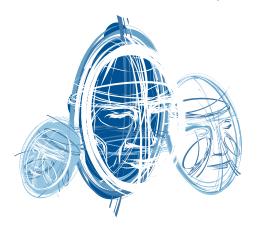
# **Living Conditions Survey**

2014/15



# Living Conditions of Households in South Africa

An analysis of household expenditure and income data using the LCS 2014/2015

Statistical release

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND







# STATISTICAL RELEASE P0310

# Living Conditions of Households in South Africa

An analysis of household expenditure and income data using the LCS 2014/2015

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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) 2014/2015 that was carried out during the period 13 October 2014 to 25 October 2015. This release focuses on the income, consumption and spending patterns of households at national and provincial levels.

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#### **CAUTIONARY NOTES**

Readers are cautioned to take the following into consideration:

#### Rounding off

 Due to rounding, the displayed totals in the tables do not always match the sum of the displayed rows or columns

#### Lower response rates

Household expenditure surveys, such as the Living Conditions Survey and the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), are amongst the most demanding type of survey run by statistical agencies both for those implementing the survey and the households that are sampled to participate. These surveys often suffer from a higher than average number of refusals relative to other household surveys in the survey programme. The LCS 2014/2015 had a notably lower response rate than previous household expenditure surveys (see Table 5.3 in the explanatory notes chapter). The challenge of non-response was especially problematic in Gauteng. Given that Gauteng accounts for well over a third of all household expenditure in the country, lower responses, especially amongst high-income households in this province, means that we could see larger underreporting in various expenditure areas, most notably food, beverages and tobacco.

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#### **CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION**

This statistical release presents the results of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) 2014/2015 conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) between 13 October 2014 and 25 October 2015. The LCS 2014/2015 had two primary objectives, namely to provide relevant statistical information on a) household consumption expenditure patterns to inform the updating of the consumer price index (CPI) basket of goods and services, and b) poverty levels and patterns. This statistical release will address the first of these two objectives by closely examining the expenditure behaviour of South African households. The release provides a detailed account of household consumption expenditure across twelve expenditure areas and disaggregates that information by both geography (province and settlement type) and demographics of the household head (sex and population group). With regard to the second primary objective of the LCS 2014/2015, the examination of poverty levels and patterns will be presented in an updated version of the Poverty Trends Report (Report 03-10-06) scheduled to be published at the end of the first quarter of 2017.

The information presented in this release was collected from 23 380 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 document their daily acquisitions in diaries provided by Stats SA for a period of two weeks and to answer a variety of questions from the household questionnaire administered by a Stats SA official over a four-week period.

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

The data collection methodology used for the LCS 2014/2015, namely a combination of diary and recall methods, was first used in the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2005/2006. This methodology was further refined for the IES 2010/2011 in an effort to improve diary reporting; the diary-keeping period was reduced from one month to two weeks. Despite the reduction to two weeks, the survey was still designed to ensure diary data for every day across the whole 12-month data collection period. This improvement was maintained for the LCS 2014/2015 to combat respondent fatigue (meaning households were less likely to drop out during data collection). Table 1.1 below illustrates the main differences between the most recent three household expenditure surveys.

Table 1.1: Comparison of past three household expenditure surveys (IES & LCS)

Distinguishing features		LCS 2008/2009	IES 2010/2011	LCS 2014/2015
Reference year		2009	2011	2015
Sample size		31 473 DUs	31 419 DUs	30 818 DUs
Methodology		Diary and recall	Diary and recall	Diary and recall
Household quest	ionnaire	Seven modules	Four modules	Four modules
Diaries		Four weekly diaries	Two weekly diaries	Two weekly diaries
	Goods Acquisition and payment approaches		Acquisition approach	Acquisition approach
Expenditure data collection approach	Services	Payment approach	Payment approach	Payment approach
	Own production	Consumption approach	Consumption approach	Consumption approach
Data collection pe	eriod	25 August 2008 to 11 September 2009	23 August 2010 to 4 September 2011	13 October 2014 to 25 October 2015
Diary-keeping pe	riod	1 September 2008 to 31 August 2009	30 August 2010 to 29 August 2011	20 October 2014 to 19 October 2015
Number of survey periods		12	26	26
Visits per household		Six	Four	Four
Classification of e	expenditure items	COICOP	COICOP	COICOP

#### 1.2 OUTLINE OF THIS REPORT

This statistical release has seven chapters. This chapter (Chapter 1) provides an introduction to and background information on the LCS 2014/2015. The remaining chapters are organised as follows:

- Chapter 2 presents key findings on consumption expenditure in South Africa;
- Chapter 3 provides a summary of the findings of the survey;
- Chapter 4 presents findings of the survey across the different consumption expenditure categories;
- Chapter 5 provides explanatory notes that will provide greater detail into the design and implementation of the survey;
- Chapter 6 provides detailed information on the relevant concepts and definitions; and
- Chapter 7 presents selected results in a series of tables.

#### **CHAPTER 2 – KEY FINDINGS**

#### 2.1 RESULTS OF THE LCS 2014/2015

The results of the Living Conditions Survey 2014/2015 show that the total annual household consumption expenditure between October 2014 and October 2015 is estimated at R1,72 trillion. The average South African household spent approximately R103 293 during the survey year, with the main components of that expenditure coming from housing and utilities, transport, food, and miscellaneous goods and services.

Table 2.1: Total and average annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group for 2015

	Rai	Rand	
Main expenditure group	Total (in millions