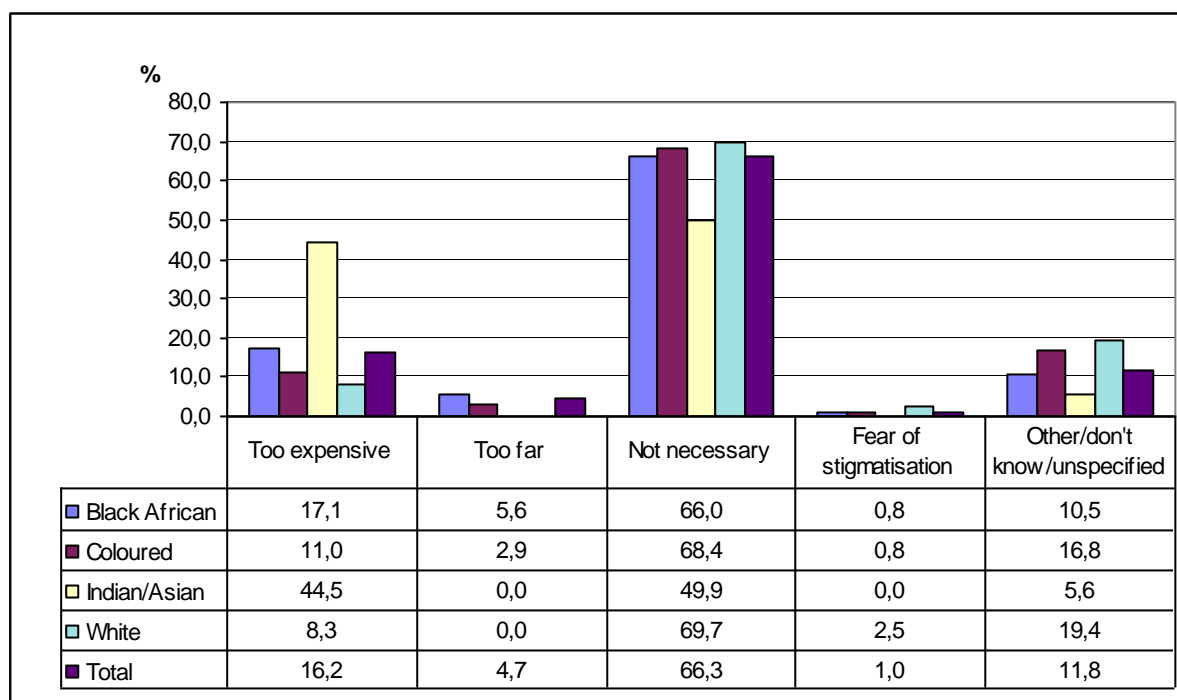


Figure 21 indicates that:

- Approximately 16,2% of the people who were sick and did not consult a health worker said it was because consultations are too expensive;
- The majority of those who did not consult a health worker (66,3%) said it was because it was unnecessary;
- About 1,0% did not consult a health worker because of fear of stigmatisation. The white population group had the highest proportion (2,5%) who did not consult because of fear of stigmatisation compared to other population groups; and
- Approximately 4,7% of people did not consult a health worker because consultation places were too far away. The black African population group had the highest proportion (5,6%) who did not consult a health worker because of distance compared to other population groups.

The two following figures (Figures 22 and 23) and Table K explore the issue of affordability and access. Figure 22 indicates that 14,9% of households had persons who could not afford to buy medicines prescribed by a health worker at some point during the survey period. Black African-headed households had the highest proportion of such households (16,0%) and white-headed households had the lowest proportion (11,9%).

Figure 22: Proportion of households who did not buy medication prescribed by a medical practitioner at some stage during the survey reference period because they could not afford it by population group

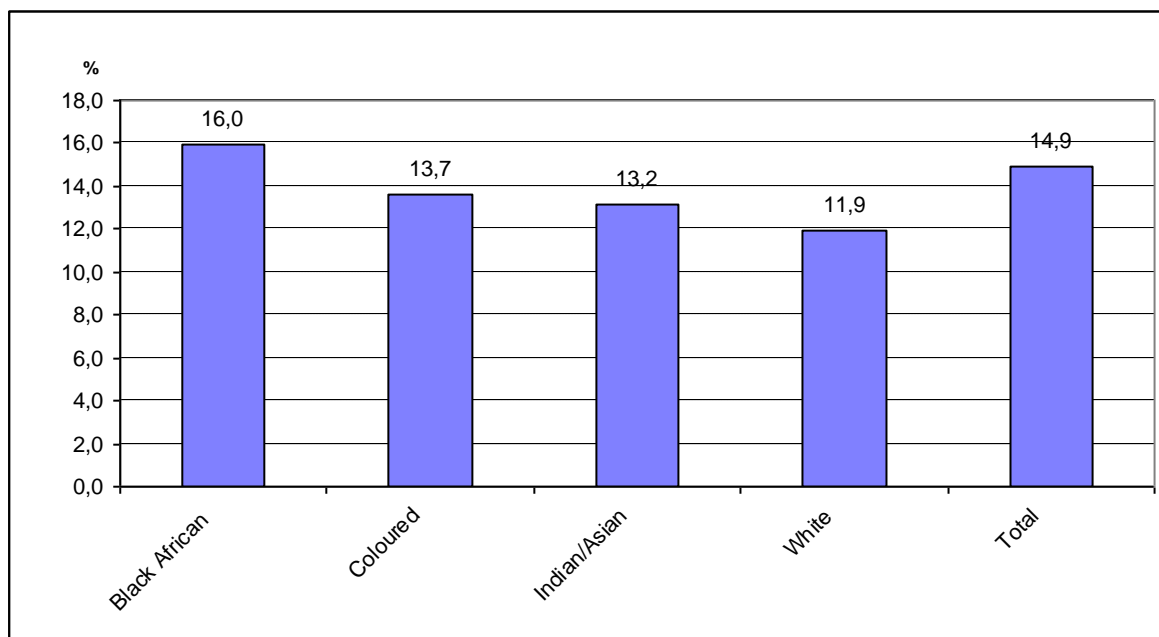
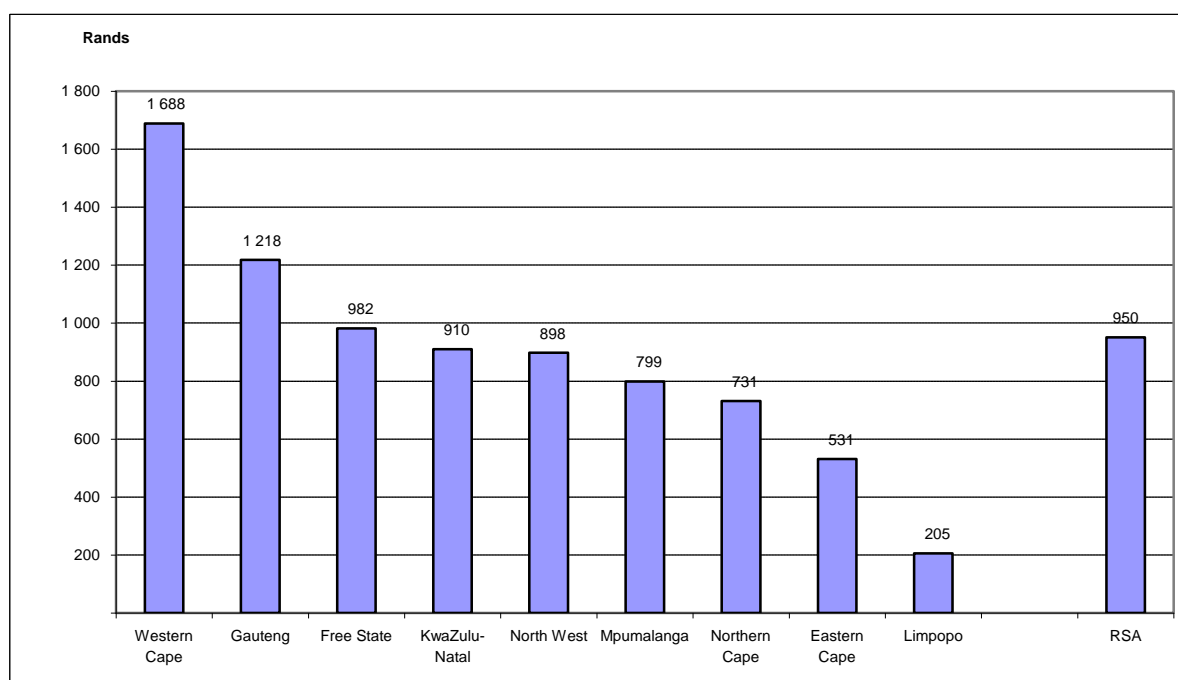


Figure 23 indicates that, on average, households in Western Cape and Gauteng spent the most on health per annum (R1 688 and R1 218 respectively). Households in other provinces spent less than a R1 000 on health per annum during September 2008 to August 2009. Households in Limpopo indicated the lowest expenditure (R205) on health during this time period. The province with the second lowest expenditure on health was the Eastern Cape (R531).

Figure 23: Average annual household consumption expenditure on health by province



It should be noted that the amounts in rands presented in this graph excludes medical aid payments, as well as all services and medicines received but covered by medical aids or any medical benefit schemes. The amounts also do not include estimations on services (e.g. consultations) not paid for.

Table K: Percentage distribution of households by type of area, health facility and distance to health facility

Type of settlement	Health facility	Less than 500 m (%)	Less than 2 km, more than 500 m (%)	Less than 10 km, more than 2 km (%)	More than 10 km (%)
Urban formal	Clinic	18,6	52,4	24,3	4,7
	Hospital	2,9	30,9	40,3	25,9
Urban informal	Clinic	16,1	53,4	23,1	7,3
	Hospital	1,0	29,3	35,6	34,1
Tribal area	Clinic	9,1	41,0	31,5	18,5
	Hospital	0,7	8,9	26,0	64,3
Rural formal	Clinic	13,6	16,7	18,5	51,2
	Hospital	0,1	9,5	14,2	76,3

Table K shows the following:

- The majority of households in urban formal and urban informal areas (52,4% and 53,4% respectively) lived within the radius of 2 km, but more that 500 m away from a clinic during the survey period;
- The majority of households in tribal and rural formal areas (64,3% and 76,3% respectively) lived more than 10 km away from a hospital;
- Less than 3% of households in South Africa (irrespective of type of settlement) lived within a 500 m radius of a hospital during this time period; and
- In all settlements types, most households lived within the radius of 2 km, but more that 500 m away from a clinic during September 2008 to August 2009 except households in rural formal areas. The majority of households (51,2%) in this type of area resided more than 10 km away from a clinic.

4.7 Transport

Figure 24: Percentage distribution of households by distance to public transport

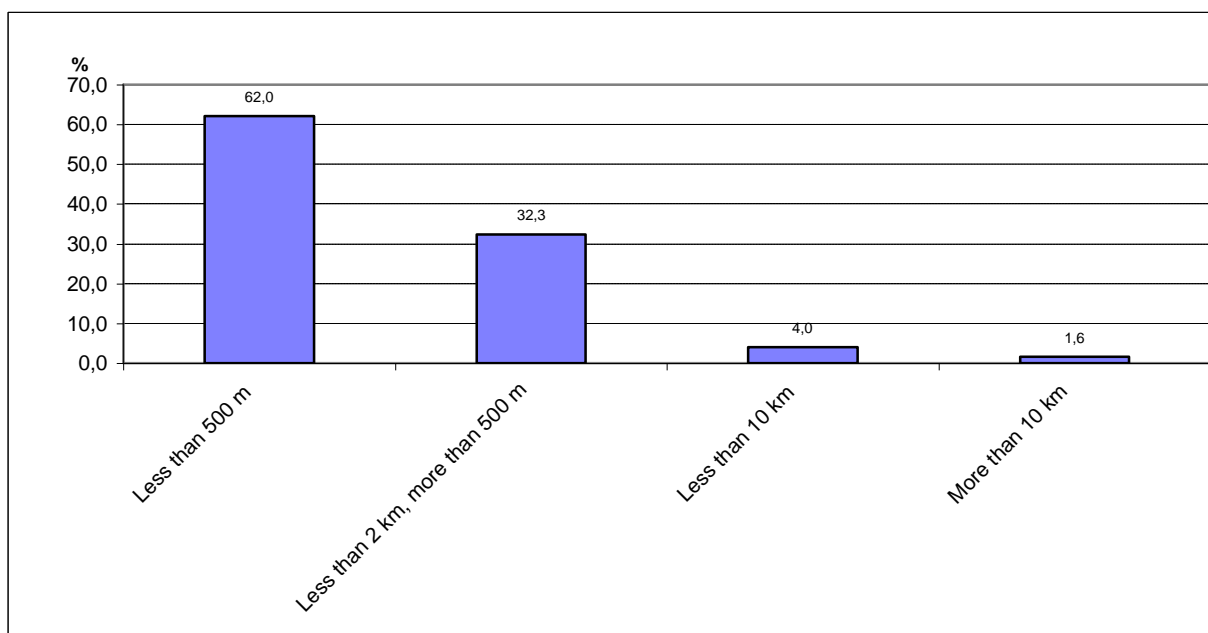


Figure 24 shows that during the period September 2008 to August 2009, the majority of households (62,0%) in South Africa were living within 500 m of where they could access public transport. Only 1,6% of households were living more that 10 km away from where they could access public transport during this time period.

Figure 25: Average annual household consumption expenditure on transport by population group and whether expenditure was on operation of personal vehicles or on use of public or hired transport

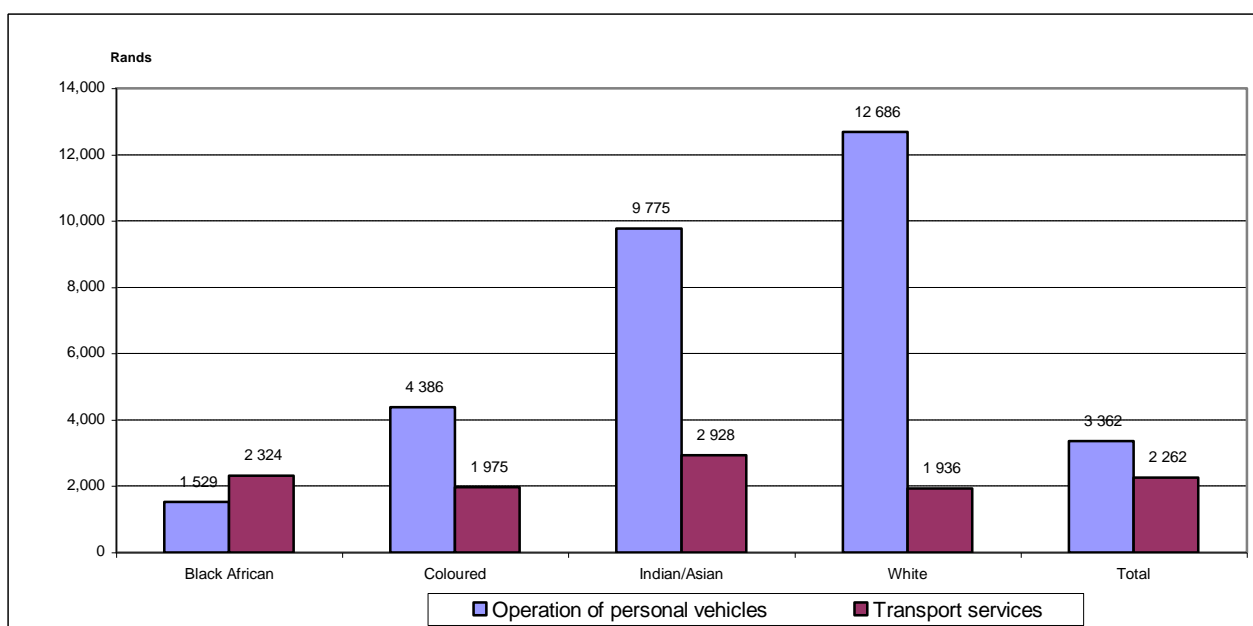


Figure 25 indicates, on average, higher household consumption expenditure on operational cost for privately owned vehicles compared to expenditure on use of public transport (R3 362 and R2 262 respectively). This pattern is observed for coloured, Indian/Asian and white-headed households. This figure shows a different picture for black African-headed households. These households show a higher average annual household consumption expenditure on public or hired transport compared to that of private transport.

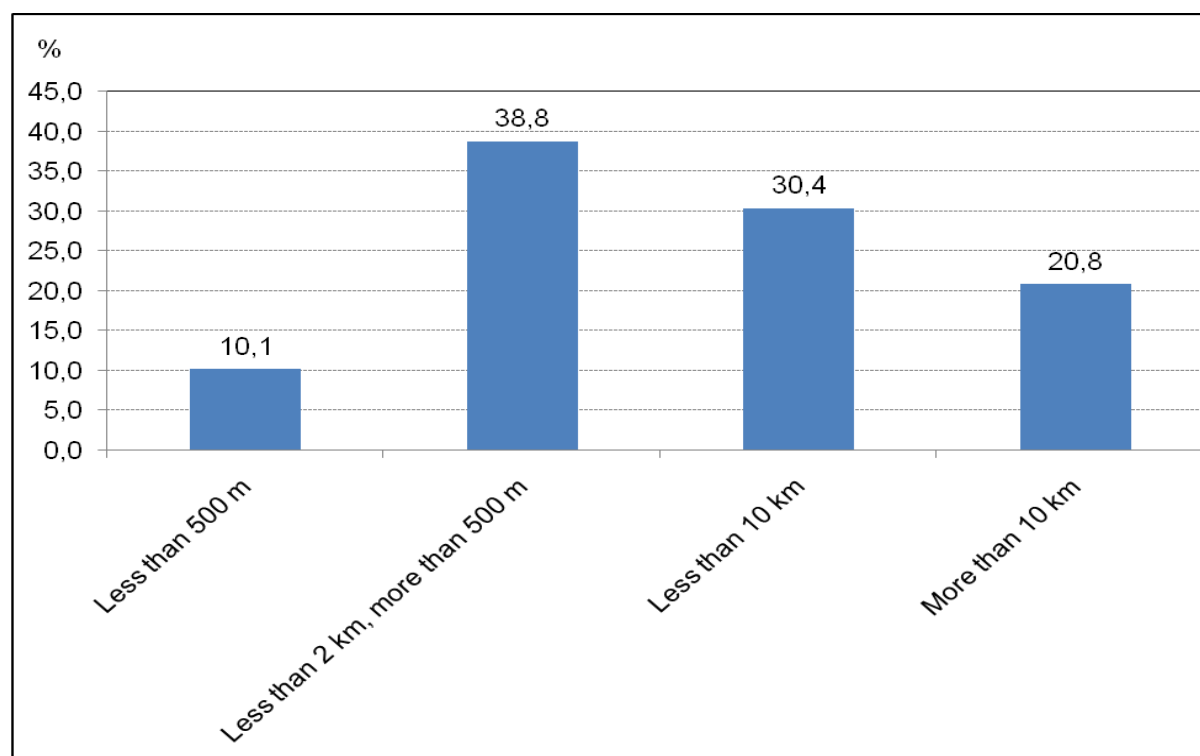
4.8 Communication

Table L: Average annual household expenditure on communication and proportion of household expenditure spent on communications by population group

Population group	Mean (Rands)	%
Black African	1 416	3,3
Coloured	2 753	3,4
Indian/Asian	4 623	3,1
White	8 010	3,5
Total	2 428	3,4

According to Table L above, households spent approximately R2 428 on average per annum on communications during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Averages varied considerably between households headed by different population groups, about R8 010 for white-headed households, R4 623 for Indian/Asian-headed households, R2 753 for coloured-headed households and R1 416 for black African-headed households. The average annual household consumption expenditure on communication as a proportion to total household consumption expenditure is almost the same for all population groups, ranging between 3,1% and 3,5%. On average, households spent 3,4% of their total expenditure budget on communications.

Figure 26: Percentage distribution of households by distance to post office



According to the results of the survey, only 10,1% of the households in South Africa were living within 500 m of a post office during September 2008 to August 2009. About 20, 8% were living more than 10 km away from a post office during this time period. Most of the households (38,8%) were living within the radius of more than 500 m, but less than 2 km away from a post office during this time period.

4.9 Recreation and culture

Figure 27 below shows that nationally, recreation and culture accounted for 4,3% of the total household consumption expenditure during September 2008 to August 2009. The survey results show higher allocation of household consumption expenditure towards recreation and culture in Western Cape and Gauteng (4,9% for both provinces). Mpumalanga had the lowest allocation (2,9%) towards recreation and culture compared to other provinces.

Figure 27: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to expenditure on recreation and culture during the survey period by province

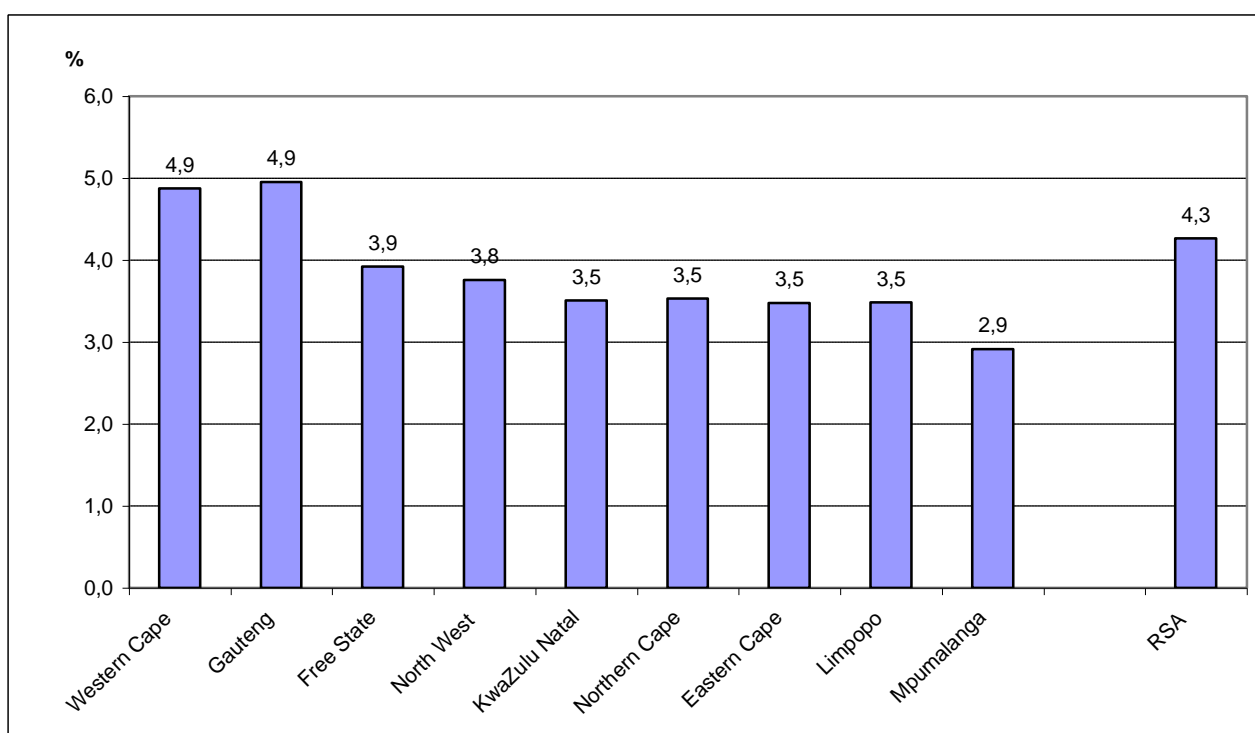


Figure 28: Average annual household consumption expenditure attributed to recreation and culture by province

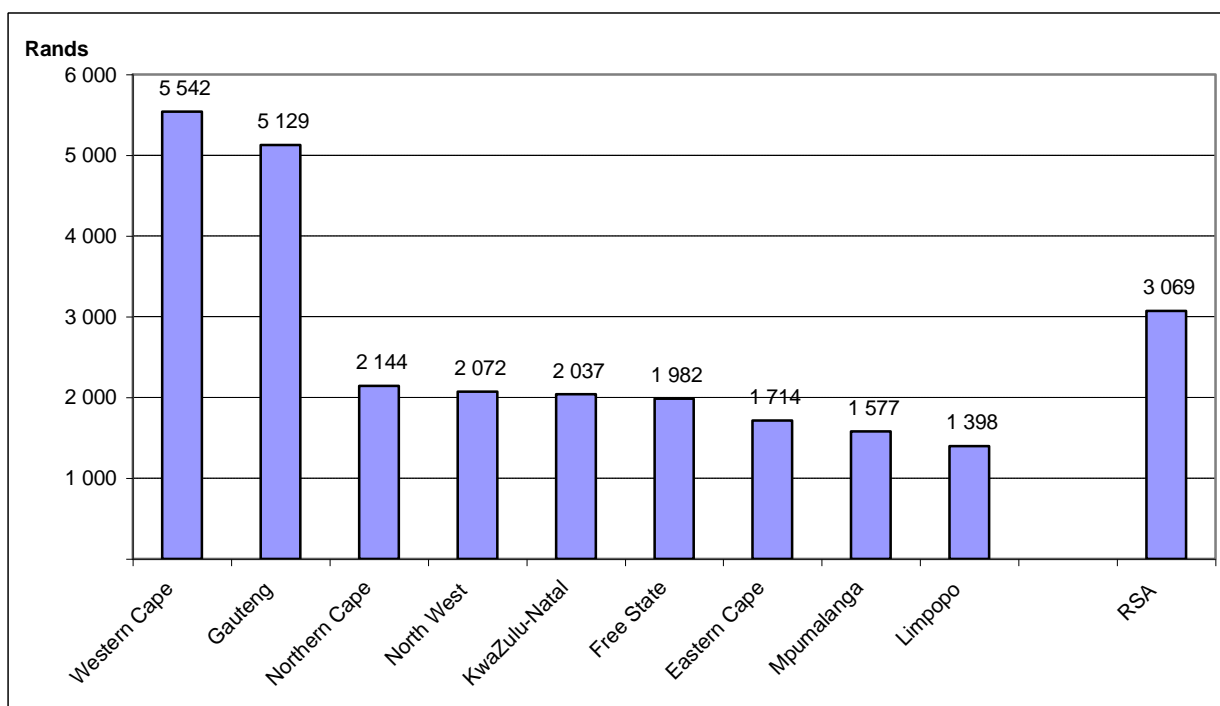


Figure 28 shows that on average, households spent about R3 069 per annum on recreation and culture. Households in Western Cape and Gauteng were spending twice as much on recreation and culture compared to other provinces. Western Cape and Gauteng spent about R5 542 and R5 129 respectively, while the province with the third highest average annual household consumption expenditure (Northern Cape) spent about R2 144 during the same period. Limpopo and Mpumalanga had the lowest average annual household consumption expenditure on recreation and culture, namely R1 398 and R1 577 respectively.

4.10 Education

According to the LCS, there were approximately 34,4% of the population attending an educational institution during the period September 2008 to August 2009. This includes children/toddlers and babies attending pre-primary school up to tertiary education, as well as workers who study and those who study through correspondence/distance learning.

Figure 29: Proportion of the population who attended an educational institution and at the nearest educational institution by province

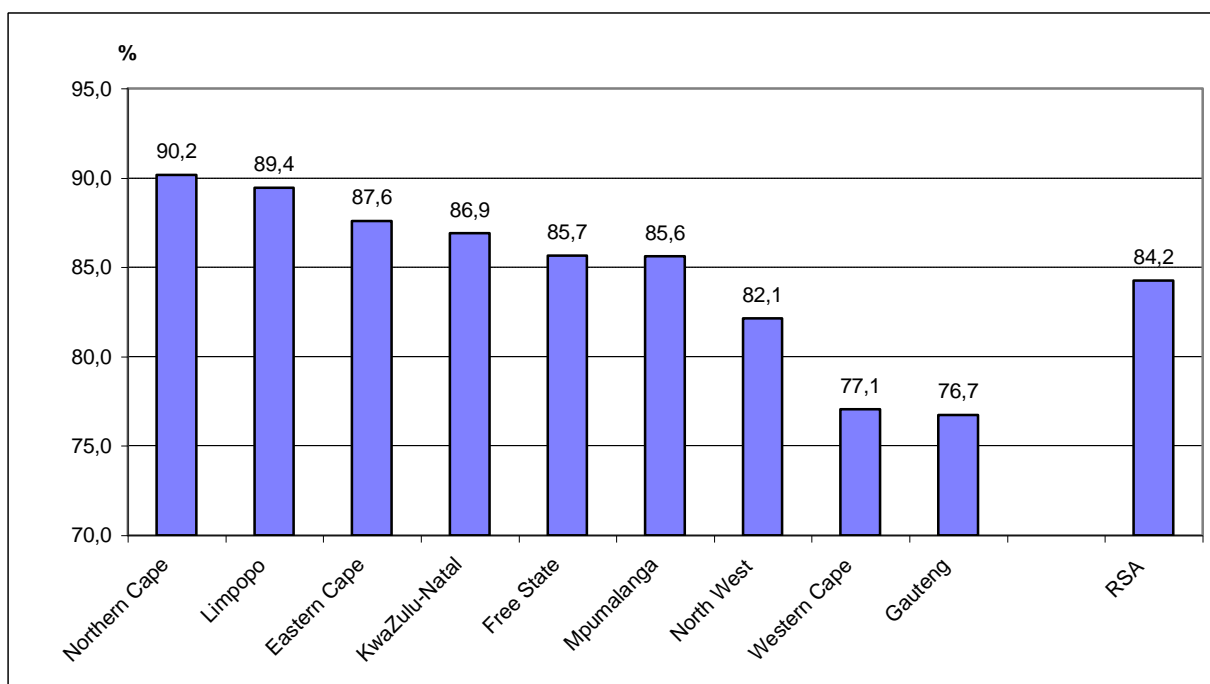


Figure 29 indicates that 84,2% of the population who were attending an educational institution during the time of the survey, were attending the nearest educational institution. Northern Cape had the highest proportion of those attending the nearest educational institution (90,2%), followed by Limpopo (89,4%) and Eastern Cape (87,6%). In all provinces, the majority of people indicated that they attended the nearest educational institution.

Figure 30: Proportion of the population who attended an educational institution and at the nearest educational institution by population group

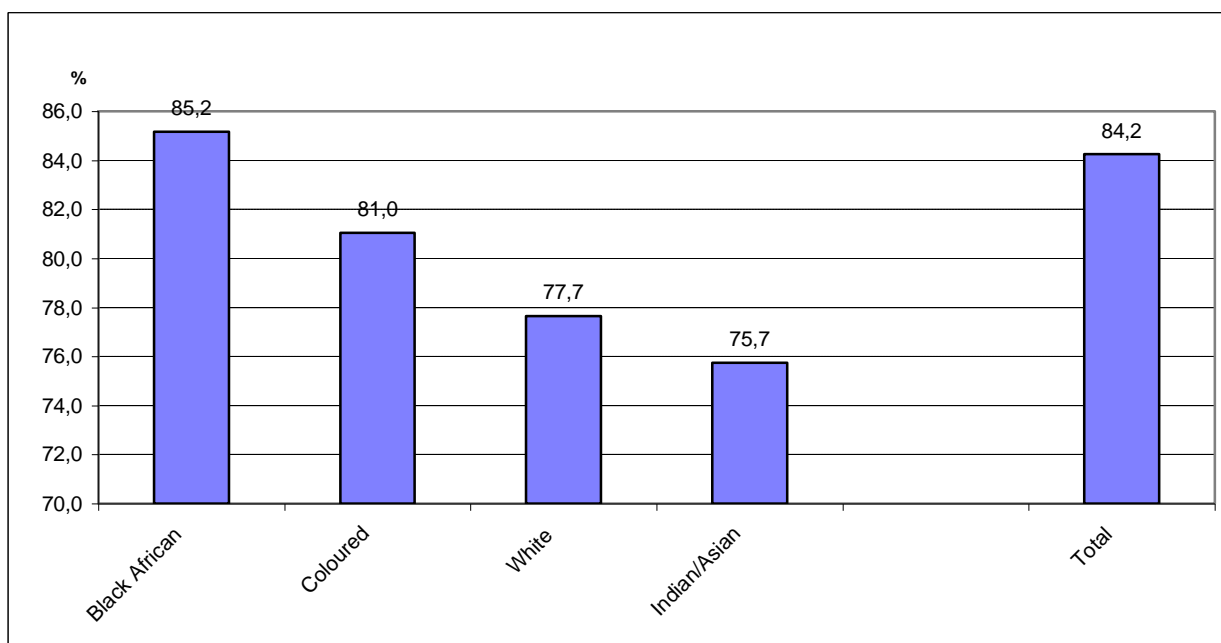
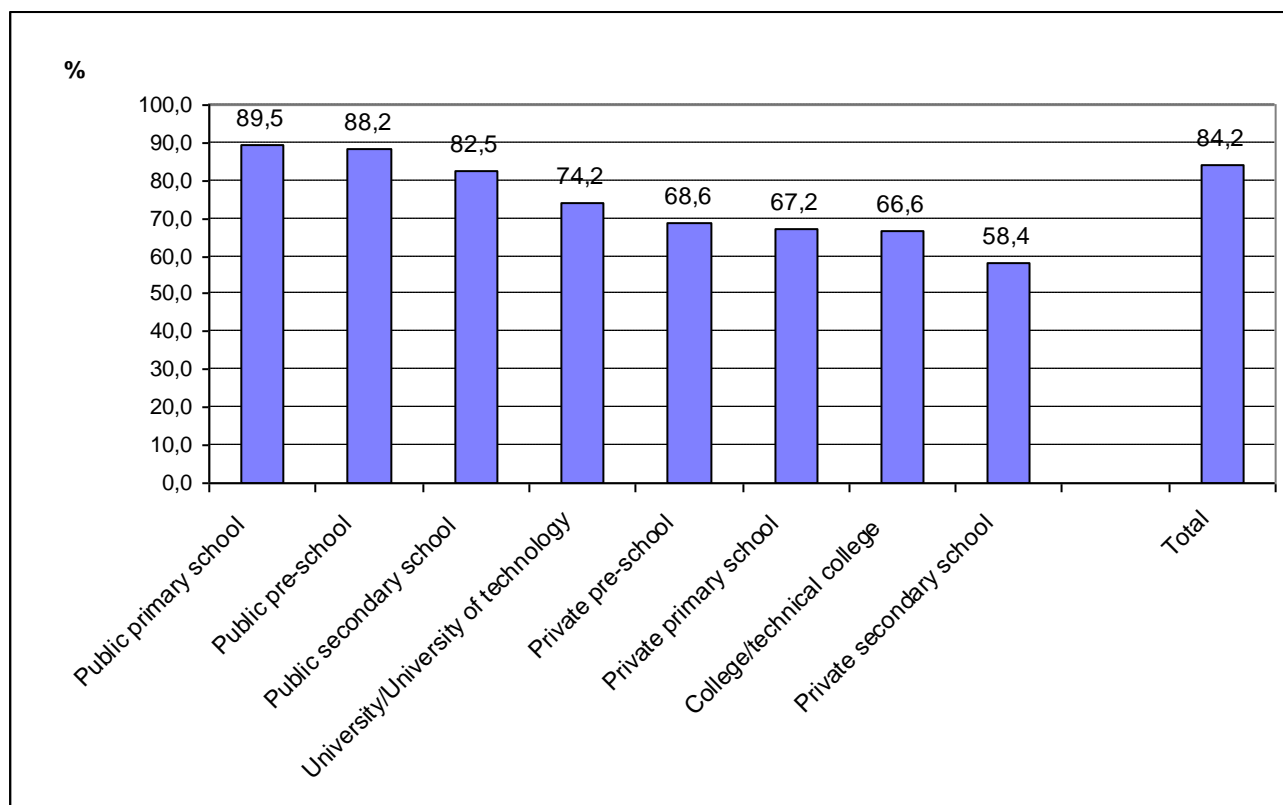


Figure 30 shows that black Africans had the highest proportion of people who attended the nearest educational institution (85,2%) compared to other population groups. Indians/Asians had the lowest proportion of the population who attended the nearest educational institution (75,7%).

Figure 31: Proportion of the population who attended an educational institution at the nearest educational institution by type of educational institution attended



The results further indicate that the proportion of learners who attended school at their nearest public educational institution is higher than that of learners attending at the nearest private educational institution. Roughly nine in every ten (89,5%) learners attending a public primary school, go to a school nearest to their place of residence, while just less than seven out every ten (67,2%) of the private primary school learners enjoyed the same advantage. The same pattern is observed for learners who attended secondary school, with almost four in every five (82,5%) learners in a public secondary school attending the institution nearest to their homes, while the corresponding percentage for private secondary schools is 58,4%.

On average, eight in every ten learners goes to a learning educational institution which is closest to their place of residence. About one out of three (74,2%) university students attend classes at the nearest university, while three in every five (66,6%) of college students do likewise.

Figure 32: Proportion of the population who attended an educational institution but not the nearest of its kind by reason for not attending at the nearest educational institution

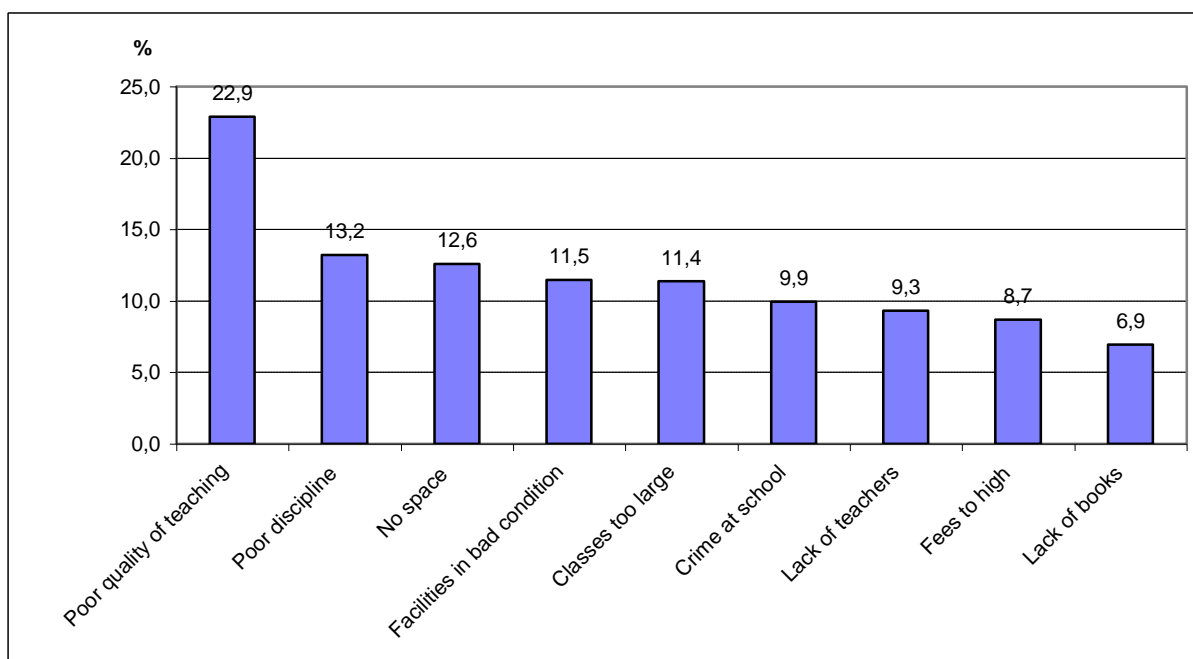
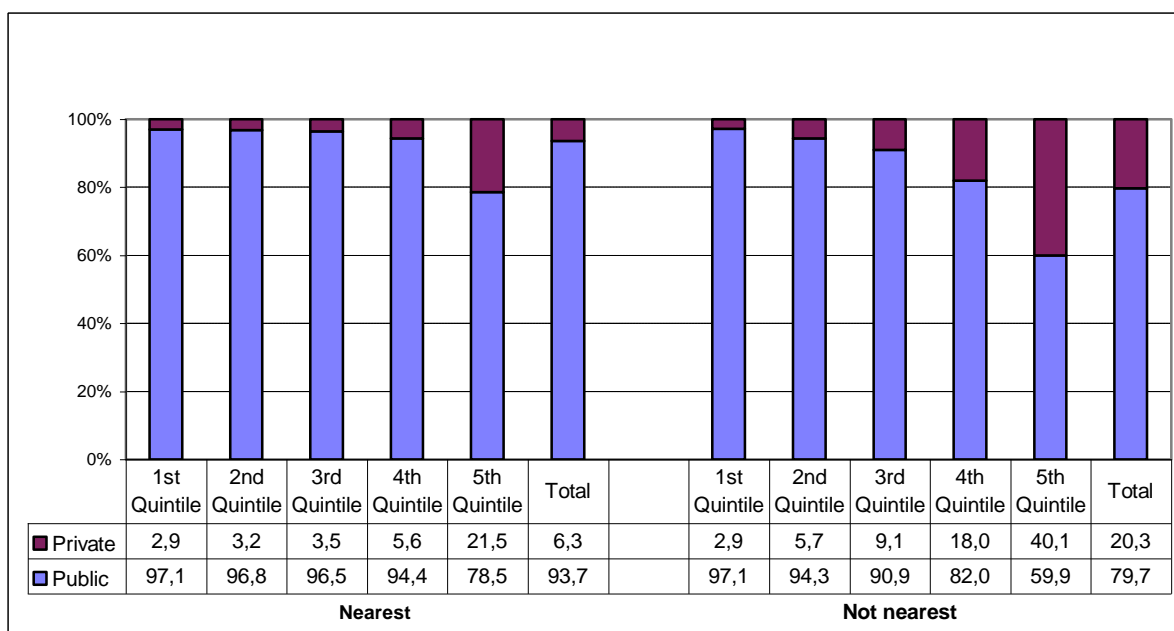


Figure 32 shows that 22,9% of the population who attended at the nearest educational institution, cited poor quality of teaching as one of the reasons for not attending the nearest educational facility. Approximately 13,2% cited poor discipline and 12,6% cited no space as reasons for not attending the nearest educational institution. The least cited reason for not attending the nearest educational institution was lack of books (6,9%), followed by fees being too high (8,7%).

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of persons who attended school by household consumption expenditure quintiles*, type of school and whether on not they attended at the nearest school



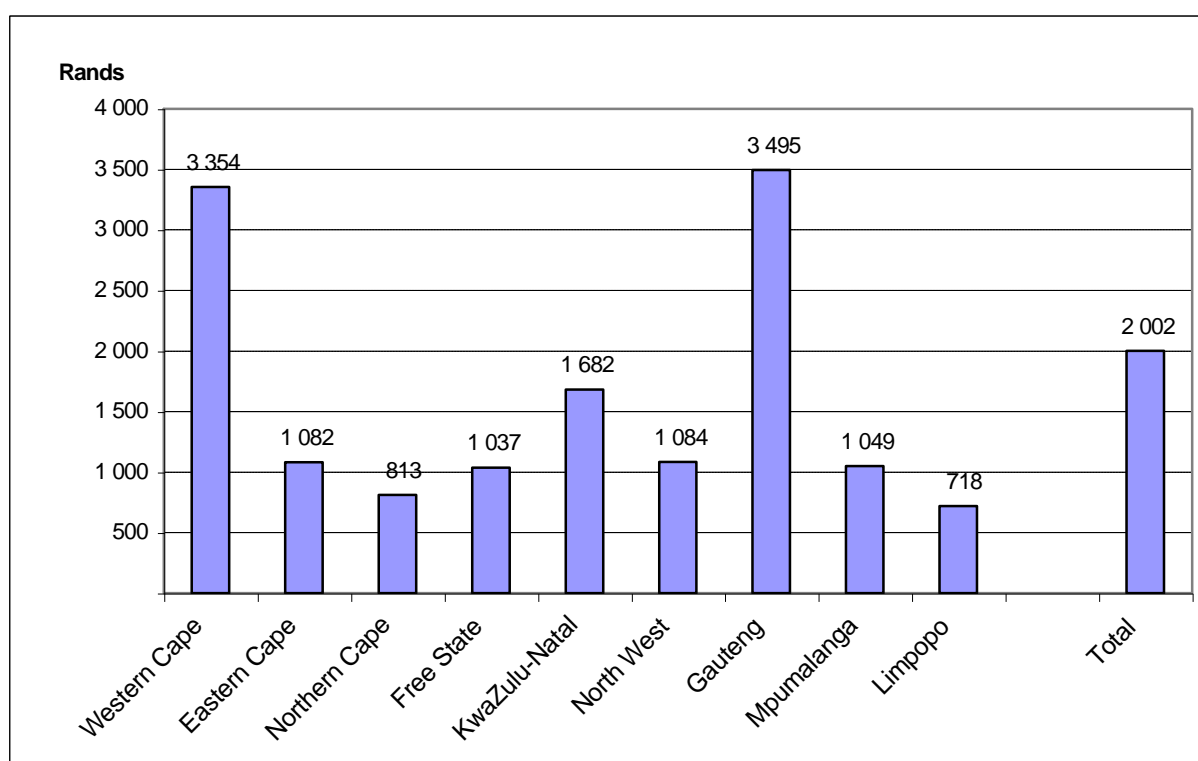
*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

According to Figure 33, the majority of the population who attended an educational institution during the period September 2008 to August 2009 attended public educational institutions. However, the proportion for those attending public institutions was higher among those attending institutions nearest to their dwelling units.

Figure 33 also indicates the following:

- The proportion of people who attended educational institutions in the private sector increases as the household consumption expenditure quintiles increase; and
- The pattern found among people who attended at the nearest educational institutions was the same as that found among those who were not attending the nearest educational institution.

Figure 34: Average annual household consumption expenditure on education by province



According to Figure 34, a household spent R2 002 on average on education per annum during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Limpopo had the lowest average annual household consumption expenditure on education (R718) during this period compared to other provinces. The province with the highest average annual household consumption expenditure on education was Gauteng (R3 495), followed by the Western Cape (R3 354). These two provinces also reported the lowest proportion of persons who attended the nearest educational institutions of the total number of those who attend an educational institution. Similarly, the two provinces with the lowest average annual household consumption expenditure on education, namely Limpopo (R718) and Northern Cape (R813), had the highest proportion of people who attended the nearest educational institution.

Table M: Percentage distribution of households by type of settlement, educational institution type and distance to the nearest educational institution

Type of settlement	Type of educational institution	Less than 500 m (%)	Less than 2 km, more than 500 m (%)	Less than 10 km, more than 2 km (%)	More than 10 km (%)
Urban formal	Pre-primary school	40,3	48,0	9,4	2,3
	Primary school	33,3	51,4	12,9	2,5
	Secondary school	25,6	52,8	17,6	4,0
Urban informal	Pre-primary school	39,9	55,8	3,8	0,5
	Primary school	28,9	60,3	9,8	1,0
	Secondary school	22,1	58,2	15,8	3,9
Tribal area	Pre-primary school	31,7	60,3	7,1	0,9
	Primary school	27,7	61,3	10,0	1,0
	Secondary school	17,6	56,6	19,7	6,1
Rural formal	Pre-primary school	13,3	25,4	21,4	39,9
	Primary school	11,7	25,6	25,8	37,0
	Secondary school	9,4	15,8	22,1	52,6

Table M indicates that most of the households in urban formal, urban informal and tribal areas live within the radius of more than 500 m, but less than 2 km away from educational institutions, such as pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. The only settlement type where this pattern is not observed is in rural formal areas. Most households in these areas live more than 10 km away from such educational institutions. Less than 10% of households in other types of settlements live more than 10 km away from these educational institutions.

4.11 Restaurants and hotels

Table N: Annual average household consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels and proportion of expenditure on restaurants and hotels to total expenditure by population group

Population group	Mean (Rands)	%
Black African	1 064	2,4
Coloured	1 612	2,0
Indian/Asian	2 746	1,9
White	5 444	2,4
Total	1 697	2,4

According to the survey results, the restaurants and hotels expenditure category accounted for 2,4% of total household consumption expenditure of the country during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Black African-headed households and white-headed households allocated a higher proportion (both 2,4%) of their expenditure budget to this item compared to households headed by coloureds and Indian/Asians (2,0% and 1,9% respectively). While black African-headed households allocated the highest proportion of expenditure towards this item compared to households headed by other population groups, they had the lowest average annual household consumption expenditure (R1 064) on restaurants and hotels. This is compared to households headed by coloureds (R1 612), by Indians/Asians (R2 746) and by whites (R5 444).

4.12 Miscellaneous goods and services (including personal care and insurance)

Miscellaneous goods and services consist of the following expenditure items:

- Personal care (which includes all personal care services) for example bath soaps, body lotions, hairdressing services, etc.;
- Jewellery, clocks and watches; and
- Financial services and other services not elsewhere classified.

Figure 35: Proportion of household consumption expenditure attributed to miscellaneous goods and services by population group

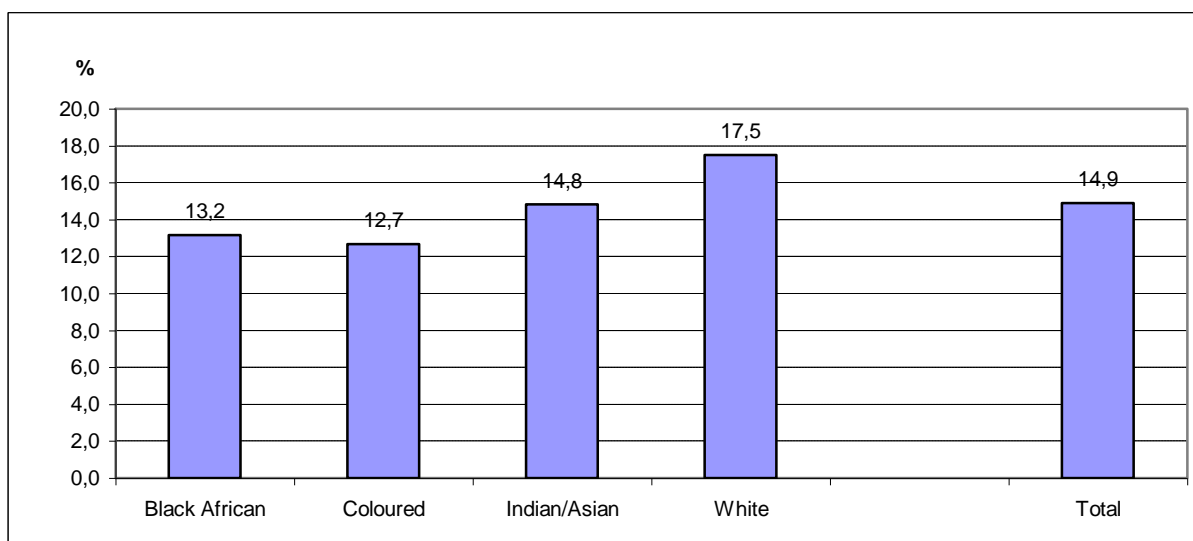
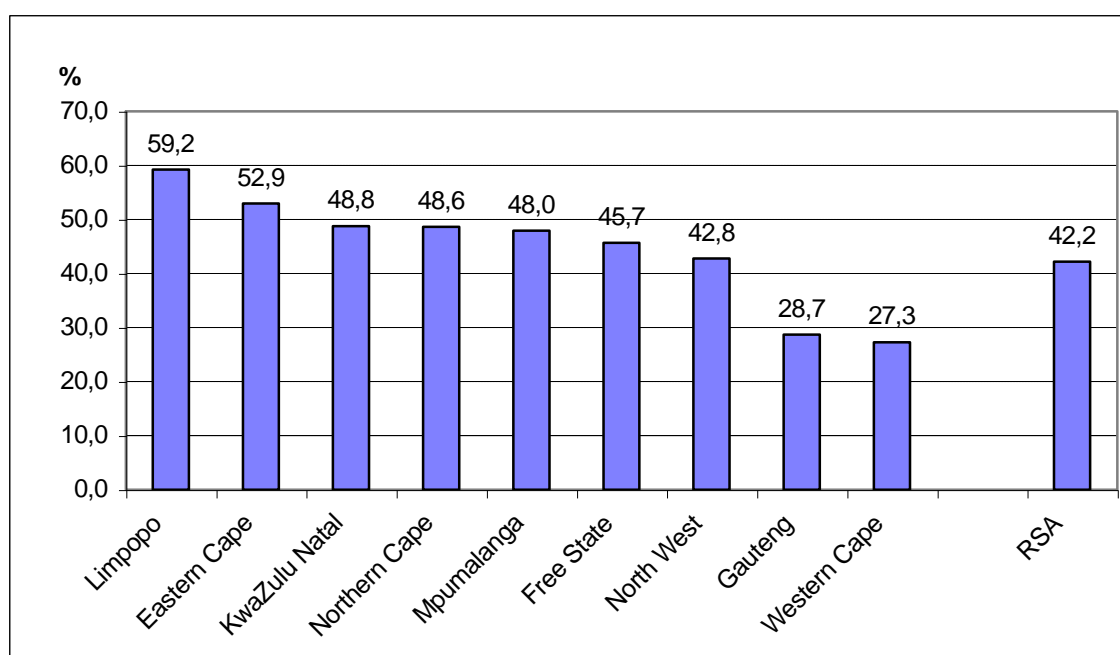


Figure 35 indicates that 14,9% of total annual household consumption expenditure was attributed to miscellaneous goods and services nationally. White-headed households allocated 17,5% to miscellaneous goods and services, while Indian/Asian-headed households allocated 14,8%, followed by black African-headed households with 13,2%. Coloured-headed households had the lowest allocation of household consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services (12,7%) compared to households headed by other population groups.

4.13 Welfare

Figure 36: Proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant by province



According to Figure 36, approximately 42,2% of households in South Africa had at least one member receiving a social grant during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Western Cape and Gauteng (two of the most predominately urban provinces) had the lowest proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant (27,3% and 28,7% respectively). However, the majority of households in Limpopo and Eastern Cape had at least one person receiving a social grant (59,2% and 52,9% respectively). These two provinces are predominantly rural. The proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant in KwaZulu Natal, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga, Free State and North West ranged between 43% and 49%. A significant decrease is observed between these provinces and proportions in Gauteng and Western Cape where they ranged between 27% and 29%.

In general (see Figure 37), female-headed households had a higher proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant (59,1%) compared to male-headed households (31,0%). This pattern is true among households in all types of settlements. Households in tribal areas had the highest proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant (65,2%), followed by urban informal areas (43,9%), rural formal areas (34,8%) and then urban formal areas (31,7%).

Figure 37: Proportion of households with at least one member receiving a social grant by type of settlement and sex of household head

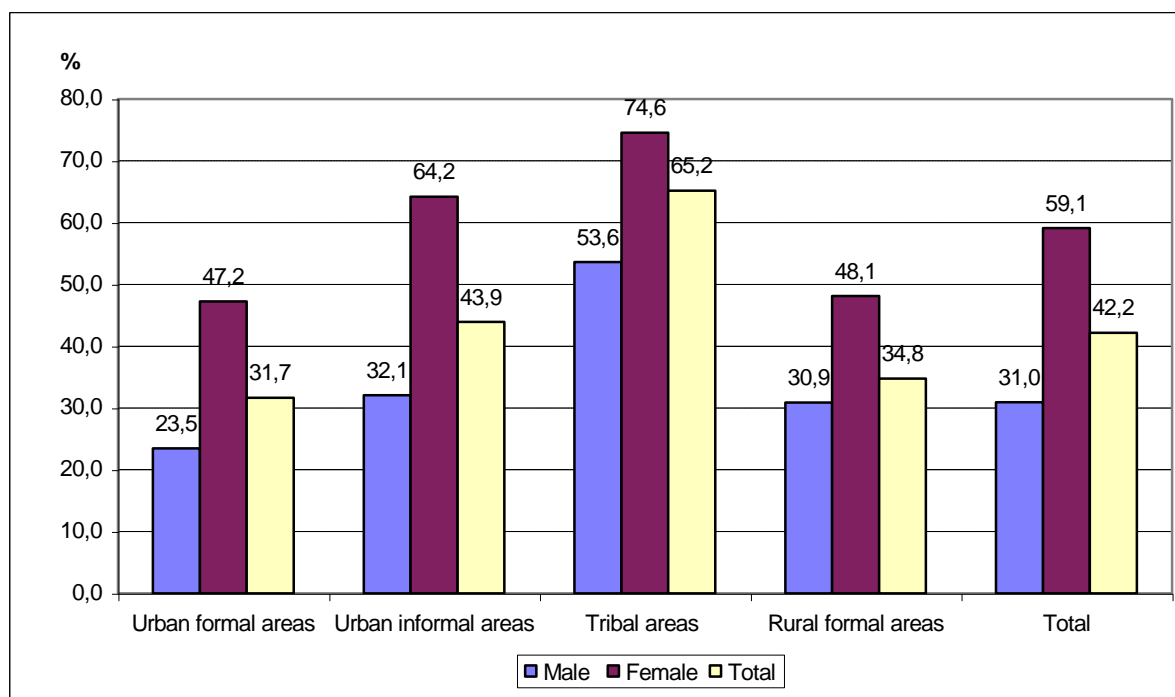
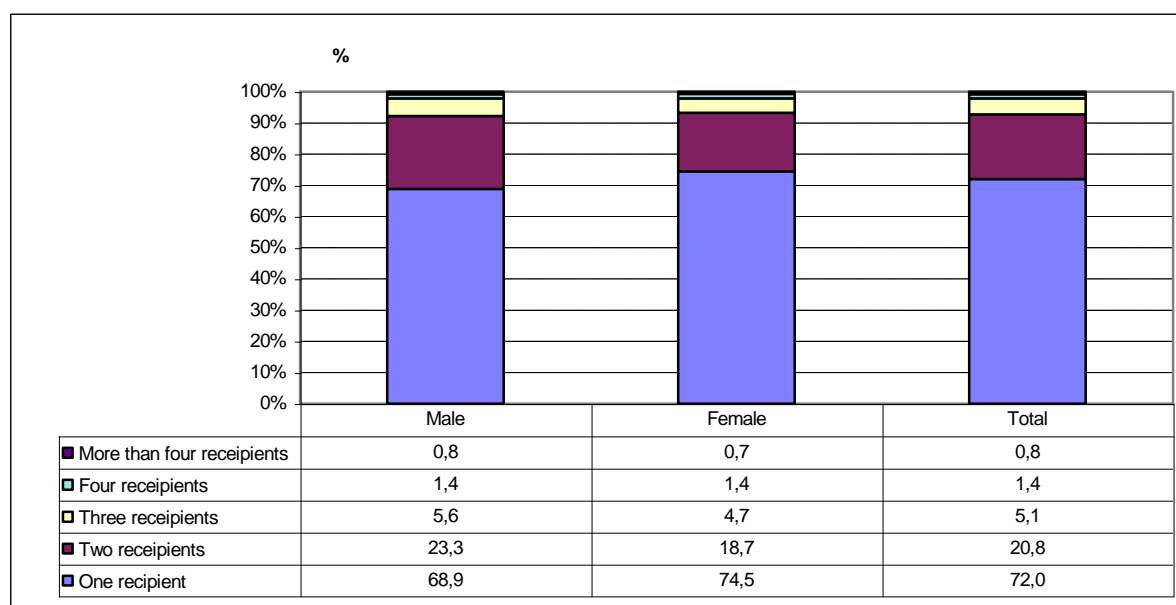


Figure 38 indicates the following:

- Out of all households with at least one member receiving a social grant during the period September 2008 to August 2009, 72,0% had only one recipient, 20,8% had two recipients, 5,1% had three recipients, 1,4% had four recipients and 0,8% had more than four recipients.
- Whilst there was a higher proportion of female-headed households with only one recipient of social grants (74,5%) compared to male-headed households (68,9%), the pattern changes when looking at households with more than one recipient of social grants. The proportion of male-headed households with more than one recipient of social grants was higher compared to female-headed households, except for those households with four recipients. Both male-headed and female-headed households had a proportion of 1,4% of households with at least four recipients receiving social grants during the survey year.

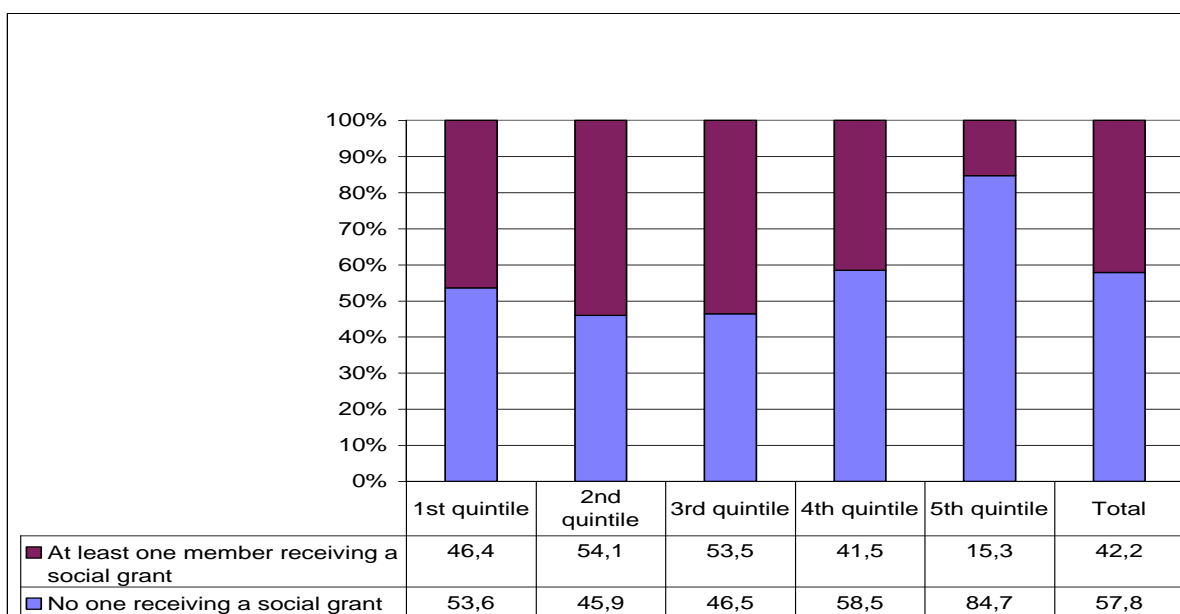
Figure 38: Percentage distribution of households with at least one member receiving a social grant by number of recipients of social grants within a household and sex of household head



*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

Generally, during the period September 2008 to August 2009, just about one in every fifty (2,2%) of the households that received a social grant had at least four recipients. The equivalent proportion for households with at least three recipients was 7,3%. More than a quarter (28,1%) of the recipient households had at least two recipients during the same period.

Figure 39: Percentage distribution of households by household consumption expenditure quintile* and whether or not there was at least one person receiving a social grant in the household



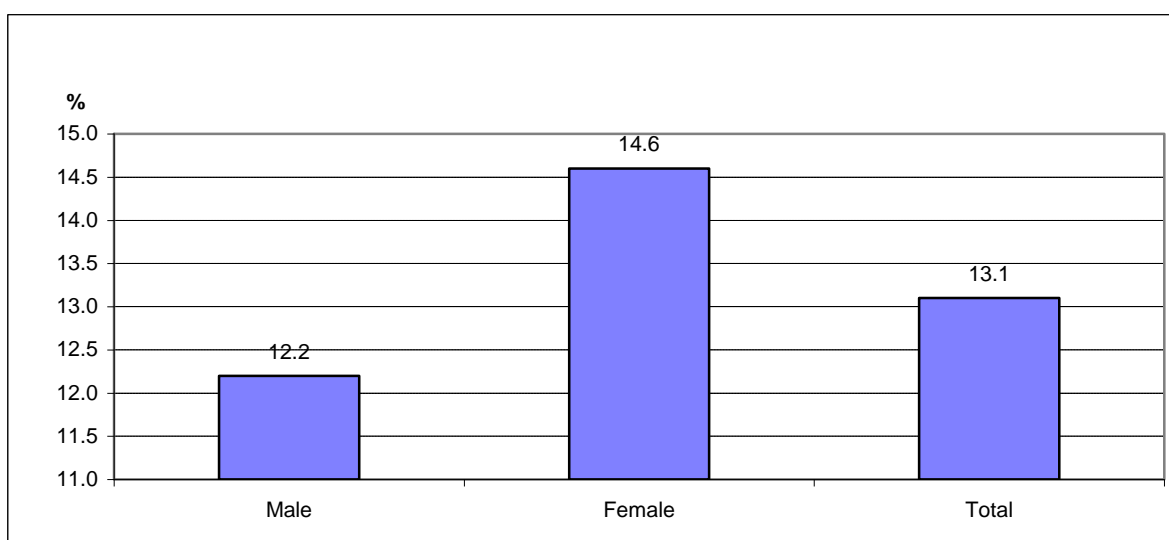
*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

In the figure above, it is evident that the majority (57,8%) of the total household consumption expenditure was incurred among households that did not receive social grants rather than the recipient households.

Households falling within the 5th household consumption expenditure quintile are least likely to receive a social grant, with only 15,3% of these households where at least one member received a social grant during the survey period. Every other household within the 2nd and 3rd household consumption expenditure quintiles received social grant. It should be noted that households in the 4th quintile had the biggest average household size compared to households in other quintiles. Households in the 4th quintile may not be necessarily better off when looking at their expenditure per capita.

4.14 Support and neighbourhood conditions

Figure 40: Proportion of households who had no adult at home at all times when children under the age of ten were at home by sex of household head



During September 2008 to August 2009, approximately 13,1% of the households in South Africa reported that they do not have an adult at home at all times when children under the age of ten years are at home. Roughly 12,2% of the male-headed households compared to 14,6% of female-headed households reported that there is no adult at home at all times when children aged under ten years are at home.

Table O: Percentage distribution of households by whether they had someone to borrow money from in case of need by population group of household head

Amount	Black African (%)	Coloured (%)	Indian/Asian (%)	White (%)	Total (%)
Yes, do have					
R100 or less	25,7	23,2	9,7	3,6	22,3
R500 or less	19,5	22,0	12,7	9,9	18,4
R1 000 or less	6,2	9,0	13,7	12,8	7,4
R5 000 or less	2,1	5,8	8,8	12,4	3,9
R10 000 or less	0,9	2,4	5,5	7,6	2,0
More than R10 000	1,0	2,2	7,2	16,0	3,1
Total	55,5	64,6	57,6	62,3	57,1
No, do not have	42,5	33,2	40,8	34,8	40,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

*Totals include don't know and unspecified borrowing of money

Table O above indicates that during the period September 2008 to August 2009, the majority (57,1%) of the households in South Africa had someone to borrow money from during times of need. Coloured-headed households had the highest proportion (64,6%), followed by white-headed households (62,3%), followed by Indian/Asian-headed households (57,6%) and then black African-headed households (55,5%).

The table further indicates the following:

- Of the households that reported having someone to borrow money from during times of need, most of them only had persons they can borrow amounts less than R100 from (22,3%);
- Among black African-headed households and coloured-headed households higher proportions are associated with smaller amounts, most of the white-headed households indicated that they have people they can borrow more than R10 000 from in times of need; and
- Approximately 40,7% of the households in South Africa indicated that they do not have people they can borrow money from in times of need.

Figure 41: Proportion of households who had access to selected features in their neighbourhoods by feature

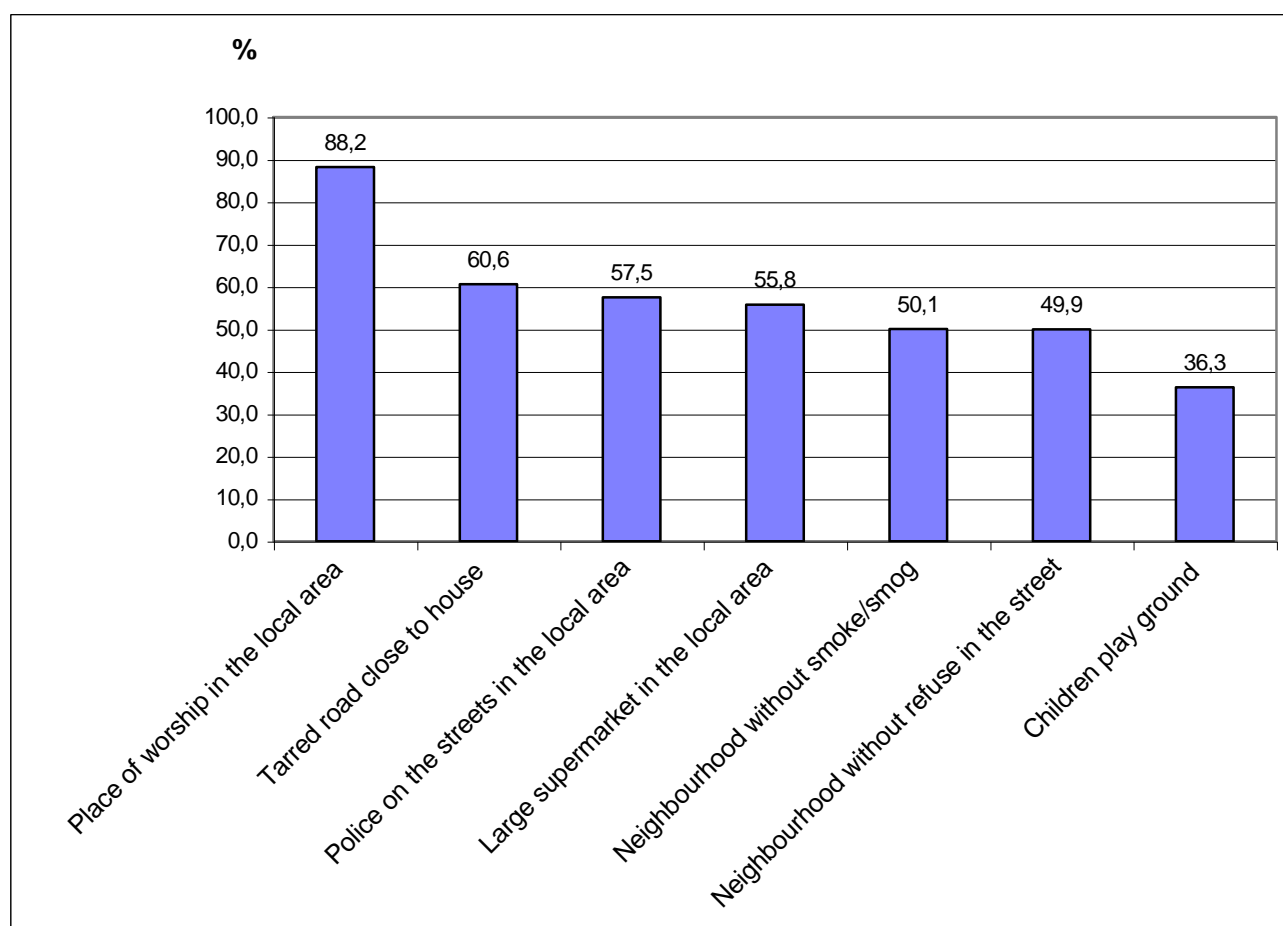


Figure 41 indicates that the majority of households surveyed lived in areas with places of worship (88,2%), tarred roads close to the house (60,6%), police in the streets (57,5%), large supermarkets (55,8%) and that their neighbourhoods were free of smoke/smog (50,1%) during the survey year. About half (49,9%) of the households reported that their neighbourhoods do not have refuse/rubbish in the streets. During September 2008 to August 2009, only 36,3% of the households indicated that they have a safe place where children can play outside their houses.

4.15 Assets

Table P below indicates the type of items the majority (more than 50%) of the households reported that they either owned or had access to a particular asset. The table compares households in the bottom two quintiles to households in the top two quintiles. The results show a short list of items owned by households in the bottom two quintiles and a longer list of items owned by households in the top two quintiles. The table also indicates that the list of assets for households at the bottom two quintiles consists of mostly essential items such as a stove, bed, radio, etc., whereas the list for the top two quintiles includes nice-to-have items such as DSTV, DVD-player, camera, microwave oven, etc.

Table P: Proportion of household within the bottom two quintiles* and top two quintiles who owned or had access to selected household assets by type of asset

Bottom two quintiles		
Asset	1 st Quintile (%)	2 nd Quintile (%)
Radio	53,2	56,6
Stove	72,1	72,1
Bed	85,6	85,6
Television	45,8	62,4
Refrigerator/freezer	40,0	56,7
Cellular telephone	69,0	82,1
Top two quintiles		
Asset	4 th Quintile (%)	5 th Quintile (%)
Radio	59,6	70,5
Stereo/HiFi	32,9	54,8
Television	89,3	96,5
DVD-player	71,1	86,2
Refrigerator/freezer	89,6	97,4
Stove	92,4	94,6
Microwave oven	60,3	90,6
Washing machine	42,4	82,4
Motor vehicle	39,1	87,2
Computer	20,1	63,1
Camera	16,7	53,4
Bed	90,9	89,9
Cellular telephone	93,0	96,7
Landline telephone	23,3	58,9
DSTV	17,0	56,6
Watch/clock	57,8	77,6
Kitchen furniture	69,9	77,3
Dining room furniture	58,5	81,2
Bedroom furniture	73,4	85,9

*Quintiles based on household consumption expenditure including in-kind expenditure

4.16 Comparisons with IES 2005/2006

This section of the report compares the results of the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) conducted from September 2005 to August 2006 to the results of the LCS conducted from September 2008 to August 2009. For comparisons purposes, the household consumption expenditure figures from the LCS presented in this section excludes the in-kind consumption expenditure. For the same reason, the expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is not adjusted using sales data as this was not done in the IES 2005/2006.

Table Q below indicates the same expenditure pattern for main group items. In both surveys, expenditure on housing, electricity, water and other utilities was the largest contributor to the total annual household consumption expenditure in the country. This was followed by expenditure on transport. Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services, as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages took third and fourth place based on the LCS while the two had the same ranking in the IES 2005/2006. Unclassified items and alcoholic beverages and tobacco were the bottom two contributors for both surveys.

Table Q: Percentage distribution of household consumption expenditure by main group expenditure items

Main group expenditure items	IES 2005/2006 (%)	LCS 2008/2009 (%)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14,4	14,6*
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,2	1,0
Clothing and footwear	5,0	5,1
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	23,6	26,4
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	6,9	5,7
Health	1,7	1,4
Transport	19,9	16,2
Communication	3,5	3,6
Recreation and culture	4,6	4,5
Education	2,4	2,9
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	2,5
Miscellaneous good and services	14,4	15,8
Unclassified items	0,3	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0

*Not adjusted according to sales data

Table R indicates the following:

- About half of black African-headed households fell in the bottom two household quintiles for both surveys whereas more than 80% of the white headed households were found in the top household quintile; and
- The smallest proportion of the coloured and Indian/Asian-headed households was found in the bottom two household quintiles in 2005/2006 and these proportions seemed to be decreasing even further in 2008/2009.

Table R: Percentage distribution of households by household quintile and population group of household head

Quintile	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	IES 2005/06 (%)	LCS 2008/09 (%)	IES 2005/06 (%)	LCS 2008/09 (%)	IES 2005/06 (%)	LCS 2008/09 (%)	IES 2005/06 (%)	LCS 2008/09 (%)
1 st quintile	24,8	25,0	11,2	8,7	2,7	0,1	0,3	0,7
2 nd quintile	24,3	24,4	14,3	13,8	4,8	1,1	0,7	0,8
3 rd quintile	23,4	23,2	19,5	20,0	10,1	11,7	2,3	1,9
4 th quintile	19,7	19,3	29,4	30,2	32,4	32,5	13,6	15,2
5 th quintile	7,9	8,1	25,6	27,2	50,0	54,6	83,0	81,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

*Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

The results further indicate that (see Table S below) for both years the share of the bottom quintile to total household consumption expenditure was less than 3%, while the share of the top quintile was more than 60%.

Table S: Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by household quintile

Household quintile	IES 2005/2006 (%)	LCS 2008/2009 (%)
1 st quintile	2,8	2,9
2 nd quintile	5,3	5,5
3 rd quintile	8,4	9,0
4 th quintile	15,9	17,6
5 th quintile	67,6	65,1
Total	100,0	100,0

5. Explanatory notes

5.1 The instruments of data collection

The Living Conditions Survey 2008/2009 used four data collection instruments, namely the household questionnaire, the weekly diary, the summary questionnaire and the survey assessment questionnaire.

5.1.1 Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire was a booklet of questions. The questions were administered to respondents during the course of the survey month. There were seven modules in this questionnaire with twenty-seven subsections. The first module dealt with establishing the composition and structure of the household, as well as capturing particulars of all household members. The second module collected information on health, disability, education and employment. The third module dealt with welfare, assets and information on dwellings and services. Modules four and five collected information on the different categories of consumption expenditure (including housing, clothing, furniture, appliances, transport, computer and telecommunication equipment, etc.), as well as information on subsistence and living circumstances. The sixth module dealt with savings, investments, debt, remittances and income. The seventh and last module collected anthropometric measurements (height, weight and waist) for all household members.

5.1.2 Weekly diaries

This is a booklet that was left with the responding household to track all acquisitions made by the household during the survey month. The household (after being trained by the Interviewer) was responsible for recording all their daily acquisitions as well as information about where they purchased the item (source) and the purpose of the item. A household completed a different diary for each of the four weeks of the survey month.

5.1.3 Summary questionnaire

This is a booklet of questions that was for the sole use of the interviewer. The instrument had two primary functions. First, it served as a code list for interviewers when assigning codes for the classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP) to reported items recorded in the weekly diary. It also helped to summarise the household's total consumption expenditure on a weekly basis to allow the interviewers to better understand the household's acquisition patterns to ensure accuracy and completeness of the diary.

5.1.4 Survey assessment questionnaire

This is a booklet of questions that was administered to households after the survey month was complete by either the district survey coordinator or provincial quality monitor. In addition to serving as a control questionnaire to verify information collected by the interviewers, the instrument was designed to evaluate data collection processes and perceptions of the respondent about Stats SA and the survey itself.

5.2 How the LCS 2008/2009 was conducted

A household was in a sample for a period of six weeks. The instruments outlined above were administered in stages at different visits during the six weeks of data collection. A module was administered in the beginning of each week. The seventh module (on anthropometrics) was administered when it is convenient for household members. A detailed list of activities conducted each week is shown in table T below.

Table T: Data collection activities by week

Week 0 (Week before the survey month)	Weeks 1 to 4 (The survey month)	Week 5 (Week after the survey month)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-over by publicity team • Establish rapport with household • Train household on diary completion • Conduct interview 1 • Make appointments for anthropometric measurements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop weekly diaries to be completed by household • Conduct interviews 2/3/4/5 • Collect completed diaries for weeks 1/2/3 • Verify completed diaries for weeks 1/2/3 • Conduct anthropometric measurements (Module 7) • Codification by means of the summary questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct interview 6 • Collect and verify completed diary for week 4 • Codification by means of the summary questionnaire

5.3 Time span

Data collection for the Living Conditions Survey 2008/2009 was conducted over a period of one year between September 2008 and August 2009.

5.4 Response details

From the 31 473 dwelling units sampled across South Africa, 32 809 households were identified. Out of these, there was a sample realisation of 25 075 households.

Table U below shows the response details for the LCS 2008/2009.

Table U: Response details for the LCS 2008/2009

Province	Response rate (%)
RSA	88,0
Western Cape	85,2
Eastern Cape	94,2
Northern Cape	90,4
Free State	95,9
KwaZulu Natal	84,8
North West	89,3
Gauteng	79,7
Mpumalanga	88,5
Limpopo	94,9

5.5 Data

5.5.1 Data organisation

Data collected from the LCS 2008/2009 had to be reorganised so as to make sense to the user and to facilitate further analysis. Information was collected on various expenditure items for the survey month, as well as for the eleven months prior to the survey. This information had to be combined to give an estimated annual figure. The process of doing this is referred to as annualisation. It enables us to have a single annual figure of expenditure per expenditure item.

Since the survey took place over a period of twelve months (September 2008 to August 2009) it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure to March 2009, which was midway into the survey year. So expenditure which took place before the end of February 2009, i.e. before March 2009, was inflated to March 2009 prices and expenditure which took place after March 2009 was deflated back to March 2009 prices using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

5.5.2 Editing and imputations

There are two types of non-response, namely unit non-response and item non-response. Unit non-response is dealt with during weighting, which is discussed in the next section of this report. To deal with item non-response, imputations had to be carried out on the data at different levels. It is important to note though, that when dealing with LCS 2008/2009 data, careful interpretation of data items is essential. A zero entry would not necessarily translate into a non-response or a missing item as it could well mean that simply no purchase was made. So, clear guidelines had to be followed to identify cases of item non-response. It was only in cases where item non-response was identified without doubt that imputation was done.

Imputations on the LCS data were done at two levels:

- Imputing for missing diaries; and
- Imputing for item non-response.

5.5.2.1 Imputing for missing diaries

A household was required to complete four weekly diaries and a household questionnaire for a period of a month. Some households, for various reasons such as fatigue, moving from a selected dwelling unit to another, etc., did not complete all four weeks' diaries. It was decided that a household needed to have completed at least two weeks' diaries to be included in the final data set. Households with less than two weeks' diaries completed were disqualified and were treated as non-response. The same was done with households that only had diaries but no main questionnaire. These too were treated as non-response.

Missing diaries for households with two or three weeks' diaries were imputed. This was done as follows:

If a household had diary information for two weeks, a donor household was randomly selected from a group of households with similar characteristics to donate information for the two missing diaries.

Similarly, if a household had diary information for three weeks, a donor household was randomly selected from a group of households with similar characteristics to donate information for the missing diary.

The characteristics used to match households for imputations were province, type of area, type of dwelling, household size, expenditure patterns of the available diary information, access to facilities and services.

5.5.2.2 Imputing for item non-response

Imputations were done for missing data on imputed rent, expenditure on rent for a rented dwelling unit and for dwelling units that were occupied rent-free, value of a dwelling unit, and individual income. Most of the data items that required imputation were related to housing, and standard procedures used to estimate housing services had to be used.

There are three different methods which are commonly used to measure housing services from owner-occupied dwelling units, and these include the following:

- interest on loans and mortgage bonds;
- imputed rent for owner occupied dwelling units as estimated by respondents; and
- percentage of the value of the house as an estimate of the rental value of the dwelling unit.

Interest on loans and mortgage bonds data collected were poor, and so were data on imputed rent for owner-occupied dwelling units. Therefore, a decision was taken to use a percentage of the value of a house as an estimate for the annual rent of a dwelling unit. It was agreed that 6,32% of the value of the house be used to estimate annual rent in this instance. The decision was based on a desk top research done by the LCS team on rental yields of owner-occupied dwelling units during the time of the survey.

Imputations for individual income were done in cases where persons in a household reported that they had a source of income, but did not report a value of income. Imputations were done for each source of income as reported by respondents. Imputation rates for income ranged from less than 0,1% to 3,2%.

Imputations for other variables included DSTV (4,9%), electricity (11,8%), rent (0,9%), cell phone calls (18,3%), fuel (4,9%), internet (1,8%), landline calls (3,1%) and public transport (17,1%).

Basically, imputations were carried out for missing items according to the following general procedure:

Households with similar characteristics as the ones with missing data regarding a particular item were identified. Variables such as province, settlement type, type of dwelling unit, number of rooms, household size and access to services and facilities were used to match households. The average amount for a particular item as calculated from households of similar characteristics was then used to impute the missing data.

5.5.2.3 Treatment of special items

Expenditure-in-kind refers to items that have been acquired by a household without paying for them. It is important to note that if a household receives an item from another household it is a transaction that is seen as consumption expenditure, as well as income for the receiving household. For the giving household, it is regarded as a transfer to another household and not part of consumption expenditure. For the LCS 2008/2009, these were measured from the receiving household, i.e. income-in-kind received.

Expenditure in-kind is not included in total household consumption expenditure as it has no market price. Nevertheless, expenditure in-kind was measured and can be used for analysis purposes.

The following categories of expenditure are excluded when identifying goods and services to be included in the total household consumption expenditure:

1. All items which are considered to be investments because they add value to a dwelling unit such as improvements, additions and alterations; services for improvements, additions and alterations; security structures; building materials not for maintenance and repair; labour and material for improvements, additions and alterations; and life insurance on mortgage bonds.

2. All items which are considered to be income-in-kind such as free water; free sanitation; free electricity; estimated value of private use of a company car or similar vehicle; value of discounted fares for educational purposes; medical aid contributions by employer — households do not spend money on these items.
3. All items identified as: interest on mortgage bonds; subsidy on payment of mortgage; capital payments (including deposit) and other payments such as transfer duty, transfer costs and registration of mortgage bonds. A decision was taken to rather use imputed rent. Annual imputed rent was estimated at 6,32% of the actual value of the dwelling unit.
4. Items like seed, fertilizer, feed, livestock, services (e.g. ploughing, veterinary — not for pets), processing (e.g. grinding, milling and slaughtering) and other items from own production — as they are input costs. Instead, products from own production were included in the basket of goods and services.
5. All in-cash maintenance of family and/or remittances to family members and dependants living elsewhere (including alimony/palimony paid to ex-wife/ex-husband and children); gifts to persons who are not members of the household (excluding gifts-in-kind); gifts to persons who are not members of the household (excluding cash gifts); tribal cash levies (not for housing); and tribal levies-in-kind (not for housing) — such expenditure is measured from the receiving households since households would have acquired these items for the sole purpose of giving them away to other households.
6. All panel beating repairs paid for by the insurance company or other party, and other repair work paid for by the insurance company or other party — these are already accounted for elsewhere, e.g. amount paid for car insurance.

The funds available to a household (from income, past savings and borrowing) are also committed to a range of non-consumption items, including various forms of saving, investment and the repayment of principal and interest on various forms of borrowing. These uses of a household's funds, while of interest to many users in their own right, are not central to the income and consumption expenditure focus of the LCS. While Stats SA will make data on non-consumption commitments available, users should treat them cautiously, as the concepts involved are complex and not easy for households to report on reliably.

6. Limitations of the survey

Although the LCS collects extensive information on household income and expenditure, (similar to the content of the Income and Expenditure Survey) the LCS is not intended to be a data source for the reweighting of the CPI basket of goods and services. Nevertheless, given the nature of the information collected, it could be used by CPI for research purposes and for measuring expenditure and spending trends in the years between Income and Expenditure Surveys.

Additionally, the LCS cannot be used to derive an unemployment rate for the country. Although employment data is collected in the LCS, the survey methodology is completely different to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS); thus, results regarding employment cannot be compared between the two surveys.

Lastly, the LCS sample has been designed to provide estimates at national and provincial level. Thus, no estimates at a municipal or district level can be generated using the LCS data.

7. Technical notes

7.1 Sample

The sampling frame for the LCS was obtained from Statistics South Africa's Master Sample (MS) based on the 2001 Population Census Enumeration Areas.

The scope of the Master Sample (MS) is national coverage of all households in South Africa and the target population consists of all qualifying persons and households in the country. The MS focuses on private dwelling units, workers' hostels, residential hotels, nurses' and doctors' quarters, but excludes patients in hospitals or clinics, guests in hotels and guesthouses, prisoners in prisons, scholars and students in school or student hostels and the aged in old age homes. In summary, it has been designed to cover all households living in private dwelling units and workers living in workers' quarters in the country.

The MS consists of 3080 primary sampling units (PSUs) made up of enumeration areas. The PSU coverage comprises all settlement types, including urban formal, urban informal, rural formal and tribal areas. For the LCS, 3065 PSUs were sampled from the MS and roughly ten dwelling units (DUs) were sampled on average per PSU. In the case of multiple households, all households in the DU were included.

The sample was evenly split into four rotations (quarters) with national representativity in each rotation. Each rotation (consisting of a sample for three months) was then evenly split into monthly samples. Ultimately, the sample was evenly spread over the 12 survey periods (one month each).

7.2 Coverage

The LCS 2008/2009 included all domestic households, holiday homes and all households in workers' residences, such as mining hostels and dormitories for workers. It did not include institutions such as hospitals, prisons, old-age homes, student hostels and dormitories for scholars. Boarding houses, hotels, lodges and guest houses were also excluded from the sample.

7.3 Data collection

There are three main approaches used to collect data on household consumption expenditure, namely the acquisition, the payment and the consumption approaches. All three methods are used at some stage during data collection for LCS 2008/2009.

The *acquisition approach* entails taking into account the total value of goods and services acquired (not necessarily consumed but for household consumption purposes) during a given period, whether or not they are paid for during the period of collection. This is the general approach that was followed by the LCS 2008/2009 for most of the items. Information on non-durable, semi-durable and durable items is collected using the acquisition approach.

The *payment approach* takes into account the total payment made for all goods and services in a given period, whether or not they were delivered. This approach is followed when collecting data of expenditure on services such as education, health, insurance, etc.

The *consumption approach* takes into account the total value of all goods and services consumed or used during a given period. This approach is used when collecting information on own production.

7.4 Comparability

Often when new surveys are conducted, there are issues of comparability. These arise when there are common variables across surveys and the results of those common variables differ considerably. This is usually due to differences in methodologies used in collecting information on those variables.

Most of the questions in the LCS 2008/2009 are common throughout other surveys in the organisation, such as the General Household Survey (GHS), the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES). However, although the questions are similar across these surveys, the data collection methodologies used varies. As mentioned earlier, the LCS survey design is similar to the methodology adopted for the IES 2005/2006; nevertheless, there are some changes in collection methods. The table below highlights comparisons in methodology between the IES 2000, IES 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009 on money metric variables.

Table V: Comparisons between the IES 2000, 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009

Survey	IES 2000	IES 2005/2006	LCS 2008/2009
<i>Non-durable items</i>			
Data collection approach	Payment	Acquisition	Acquisition
Data collection method	Recall	Diary	Diary & recall
<i>Semi-durable and durable items</i>			
Data collection approach	Payment	Acquisition	Acquisition & payment
Data collection method	Recall	Diary & recall	Diary & recall
<i>Services</i>			
Data collection approach	Payment	Payment	Payment
Data collection method	Recall	Diary & recall	Diary & recall
<i>Own production</i>			
Data collection approach	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
Data collection method	Recall	Diary	Diary

The IES 2000 used the recall method to collect information on non-durable, semi-durable and durable items and services. A conscious decision was made to add questions in the household questionnaire that will address this problem. It was noticed that a change in methodology resulted in significant differences between the IES 2000 and IES 2005/2006 results. Therefore, for the LCS 2008/2009, a form designed to collect household acquisitions on semi-durable and durable items using the payment approach is included in the household questionnaire. Similarly, a form designed to collect major food items using the recall method is included in the LCS household questionnaire. While this seems to be a lot of information to collect from respondents, it must be remembered that the information is collected over a period of six weeks. It is not all collected during one visit.

These additional questions will also allow for comparisons within the survey for example, comparing results on total expenditure on durable items using the payment method with total expenditure of durable items using the acquisition method. Additionally, comparisons on food expenditure using the diary method versus food expenditure using the recall method can be made. This will provide a better understanding of the biases brought by different methodologies used.

7.5 Data processing

Data processing refers to a class of computer programs that organise and manipulate usually large volumes of numeric data. Data processing involved the processing of completed instruments, i.e. diaries, household questionnaires and the summary questionnaires. Information received from these instruments collected during fieldwork was converted into data represented by numbers or characters. The main method used for this conversion was scanning. All information contained in damaged instruments that could not be scanned was identified and transcribed onto clean instruments in order to be scanned.

7.5.1 High level processes

In general, the high level processes covered the following activities.

Boxes containing instruments per PSU were received from the nine Stats SA provincial offices and checked into Stores at the Data Processing Centre of Stats SA on the data processing management database that was designed for this purpose. All instruments in each PSU box were checked to ensure that they:

- belonged to the correct PSU box; and
- were not damaged.

For purposes of tracking the instruments, ensuring no instruments got lost and quality assurance during the data processing processes, the content of each PSU box was captured manually (key-from-paper entry) and stored in the data processing management database. All instruments were then prepared for capturing. Thereafter, the data were captured and converted into electronic format through scanning. To ensure quality electronic data, the data were verified as well as edited and checked for consistency according to the predetermined editing rules. The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) codes that were assigned to items acquired by the field staff were checked to enhance quality. Finally the data were prepared for final output based on the tabulation plan.

7.5.2 Data processing management system and database

A data processing management system and database were developed to assist in managing and tracking each PSU box and the instruments contained in each box, and to ensure all instruments are processed during each data processing process.

At each data processing process, the PSU box number was scanned and the PSU box was checked into the relevant data processing process on the data processing management database. An instrument list per PSU box was printed and utilised during the relevant process. On completion of a data processing process, the PSU box was checked out and checked back into Stores. At any given point during data processing, information was available on progress as well as where a PSU box and instruments could be found.

At the end an account of all sampled dwelling units was prepared and information balanced with information contained in the data processing management database, as well as the final electronic edit database.

7.5.3 Coding of acquired items

Coding is the process of assigning numerical values to responses to facilitate data capturing and processing in general. The code list for acquired items was based on the United Nations' Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). Codes were assigned to expenditure items and listed in the diaries by field staff. During data processing, all assigned codes were checked and improved when necessary to ensure and enhance quality.

7.6 Data editing

The electronic transferred data were checked and edited according to the predetermined editing rules for fields contained in each instrument.

Most of the editing rules were categorised into structural edits looking at the relationships between different record types, the basic processing rules that remove false positive reading or noise, the logical editing that determine the inconsistency between fields of the same statistical unit and the inferential edits that search for similarities across the domain. An edit specification document and editing systems were developed by a team of Stats SA subject matter specialists and programmers.

7.7 Weighting the LCS 2008/2009

Sample weights for the collected data are constructed in such a way that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The weights are the results of calculations involving several factors such as design weights adjustments, non-response adjustments and the calibrations process.

Non-response adjustment

Eligible households in the sampled dwelling units can be divided into two response categories: respondents and non-respondents. Weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondents (refusals, non-contacts, etc.) and imputation is used for all item non-responses (e.g. blanks within completed questionnaires).

Final weights

The final weights are constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to the known population totals at national level. Estimated population totals are supplied to the Methodology division by the Demography division. These estimates are classified by 5-year age group, sex and population group. Provincially, the estimates are classified by broad age group in order to facilitate the calibration process. The calibration process is done by using software called StatMx. The calibrated weights are constructed such that all persons in a particular household would have the same final weight. This weighting scheme is called integrated weighting.

Estimation

The final survey weights are used to obtain the estimates for various domains of interest at national and provincial level. Due to limitations to the sample design, estimates at lower levels will not be able to yield reliable results.

7.8 Sensitivity analysis

7.8.1 Household weights

Stats SA adopted the use of integrated weighting to raise the sample information to population estimates. This method is described above in section 7.7. It entails the allocation of the same adjustment factor to all household members and that adjustment factor in turn becomes a household weight. After raising sample information to population estimates, the estimated total population according to the LCS 2008/09 was 48,9 million. This is in line with the population projections based on mid-year estimates. Using the same integrated weighting for households, the total number of households came up to 12,6 million. Even though there is no source to provide households' benchmarks, looking at other surveys conducted by Stats SA in 2009, 12,6 million is low. The reduced number of households in the LCS may be due to fieldwork anomalies. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) conducted during the first quarter of 2009 (benchmarked to February population estimates) estimated the total number of households to be 13,6 million.

Stats SA then explored other ways of raising number of households in the sample to total number of households in South Africa. Two methods were explored, namely:

1. *Use of the Dwelling Frame*

The Dwelling Frame (DF) estimated the total number of dwelling units in 2008 to be 12,3 million. However, this was an estimated number of dwellings and not households. To estimate households from dwelling units, the following was done:

- Using the un-weighted legible dwelling units and number of households, the average number of households was derived (1,06 households per dwelling unit).
- The 12,3 million dwelling units estimated by the DF were then adjusted by the 1,06 factor to get to the total number of households.
- The total number of households, as estimated using the DF, was 13,1 million households.
- A factor (1,04) was therefore used to adjust the integrated weights to provide 13,1 million households.

2. *Use of household headship method*

The benchmarks for the number of households were generated using the household headship method was calculated as follows:

The headship rate specific for sex and age at time t , $h_{i,j,t}$ is expressed by the following formula:

$$h_{i,j,t} = \frac{H_{i,j,t}}{P_{i,j,t}}$$

Where $P_{i,j,t}$ is the mid-year population by sex i , age j and at time t and

$H_{i,j,t}$ is the number of heads of households by sex i , age j and at time t

Calculations were based on the age groups 0-34, 35-39, 40-64 and 65+.

The main methodological problem in the headship rate method of projections is how to estimate accurately future levels of headship rates for sex and age. The basic assumptions about the future trends of the rate may be classified within the following four categories:

- (a) Constant rate method
- (b) Extrapolative method by using annual average rates or by applying a simple mathematical formula on the basis of past trends
- (c) Regression method by using either cross-sectional or sub-national data on headship rates on the one hand, and economic and social indicators on the other
- (d) Normative approach in the Government's housing policy in accordance with its social and economic developments programmes

Headships were available for Census 1996, Census 2001 and the Community Survey 2007, and it was decided to follow the approach indicated in (b) above. For our analysis, data from the 2003 LFS (March), the 2005 LFS (March) and the QLFS for the first quarter of 2009 were also included.

For most of the datasets we had six data points to work with, but the 2003 and 2005 LFS data for the 65+ age group were not available.

For each age group and males and females separately we fitted a line to the available points. When necessary, outliers were excluded from the analysis. The regression line obtained was then used for interpolation and the estimated March 2009 data point was obtained for the LCS 2008/2009.

Suppose that for year $t+x$ (x years for the base) the population projections by age and sex have already been prepared and the sex-age rates have been estimated (interpolated as indicated above), then the number of households for year $t+x$ can be obtained by the following equation:

$$\sum_i \sum_j H_{i,j,t+x} = \sum_i \sum_j P_{i,j,t+x} h_{i,j,t+x}$$

In the first place, the number of households was estimated separately for the four population groups to obtain the total households in South Africa in the given age groups. For the provinces we did not include population group as the mid-year population estimates are not projected in that way, but estimated by the number of households in every province and age group. The provincial data were adjusted in each age group to add to the total estimates (obtained from population group estimates). These adjustments were very small.

The weights were then derived based on the benchmarks generated using the method described above.

Table W: Total annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group using different weighting methods

Consumption expenditure	Total expenditure (Rands)	No. of households	Average per household	Share (%)
Dwelling Frame				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	181 953 650 138	13 076 777	13 914	19.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9 144 898 675	13 076 777	699	1.0
Clothing and footwear	45 426 130 618	13 076 777	3 474	4.8
Housing	234 366 561 428	13 076 777	17 922	24.9
Furniture, furnishings & other HH equip.	50 474 983 823	13 076 777	3 860	5.4
Health	12 428 290 714	13 076 777	950	1.3
Transport	143 561 180 892	13 076 777	10 978	15.3
Communication	31 754 216 475	13 076 777	2 428	3.4
Recreation and culture	40 133 660 984	13 076 777	3 069	4.3
Education	26 183 963 037	13 076 777	2 002	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	22 192 391 892	13 076 777	1 697	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	140 112 146 768	13 076 777	10 715	14.9
Other unclassified expenses	2 623 549 136	13 076 777	201	0.3
Total consumption expenditure	940 355 624 580	13 076 777	71 910	100.0
Integrated weighting				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	175 098 285 920	12 584 091	13 914	19.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8 800 351 527	12 584 091	699	1.0
Clothing and footwear	43 714 636 124	12 584 091	3 474	4.8
Housing	225 536 465 753	12 584 091	17 922	24.9
Furniture, furnishings & other HH equip.	48 573 266 558	12 584 091	3 860	5.4
Health	11 960 037 071	12 584 091	950	1.3
Transport	138 152 307 907	12 584 091	10 978	15.3
Communication	30 557 830 916	12 584 091	2 428	3.4
Recreation and culture	38 621 567 859	12 584 091	3 069	4.3
Education	25 197 444 749	12 584 091	2 002	2.8
Restaurants and hotels	21 356 261 762	12 584 091	1 697	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	134 833 221 081	12 584 091	10 715	14.9
Other unclassified expenses	2 524 703 166	12 584 091	201	0.3
Total consumption expenditure	904 926 380 395	12 584 091	71 910	100.0
Headship method				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	180 884 037 173	13 443 764	13 455	19.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9 392 086 702	13 443 764	699	1.0
Clothing and footwear	44 362 132 660	13 443 764	3 300	4.7
Housing	237 015 369 937	13 443 764	17 630	25.3
Furniture, furnishings & other HH equip	49 432 015 958	13 443 764	3 677	5.3
Health	12 088 210 271	13 443 764	899	1.3
Transport	141 973 330 910	13 443 764	10 561	15.2
Communication	31 860 723 461	13 443 764	2 370	3.4
Recreation and culture	39 605 479 519	13 443 764	2 946	4.2
Education	24 043 084 306	13 443 764	1 788	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	22 509 328 847	13 443 764	1 674	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	138 980 633 684	13 443 764	10 338	14.9
Other unclassified expenses	3 467 624 387	13 443 764	258	0.4
Total consumption expenditure	935 614 057 816	13 443 764	69 595	100.0

Table W indicates the total annual household consumption expenditure by main group expenditure items using different weighting methods: The table indicates the following:

- Total household consumption expenditure is low when integrated weights are used compared to when other weighting methods are used. This is because integrated weighting yields the lowest number of households compared to other weighting methods, 12,6 million for integrated weighting, 13,1 million when DF is used and 13,4 million when household headship method is used.
- The average annual consumption expenditure per household is the same when using DF and integrated weighting. This is because one adjustment factor (1,04) to adjust number of households to 13,1 million was used, which then meant the proportions and the averages will remain the same. Only the totals differed. They increased with the increased number of households.
- When comparing the DF/integrated weighting to the household headship method the percentage difference between the average annual household consumption expenditure is 3,2%. Unlike in the case of the DF weights where a single adjustment factor (1.04) was used to scale the total number of households upwards, the household headship weights resulted in different adjustment factors for different types of households taking the household structure (e.g. household size) into consideration, hence the difference in averages and proportions.
- When looking at Table W (above), the percentage difference in the average annual household consumption expenditure between DF/integrated weighting and the household head method for most items is below 10%, with the exception of education and other unclassified items.

In this report, the integrated weights are used, which is a standard way of weighting households at Stats SA, to generate household estimates.

7.8.2 Adjustment of food expenditure

The diary method that Stats SA uses to collect expenditure information on non-durable items, especially food, is commonly associated with under-reporting of such items acquired by households. For the purpose of this report, food expenditure for each household was adjusted by 1,4. This was derived from using total sales data that Stats SA collects every month. Total sales on food for the period September 2008 to August 2009 (the LCS year) were used. While total sales from specialised food stores were not a problem to derive, it was difficult to isolate food sales from general dealers as their total sales included non-food items as well. The proportion of food and non-alcoholic beverages was obtained from retail trade data collected by Stats SA every five years. The proportion of food and non-alcoholic beverages sales to total sales in general dealers amounted to 67%. This was then applied to total sales in general dealers. Using this information, the total sales in 2009 amounted to R183 billion. During this period, the total number of households were estimated at 13,6 million (indicated by the QLFS), meaning that on average, a household spent about R13 456 on food and non-alcoholic beverages per annum. On the other hand, the LCS estimated average annual household consumption expenditure on food to be R9 939 (unadjusted). This indicated that a household, on average, under-reported consumption expenditure by approximately 1,4. The total amount of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages amounts to R175 billion, which reflects the under estimation of the total number of households.

In doing these adjustments, the following two assumptions were made:

1. Households under-report consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages at the same rate.
2. Total sales on food and non-alcoholic beverages are to households and not to businesses.

It is important to note that these adjustments did not change the distribution of households by decile/quintile. A household that would have fallen in the bottom decile/quintile without the adjustments still fell in the bottom decile/quintile with the adjustments.

Table X: Adjusted and unadjusted household consumption expenditure on food

Household consumption expenditure	Adjusted for food expenditure	Unadjusted for food expenditure
Total annual household consumption expenditure on food	R175 098 285 920	R125 070 204 229
Average annual household consumption expenditure on food	R13 914	R9 939
Proportion of food expenditure to total household consumption expenditure	19,3%	14,6%

Table X indicates the adjusted and unadjusted household consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages. When the adjustments are done food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed about 19,3% to total annual household consumption expenditure, while the item contributed 14,6% if no adjustments are done.

7.8.3 Estimating rental yield for owner occupied dwelling units

Stats SA collects rental data on a monthly basis from selected estate agencies countrywide. Only rental information for houses, townhouses and flats is collected. In most cases estate agencies represent dwelling units found in urban formal settlements, such as suburbs and other high-walled areas. Dwelling units in urban informal settlements, rural formal and tribal areas are not represented in the rental survey. In addition, urban formal areas such as townships are not well represented in the rental survey.

Stats SA explored the use of the average rental information from the rental survey matching dwellings by characteristics such as type of dwelling (e.g. flat, townhouse, etc.), number of rooms and settlement type. Where a dwelling unit had matching characteristics with the ones in the rental survey, the rental data was used to estimate rental yield (e.g. townhouse). Where a dwelling unit did not have matching characteristics with any of the types of houses in the rental survey, than a percentage of the value of the dwelling unit was used. When using the rental data for relevant types of dwellings, housing expenditure amounts to R630 billion whereas when using a percentage (6,32%) of the value of the dwelling unit, housing expenditure amounts to R237 billion. The R630 billion is too high. This is because a house in a township with the same number of rooms as a house in Sandton (up-market residential area), for example, are allocated the same rental amount and the proportion of houses found in suburbs in the sample is relatively small compared to houses in townships and other areas.

8. Concepts and definitions

Acquisition approach - An approach taking into account the total value of goods and services actually acquired during a given period, whether fully paid for or not during the period.

Anthropometrics - Use of body measurements, such as height and weight, to determine a person's nutritional status.

Classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP) - International system of classification of goods and services based on individual consumption by purpose.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - The CPI can be described as a series of numbers showing how the average price level of goods and services brought by a typical consumer or household changes over time. The main purpose of the CPI is to measure changes in the price level of consumer goods and services

Consumption approach - An approach that takes into account the total value of all goods and services consumed (or used) during a given period.

Consumption expenditure - Expenditure on goods and services acquired, and privately used by household members, including imputed values for items produced and consumed by the household itself.

Diary - A record with discrete entries arranged by date reporting on what has happened over the course of a defined period of time. With regards to the LCS, diaries recorded all acquisitions, including the value of those acquisitions, made by the household over the period of a week.

Durable goods - Household items that last for a long time, such as kitchen appliances, computers, radios and televisions, cars and furniture, usually acquired once in several years.

Dwelling unit (DU) - Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household.

Enumeration areas (EAs) - The smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes.

Farm - An area of land, together with its buildings, concerned with the growing of crops or the raising of animals.

Gift - An item received by the household from people who are not members of the household or items given away by members of the household to non-members, without compensation.

Gini coefficient - The Gini coefficient is the ratio of the area between the 45-degree line and the Lorenz curve and the area of the entire triangle. As the coefficient approaches zero, the distribution of income or consumption approaches absolute equality and absolute inequality if it approaches 1.

Household - A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Household head - The main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Household income - All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as social grants, pension, etc.

Income (individual) - All money received from salary, wages or own business; plus money benefits from employer, such as contributions to medical aid and pension funds; plus all money from other sources, such as additional work activities, remittances from family members living elsewhere, state pensions or grants, other pensions or grants, income from investments, etc.

Income-in-kind / expenditure-in-kind - This refers to items acquired by the household without paying for them, e.g. bursaries, subsidies from employer, free medical services, private use of a company car or similar vehicle, value of discounted fares for educational purposes, grants from schools and other educational institutions, excluding gifts and maintenance from other household members.

Master Sample (MS) - A sample drawn from a population for use on a number of future occasions, so as to avoid ad hoc sampling on each occasion.

Non-durable goods - Household items that do not last long, for example food, and personal care items. Households acquire these items on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

Own production - Own production is the activity of producing goods that the household can consume or sell in order to supplement the household income. Many households – especially low-income households – need to grow food items such as vegetables, mealies, etc., or to keep chickens or livestock to consume and/or sell so that they can provide more adequately for themselves.

Poverty gap - This provides the mean distance of the poor from the poverty line.

Poverty headcount - This is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line, that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs.

Poverty line - Line drawn at a particular level of income or consumption, households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor.

Poverty severity - This takes into account not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those households/individuals who are further away from the poverty line.

Primary sampling unit (PSU) - Geographical area comprising one or more enumeration areas of the same type (and therefore not necessarily contiguous) that together have at least one hundred dwelling units.

Rural - Farms and traditional areas characterised by low population densities, low levels of economic activity and low levels of infrastructure.

Sample - Part of the population on which information can be obtained to infer about the whole population of units of interest.

Settlement type - Settlement type refers to the characteristic of an area according to settlement characteristics.

Semi-durable goods - Items that last longer than non-durable goods but still need replacing more often than durable goods, for example clothing, shoes, material for clothing.

Subjective poverty - Considers that people's perception of what constitutes the minimum necessary household budget is the best standard of comparison for actual incomes and expenditures.

Tribal area - Communally owned land under the jurisdiction of a traditional leader.

Urban - Formal cities and towns characterised by higher population densities, high levels of economic activities and high levels of infrastructure.

Vacant dwelling - Dwelling that is uninhabited, i.e. no one lives there.

Visitor (household) - Person visiting or staying with a household who is not a usual member of the household, that is, does not stay in the household four nights a week on average.

Tables

1. Population

Table 1.1 - Population by province and sex of household head

Population group	Sex	N(1000)									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Black African	Male	726	2 689	273	1 179	4 194	1 545	4 074	1 633	2 329	18 641
	Female	745	2 967	330	1 335	4 699	1 576	4 013	1 721	2 746	20 131
	Total	1 471	5 656	603	2 514	8 893	3 120	8 086	3 354	5 075	38 773
Coloured	Male	1 347	250	198	31	58	27	171	19	19	2 119
	Female	1 450	259	224	42	72	30	179	19	15	2 289
	Total	2 797	509	421	73	130	57	350	38	34	4 408
Indian/Asian	Male	44	17	*	*	383	*	111	*	53	622
	Female	30	16	-	*	418	*	124	12	31	635
	Total	74	33	*	*	801	*	235	16	85	1 257
White	Male	469	202	49	145	153	123	884	102	60	2 187
	Female	495	183	53	148	161	129	985	95	46	2 295
	Total	963	386	102	293	315	251	1 869	197	106	4 482
Total	Male	2 585	3 158	521	1 358	4 789	1 700	5 240	1 758	2 461	23 570
	Female	2 720	3 425	606	1 525	5 350	1 736	5 300	1 848	2 838	25 350
	Total	5 305	6 584	1 127	2 884	10 139	3 436	10 540	3 606	5 299	48 920

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates

- No respondents

2. Expenditure

Table 2.1- Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Main expenditure group	Percentages (%)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	26,6	23,3	13,6	10,6	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,8	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,0
Clothing and footwear	6,6	5,1	4,0	2,7	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	19,5	26,8	29,3	30,3	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	6,1	4,3	4,3	4,9	5,4
Health	1,2	1,0	0,9	1,5	1,3
Transport	14,2	12,7	18,0	16,8	15,3
Communication	3,3	3,4	3,1	3,5	3,4
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,0	5,0	5,4	4,3
Education	2,6	2,5	3,9	2,9	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,2	12,7	14,8	17,5	14,9
Other unclassified expenses	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.2 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	26,6	23,3	13,6	10,6	19,3
Food	24,9	21,5	12,8	9,6	18,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,7	1,8	0,8	1,0	1,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,8	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,0
Alcoholic beverages	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,4
Tobacco	0,4	1,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Clothing and footwear	6,6	5,1	4,0	2,7	4,8
Clothing	4,7	3,6	2,9	2,1	3,5
Footwear	2,0	1,6	1,1	0,7	1,4
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	19,5	26,8	29,3	30,3	24,9
Actual rentals for housing	4,0	4,7	6,0	4,8	4,5
Imputed rentals for housing	8,9	14,4	12,4	17,3	12,9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,8	0,9	1,5	1,3	1,1
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2,8	3,9	6,6	5,0	3,9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	3,1	3,0	2,8	1,8	2,6
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	6,1	4,3	4,3	4,9	5,4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	1,4	0,7	1,2	0,6	1,0
Household textiles	1,3	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,9
Household appliances	1,3	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1,8	1,6	1,8	3,1	2,3

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Health	1,2	1,0	0,9	1,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,0	1,0
Out-patient services	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	14,2	12,7	18,0	16,8	15,3
Purchase of vehicles	5,4	4,8	9,4	10,2	7,4
Operation of personal transport equipment	3,5	5,4	6,6	5,6	4,7
Transport services	5,3	2,4	2,0	0,9	3,1
Operational values of other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,3	3,4	3,1	3,5	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	2,8	3,1	2,8	3,3	3,0
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,0	5,0	5,4	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,2	0,7	0,9	1,4	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	0,9	1,4	1,6	1,8	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8
Package holidays	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1
Education	2,6	2,5	3,9	2,9	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	0,8	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,0
Secondary education	0,6	0,6	1,6	0,9	0,8
Tertiary education	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,4
Catering services	1,8	1,6	1,2	1,3	1,5
Accommodation services	0,7	0,4	0,7	1,1	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,2	12,7	14,8	17,5	14,9
Personal care	1,4	1,5	0,8	0,9	1,2
Personal effects	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3
Social protection	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Insurance	5,5	6,7	8,6	11,0	7,9
Financial services n.e.c	1,5	1,6	2,0	1,8	1,7
Other services n.e.c	4,1	2,2	2,8	3,1	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.3 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	26,6	23,3	13,6	10,6	19,3
Bread and cereals	9,3	5,4	3,7	2,2	5,9
Meat	5,8	7,1	3,4	2,7	4,6
Fish	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,4
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,3	2,5	1,6	1,4	1,9
Oils and fats	1,4	1,0	0,7	0,4	0,9
Fruits	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5
Vegetables	2,5	2,1	1,3	1,0	1,8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	1,3	1,3	0,5	0,6	1,0
Food products n.e.c.	1,3	1,1	0,5	0,5	0,9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,2	1,3	0,6	0,7	1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,8	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,0
Spirits	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1
Beer	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,2
Tobacco	0,4	1,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Clothing and footwear	6,6	5,1	4,0	2,7	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	4,5	3,5	2,6	1,9	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shoes and other footwear	1,9	1,6	1,1	0,7	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	19,5	26,8	29,3	30,3	24,9
Actual rentals paid by tenants	4,0	4,7	5,9	4,8	4,5
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	8,9	14,4	12,2	17,4	12,9
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,4
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,8	0,6
Water and electricity	0,8	0,7	2,9	1,8	1,3
Water supply	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,7	0,8
Refuse collection	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3
Other services relating to the dwelling	0,8	1,1	1,5	1,9	1,3
Electricity	2,5	2,9	2,5	1,8	2,3
Gas	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Liquid fuels	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
Solid fuels	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	6,1	4,3	4,3	4,9	5,4
Furniture and furnishings	1,4	0,7	1,1	0,5	0,9
Carpets and other floor covering	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Household textile	1,3	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,9
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	1,0	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,8
Small electrical household appliance	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	1,4	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,9
Domestics services and household articles	0,5	0,9	1,3	2,6	1,4
Health	1,2	1,0	0,9	1,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,0	1,0
Out-patient services	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Transport	14,2	12,7	18,0	16,8	15,3
Motor-cars	5,3	4,7	9,3	10,0	7,3
Motor-cycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Animal drawn vehicle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Fuels and lubricants	2,6	4,2	5,2	4,2	3,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
Passenger transport by railway	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	5,0	2,0	1,1	0,2	2,6
Passenger transport by air	0,1	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Cost for other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,3	3,4	3,1	3,5	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	2,8	3,1	2,7	3,3	3,0
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,0	5,0	5,4	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,3	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,2	0,7	0,9	1,4	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	0,9	1,4	1,6	1,8	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8
Package holidays	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,1
Education	2,6	2,5	3,9	2,9	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,0
Secondary education	0,6	0,6	1,6	0,9	0,8
Tertiary education	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,4
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1,4	1,4	1,0	1,1	1,3
Accommodation services	0,7	0,4	0,7	1,1	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,2	12,7	14,8	17,5	14,9
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,4	1,4	0,8	0,8	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other personal effects	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3
Insurance connected with the dwelling	0,9	1,6	3,4	4,2	2,4
Insurance connected with the health	1,8	2,8	3,4	5,0	3,2
Insurance connected with the transport	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,2	0,9
Other insurance	2,2	1,5	0,8	0,6	1,4
Financial services n.e.c	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,8	1,7
Other services	4,1	2,2	2,8	3,1	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.4 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Main expenditure group	Percentage (%)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17,2	24,8	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,1	0,7	1,0
Clothing and footwear	4,5	5,6	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	25,3	24,0	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,1	6,0	5,4
Health	1,2	1,5	1,3
Transport	16,6	11,8	15,3
Communication	3,4	3,3	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,4	4,3
Education	2,9	2,4	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,3	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,3	13,8	14,9
Other unclassified expenses	0,2	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.5 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17,2	24,8	19,3
Food	15,9	23,3	18,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,3	1,6	1,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,1	0,7	1,0
Alcoholic beverages	0,5	0,3	0,4
Tobacco	0,6	0,4	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,5	5,6	4,8
Clothing	3,3	4,0	3,5
Footwear	1,3	1,6	1,4
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	25,3	24,0	24,9
Actual rentals for housing	4,4	4,6	4,5
Imputed rentals for housing	13,2	12,1	12,9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,1	0,9	1,1
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	4,2	3,3	3,9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2,4	3,0	2,6
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,1	6,0	5,4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,9	1,4	1,0
Household textiles	0,8	1,2	0,9
Household appliances	0,9	1,1	0,9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,1	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2,4	2,1	2,3

	Male	Female	Total
Health	1,2	1,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,9	1,2	1,0
Out-patient services	0,3	0,3	0,3
Hospital services	0,0	0,1	0,0
Transport	16,6	11,8	15,3
Purchase of vehicles	8,5	4,7	7,4
Operation of personal transport equipment	5,4	2,9	4,7
Transport services	2,7	4,3	3,1
Operational values of other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,4	3,3	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,4	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	2,8	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,4	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,3	1,0	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,9	0,5	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,5	1,1	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,8	0,7	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,1	0,1
Education	2,9	2,4	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,1	0,7	1,0
Secondary education	0,8	0,7	0,8
Tertiary education	0,9	0,9	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,3	2,4
Catering services	1,6	1,5	1,5
Accommodation services	0,8	0,8	0,8

	Male	Female	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,3	13,8	14,9
Personal care	1,1	1,5	1,2
Personal effects	0,3	0,4	0,3
Social protection	0,3	0,2	0,3
Insurance	8,5	6,4	7,9
Financial services n.e.c	1,8	1,4	1,7
Other services n.e.c	3,3	4,0	3,5
Others unclassified expenses	0,2	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.6 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)		
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	17,2	24,8	19,3
Bread and cereals	5,0	8,3	5,9
Meat	4,3	5,3	4,6
Fish	0,4	0,5	0,4
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,8	2,3	1,9
Oils and fats	0,8	1,3	0,9
Fruits	0,4	0,6	0,5
Vegetables	1,6	2,5	1,8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,8	1,4	1,0
Food products n.e.c.	0,8	1,2	0,9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,4	0,5	0,4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,0	1,1	1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,1	0,7	1,0
Spirits	0,1	0,0	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,1
Beer	0,3	0,1	0,2
Tobacco	0,6	0,4	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,5	5,6	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	3,1	3,8	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shoes and other footwear	1,3	1,6	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Male	Female	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	25,3	24,0	24,9
Actual rentals paid by tenants	4,4	4,6	4,5
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	13,2	12,1	12,9
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,5	0,4	0,4
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,7	0,6	0,6
Water and electricity	1,5	0,9	1,3
Water supply	0,8	0,9	0,8
Refuse collection	0,2	0,3	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,3	0,2	0,3
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,4	1,1	1,3
Electricity	2,1	2,6	2,3
Gas	0,0	0,0	0,0
Liquid fuels	0,1	0,2	0,2
Solid fuels	0,1	0,1	0,1
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,1	6,0	5,4
Furniture and furnishings	0,8	1,3	0,9
Carpets and other floor covering	0,1	0,1	0,1
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,8	1,2	0,9
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,7	0,9	0,8
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,2	0,2
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,1	0,0	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,9	1,0	0,9
Domestics services and household articles	1,5	1,1	1,4
Health	1,2	1,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,9	1,2	1,0
Out-patient services	0,3	0,3	0,3
Hospital services	0,0	0,1	0,0

	Male	Female	Total
Transport	16,6	11,8	15,3
Motor-cars	8,4	4,6	7,3
Motor-cycles	0,1	0,0	0,1
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal drawn vehicle	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,5	0,2	0,4
Fuels and lubricants	4,0	2,2	3,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,2	0,3
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,3	0,4
Passenger transport by railway	0,1	0,1	0,1
Passenger transport by road	2,2	3,8	2,6
Passenger transport by air	0,4	0,3	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cost for other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,4	3,3	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,4	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	2,8	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,4	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,3	1,0	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,9	0,5	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,5	1,1	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,8	0,7	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,1	0,1
Education	2,9	2,4	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,1	0,7	1,0
Secondary education	0,8	0,7	0,8
Tertiary education	0,9	0,9	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1

	Male	Female	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2,4	2,3	2,4
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	0,3	0,2	0,3
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1,3	1,3	1,3
Accommodation services	0,8	0,8	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,3	13,8	14,9
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,1	0,1	0,1
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,1	1,4	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,2	0,1	0,2
Other personal effects	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,3	0,2	0,3
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2,7	1,6	2,4
Insurance connected with the health	3,6	2,3	3,2
Insurance connected with the transport	1,0	0,6	0,9
Other insurance	1,3	1,9	1,4
Financial services n.e.c	1,8	1,4	1,7
Other services	3,3	4,0	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,2	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.7 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Main expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15,7	36,1	38,4	23,8	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	2,0	0,6	1,5	1,0
Clothing and footwear	4,4	8,5	6,6	4,4	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27,2	11,7	13,2	22,5	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,0	5,9	7,5	5,9	5,4
Health	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,3
Transport	15,8	12,9	11,9	16,4	15,3
Communication	3,4	4,2	2,8	3,5	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,1	2,3	3,5	4,3
Education	3,1	1,5	1,3	0,9	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	2,5	2,9	1,8	1,1	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,5	9,8	12,0	14,9	14,9
Other unclassified expenses	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.8 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15,7	36,1	38,4	23,8	19,3
Food	14,5	33,9	36,4	22,0	18,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,3	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	2,0	0,6	1,5	1,0
Alcoholic beverages	0,4	1,2	0,3	0,7	0,4
Tobacco	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,4	8,5	6,6	4,4	4,8
Clothing	3,2	5,6	4,7	3,1	3,5
Footwear	1,2	2,9	1,9	1,2	1,4
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27,2	11,7	13,2	22,5	24,9
Actual rentals for housing	5,1	1,5	0,6	5,0	4,5
Imputed rentals for housing	14,1	4,4	7,4	9,3	12,9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,1	0,4	1,2	1,1	1,1
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	4,6	1,2	0,5	1,9	3,9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2,2	4,2	3,6	5,1	2,6
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,0	5,9	7,5	5,9	5,4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,9	1,4	1,6	1,0	1,0
Household textiles	0,7	1,3	1,8	1,1	0,9
Household appliances	0,8	1,4	1,5	0,9	0,9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2,3	1,5	2,4	2,4	2,3

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Health	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,9	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,0
Out-patient services	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	15,8	12,9	11,9	16,4	15,3
Purchase of vehicles	8,0	2,1	4,8	8,5	7,4
Operation of personal transport equipment	5,1	1,8	2,5	5,2	4,7
Transport services	2,7	9,0	4,6	2,5	3,1
Operational values of other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
Communication	3,4	4,2	2,8	3,5	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	3,5	2,2	3,1	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,1	2,3	3,5	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,8	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,5	0,6	0,6	1,0	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,9	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Education	3,1	1,5	1,3	0,9	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,0
Secondary education	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,8
Tertiary education	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Restaurants and hotels	2,5	2,9	1,8	1,1	2,4
Catering services	1,5	2,7	1,5	0,6	1,5
Accommodation services	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,5	9,8	12,0	14,9	14,9
Personal care	1,1	2,0	1,4	1,4	1,2
Personal effects	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Social protection	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3
Insurance	8,6	2,9	4,1	9,1	7,9
Financial services n.e.c	1,7	1,1	1,1	1,8	1,7
Other services n.e.c	3,3	3,2	5,0	2,2	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.9 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	15,7	36,1	38,4	23,8	19,3
Bread and cereals	4,1	12,0	16,0	7,1	5,9
Meat	4,1	7,8	6,8	5,4	4,6
Fish	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,4
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,8	3,2	2,5	2,1	1,9
Oils and fats	0,7	2,2	2,0	1,3	0,9
Fruits	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,5
Vegetables	1,5	3,7	3,9	2,2	1,8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,8	1,8	2,3	1,4	1,0
Food products n.e.c.	0,7	2,0	1,7	1,4	0,9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0,9	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	2,0	0,6	1,5	1,0
Spirits	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1
Beer	0,2	0,9	0,3	0,4	0,2
Tobacco	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,4	8,5	6,6	4,4	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	3,1	5,5	4,6	3,0	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shoes and other footwear	1,2	2,9	1,9	1,2	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27,2	11,7	13,2	22,5	24,9
Actual rentals paid by tenants	5,1	1,5	0,6	5,0	4,5
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	14,1	4,4	7,4	9,3	12,9
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,7	0,4
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,6	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,6
Water and electricity	1,5	0,3	0,1	1,0	1,3
Water supply	0,9	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,8
Refuse collection	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,6	0,2	0,1	0,4	1,3
Electricity	2,1	2,6	2,7	4,4	2,3
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Liquid fuels	0,1	1,2	0,5	0,4	0,2
Solid fuels	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5,0	5,9	7,5	5,9	5,4
Furniture and furnishings	0,8	1,3	1,5	0,9	0,9
Carpets and other floor covering	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,7	1,3	1,8	1,1	0,9
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,7	1,2	1,2	0,8	0,8
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,7	1,4	2,1	1,2	0,9
Domestics services and household articles	1,6	0,1	0,3	1,2	1,4
Health	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,9	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,0
Out-patient services	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Transport	15,8	12,9	11,9	16,4	15,3
Motor-cars	7,9	2,1	4,8	8,5	7,3
Motor-cycles	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal drawn vehicle	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,4
Fuels and lubricants	3,8	1,3	1,8	3,7	3,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4
Passenger transport by railway	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	2,2	8,3	4,3	2,2	2,6
Passenger transport by air	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Cost for other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
Communication	3,4	4,2	2,8	3,5	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	3,5	2,2	3,1	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,6	3,1	2,3	3,5	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,8	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,5	0,6	0,6	1,0	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,9	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1
Education	3,1	1,5	1,3	0,9	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,0
Secondary education	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,8
Tertiary education	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2,5	2,9	1,8	1,1	2,4
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,3
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1,3	2,1	1,3	0,5	1,3
Accommodation services	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,5	9,8	12,0	14,9	14,9
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,1	2,0	1,4	1,4	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Other personal effects	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Social protection services	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2,7	0,0	0,1	4,3	2,4
Insurance connected with the health	3,7	0,4	1,2	2,7	3,2
Insurance connected with the transport	1,0	0,1	0,3	0,9	0,9
Other insurance	1,3	2,3	2,6	1,3	1,4
Financial services n.e.c	1,7	1,1	1,1	1,8	1,7
Other services	3,3	3,2	5,0	2,2	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.10 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Main expenditure group	Percentage (%)										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	44,4	44,9	43,8	41,9	39,6	35,5	30,4	23,0	15,8	9,6	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,7	1,0
Clothing and footwear	6,4	6,6	7,2	7,3	7,6	7,5	7,0	6,4	4,7	3,2	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	20,4	18,6	17,4	17,0	17,9	18,6	21,7	25,9	30,1	25,9	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	3,9	4,9	5,3	5,9	5,7	6,3	5,6	5,1	4,6	5,6	5,4
Health	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3
Transport	8,4	7,4	7,7	8,2	7,9	9,2	9,8	11,6	12,1	21,1	15,3
Communication	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,3	3,4
Recreation and culture	1,2	1,6	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,8	4,6	5,3	4,3
Education	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,8	2,4	2,8	3,8	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,5	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,4	6,6	7,6	7,7	9,3	10,3	12,1	13,6	17,2	17,3	14,9
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.11 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	44,4	44,9	43,8	41,9	39,6	35,5	30,4	23,0	15,8	9,6	19,3
Food	42,2	42,6	41,6	39,5	37,3	33,2	28,3	21,3	14,5	8,7	18,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,1	1,7	1,3	0,9	1,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,7	1,0
Alcoholic beverages	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4
Tobacco	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5
Clothing and footwear	6,4	6,6	7,2	7,3	7,6	7,5	7,0	6,4	4,7	3,2	4,8
Clothing	4,5	4,7	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,3	5,0	4,5	3,3	2,3	3,5
Footwear	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,4	0,8	1,4
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	20,4	18,6	17,4	17,0	17,9	18,6	21,7	25,9	30,1	25,9	24,9
Actual rentals for housing	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,6	4,6	4,6	6,7	6,5	3,2	4,5
Imputed rentals for housing	8,7	7,2	6,7	6,7	7,1	7,5	9,9	11,2	15,4	15,0	12,9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,9	1,1	1,5	1,1
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,9	2,3	3,3	4,1	4,9	4,5	3,9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	6,3	5,7	5,0	4,6	4,0	3,8	3,3	2,9	2,3	1,6	2,6
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	3,9	4,9	5,3	5,9	5,7	6,3	5,6	5,1	4,6	5,6	5,4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,2	0,5	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,5	1,3	1,3	0,9	0,9	1,0
Household textiles	1,1	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,6	1,3	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,9
Household appliances	0,5	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,6	0,9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,8	3,2	2,3

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Health	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0
Out-patient services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Transport	8,4	7,4	7,7	8,2	7,9	9,2	9,8	11,6	12,1	21,1	15,3
Purchase of vehicles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	1,0	2,2	3,9	14,1	7,4
Operation of personal transport equipment	0,1	0,4	0,5	1,0	1,2	1,9	3,0	4,8	6,0	5,9	4,7
Transport services	8,2	6,9	7,1	7,1	6,7	6,8	5,9	4,6	2,3	1,1	3,1
Operational values of other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,3	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8	2,9	3,1	3,0	3,0
Recreation and culture	1,2	1,6	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,8	4,6	5,3	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,5	0,7	0,8	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,7	1,2	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8
Package holidays	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
Education	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,8	2,4	2,8	3,8	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,8	1,5	1,0
Secondary education	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,8	1,1	0,8
Tertiary education	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,2	1,1	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,5	2,4
Catering services	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,2	1,5
Accommodation services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	1,3	0,8

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,4	6,6	7,6	7,7	9,3	10,3	12,1	13,6	17,2	17,3	14,9
Personal care	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,2	0,9	1,2
Personal effects	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3
Social protection	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
Insurance	1,8	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,9	3,0	3,9	5,9	9,6	10,5	7,9
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,7
Other services n.e.c	1,2	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,9	3,7	4,4	4,0	4,0	3,3	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.12 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)										
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	44,4	44,9	43,8	41,9	39,6	35,5	30,4	23,0	15,8	9,6	19,3
Bread and cereals	17,9	17,5	16,9	15,6	13,9	11,7	9,1	6,5	3,5	2,4	5,9
Meat	8,0	8,5	8,3	8,3	8,3	7,4	6,6	5,8	4,1	2,6	4,6
Fish	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4
Milk, cheese and eggs	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,2	2,9	2,5	2,3	1,8	1,3	1,9
Oils and fats	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,4	1,0	0,6	0,3	0,9
Fruits	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5
Vegetables	5,2	4,8	4,5	4,2	3,8	3,3	2,5	2,0	1,4	0,9	1,8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,2	1,8	1,4	1,0	0,7	0,5	1,0
Food products n.e.c.	1,4	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,6	1,4	1,1	0,7	0,5	0,9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,7	1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,7	1,0
Spirits	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Beer	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2
Tobacco	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,5
Clothing and footwear	6,4	6,6	7,2	7,3	7,6	7,5	7,0	6,4	4,7	3,2	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	4,5	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,1	5,0	4,4	4,2	2,9	2,3	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shoes and other footwear	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,3	0,9	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	20,4	18,6	17,4	17,0	17,9	18,6	21,7	25,9	30,1	25,9	24,9
Actual rentals paid by tenants	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,5	4,4	4,2	6,5	6,0	3,4	4,5
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	8,7	7,2	6,7	6,7	7,0	7,1	9,0	10,8	14,3	16,0	12,9
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,4
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,6
Water and electricity	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	1,0	1,4	1,8	1,5	1,3
Water supply	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8
Refuse collection	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3
Other services relating to the dwelling	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,6	1,1	1,4	1,9	1,3
Electricity	4,4	4,3	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,7	2,6	2,0	1,7	2,3
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Liquid fuels	1,4	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Solid fuels	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	3,9	4,9	5,3	5,9	5,7	6,3	5,6	5,1	4,6	5,6	5,4
Furniture and furnishings	0,1	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,9	1,4	1,2	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,9
Carpets and other floor covering	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	1,1	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,2	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,9
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,3	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,8
Small electrical household appliance	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,1	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,9
Domestics services and household articles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,5	1,1	2,6	1,4
Health	1,1	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0
Out-patient services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Transport	8,4	7,4	7,7	8,2	7,9	9,2	9,8	11,6	12,1	21,1	15,3
Motor-cars	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,9	2,1	3,6	14,8	7,3
Motor-cycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal drawn vehicle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,4
Fuels and lubricants	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,8	0,9	1,4	2,1	3,5	4,3	4,6	3,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,3
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Passenger transport by railway	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	7,7	6,6	6,8	6,7	6,3	6,1	5,1	4,1	1,8	0,5	2,6
Passenger transport by air	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,4	0,0	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cost for other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,3	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,3	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,8	2,9	3,2	3,0
Recreation and culture	1,2	1,6	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,1	3,8	4,6	5,3	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,5	0,7	0,8	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,7	1,2	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8
Package holidays	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
Education	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,8	2,4	2,8	3,8	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,7	1,6	1,0
Secondary education	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,2	0,8
Tertiary education	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,5	2,4
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,1	1,1	1,3
Accommodation services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,6	1,4	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,4	6,6	7,6	7,7	9,3	10,3	12,1	13,6	17,2	17,3	14,9
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,0	0,8	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Other personal effects	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Insurance connected with the dwelling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	1,2	4,1	9,2	0,0	2,4
Insurance connected with the health	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,5	1,0	2,2	4,2	4,8	3,2
Insurance connected with the transport	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	1,1	3,3	7,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Other insurance	1,7	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,2	1,4	0,8	1,4
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,6	2,0	1,7
Other services	1,2	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,9	3,5	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.13 - Percentages distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Main expenditure group	Percentages (%)									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18,0	25,8	22,9	19,5	24,3	21,6	14,1	24,0	26,7	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,6	0,9	1,2	1,2	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	1,0
Clothing and footwear	4,0	5,6	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,8	4,5	5,8	5,8	4,8
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	28,8	21,3	22,0	22,6	23,7	21,3	27,2	19,1	18,7	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4,5	6,5	6,2	6,3	4,4	6,2	5,1	5,8	8,1	5,4
Health	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,5	0,5	1,3
Transport	13,9	11,0	16,7	12,8	15,9	18,4	15,9	16,8	17,4	15,3
Communication	3,5	3,3	2,9	3,2	2,8	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,9	3,5	3,5	3,9	3,5	3,8	4,9	2,9	3,5	4,3
Education	3,0	2,2	1,3	2,1	2,9	2,0	3,4	1,9	1,8	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,4	1,7	2,9	2,2	1,8	2,7	1,7	1,4	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,1	16,2	14,9	17,6	12,8	14,2	16,3	15,9	12,3	14,9
Other unclassified expenses	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.14 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18,0	25,8	22,9	19,5	24,3	21,6	14,1	24,0	26,7	19,3
Food	16,5	24,2	21,0	18,1	23,0	20,0	12,9	22,4	25,0	18,0
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,4	1,3	1,6	1,2	1,6	1,7	1,4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,6	0,9	1,2	1,2	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	1,0
Alcoholic beverages	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4
Tobacco	1,1	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,0	5,6	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,8	4,5	5,8	5,8	4,8
Clothing	3,0	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,6	3,5	3,2	4,1	4,2	3,5
Footwear	1,1	1,8	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,5	1,4
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	28,8	21,3	22,0	22,6	23,7	21,3	27,2	19,1	18,7	24,9
Actual rentals for housing	5,4	2,8	2,8	4,0	4,2	4,1	5,2	3,6	2,6	4,5
Imputed rentals for housing	17,3	12,0	10,5	11,1	11,2	9,0	13,6	9,2	9,3	12,9
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,8	0,9	0,8	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,4	1,0	0,9	1,1
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2,9	2,6	5,0	3,1	4,3	4,2	5,1	2,2	2,8	3,9
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2,5	2,9	2,8	3,3	3,1	3,0	1,9	3,1	3,2	2,6
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4,5	6,5	6,2	6,3	4,4	6,2	5,1	5,8	8,1	5,4
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,6	1,6	0,9	1,4	1,0	1,3	0,9	1,2	1,3	1,0
Household textiles	0,5	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,7	1,5	1,5	0,9
Household appliances	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,8	1,4	0,8	1,0	1,7	0,9
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,6	1,6	2,1	2,4	2,0	3,4	2,3

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Health	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,5	0,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,5	1,3	1,4	0,8	1,2	0,4	1,0
Out-patient services	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	13,9	11,0	16,7	12,8	15,9	18,4	15,9	16,8	17,4	15,3
Purchase of vehicles	7,0	4,2	10,3	5,3	6,3	9,8	8,0	8,6	10,8	7,4
Operation of personal transport equipment	5,0	3,8	4,1	4,3	5,0	4,7	4,8	4,7	3,8	4,7
Transport services	1,9	2,9	2,3	3,3	4,6	3,8	3,1	3,4	2,8	3,1
Operational values of other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,5	3,3	2,9	3,2	2,8	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	2,9	2,5	2,9	2,3	3,1	3,3	3,1	2,5	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,9	3,5	3,5	3,9	3,5	3,8	4,9	2,9	3,5	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,1	0,9	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,4	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,6	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,6	0,9	1,0	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Education	3,0	2,2	1,3	2,1	2,9	2,0	3,4	1,9	1,8	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	1,4	0,6	0,5	1,0
Secondary education	0,7	0,8	0,4	0,4	1,0	0,3	1,0	0,7	0,4	0,8
Tertiary education	1,1	0,8	0,4	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,4	1,7	2,9	2,2	1,8	2,7	1,7	1,4	2,4
Catering services	1,7	2,0	1,0	2,1	1,6	1,2	1,6	0,9	1,0	1,5
Accommodation services	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,6	1,2	0,8	0,4	0,8

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,1	16,2	14,9	17,6	12,8	14,2	16,3	15,9	12,3	14,9
Personal care	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2
Personal effects	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3
Social protection	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Insurance	7,3	8,2	8,4	10,1	6,4	7,6	8,8	8,2	5,6	7,9
Financial services n.e.c	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,9	1,8	1,3	1,7
Other services n.e.c	2,1	4,7	2,8	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,8	4,1	3,7	3,5
Others unclassified expenses	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.15 - Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)									
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	18,0	25,8	22,9	19,5	24,3	21,6	14,1	24,0	26,7	19,3
Bread and cereals	4,0	8,7	5,9	4,8	8,5	7,8	3,7	8,8	11,3	5,9
Meat	4,9	5,1	6,5	5,7	4,9	4,6	3,7	5,4	5,5	4,6
Fish	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,4
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,2	2,4	1,9	2,2	2,2	1,9	1,6	2,1	1,8	1,9
Oils and fats	0,7	1,4	0,9	0,9	1,5	0,9	0,6	1,1	1,0	0,9
Fruits	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,5
Vegetables	1,8	2,7	1,8	1,8	2,7	1,8	1,3	2,0	2,3	1,8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	1,0	1,8	1,5	1,0	1,3	1,2	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,0
Food products n.e.c.	0,9	1,3	1,6	0,9	1,1	1,1	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,9
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,3	1,4	1,0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,6	0,9	1,2	1,2	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	1,0
Spirits	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Wine	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Beer	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Tobacco	1,1	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5
Clothing and footwear	4,0	5,6	5,4	5,8	5,2	4,8	4,5	5,8	5,8	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	2,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,5	3,4	3,1	3,9	4,1	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shoes and other footwear	1,1	1,8	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,5	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	28,8	21,3	22,0	22,6	23,7	21,3	27,2	19,1	18,7	24,9
Actual rentals paid by tenants	5,4	2,8	2,8	4,0	4,2	4,1	5,2	3,6	2,6	4,5
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	17,3	12,0	10,5	11,1	11,2	9,0	13,6	9,2	9,3	12,9
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,4
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,6
Water and electricity	0,3	0,3	1,3	0,8	1,9	0,9	2,1	0,6	1,2	1,3
Water supply	0,8	0,7	1,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,8	0,8
Refuse collection	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,3
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,3	1,2	1,1	0,7	1,3	2,0	1,6	0,6	0,4	1,3
Electricity	2,3	2,2	2,6	2,9	2,7	2,7	1,8	2,7	2,6	2,3
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
Liquid fuels	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2
Solid fuels	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4,5	6,5	6,2	6,3	4,4	6,2	5,1	5,8	8,1	5,4
Furniture and furnishings	0,5	1,5	0,8	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,2	0,9
Carpets and other floor covering	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,5	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,8	1,2	0,7	1,5	1,5	0,9
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,7	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,6	1,2	0,6	0,8	1,5	0,8
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,6	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,2	1,0	0,7	1,0	2,6	0,9
Domestics services and household articles	1,8	1,4	1,6	1,6	0,4	1,2	1,7	1,0	0,9	1,4
Health	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,2	1,5	0,5	1,3
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,5	1,3	1,4	0,8	1,2	0,4	1,0
Out-patient services	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3
Hospital services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Transport	13,9	11,0	16,7	12,8	15,9	18,4	15,9	16,8	17,4	15,3
Motor-cars	6,9	4,2	10,2	5,2	6,3	9,7	7,8	8,6	10,5	7,3
Motor-cycles	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal drawn vehicle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Fuels and lubricants	3,8	2,8	2,8	2,9	3,9	3,6	3,6	3,4	2,6	3,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,4
Passenger transport by railway	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	1,2	2,5	2,0	3,0	4,1	3,6	2,5	3,1	2,7	2,6
Passenger transport by air	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Cost for other modes of transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,5	3,3	2,9	3,2	2,8	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	2,9	2,5	2,9	2,3	3,1	3,3	3,1	2,5	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,9	3,5	3,5	3,9	3,5	3,8	4,9	2,9	3,5	4,3
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,1	0,9	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,4	1,2
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,8
Recreational and cultural services	1,6	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,6	0,9	1,0	1,4
Newspapers, books and stationary	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,8
Package holidays	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Education	3,0	2,2	1,3	2,1	2,9	2,0	3,4	1,9	1,8	2,8
Pre-primary and primary education	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	1,4	0,6	0,5	1,0
Secondary education	0,7	0,8	0,4	0,4	1,0	0,3	1,0	0,7	0,4	0,8
Tertiary education	1,1	0,8	0,4	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,9	0,9
Education not definable by level	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2,3	2,4	1,7	2,9	2,2	1,8	2,7	1,7	1,4	2,4
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1,5	1,5	0,8	1,8	1,3	1,0	1,3	0,8	0,9	1,3
Accommodation services	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,6	1,2	0,8	0,4	0,8
Miscellaneous goods and services	13,1	16,2	14,9	17,6	12,8	14,2	16,3	15,9	12,3	14,9
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Other personal effects	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2,7	1,4	2,8	2,0	1,8	2,0	3,1	1,6	1,0	2,4
Insurance connected with the health	3,1	3,5	2,8	3,7	2,2	3,0	3,7	3,8	2,0	3,2
Insurance connected with the transport	0,6	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,9
Other insurance	0,9	2,1	2,0	3,4	1,8	2,0	0,9	1,8	2,0	1,4
Financial services n.e.c	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,9	1,8	1,3	1,7
Other services	2,1	4,7	2,8	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,8	4,1	3,7	3,5
Other unclassified expenses	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.16 - Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of Household in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Main expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11 549	18 861	20 110	23 971	13 914
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	369	1 707	777	2 056	699
Clothing and footwear	2 881	4 154	5 864	6 193	3 474
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	8 495	21 675	43 361	68 382	17 922
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	2 645	3 444	6 431	11 097	3 860
Health	539	821	1 364	3 487	950
Transport	6 186	10 238	26 565	37 840	10 978
Communication	1 416	2 753	4 623	8 010	2 428
Recreation and culture	1 418	3 201	7 333	12 294	3 069
Education	1 129	2 027	5 789	6 598	2 002
Restaurants and hotels	1 064	1 612	2 746	5 444	1 697
Miscellaneous goods and services	5 719	10 226	21 920	39 549	10 715
Other unclassified expenses	68	66	968	953	201
Total	43 478	80 786	147 851	225 874	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.17 - Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11 549	18 861	20 110	23 971	13 914
Food	10 814	17 379	18 856	21 695	12 913
Non-alcoholic beverages	735	1 482	1 254	2 276	1 001
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	369	1 707	777	2 056	699
Alcoholic beverages	215	471	228	864	317
Tobacco	154	1 236	549	1 192	382
Clothing and footwear	2 881	4 154	5 864	6 193	3 474
Clothing	2 030	2 884	4 224	4 654	2 483
Footwear	851	1 270	1 640	1 539	991
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	8 495	21 675	43 361	68 382	17 922
Actual rentals for housing	1 741	3 766	8 900	10 851	3 223
Imputed rentals for housing	3 856	11 633	18 379	39 107	9 255
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	355	744	2 288	3 037	770
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1 216	3 117	9 691	11 270	2 839
Electricity, gas and other fuels	1 329	2 415	4 103	4 117	1 835
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	2 645	3 444	6 431	11 097	3 860
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	629	599	1 760	1 264	734
Household textiles	580	594	716	936	629
Household appliances	551	813	1 058	1 240	671
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	62	83	168	257	91
Tools and equipment for house and garden	24	56	96	354	70
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	799	1 299	2 633	7 046	1 665

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Health	539	821	1 364	3 487	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	448	716	1 064	2 241	709
Out-patient services	69	77	286	1 135	208
Hospital services	23	28	13	111	34
Transport	6 186	10 238	26 565	37 840	10 978
Purchase of vehicles	2 330	3 875	13 860	23 140	5 341
Operation of personal transport equipment	1 529	4 386	9 775	12 686	3 362
Transport services	2 324	1 975	2 928	1 936	2 262
Operational values of other modes of transport	3	1	1	78	12
Communication	1 416	2 753	4 623	8 010	2 428
Postal services	19	14	173	208	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	200	265	336	398	233
Telephone and telefax services	1 197	2 474	4 114	7 404	2 149
Recreation and culture	1 418	3 201	7 333	12 294	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	551	770	1 659	2 555	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	81	583	1 323	3 234	546
Recreational and cultural services	412	1 151	2 367	4 163	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	337	632	1 407	1 871	579
Package holidays	38	65	577	471	108
Education	1 129	2 027	5 789	6 598	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	349	808	1 853	2 504	693
Secondary education	258	494	2 370	2 135	565
Tertiary education	479	651	1 520	1 755	678
Education not definable by level	43	74	47	204	66
Restaurants and hotels	1 064	1 612	2 746	5 444	1 697
Catering services	773	1 304	1 762	2 941	1 112
Accommodation services	291	308	984	2 503	585

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	5 719	10 226	21 920	39 549	10 715
Personal care	617	1 211	1 228	2 144	871
Personal effects	140	243	583	845	247
Social protection	133	253	307	628	209
Insurance	2 372	5 448	12 731	24 880	5 691
Financial services n.e.c	657	1 281	2 923	4 071	1 191
Other services n.e.c	1 801	1 789	4 148	6 981	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	68	66	968	953	201
Total	43 478	80 786	147 851	225 874	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.18 - Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	11 549	18 861	20 110	23 971	13 914
Bread and cereals	4 063	4 364	5 586	4 951	4 237
Meat	2 527	5 711	5 102	6 187	3 310
Fish	193	480	595	627	281
Milk, cheese and eggs	983	2 058	2 474	3 251	1 391
Oils and fats	597	805	1 074	835	655
Fruits	211	326	484	1 101	338
Vegetables	1 097	1 726	1 913	2 354	1 326
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	584	1 032	812	1 268	712
Food products n.e.c.	559	877	817	1 121	662
Coffee, tea and cocoa	201	460	287	664	282
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	534	1 022	966	1 612	719
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	369	1 707	777	2 056	699
Spirits	29	101	109	289	69
Wine	28	141	71	341	77
Beer	158	229	49	235	171
Tobacco	154	1 236	549	1 192	382
Clothing and footwear	2 881	4 154	5 864	6 193	3 474
Clothing materials	11	10	26	72	19
Garments	1 976	2 801	3 952	4 363	2 391
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	37	55	224	206	64
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	6	18	21	13	9
Shoes and other footwear	846	1 266	1 631	1 534	986
Repair and hire of footwear	5	3	9	5	5

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	8 495	21 675	43 361	68 382	17 922
Actual rentals paid by tenants	1 741	3 766	8 900	10 851	3 223
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	3 856	11 633	18 379	39 107	9 255
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	117	386	949	1 342	313
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	238	358	1 339	1 695	457
Water and electricity	350	604	4 419	4 029	932
Water supply	361	908	1 717	1 663	603
Refuse collection	82	336	575	520	170
Sewerage collection	66	366	666	688	183
Other services relating to the dwelling	356	904	2 314	4 371	951
Electricity	1 107	2 322	3 764	3 947	1 628
Gas	22	23	237	35	29
Liquid fuels	135	40	94	95	121
Solid fuels	64	30	8	41	57
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	2 645	3 444	6 431	11 097	3 860
Furniture and furnishings	596	552	1 608	1 055	675
Carpets and other floor covering	27	35	59	168	46
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	6	12	93	40	13
Household textile	580	594	716	936	629
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	451	690	772	984	545
Small electrical household appliance	90	110	257	208	111
Repair of household appliance	10	13	29	48	15
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	62	83	168	257	91
Major tools and equipment	4	24	47	130	22
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	20	33	49	224	47
Non-durable household goods	594	568	700	1 166	666
Domestics services and household articles	205	730	1 933	5 880	999
Health	539	821	1 364	3 487	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	448	716	1 064	2 241	709
Out-patient services	69	77	286	1 135	208
Hospital services	23	28	13	111	34

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Transport	6 186	10 238	26 565	37 840	10 978
Motor-cars	2 320	3 835	13 749	22 669	5 269
Motor-cycles	3	34	-	362	50
Bicycles	1	2	111	13	5
Animal drawn vehicle	7	3	-	95	17
Spare parts and accessories	139	372	739	1 200	306
Fuels and lubricants	1 134	3 408	7 649	9 456	2 523
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	96	236	587	1 040	238
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	159	371	800	991	296
Passenger transport by railway	73	128	43	27	71
Passenger transport by road	2 167	1 622	1 585	373	1 884
Passenger transport by air	28	203	1 208	1 372	239
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	-	-	-	57	7
Other purchased transport services	56	22	92	107	60
Cost for other modes of transport	3	1	1	78	12
Communication	1 416	2 753	4 623	8 010	2 428
Postal services	19	14	173	208	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	200	265	336	398	233
Telephone and telefax services	1 197	2 474	4 114	7 404	2 149
Recreation and culture	1 418	3 201	7 333	12 294	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	551	770	1 659	2 555	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	81	583	1 323	3 234	546
Recreational and cultural services	412	1 151	2 367	4 163	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	337	632	1 407	1 871	579
Package holidays	38	65	577	471	108
Education	1 129	2 027	5 789	6 598	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	349	808	1 853	2 504	693
Secondary education	258	494	2 370	2 135	565
Tertiary education	479	651	1 520	1 755	678
Education not definable by level	43	74	47	204	66

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Restaurants and hotels	1 064	1 612	2 746	5 444	1 697
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	148	134	255	420	183
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	625	1 170	1 507	2 521	928
Accommodation services	291	308	984	2 503	585
Miscellaneous goods and services	5 719	10 226	21 920	39 549	10 715
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	16	49	49	233	47
Electrical appliances for personal care	2	5	14	18	5
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	598	1 157	1 165	1 893	820
Jewellery, clocks and watches	52	121	250	482	116
Other personal effects	88	123	333	363	131
Social protection services	133	253	307	628	209
Insurance connected with the dwelling	370	1 308	5 133	9 574	1 714
Insurance connected with the health	773	2 288	5 084	11 326	2 322
Insurance connected with the transport	254	614	1 316	2 718	617
Other insurance	975	1 238	1 198	1 263	1 038
Financial services n.e.c	657	1 281	2 923	4 071	1 191
Other services	1 801	1 789	4 148	6 981	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	68	66	968	953	201
Total	43 478	80 786	147 851	225 874	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.19 - Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Main expenditure group	Rand per household per year		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 857	12 492	13 914
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	944	329	699
Clothing and footwear	3 919	2 801	3 474
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	21 799	12 071	17 922
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4 433	2 995	3 860
Health	1 077	759	950
Transport	14 303	5 960	10 978
Communication	2 947	1 645	2 428
Recreation and culture	3 969	1 711	3 069
Education	2 527	1 210	2 002
Restaurants and hotels	2 065	1 141	1 697
Miscellaneous goods and services	13 208	6 950	10 715
Other unclassified expenses	170	247	201
Total	86 219	50 310	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.20 - Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 857	12 492	13 914
Food	13 711	11 709	12 913
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 146	783	1 001
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	944	329	699
Alcoholic beverages	437	136	317
Tobacco	507	193	382
Clothing and footwear	3 919	2 801	3 474
Clothing	2 805	1 996	2 483
Footwear	1 114	805	991
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	21 799	12 071	17 922
Actual rentals for housing	3 820	2 322	3 223
Imputed rentals for housing	11 343	6 102	9 255
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	968	470	770
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3 616	1 666	2 839
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2 051	1 510	1 835
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4 433	2 995	3 860
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	750	711	734
Household textiles	655	589	629
Household appliances	742	565	671
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	104	71	91
Tools and equipment for house and garden	97	28	70
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2 085	1 031	1 665

	Male	Female	Total
Health	1 077	759	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	787	590	709
Out-patient services	252	141	208
Hospital services	38	27	34
Transport	14 303	5 960	10 978
Purchase of vehicles	7 318	2 357	5 341
Operation of personal transport equipment	4 625	1 457	3 362
Transport services	2 344	2 139	2 262
Operational values of other modes of transport	15	7	12
Communication	2 947	1 645	2 428
Postal services	54	34	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	267	182	233
Telephone and telefax services	2 626	1 429	2 149
Recreation and culture	3 969	1 711	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 080	493	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	746	244	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 286	542	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	718	371	579
Package holidays	138	61	108
Education	2 527	1 210	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	912	363	693
Secondary education	721	328	565
Tertiary education	813	476	678
Education not definable by level	82	42	66
Restaurants and hotels	2 065	1 141	1 697
Catering services	1 343	764	1 112
Accommodation services	723	378	585

	Male	Female	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	13 208	6 950	10 715
Personal care	962	735	871
Personal effects	293	178	247
Social protection	267	120	209
Insurance	7 332	3 214	5 691
Financial services n.e.c	1 525	688	1 191
Other services n.e.c	2 830	2 015	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	170	247	201
Total	86 219	50 310	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.21 - Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year		
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	14 857	12 492	13 914
Bread and cereals	4 270	4 187	4 237
Meat	3 735	2 668	3 310
Fish	308	240	281
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 551	1 150	1 391
Oils and fats	672	631	655
Fruits	377	279	338
Vegetables	1 364	1 269	1 326
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	727	689	712
Food products n.e.c.	706	595	662
Coffee, tea and cocoa	310	240	282
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	836	543	719
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	944	329	699
Spirits	100	23	69
Wine	101	42	77
Beer	237	72	171
Tobacco	507	193	382
Clothing and footwear	3 919	2 801	3 474
Clothing materials	20	17	19
Garments	2 702	1 923	2 391
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	74	50	64
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	10	6	9
Shoes and other footwear	1 109	801	986
Repair and hire of footwear	5	4	5

	Male	Female	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	21 799	12 071	17 922
Actual rentals paid by tenants	3 820	2 322	3 223
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	11 343	6 102	9 255
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	403	177	313
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	566	293	457
Water and electricity	1 262	435	932
Water supply	716	432	603
Refuse collection	190	140	170
Sewerage collection	233	109	183
Other services relating to the dwelling	1 215	551	951
Electricity	1 842	1 305	1 628
Gas	33	24	29
Liquid fuels	125	115	121
Solid fuels	51	66	57
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	4 433	2 995	3 860
Furniture and furnishings	681	667	675
Carpets and other floor covering	55	33	46
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	14	11	13
Household textile	655	589	629
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	599	464	545
Small electrical household appliance	127	86	111
Repair of household appliance	16	15	15
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	104	71	91
Major tools and equipment	34	4	22
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	63	24	47
Non-durable household goods	782	491	666
Domestics services and household articles	1 303	540	999
Health	1 077	759	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	787	590	709
Out-patient services	252	141	208
Hospital services	38	27	34

	Male	Female	Total
Transport	14 303	5 960	10 978
Motor-cars	7 217	2 327	5 269
Motor-cycles	67	25	50
Bicycles	8	1	5
Animal drawn vehicle	26	4	17
Spare parts and accessories	435	111	306
Fuels and lubricants	3 469	1 094	2 523
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	337	88	238
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	384	164	296
Passenger transport by railway	83	53	71
Passenger transport by road	1 877	1 896	1 884
Passenger transport by air	306	138	239
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	11	2	7
Other purchased transport services	67	50	60
Cost for other modes of transport	15	7	12
Communication	2 947	1 645	2 428
Postal services	54	34	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	267	182	233
Telephone and telefax services	2 626	1 429	2 149
Recreation and culture	3 969	1 711	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 080	493	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	746	244	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 286	542	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	718	371	579
Package holidays	138	61	108
Education	2 527	1 210	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	912	363	693
Secondary education	721	328	565
Tertiary education	813	476	678
Education not definable by level	82	42	66

	Male	Female	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2 065	1 141	1 697
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	230	114	183
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1 113	650	928
Accommodation services	723	378	585
Miscellaneous goods and services	13 208	6 950	10 715
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	49	43	47
Electrical appliances for personal care	6	3	5
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	907	689	820
Jewellery, clocks and watches	144	75	116
Other personal effects	149	103	131
Social protection services	267	120	209
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2 330	783	1 714
Insurance connected with the health	3 082	1 173	2 322
Insurance connected with the transport	841	280	617
Other insurance	1 078	977	1 038
Financial services n.e.c	1 525	688	1 191
Other services	2 830	2 015	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	170	247	201
Total	86 219	50 310	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.22 - Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Main expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15 789	9 625	11 750	11 627	13 914
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	967	523	183	740	699
Clothing and footwear	4 449	2 260	2 033	2 124	3 474
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27 328	3 129	4 056	10 945	17 922
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 029	1 561	2 310	2 877	3 860
Health	1 319	365	412	665	950
Transport	15 852	3 446	3 641	7 998	10 978
Communication	3 437	1 117	843	1 717	2 428
Recreation and culture	4 645	818	702	1 702	3 069
Education	3 126	403	411	445	2 002
Restaurants and hotels	2 470	767	560	532	1 697
Miscellaneous goods and services	15 574	2 602	3 682	7 261	10 715
Other unclassified expenses	305	55	42	117	201
Total	100 290	26 671	30 625	48 751	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.23 - Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	15 789	9 625	11 750	11 627	13 914
Food	14 523	9 040	11 159	10 711	12 913
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 267	585	591	916	1 001
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	967	523	183	740	699
Alcoholic beverages	418	309	100	356	317
Tobacco	549	214	83	384	382
Clothing and footwear	4 449	2 260	2 033	2 124	3 474
Clothing	3 204	1 491	1 443	1 520	2 483
Footwear	1 245	769	591	604	991
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27 328	3 129	4 056	10 945	17 922
Actual rentals for housing	5 162	407	178	2 439	3 223
Imputed rentals for housing	14 183	1 186	2 273	4 529	9 255
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 086	110	354	556	770
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	4 653	315	149	935	2 839
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2 244	1 111	1 102	2 484	1 835
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 029	1 561	2 310	2 877	3 860
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	924	370	493	498	734
Household textiles	723	349	538	534	629
Household appliances	836	384	454	458	671
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	118	42	53	76	91
Tools and equipment for house and garden	95	13	24	140	70
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2 334	403	749	1 171	1 665

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Health	1 319	365	412	665	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	950	334	350	531	709
Out-patient services	313	28	58	129	208
Hospital services	55	2	4	5	34
Transport	15 852	3 446	3 641	7 998	10 978
Purchase of vehicles	8 005	561	1 480	4 165	5 341
Operation of personal transport equipment	5 106	490	761	2 516	3 362
Transport services	2 730	2 394	1 395	1 229	2 262
Operational values of other modes of transport	11	1	6	89	12
Communication	3 437	1 117	843	1 717	2 428
Postal services	68	5	12	47	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	289	170	148	163	233
Telephone and telefax services	3 080	943	682	1 507	2 149
Recreation and culture	4 645	818	702	1 702	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 195	321	323	594	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	871	25	55	407	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 546	164	170	468	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	873	216	143	188	579
Package holidays	161	92	11	45	108
Education	3 126	403	411	445	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	1 118	93	83	149	693
Secondary education	873	143	105	244	565
Tertiary education	1 038	147	197	48	678
Education not definable by level	97	21	26	4	66
Restaurants and hotels	2 470	767	560	532	1 697
Catering services	1 545	712	459	311	1 112
Accommodation services	926	55	101	222	585

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	15 574	2 602	3 682	7 261	10 715
Personal care	1 146	545	426	706	871
Personal effects	367	70	78	90	247
Social protection	320	62	48	40	209
Insurance	8 653	764	1 253	4 458	5 691
Financial services n.e.c	1 753	296	350	870	1 191
Other services n.e.c	3 335	865	1 527	1 097	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	305	55	42	117	201
Total	100 290	26 671	30 625	48 751	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.24 - Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Number of households in sample	13 361	2 134	8 533	1 047	25 075
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	15 789	9 625	11 750	11 627	13 914
Bread and cereals	4 160	3 196	4 885	3 438	4 237
Meat	4 140	2 087	2 068	2 639	3 310
Fish	340	193	181	292	281
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 794	842	780	1 030	1 391
Oils and fats	685	591	619	631	655
Fruits	437	145	210	232	338
Vegetables	1 464	986	1 189	1 070	1 326
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	755	469	704	696	712
Food products n.e.c.	746	529	524	683	662
Coffee, tea and cocoa	337	167	184	397	282
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	930	418	406	520	719
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	967	523	183	740	699
Spirits	104	27	10	66	69
Wine	112	43	13	84	77
Beer	202	239	77	206	171
Tobacco	549	214	83	384	382
Clothing and footwear	4 449	2 260	2 033	2 124	3 474
Clothing materials	25	5	10	12	19
Garments	3 073	1 458	1 406	1 485	2 391
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	95	21	20	23	64
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	10	7	7	-	9
Shoes and other footwear	1 239	765	587	601	986
Repair and hire of footwear	6	4	3	2	5

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	27 328	3 129	4 056	10 945	17 922
Actual rentals paid by tenants	5 162	407	178	2 439	3 223
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	14 183	1 186	2 273	4 529	9 255
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	440	30	132	345	313
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	646	80	223	212	457
Water and electricity	1 526	73	30	503	932
Water supply	945	150	90	232	603
Refuse collection	284	27	4	4	170
Sewerage collection	306	24	6	2	183
Other services relating to the dwelling	1 591	41	20	194	951
Electricity	2 113	695	822	2 158	1 628
Gas	26	28	35	39	29
Liquid fuels	76	322	138	191	121
Solid fuels	29	66	107	96	57
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 029	1 561	2 310	2 877	3 860
Furniture and furnishings	844	347	461	461	675
Carpets and other floor covering	60	21	28	35	46
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	20	2	4	3	13
Household textile	723	349	538	534	629
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	673	318	372	407	545
Small electrical household appliance	142	60	72	48	111
Repair of household appliance	21	6	10	3	15
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	118	42	53	76	91
Major tools and equipment	31	1	4	61	22
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	63	11	20	79	47
Non-durable household goods	730	381	642	564	666
Domestics services and household articles	1 604	22	107	606	999
Health	1 319	365	412	665	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	950	334	350	531	709
Out-patient services	313	28	58	129	208
Hospital services	55	2	4	5	34

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Transport	15 852	3 446	3 641	7 998	10 978
Motor-cars	7 891	558	1 461	4 154	5 269
Motor-cycles	85	4	-	-	50
Bicycles	8	1	1	5	5
Animal drawn vehicle	21	2	17	6	17
Spare parts and accessories	452	39	78	342	306
Fuels and lubricants	3 855	349	538	1 826	2 523
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	378	20	31	127	238
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	421	83	114	220	296
Passenger transport by railway	96	131	8	2	71
Passenger transport by road	2 158	2 224	1 325	1 069	1 884
Passenger transport by air	397	3	5	113	239
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	13	-	-	-	7
Other purchased transport services	67	35	57	44	60
Cost for other modes of transport	11	1	6	89	12
Communication	3 437	1 117	843	1 717	2 428
Postal services	68	5	12	47	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	289	170	148	163	233
Telephone and telefax services	3 080	943	682	1 507	2 149
Recreation and culture	4 645	818	702	1 702	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 195	321	323	594	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	871	25	55	407	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 546	164	170	468	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	873	216	143	188	579
Package holidays	161	92	11	45	108
Education	3 126	403	411	445	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	1 118	93	83	149	693
Secondary education	873	143	105	244	565
Tertiary education	1 038	147	197	48	678
Education not definable by level	97	21	26	4	66
Restaurants and hotels	2 470	767	560	532	1 697
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	247	163	75	66	183
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1 298	550	384	244	928
Accommodation services	926	55	101	222	585

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Tribal Area	Rural Formal	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	15 574	2 602	3 682	7 261	10 715
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	77	8	4	4	47
Electrical appliances for personal care	7	1	-	5	5
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1 062	536	422	698	820
Jewellery, clocks and watches	182	24	20	49	116
Other personal effects	186	47	59	41	131
Social protection services	320	62	48	40	209
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2 741	11	41	2 078	1 714
Insurance connected with the health	3 676	110	354	1 311	2 322
Insurance connected with the transport	978	23	78	448	617
Other insurance	1 257	621	781	621	1 038
Financial services n.e.c	1 753	296	350	870	1 191
Other services	3 335	865	1 527	1 097	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	305	55	42	117	201
Total	100 290	26 671	30 625	48 751	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.25 - Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Main expenditure group	Rand per household per year										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 870	6 353	8 209	9 877	11 755	13 582	15 790	17 738	20 875	31 092	13 914
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	195	234	289	367	397	492	651	862	1 260	2 247	699
Clothing and footwear	561	940	1 343	1 731	2 243	2 884	3 649	4 950	6 190	10 245	3 474
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	1 778	2 632	3 260	4 017	5 318	7 132	11 261	19 932	39 680	84 201	17 922
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	337	694	993	1 394	1 695	2 404	2 924	3 934	6 055	18 167	3 860
Health	99	179	277	347	451	532	704	935	1 672	4 307	950
Transport	731	1 041	1 437	1 926	2 353	3 530	5 114	8 936	15 999	68 702	10 978
Communication	326	499	637	784	993	1 327	1 734	2 644	4 677	10 660	2 428
Recreation and culture	105	230	314	524	689	1 049	1 634	2 941	5 997	17 204	3 069
Education	42	88	110	192	321	506	943	1 814	3 743	12 262	2 002
Restaurants and hotels	204	300	427	577	704	852	1 171	1 819	2 729	8 186	1 697
Miscellaneous goods and services	467	937	1 416	1 827	2 750	3 954	6 269	10 464	22 681	56 372	10 715
Other unclassified expenses	5	15	21	23	35	60	75	106	158	1 509	201
Total	8 720	14 140	18 734	23 587	29 703	38 305	51 918	77 075	131 717	325 153	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.26 - Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 870	6 353	8 209	9 877	11 755	13 582	15 790	17 738	20 875	31 092	13 914
Food	3 678	6 021	7 792	9 323	11 073	12 712	14 705	16 423	19 129	28 270	12 913
Non-alcoholic beverages	192	332	417	554	681	870	1 084	1 315	1 746	2 821	1 001
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	195	234	289	367	397	492	651	862	1 260	2 247	699
Alcoholic beverages	88	118	149	199	196	258	295	337	474	1 058	317
Tobacco	106	116	139	168	201	234	356	524	786	1 188	382
Clothing and footwear	561	940	1 343	1 731	2 243	2 884	3 649	4 950	6 190	10 245	3 474
Clothing	396	660	942	1 214	1 560	2 034	2 576	3 496	4 341	7 606	2 483
Footwear	165	280	401	517	683	850	1 073	1 454	1 849	2 639	991
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	1 778	2 632	3 260	4 017	5 318	7 132	11 261	19 932	39 680	84 201	17 922
Actual rentals for housing	342	559	756	939	1 361	1 776	2 382	5 145	8 513	10 462	3 223
Imputed rentals for housing	763	1 023	1 259	1 592	2 109	2 867	5 137	8 627	20 323	48 839	9 255
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	9	34	47	67	106	175	337	726	1 399	4 798	770
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	111	211	260	345	552	862	1 691	3 173	6 415	14 770	2 839
Electricity, gas and other fuels	553	806	938	1 075	1 189	1 452	1 714	2 262	3 031	5 333	1 835
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	337	694	993	1 394	1 695	2 404	2 924	3 934	6 055	18 167	3 860
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	18	64	116	248	292	574	692	1 036	1 250	3 051	734
Household textiles	100	202	293	367	430	598	688	801	1 000	1 808	629
Household appliances	46	141	234	337	462	605	735	943	1 197	2 014	671
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	11	15	23	27	36	45	69	98	163	422	91
Tools and equipment for house and garden	5	7	9	20	18	24	24	45	106	436	70
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	157	264	318	395	456	558	716	1 011	2 339	10 435	1 665

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Health	99	179	277	347	451	532	704	935	1 672	4 307	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	90	160	252	320	415	481	628	792	1 138	2 810	709
Out-patient services	10	18	23	25	34	49	73	134	457	1 255	208
Hospital services	-	1	2	2	2	1	3	8	77	242	34
Transport	731	1 041	1 437	1 926	2 353	3 530	5 114	8 936	15 999	68 702	10 978
Purchase of vehicles	4	6	7	12	22	181	503	1 732	5 127	45 809	5 341
Operation of personal transport equipment	12	52	103	247	343	736	1 547	3 676	7 837	19 069	3 362
Transport services	714	983	1 326	1 665	1 987	2 606	3 060	3 517	3 029	3 737	2 262
Operational values of other modes of transport	1	1	1	2	1	7	5	12	5	86	12
Communication	326	499	637	784	993	1 327	1 734	2 644	4 677	10 660	2 428
Postal services	1	3	3	6	6	12	16	28	102	283	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	33	61	83	112	168	198	264	354	430	629	233
Telephone and telefax services	292	435	551	666	818	1 117	1 453	2 262	4 145	9 749	2 149
Recreation and culture	105	230	314	524	689	1 049	1 634	2 941	5 997	17 204	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	44	96	151	268	326	458	637	848	1 423	4 211	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	10	20	18	21	33	52	99	266	978	3 966	546
Recreational and cultural services	28	56	67	107	158	253	448	977	2 191	5 609	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	23	58	77	126	166	266	404	773	1 148	2 753	579
Package holidays			2	2	6	20	46	77	257	664	108
Education	42	88	110	192	321	506	943	1 814	3 743	12 262	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	16	31	43	71	95	159	240	501	1 035	4 742	693
Secondary education	18	35	46	71	89	131	243	380	1 001	3 634	565
Tertiary education	5	12	14	41	113	189	421	879	1 625	3 483	678
Education not definable by level	4	10	7	8	25	28	39	53	82	402	66
Restaurants and hotels	204	300	427	577	704	852	1 171	1 819	2 729	8 186	1 697
Catering services	194	277	381	519	630	753	983	1 421	1 923	4 037	1 112
Accommodation services	10	23	45	59	73	100	188	399	806	4 149	585

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Miscellaneous goods and services	467	937	1 416	1 827	2 750	3 954	6 269	10 464	22 681	56 372	10 715
Personal care	139	252	349	425	568	680	860	1 099	1 530	2 813	871
Personal effects	12	26	36	45	76	100	158	232	410	1 378	247
Social protection	9	25	32	39	59	117	180	206	487	931	209
Insurance	153	292	428	562	862	1 159	2 003	4 525	12 620	34 301	5 691
Financial services n.e.c	49	98	198	245	322	492	759	1 291	2 334	6 123	1 191
Other services n.e.c	105	244	373	511	863	1 406	2 309	3 111	5 301	10 825	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	5	15	21	23	35	60	75	106	158	1 509	201
Total	8 720	14 140	18 734	23 587	29 703	38 305	51 918	77 075	131 717	325 153	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.27 - Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year										
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	3 870	6 353	8 209	9 877	11 755	13 582	15 790	17 738	20 875	31 092	13 914
Bread and cereals	1 562	2 476	3 167	3 691	4 192	4 695	5 153	5 134	4 921	7 379	4 237
Meat	694	1 205	1 564	1 961	2 489	2 964	3 761	4 631	5 826	8 007	3 310
Fish	76	122	157	179	208	222	271	330	419	821	281
Milk, cheese and eggs	276	470	622	772	950	1 166	1 440	1 849	2 489	3 880	1 391
Oils and fats	215	350	463	539	634	759	824	834	896	1 040	655
Fruits	53	93	121	144	181	224	277	384	623	1 282	338
Vegetables	458	684	850	987	1 143	1 312	1 431	1 575	1 971	2 849	1 326
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	220	367	484	578	667	726	769	828	972	1 510	712
Food products n.e.c.	124	255	363	472	610	644	779	859	1 013	1 502	662
Coffee, tea and cocoa	75	118	152	195	224	267	307	356	441	684	282
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	117	214	264	359	457	603	777	959	1 304	2 137	719
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	195	234	289	367	397	492	651	862	1 260	2 247	699
Spirits	5	4	12	18	15	20	53	70	137	358	69
Wine	7	13	17	31	29	41	37	64	141	392	77
Beer	76	101	120	150	152	197	206	203	196	308	171
Tobacco	106	116	139	168	201	234	356	524	786	1 188	382
Clothing and footwear	561	940	1 343	1 731	2 243	2 884	3 649	4 950	6 190	10 245	3 474
Clothing materials	1	1	4	7	8	6	13	29	33	83	19
Garments	391	650	923	1 189	1 529	1 993	2 519	3 378	4 181	7 158	2 391
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	4	8	13	17	20	30	37	68	102	342	64
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	-	-	2	1	2	5	7	20	24	22	9
Shoes and other footwear	165	279	398	514	680	845	1 066	1 448	1 842	2 628	986
Repair and hire of footwear	1	1	3	3	3	4	7	7	7	11	5

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	1 778	2 632	3 260	4 017	5 318	7 132	11 261	19 932	39 680	84 201	17 922
Actual rentals paid by tenants	342	559	756	939	1 361	1 776	2 382	5 145	8 513	10 462	3 223
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	763	1 023	1 259	1 592	2 109	2 867	5 137	8 627	20 323	48 839	9 255
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	5	12	19	28	36	64	106	216	629	2 013	313
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	4	22	28	39	70	110	231	510	770	2 785	457
Water and electricity	42	52	52	85	156	256	555	1 098	2 548	4 477	932
Water supply	44	82	118	135	218	308	516	818	1 252	2 534	603
Refuse collection	11	30	32	36	54	77	147	207	340	767	170
Sewerage collection	6	17	20	29	34	53	106	148	314	1 107	183
Other services relating to the dwelling	8	30	38	60	90	167	367	900	1 961	5 884	951
Electricity	382	615	727	851	997	1 234	1 526	2 067	2 808	5 073	1 628
Gas	2	8	11	19	19	37	30	34	92	41	29
Liquid fuels	121	127	138	131	108	119	94	118	89	168	121
Solid fuels	48	56	62	74	66	61	65	43	42	51	57
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	337	694	993	1 394	1 695	2 404	2 924	3 934	6 055	18 167	3 860
Furniture and furnishings	12	56	105	229	271	543	654	969	1 154	2 757	675
Carpets and other floor covering	6	8	10	17	19	24	31	45	69	233	46
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	1	-	1	2	2	7	7	23	27	61	13
Household textile	100	202	293	367	430	598	688	801	1 000	1 808	629
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	28	108	188	279	376	510	614	785	992	1 571	545
Small electrical household appliance	16	30	42	52	80	86	108	136	180	376	111
Repair of household appliance	2	3	4	6	6	9	12	21	25	67	15
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	11	15	23	27	36	45	69	98	163	422	91
Major tools and equipment	-	1	1	3	7	6	8	24	174	-	22
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	5	7	8	19	16	17	18	38	82	261	47
Non-durable household goods	155	262	313	371	435	505	617	652	837	2 511	666
Domestics services and household articles	2	2	4	23	21	53	98	359	1 502	7 924	999
Health	99	179	277	347	451	532	704	935	1 672	4 307	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	90	160	252	320	415	481	628	792	1 138	2 810	709
Out-patient services	10	18	23	25	34	49	73	134	457	1 255	208
Hospital services	-	1	2	2	2	1	3	8	77	242	34

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Transport	731	1 041	1 437	1 926	2 353	3 530	5 114	8 936	15 999	68 702	10 978
Motor-cars	2	4	3	7	14	173	496	1 679	5 067	45 233	5 269
Motor-cycles	-	-	4	26	44	427	-	-	-	-	50
Bicycles	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	12	31	5
Animal drawn vehicle	1	1	4	5	7	6	2	22	5	118	17
Spare parts and accessories	1	1	2	13	18	52	117	323	661	1 869	306
Fuels and lubricants	2	35	79	195	266	562	1 171	2 809	6 038	14 069	2 523
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	-	1	1	2	6	21	65	191	492	1 597	238
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	8	15	20	36	53	102	193	352	647	1 534	296
Passenger transport by railway	28	34	37	52	61	100	79	113	131	73	71
Passenger transport by road	674	933	1 270	1 583	1 892	2 457	2 886	3 254	2 511	1 384	1 884
Passenger transport by air	-	-	1	-	4	32	68	274	2 014	-	239
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	72	7
Other purchased transport services	12	15	19	28	34	46	62	81	111	195	60
Cost for other modes of transport	1	1	1	2	1	7	5	12	5	86	12
Communication	326	499	637	784	993	1 327	1 734	2 644	4 677	10 660	2 428
Postal services	1	3	3	6	6	12	16	28	102	283	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	33	61	83	112	168	198	264	354	430	629	233
Telephone and telefax services	292	435	551	666	818	1 117	1 453	2 262	4 145	9 749	2 149
Recreation and culture	105	230	314	524	689	1 049	1 634	2 941	5 997	17 204	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	44	96	151	268	326	458	637	848	1 423	4 211	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	10	20	18	21	33	52	99	266	978	3 966	546
Recreational and cultural services	28	56	67	107	158	253	448	977	2 191	5 609	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	23	58	77	126	166	266	404	773	1 148	2 753	579
Package holidays	-	-	2	2	6	20	46	77	257	664	108
Education	42	88	110	192	321	506	943	1 814	3 743	12 262	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	16	31	43	71	95	159	240	501	1 035	4 742	693
Secondary education	18	35	46	71	89	131	243	380	1 001	3 634	565
Tertiary education	5	12	14	41	113	189	421	879	1 625	3 483	678
Education not definable by level	4	10	7	8	25	28	39	53	82	402	66

	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Restaurants and hotels	204	300	427	577	704	852	1 171	1 819	2 729	8 186	1 697
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	35	38	69	99	113	148	178	265	314	576	183
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	159	240	312	419	517	605	805	1 155	1 609	3 461	928
Accommodation services	10	23	45	59	73	100	188	399	806	4 149	585
Miscellaneous goods and services	467	937	1 416	1 827	2 750	3 954	6 269	10 464	22 681	56 372	10 715
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	-	3	1	7	6	9	18	28	64	333	47
Electrical appliances for personal care	-	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	4	27	5
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	138	248	347	417	558	669	841	1 067	1 463	2 453	820
Jewellery, clocks and watches	2	7	8	10	25	36	65	90	182	740	116
Other personal effects	10	20	28	35	51	64	93	142	228	639	131
Social protection services	9	25	32	39	59	117	180	206	487	931	209
Insurance connected with the dwelling	-	1	1	4	37	105	666	3 277	13 052	-	1 714
Insurance connected with the health	4	8	26	29	108	195	542	1 784	6 025	14 494	2 322
Insurance connected with the transport	1	4	15	60	342	1 341	4 413	-	-	-	617
Other insurance	149	284	400	530	746	913	1 296	1 733	1 976	2 351	1 038
Financial services n.e.c	49	98	198	245	322	492	759	1 291	2 334	6 123	1 191
Other services	105	244	373	511	863	1 406	2 309	3 111	5 301	10 825	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	5	15	21	23	35	60	75	106	158	1 509	201
Total	8 720	14 140	18 734	23 587	29 703	38 305	51 918	77 075	131 717	325 153	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

2. Expenditure

Table 2.28 - Average household consumption expenditure by main group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Main expenditure group	Rand per household per year									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20 471	12 725	13 909	9 848	14 112	11 909	14 584	13 006	10 703	13 914
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 850	456	755	617	339	456	929	405	204	699
Clothing and footwear	4 589	2 782	3 265	2 905	3 019	2 632	4 629	3 116	2 310	3 474
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	32 731	10 534	13 351	11 400	13 798	11 736	28 159	10 340	7 480	17 922
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 169	3 209	3 734	3 205	2 565	3 424	5 293	3 145	3 263	3 860
Health	1 688	531	731	982	910	898	1 218	799	205	950
Transport	15 781	5 423	10 125	6 478	9 256	10 129	16 516	9 067	6 983	10 978
Communication	3 931	1 631	1 744	1 628	1 598	1 956	3 757	1 982	1 251	2 428
Recreation and culture	5 542	1 714	2 144	1 982	2 037	2 072	5 129	1 577	1 398	3 069
Education	3 354	1 082	813	1 037	1 682	1 084	3 495	1 049	718	2 002
Restaurants and hotels	2 649	1 192	1 002	1 485	1 301	971	2 803	931	559	1 697
Miscellaneous goods and services	14 926	7 997	9 030	8 900	7 455	7 823	16 909	8 590	4 943	10 715
Other unclassified expenses	980	70	92	57	48	86	193	86	63	201
Total	113 662	49 345	60 695	50 523	58 122	55 175	103 615	54 093	40 081	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.29 - Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20 471	12 725	13 909	9 848	14 112	11 909	14 584	13 006	10 703	13 914
Food	18 758	11 959	12 773	9 159	13 383	11 027	13 330	12 114	10 009	12 913
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 713	766	1 135	689	729	882	1 254	892	694	1 001
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 850	456	755	617	339	456	929	405	204	699
Alcoholic beverages	624	216	258	323	190	192	476	219	102	317
Tobacco	1 226	240	497	294	149	264	453	186	103	382
Clothing and footwear	4 589	2 782	3 265	2 905	3 019	2 632	4 629	3 116	2 310	3 474
Clothing	3 355	1 907	2 345	2 049	2 120	1 904	3 337	2 195	1 689	2 483
Footwear	1 234	875	920	856	900	727	1 292	921	621	991
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	32 731	10 534	13 351	11 400	13 798	11 736	28 159	10 340	7 480	17 922
Actual rentals for housing	6 121	1 397	1 715	2 004	2 431	2 284	5 369	1 954	1 024	3 223
Imputed rentals for housing	19 680	5 930	6 397	5 614	6 519	4 960	14 072	4 982	3 718	9 255
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	871	468	458	558	551	531	1 421	539	352	770
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3 267	1 306	3 054	1 577	2 494	2 320	5 289	1 177	1 110	2 839
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2 792	1 432	1 728	1 646	1 803	1 641	2 008	1 688	1 276	1 835
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 169	3 209	3 734	3 205	2 565	3 424	5 293	3 145	3 263	3 860
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	665	798	545	685	603	692	978	645	523	734
Household textiles	607	617	745	594	451	643	738	802	586	629
Household appliances	931	501	731	532	474	780	822	518	686	671
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	71	78	102	73	65	73	150	76	61	91
Tools and equipment for house and garden	99	42	58	32	53	58	120	46	27	70
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2 795	1 173	1 553	1 290	918	1 179	2 485	1 059	1 381	1 665

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Health	1 688	531	731	982	910	898	1 218	799	205	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1 089	442	596	752	751	771	851	666	147	709
Out-patient services	500	78	105	225	122	119	325	125	39	208
Hospital services	99	11	30	4	37	7	43	8	20	34
Transport	15 781	5 423	10 125	6 478	9 256	10 129	16 516	9 067	6 983	10 978
Purchase of vehicles	7 922	2 095	6 239	2 657	3 670	5 388	8 265	4 639	4 341	5 341
Operation of personal transport equipment	5 678	1 867	2 462	2 157	2 896	2 587	4 989	2 554	1 524	3 362
Transport services	2 179	1 454	1 396	1 657	2 686	2 121	3 242	1 860	1 112	2 262
Operational values of other modes of transport	2	6	28	7	4	32	21	15	7	12
Communication	3 931	1 631	1 744	1 628	1 598	1 956	3 757	1 982	1 251	2 428
Postal services	93	15	29	27	17	36	70	29	62	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	270	204	198	149	221	230	281	252	185	233
Telephone and telefax services	3 568	1 411	1 516	1 451	1 361	1 691	3 406	1 701	1 004	2 149
Recreation and culture	5 542	1 714	2 144	1 982	2 037	2 072	5 129	1 577	1 398	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 301	450	580	577	537	706	1 398	539	572	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	1 231	290	402	327	264	227	973	243	166	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 834	562	720	602	681	626	1 656	491	395	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	942	370	395	404	426	411	975	282	209	579
Package holidays	234	43	47	72	129	103	127	23	57	108
Education	3 354	1 082	813	1 037	1 682	1 084	3 495	1 049	718	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	1 147	258	301	246	483	353	1 422	303	197	693
Secondary education	789	412	257	207	563	192	996	359	145	565
Tertiary education	1 284	382	222	538	602	484	963	359	350	678
Education not definable by level	133	30	32	46	34	55	115	28	26	66
Restaurants and hotels	2 649	1 192	1 002	1 485	1 301	971	2 803	931	559	1 697
Catering services	1 919	967	610	1 052	904	664	1 608	507	405	1 112
Accommodation services	730	225	392	433	397	307	1 195	424	154	585

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	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Miscellaneous goods and services	14 926	7 997	9 030	8 900	7 455	7 823	16 909	8 590	4 943	10 715
Personal care	1 591	634	860	694	652	740	1 125	676	471	871
Personal effects	461	161	167	168	179	125	386	158	116	247
Social protection	470	72	101	145	72	133	375	136	89	209
Insurance	8 296	4 048	5 111	5 097	3 709	4 205	9 140	4 429	2 257	5 691
Financial services n.e.c	1 718	755	1 080	964	864	776	1 927	971	534	1 191
Other services n.e.c	2 390	2 327	1 711	1 833	1 980	1 843	3 957	2 220	1 476	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	980	70	92	57	48	86	193	86	63	201
Total	113 662	49 345	60 695	50 523	58 122	55 175	103 615	54 093	40 081	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

2. Expenditure

Table 2.30 - Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20 471	12 725	13 909	9 848	14 112	11 909	14 584	13 006	10 703	13 914
Bread and cereals	4 578	4 285	3 573	2 433	4 911	4 303	3 832	4 740	4 519	4 237
Meat	5 612	2 494	3 968	2 876	2 837	2 537	3 844	2 948	2 222	3 310
Fish	498	187	241	206	260	162	321	291	227	281
Milk, cheese and eggs	2 479	1 207	1 174	1 089	1 276	1 062	1 612	1 133	708	1 391
Oils and fats	812	685	527	444	890	500	635	583	391	655
Fruits	654	255	276	215	285	250	389	263	268	338
Vegetables	1 994	1 341	1 103	915	1 567	971	1 309	1 065	909	1 326
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	1 122	886	938	516	743	640	624	575	406	712
Food products n.e.c.	1 010	619	974	464	614	602	762	518	359	662
Coffee, tea and cocoa	515	289	491	194	210	265	320	200	123	282
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1 198	477	645	495	519	618	934	692	571	719
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 850	456	755	617	339	456	929	405	204	699
Spirits	178	58	55	43	50	39	90	40	6	69
Wine	242	58	60	59	33	28	104	35	8	77
Beer	203	100	143	221	107	124	282	144	88	171
Tobacco	1 226	240	497	294	149	264	453	186	103	382
Clothing and footwear	4 589	2 782	3 265	2 905	3 019	2 632	4 629	3 116	2 310	3 474
Clothing materials	27	12	22	22	17	10	24	16	10	19
Garments	3 236	1 858	2 273	1 994	2 014	1 860	3 196	2 134	1 643	2 391
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	76	32	44	26	83	22	108	42	22	64
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	16	5	6	6	6	12	8	3	14	9
Shoes and other footwear	1 230	870	917	851	896	722	1 286	918	618	986
Repair and hire of footwear	4	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	3	5

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Housing, electricity, water and other utilities	32 731	10 534	13 351	11 400	13 798	11 736	28 159	10 340	7 480	17 922
Actual rentals paid by tenants	6 121	1 397	1 715	2 004	2 431	2 284	5 369	1 954	1 024	3 223
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	19 680	5 930	6 397	5 614	6 519	4 960	14 072	4 982	3 718	9 255
Materials for maintenance and repair of the dwelling	368	184	225	177	212	255	600	126	161	313
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	503	284	233	381	339	276	821	413	191	457
Water and electricity	332	144	814	388	1 078	503	2 140	312	466	932
Water supply	870	366	978	419	486	458	936	347	301	603
Refuse collection	282	117	303	186	92	142	249	100	85	170
Sewerage collection	279	110	291	210	92	117	316	78	86	183
Other services relating to the dwelling	1 504	569	668	374	747	1 099	1 648	340	173	951
Electricity	2 670	1 082	1 558	1 462	1 576	1 463	1 856	1 449	1 028	1 628
Gas	30	44	42	20	34	15	11	8	74	29
Liquid fuels	62	251	91	109	93	118	104	143	120	121
Solid fuels	31	55	36	55	99	45	37	88	55	57
Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment	5 169	3 209	3 734	3 205	2 565	3 424	5 293	3 145	3 263	3 860
Furniture and furnishings	578	722	501	635	570	673	891	605	486	675
Carpets and other floor covering	63	66	42	42	18	15	71	33	26	46
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	24	9	3	8	15	4	16	7	11	13
Household textile	607	617	745	594	451	643	738	802	586	629
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	780	400	620	445	364	636	659	407	590	545
Small electrical household appliance	123	96	95	77	98	130	143	98	77	111
Repair of household appliance	29	5	16	10	12	14	20	13	18	15
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	71	78	102	73	65	73	150	76	61	91
Major tools and equipment	35	9	8	16	21	10	43	6	5	22
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	64	33	50	16	31	48	78	40	22	47
Non-durable household goods	713	458	588	473	677	538	734	529	1 039	666
Domestics services and household articles	2 082	715	965	816	242	641	1 751	530	342	999
Health	1 688	531	731	982	910	898	1 218	799	205	950
Medical products, appliances and equipment	1 089	442	596	752	751	771	851	666	147	709
Out-patient services	500	78	105	225	122	119	325	125	39	208
Hospital services	99	11	30	4	37	7	43	8	20	34

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Transport	15 781	5 423	10 125	6 478	9 256	10 129	16 516	9 067	6 983	10 978
Motor-cars	7 815	2 069	6 201	2 624	3 649	5 368	8 120	4 636	4 209	5 269
Motor-cycles	103	6	20	24	10	16	131	-	-	50
Bicycles	4	1		9	2	3	14	-	1	5
Animal drawn vehicle	1	19	17	1	8	1	-	2	131	17
Spare parts and accessories	519	176	353	360	218	219	409	288	159	306
Fuels and lubricants	4 271	1 391	1 725	1 478	2 240	2 008	3 772	1 864	1 053	2 523
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	477	147	222	155	145	207	366	142	75	238
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	412	154	162	164	293	152	442	260	236	296
Passenger transport by railway	203	21	15	9	99	17	97	9	4	71
Passenger transport by road	1 411	1 210	1 240	1 522	2 381	2 008	2 562	1 703	1 076	1 884
Passenger transport by air	537	115	90	90	133	42	491	84	6	239
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	7	5	1	-	8	-	17	3	-	7
Other purchased transport services	21	104	51	36	64	55	75	60	26	60
Cost for other modes of transport	2	6	28	7	4	32	21	15	7	12
Communication	3 931	1 631	1 744	1 628	1 598	1 956	3 757	1 982	1 251	2 428
Postal services	93	15	29	27	17	36	70	29	62	46
Telephone and telefax equipment	270	204	198	149	221	230	281	252	185	233
Telephone and telefax services	3 568	1 411	1 516	1 451	1 361	1 691	3 406	1 701	1 004	2 149
Recreation and culture	5 542	1 714	2 144	1 982	2 037	2 072	5 129	1 577	1 398	3 069
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 301	450	580	577	537	706	1 398	539	572	846
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	1 231	290	402	327	264	227	973	243	166	546
Recreational and cultural services	1 834	562	720	602	681	626	1 656	491	395	989
Newspapers, books and stationary	942	370	395	404	426	411	975	282	209	579
Package holidays	234	43	47	72	129	103	127	23	57	108
Education	3 354	1 082	813	1 037	1 682	1 084	3 495	1 049	718	2 002
Pre-primary and primary education	1 147	258	301	246	483	353	1 422	303	197	693
Secondary education	789	412	257	207	563	192	996	359	145	565
Tertiary education	1 284	382	222	538	602	484	963	359	350	678
Education not definable by level	133	30	32	46	34	55	115	28	26	66

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Restaurants and hotels	2 649	1 192	1 002	1 485	1 301	971	2 803	931	559	1 697
Beverages in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	264	204	112	168	153	105	273	75	56	183
Meals in restaurants , cafes, canteens and the likes	1 655	763	498	884	752	559	1 336	431	349	928
Accommodation services	730	225	392	433	397	307	1 195	424	154	585
Miscellaneous goods and services	14 926	7 997	9 030	8 900	7 455	7 823	16 909	8 590	4 943	10 715
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	192	37	7	12	35	20	44	8	4	47
Electrical appliances for personal care	9	4	5	2	1	1	9	2	1	5
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1 390	592	848	680	616	719	1 073	667	466	820
Jewellery, clocks and watches	261	77	86	99	70	46	174	59	51	116
Other personal effects	200	83	82	69	109	80	211	100	65	131
Social protection services	470	72	101	145	72	133	375	136	89	209
Insurance connected with the dwelling	3 046	694	1 719	1 028	1 031	1 108	3 241	864	406	1 714
Insurance connected with the health	3 536	1 738	1 693	1 878	1 252	1 663	3 877	2 083	808	2 322
Insurance connected with the transport	714	577	474	467	397	324	1 068	515	247	617
Other insurance	1 000	1 038	1 224	1 725	1 029	1 110	954	968	796	1 038
Financial services n.e.c	1 718	755	1 080	964	864	776	1 927	971	534	1 191
Other services	2 390	2 327	1 711	1 833	1 980	1 843	3 957	2 220	1 476	2 505
Other unclassified expenses	980	70	92	57	48	86	193	86	63	201
Total	113 662	49 345	60 695	50 523	58 122	55 175	103 615	54 093	40 081	71 910

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

- No expenditure

3. Ownership of assets

Table 3.1 – Ownership of assets by sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	13 932	11 143	25 075
Own or have access to	Percentage of total in each column		
Radio	60,7	57,0	59,2
Stereo/HiFi	32,3	23,8	28,9
Tape recorder	15,9	13,3	14,8
Television	75,8	72,1	74,3
DVD player	58,2	49,6	54,8
Video cassette recorder	15,8	12,2	14,3
Refrigerator/Freezer	72,2	70,0	71,3
Stove, gas or electric	86,4	83,4	85,2
Microwave oven	45,8	37,7	42,6
Washing machine	36,4	26,4	32,5
Motor vehicle	38,5	19,2	30,8
Motor cycle/scooter	5,5	4,2	5,0
Sewing/Knitting machine	13,2	11,8	12,7
Donkey cart/Ox cart	3,8	4,0	3,9
Plough	6,2	7,3	6,6
Tractor	4,3	4,2	4,3
Wheelbarrow	28,6	29,9	29,1
Grinding mill	5,4	4,7	5,1
Bicycle	18,8	11,1	15,7
Computer	24,7	13,9	20,4
Canoe/Boat	4,4	3,8	4,2
Generator	6,5	5,1	6,0
Camera	21,7	12,5	18,1
Bed	88,8	88,9	88,9
Cellular telephone	86,4	84,7	85,7
Landline telephone	24,1	17,5	21,5
DStv	21,7	12,9	18,2
Internet	14,6	8,4	12,1
Watch/Clock	49,3	44,9	47,5
Power driven tool(s)	21,0	8,9	16,2

	Male	Female	Total
Kitchen furniture	57,2	58,4	57,7
Dining room furniture	47,8	45,3	46,8
Bedroom furniture	60,0	59,7	59,8
Total	34,9	30,5	33,2

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

3. Ownership of assets

Table 3.2 – Ownership of assets by household type of settlement

	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of households in sample	15 495	9 580	25 075
Own or have access to	Percentage of total in each column		
Radio	59,4	58,9	59,2
Stereo/HiFi	33,3	19,6	28,9
Tape recorder	15,3	13,9	14,8
Television	81,5	59,1	74,3
DVD player	62,6	38,3	54,8
Video cassette recorder	16,8	9,1	14,3
Refrigerator/Freezer	78,1	57,1	71,3
Stove, gas or electric	91,0	73,1	85,2
Microwave oven	54,3	17,8	42,6
Washing machine	42,4	11,4	32,5
Motor vehicle	38,9	13,8	30,8
Motor cycle/scooter	5,3	4,3	5,0
Sewing/Knitting machine	14,0	9,9	12,7
Donkey cart/Ox cart	3,3	5,2	3,9
Plough	3,8	12,6	6,6
Tractor	3,3	6,3	4,3
Wheelbarrow	21,2	45,8	29,1
Grinding mill	4,6	6,2	5,1
Bicycle	17,0	13,1	15,7
Computer	26,3	7,8	20,4
Canoe/Boat	4,4	3,8	4,2
Generator	5,8	6,2	6,0
Camera	22,9	7,9	18,1
Bed	89,1	88,3	88,9
Cellular telephone	87,5	82,0	85,7
Landline telephone	27,6	8,4	21,5
DStv	22,8	8,4	18,2
Internet	15,6	4,7	12,1
Watch/Clock	53,4	35,1	47,5
Power driven tool(s)	20,5	7,1	16,2

	Urban	Rural	Total
Kitchen furniture	62,9	46,6	57,7
Dining room furniture	51,6	36,8	46,8
Bedroom furniture	64,2	50,7	59,8
Total	36,4	26,3	33,2

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

3. Ownership of assets

Table 3.3 – Ownership of assets by population group of households

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	20 348	2 520	402	1 805	25 075
Own or have access to	Percentage of total in each column				
Radio	56,9	55,9	67,5	74,5	59,2
Stereo/HiFi	22,9	38,5	40,2	57,6	28,9
Tape recorder	12,8	16,2	21,4	25,4	14,8
Television	68,9	87,4	94,2	95,3	74,3
DVD player	48,2	68,4	80,5	80,9	54,8
Video cassette recorder	10,2	16,0	24,5	36,6	14,3
Refrigerator/Freezer	64,8	85,3	94,4	98,0	71,3
Stove, gas or electric	82,8	92,4	90,9	94,3	85,2
Microwave oven	30,3	66,7	85,4	93,6	42,6
Washing machine	18,2	64,8	66,4	92,5	32,5
Motor vehicle	18,3	43,6	71,2	91,5	30,8
Motor cycle/scooter	3,9	3,9	4,9	12,2	5,0
Sewing/Knitting machine	8,5	9,7	19,3	38,8	12,7
Donkey cart/Ox cart	4,0	2,6	4,9	3,9	3,9
Plough	7,3	2,4	6,1	5,2	6,6
Tractor	4,2	2,4	5,7	6,1	4,3
Wheelbarrow	29,4	13,2	17,2	40,6	29,1
Grinding mill	4,8	3,2	6,4	7,9	5,1
Bicycle	11,9	20,3	21,2	35,0	15,7
Computer	11,5	26,5	40,9	67,2	20,4
Canoe/Boat	3,4	2,1	6,1	9,8	4,2
Generator	4,9	3,0	7,1	14,1	6,0
Camera	10,0	23,5	34,5	61,0	18,1
Bed	88,1	91,8	88,7	91,5	88,9
Cellular telephone	84,5	81,8	91,1	94,7	85,7
Landline telephone	11,3	35,7	65,0	66,1	21,5
DStv	11,1	19,6	41,1	56,3	18,2
Internet	6,2	9,1	28,6	47,1	12,1
Watch/Clock	38,7	65,9	80,4	83,6	47,5
Power driven tool(s)	8,4	23,3	32,7	56,2	16,2

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Kitchen furniture	52,6	71,2	80,3	75,5	57,7
Dining room furniture	39,4	54,3	72,1	83,0	46,8
Bedroom furniture	52,8	76,8	82,6	87,3	59,8
Total	28,2	38,7	47,7	57,1	33,2

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

3. Ownership of assets

Table 3.4 – Ownership of assets by province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 788	3 088	1 418	2 368	3 814	2 187	4 208	2 356	2 848	25 075
Own or have access to	Percentage of total in each column									
Radio	57,6	50,3	47,6	52,0	71,1	55,8	61,8	55,2	57,2	59,2
Stereo/HiFi	43,8	25,8	30,1	31,5	21,8	24,9	33,7	23,7	21,6	28,9
Tape recorder	18,3	13,5	14,3	14,1	12,6	11,2	16,7	12,9	17,0	14,8
Television	87,2	62,1	74,2	75,5	68,4	73,8	81,9	71,7	68,4	74,3
DVD player	67,5	42,9	52,9	50,2	50,1	49,6	64,4	51,9	49,3	54,8
Video cassette recorder	20,8	9,5	14,2	12,4	13,2	10,5	18,2	12,2	11,1	14,3
Refrigerator/Freezer	84,1	54,7	73,5	72,4	68,0	70,8	77,6	72,8	66,9	71,3
Stove, gas or electric	93,7	85,9	89,1	87,6	79,3	87,2	91,5	80,5	69,0	85,2
Microwave oven	66,1	32,1	43,4	43,7	36,9	33,0	55,2	33,1	20,4	42,6
Washing machine	62,3	21,8	39,7	25,7	20,7	26,7	44,4	26,7	14,7	32,5
Motor vehicle	48,3	21,4	31,8	23,1	25,5	25,2	41,7	26,3	17,5	30,8
Motor cycle/scooter	5,0	3,9	4,8	4,3	5,4	3,2	6,4	4,3	4,3	5,0
Sewing/Knitting machine	15,3	8,7	12,2	11,9	11,6	11,7	16,4	11,6	9,2	12,7
Donkey cart/Ox cart	1,6	3,6	6,4	2,8	4,8	4,3	4,2	3,6	4,5	3,9
Plough	2,0	9,4	3,7	3,6	11,2	3,4	4,3	9,9	8,5	6,6
Tractor	2,2	4,1	4,0	3,8	6,0	3,4	4,3	4,3	5,0	4,3
Wheelbarrow	12,6	27,0	22,6	24,8	27,2	38,5	23,8	40,6	57,5	29,1
Grinding mill	2,7	6,6	3,6	3,9	6,6	3,0	5,6	5,5	4,6	5,1
Bicycle	20,7	9,5	21,6	13,2	11,9	19,7	19,1	14,5	15,1	15,7
Computer	33,2	12,8	14,9	14,8	16,3	14,4	30,6	14,4	10,7	20,4
Canoe/Boat	3,3	3,5	3,2	3,0	5,2	2,6	5,5	3,4	3,8	4,2
Generator	3,5	4,5	4,8	4,3	6,5	5,6	8,4	5,7	5,4	6,0
Camera	30,3	12,2	16,1	11,7	16,1	11,4	26,1	11,8	9,0	18,1
Bed	92,8	90,5	90,4	90,8	86,6	87,3	88,2	89,2	87,3	88,9
Cellular telephone	86,6	82,2	77,4	83,1	84,8	83,8	89,0	87,7	86,6	85,7
Landline telephone	40,3	17,6	22,8	13,2	21,0	13,3	27,2	12,3	9,1	21,5
DStv	22,4	12,8	17,3	14,1	14,9	13,5	26,7	13,9	14,7	18,2
Internet	17,4	7,9	7,9	7,1	10,0	6,9	20,3	7,5	5,9	12,1
Watch/Clock	61,8	49,2	40,4	40,4	51,1	36,9	51,4	42,2	30,6	47,5

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Power driven tool(s)	28,2	11,7	15,3	12,3	12,0	11,2	22,9	13,3	7,4	16,2
Kitchen furniture	63,1	60,5	69,3	76,1	46,1	64,8	59,2	55,1	46,5	57,7
Dining room furniture	55,8	44,0	41,7	48,6	41,2	41,6	52,3	45,0	42,0	46,8
Bedroom furniture	69,3	59,0	64,5	69,8	51,4	58,3	60,8	57,9	58,1	59,8
Total	40,0	29,1	32,6	31,7	30,8	30,5	37,6	30,9	28,5	33,2

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

4. Household characteristics

Table 4.1 Proportion of households by type of dwelling and expenditure deciles

Type of dwelling	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Dwelling on a separate stand/yard/farm	47,5	53,2	53,1	56,9	57,2	61,9	66,0	68,8	75,5	82,0	62,2
Traditional dwelling	13,7	11,4	12,7	10,5	9,3	5,9	4,2	2,2	0,8	0,0	7,1
Flat or apartment	0,9	2,0	2,3	2,6	4,6	4,3	7,4	11,5	9,4	5,6	5,1
Townhouse	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,4	1,4	3,0	4,3	9,0	9,0	3,0
Unit in retirement village	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,2
Dwelling flat or room in back yard	3,5	4,0	4,3	5,4	6,4	6,4	5,2	4,3	1,1	0,9	4,2
Informal dwelling in backyard	12,8	12,2	9,6	9,4	8,3	6,9	3,5	1,9	0,6	0,1	6,5
Informal dwelling not in backyard	17,3	10,8	11,3	9,2	7,4	6,7	4,5	2,1	0,8	0,1	7,0
Room or flat let	1,8	3,0	3,2	2,6	3,2	3,7	3,9	2,7	1,2	1,0	2,6
Caravan/tent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Workers' hostel	1,0	1,1	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,6
Family unit	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,4
Other	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Unspecified	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,8	0,8	1,1	1,3	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

4. Household characteristics

Table 4.2 - Proportion of households by sanitation facility and expenditure deciles

Sanitation facility	Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Sanitation in dwelling	8,5	12,4	14,8	18,6	26,1	35,2	46,3	68,1	88,7	95,9	41,4
Flush toilet with off-site disposal	8,2	11,9	13,9	18,0	24,7	33,7	45,0	66,6	85,9	93,3	40,1
Flush toilet with on-site disposal	0,4	0,5	0,9	0,6	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,5	2,8	2,6	1,3
Sanitation on site	66,2	70,0	68,4	69,0	63,8	57,2	47,8	28,5	10,6	3,4	48,5
Flush toilet with off-site disposal	12,5	19,2	18,4	22,1	21,7	23,1	21,5	12,5	4,8	1,6	15,7
Flush toilet with on-site disposal	3,2	3,2	3,2	2,7	3,3	2,7	2,7	1,6	0,6	0,2	2,3
Chemical toilet	1,0	1,1	0,6	1,3	0,9	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,6
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	14,6	14,4	14,9	13,6	11,9	10,8	7,9	6,0	1,9	0,7	9,7
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	32,7	30,5	29,4	27,2	24,3	19,5	14,7	8,0	3,2	0,9	19,0
Bucket toilet	2,2	1,5	2,0	2,1	1,8	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,0	0,1	1,1
Sanitation off-site	24,1	16,9	16,0	11,6	9,5	6,4	4,6	2,5	0,4	0,5	9,3
Flush toilet with off-site disposal	2,9	1,3	2,4	1,9	1,5	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,4	1,2
Chemical toilet	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,3
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	3,1	3,1	3,1	1,9	1,9	1,3	0,7	0,6	0,1	0,0	1,6
Bucket toilet	1,0	0,7	0,9	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4
None	16,4	10,9	9,0	6,8	5,2	3,9	2,7	1,2	0,3	0,1	5,7
Unspecified	1,1	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,6	1,2	1,2	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,8
Grand Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

4. Household characteristics

Table 4.3 - Proportion of households by type of refuse removal and expenditure deciles

Refuse removal	Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Removed by local authority at least once a week	29,8	39,3	40,1	46,6	51,7	58,6	68,2	76,1	88,1	91,2	59,0
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	1,0	0,9	1,9	2,0	2,3	3,7	2,9	2,5	2,1	2,5	2,2
Removed by community members at least once a week	0,2	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Communal refuse dump/communal container	3,9	1,9	2,9	2,3	2,2	1,7	1,4	1,2	0,4	0,3	1,8
Own refuse dump	51,4	45,1	42,9	38,9	35,3	27,0	21,5	15,3	6,5	4,4	28,8
No rubbish removal	11,8	10,6	9,6	8,0	6,2	6,0	3,2	2,6	0,8	0,3	5,9
Other	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,7
Unspecified	1,1	0,8	1,0	1,2	0,9	1,2	1,5	1,5	0,7	0,5	1,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

4. Household characteristics

Table 4.4 - Proportion of households by main source of energy and expenditure deciles

Source of energy	Expenditure deciles										Total
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	
Energy for cooking - Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Electricity from mains	39,2	53,6	58,8	64,8	73,8	78,6	84,9	90,6	95,6	95,3	73,5
Electricity from generator	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Gas	1,6	1,2	1,6	2,3	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,3	1,9	3,9	2,1
Paraffin	27,2	18,3	15,7	12,1	8,1	6,5	3,8	2,0	0,4	0,1	9,4
Wood	28,2	22,9	20,6	17,2	13,7	10,0	6,3	2,9	1,1	0,1	12,3
Coal	1,6	1,6	1,1	1,7	1,1	0,9	1,1	0,6	0,2	0,0	1,0
Candles	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal dung	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Solar energy	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
None	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2
Unspecified	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,5	0,8	0,5	1,3
Energy for heating - Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Electricity from mains	25,3	35,3	38,4	44,8	53,8	57,8	68,3	77,0	87,2	91,1	57,9
Electricity from generator	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Gas	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,5	3,4	0,8
Paraffin	14,9	12,1	12,0	10,6	8,3	9,1	6,7	5,6	2,1	1,0	8,2
Wood	36,6	31,1	28,2	24,5	19,5	14,9	9,3	5,1	2,1	1,3	17,3
Coal	3,3	4,1	3,0	3,8	3,0	2,5	2,6	2,1	0,6	0,5	2,5
Candles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Animal dung	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Solar energy	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Other	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,3
None	16,8	14,8	15,1	13,6	13,0	12,5	10,2	7,3	5,0	1,8	11,0
Unspecified	1,7	1,4	1,7	1,2	1,2	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,2	0,8	1,5

Source of energy	Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Energy for lighting - Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Electricity from mains	54,8	69,0	72,2	76,2	83,5	86,8	91,2	94,2	97,3	98,0	82,3
Electricity from generator	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1
Gas	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Paraffin	8,1	5,4	6,3	4,7	3,0	2,8	1,3	0,6	0,1	0,2	3,2
Wood	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Coal	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Candles	34,6	23,6	19,3	16,9	12,0	8,1	4,8	2,9	0,7	0,3	12,3
Animal dung	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Solar energy	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Other	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
None	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Unspecified	1,8	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,4	2,0	2,2	2,1	1,3	1,4	1,7

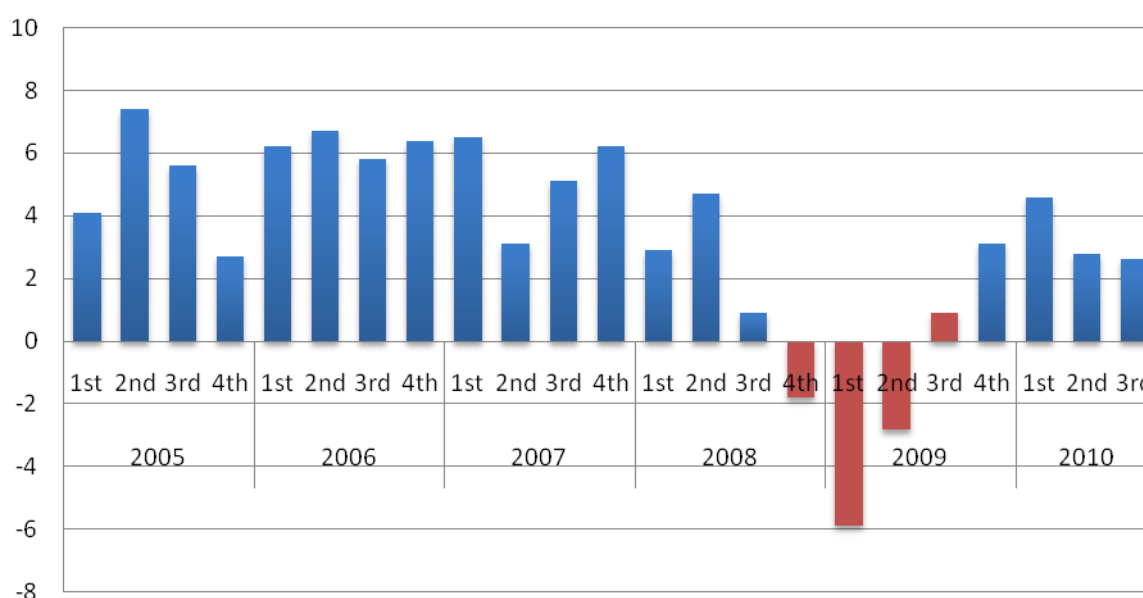
Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

Annexure A – Overview of economic conditions in South Africa

In 2008, the global economy went into chaos as the financial crisis in the United States (US) intensified and spread to other economies around the world. The uncertainty in the financial markets, particularly in industrialised economies such as the US, Euro area, Japan and Australia, and the subsequent collapse of this market led to depressed consumer confidence and undermined the outlook for domestic demand. This resulted in a decline in global economic growth as industrialised economies experienced significant contractions in production and output. Even though the financial crisis spilled over into emerging market economies, the South African (SA) financial system was largely protected against global financial market turmoil. Nevertheless, the SA economy weakened considerably in 2008, recording the lowest quarterly growth rate in ten years. By the first quarter of 2009, South Africa was officially in recession. Relatively higher domestic lending rates, in combination with an uncertain outlook as a result of developments in global financial markets, contributed to the decline in SA real economic activity.

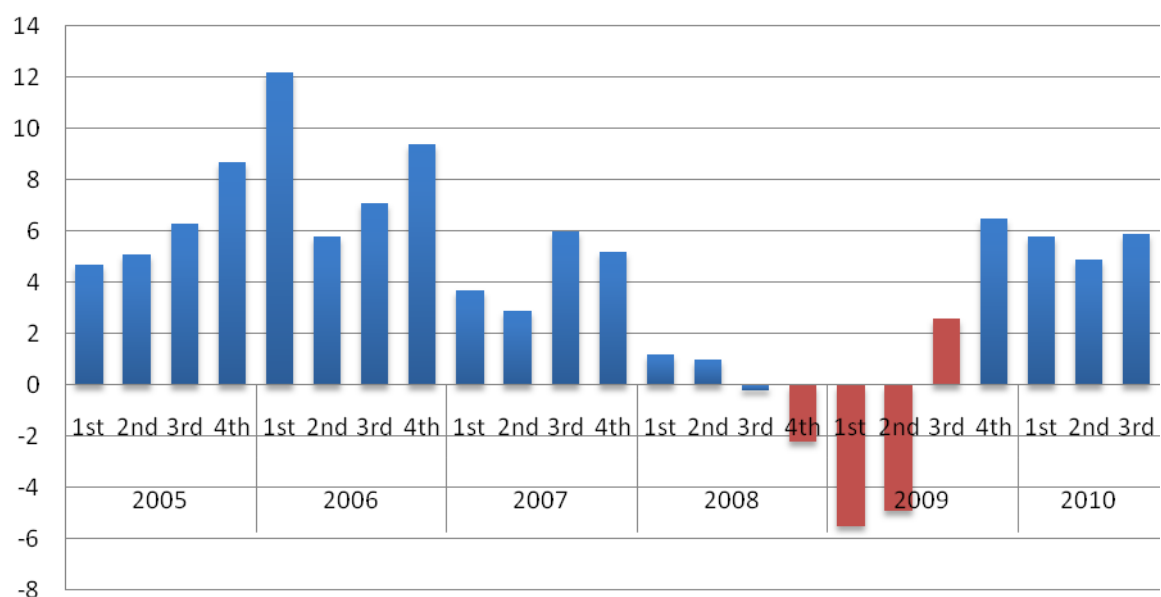
The LCS, which was conducted between September 2008 and August 2009, coincided with this period of global economic downturn. The first figure highlights the quarterly percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The four quarters overlapping with the LCS are marked in red.

Real Gross Domestic Product



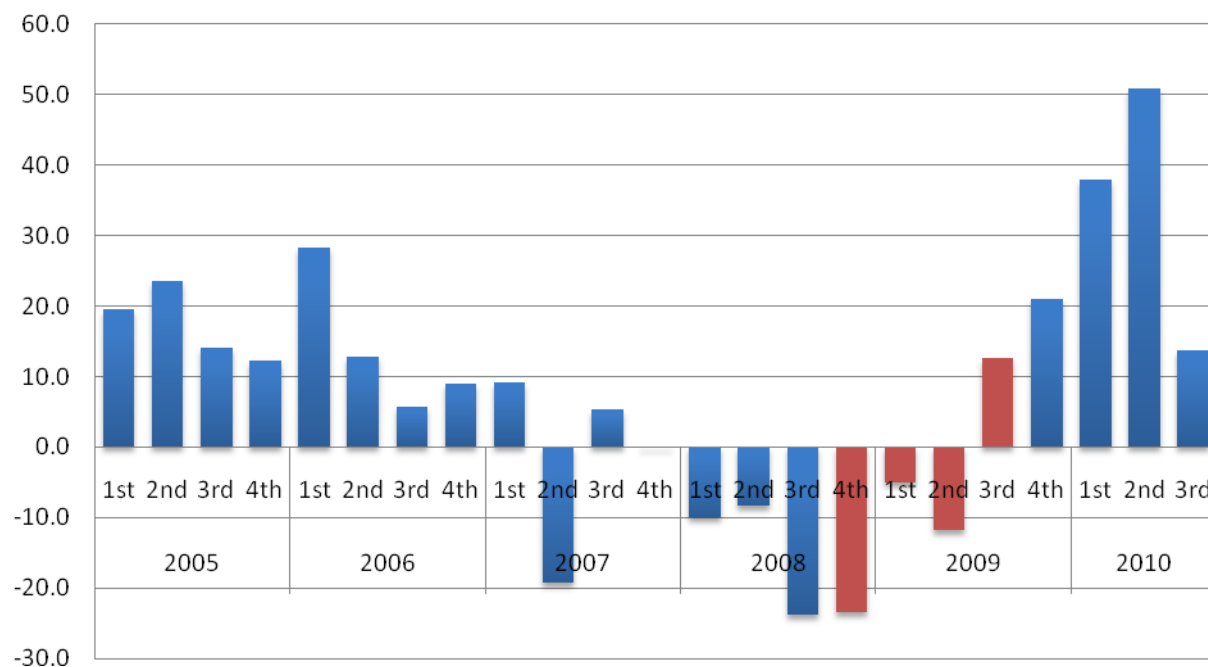
According to the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the tight domestic economic environment was reflected in stagnant real disposable income of the household and a contraction, the first since 1998, in the sector's real final consumption expenditure. Purchases of consumer durables declined considerably during the survey, while expenditure on non-durable goods also receded, consistent with high real prices of these items. The real final consumption expenditure by households experienced a decline over the period of the survey as shown in the figure below.

Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households

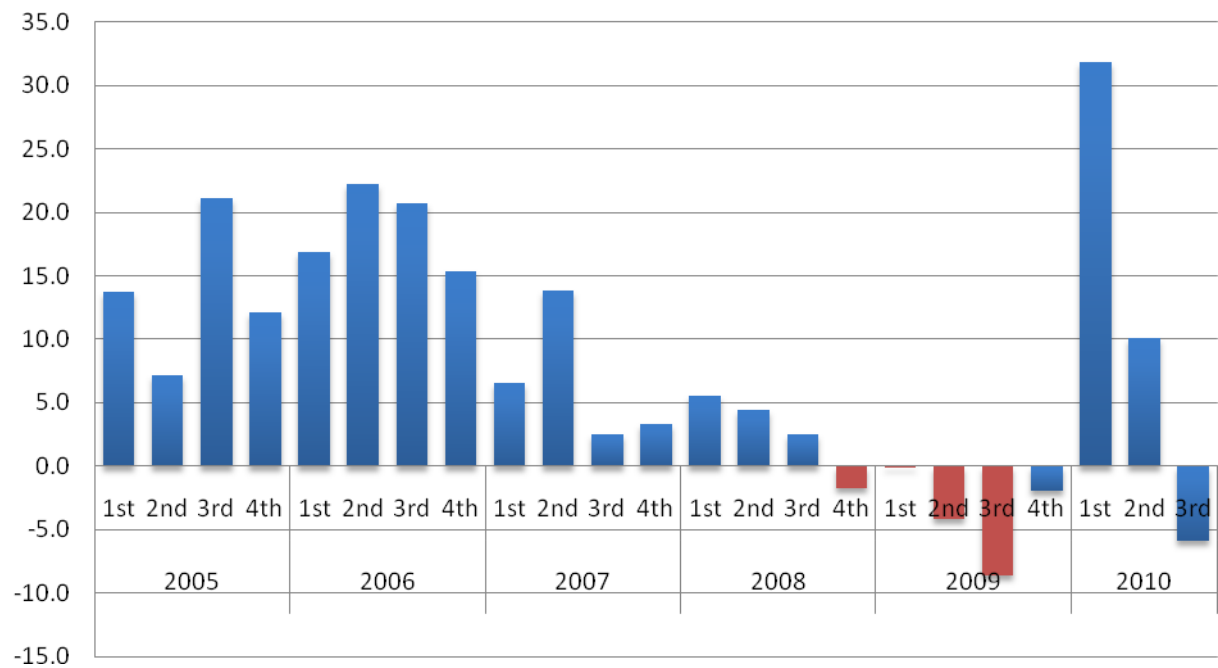


Over the same period, the breakdown of durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services (constant at 2005 prices and seasonally adjusted annualised rates) show the following trends in terms of percentage change from quarter to quarter:

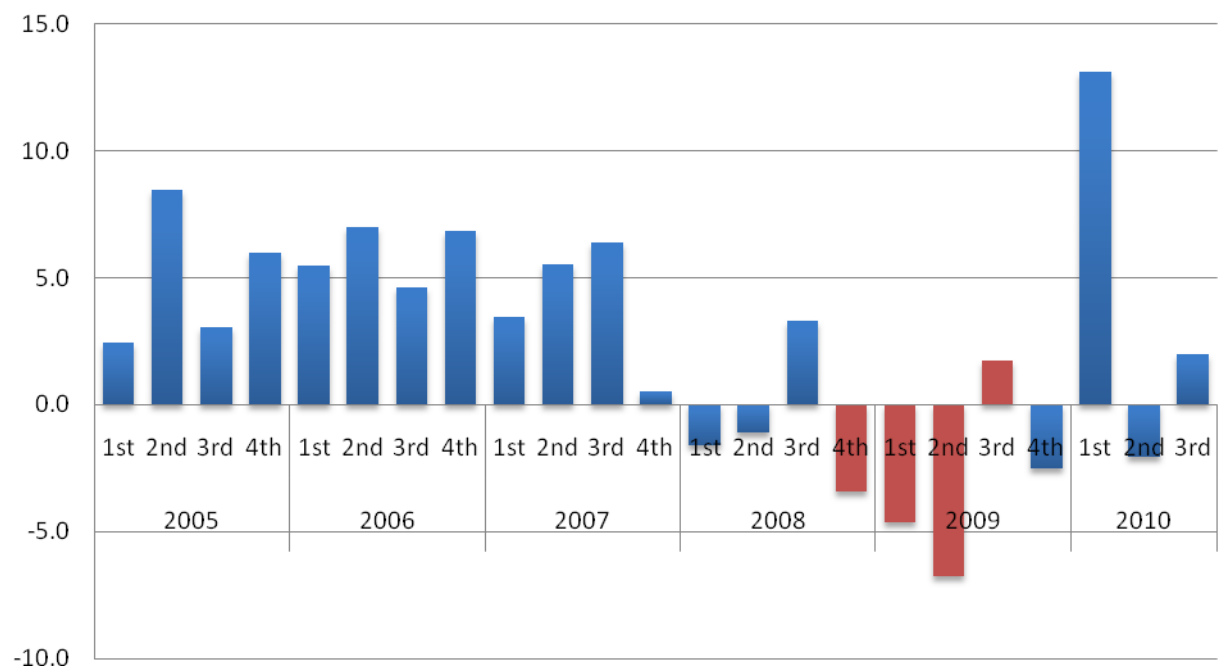
Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Durable Goods



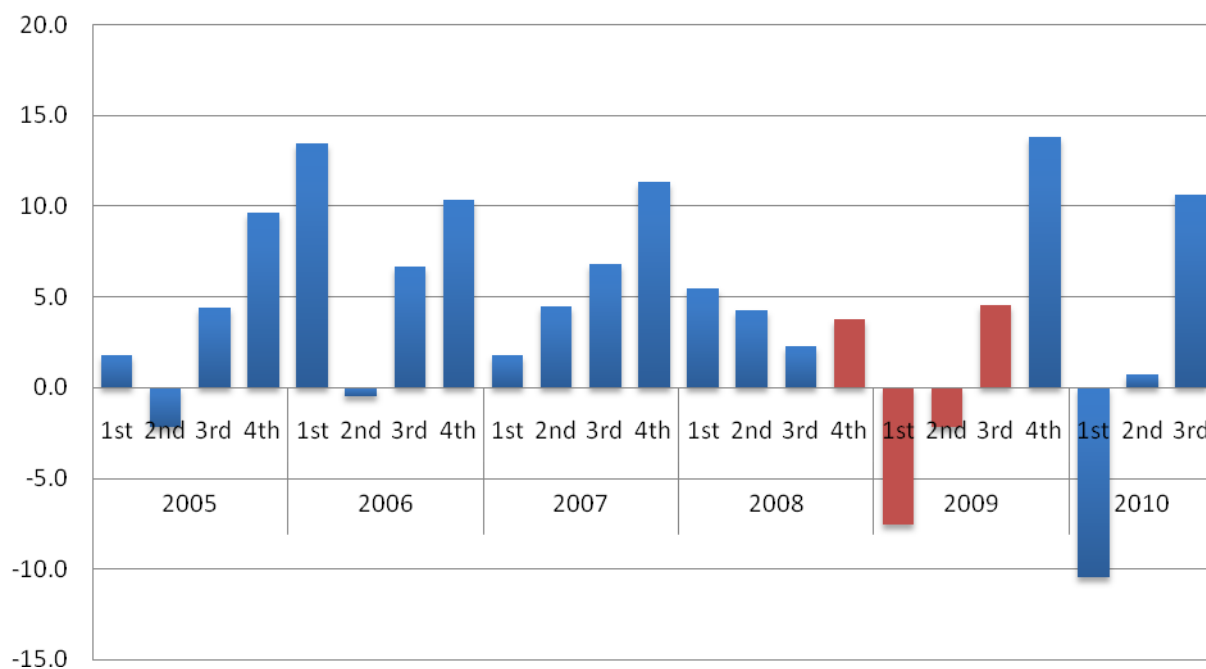
Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Semi-Durable Goods



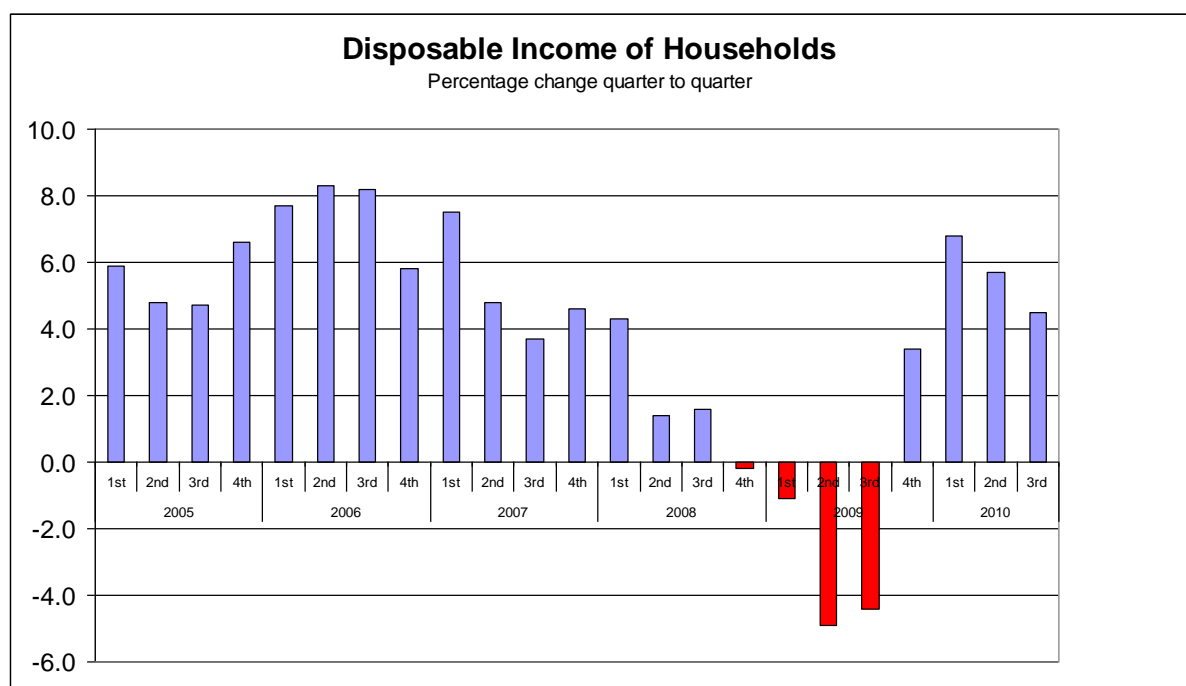
Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Non-Durable Goods



Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Services



Another telling graphic is the trend in the disposable income of households.



Ultimately, all these events in the global and local economic environments negatively influenced the survey results, as it was designed to measure income and expenditure patterns in households, as well as poverty level.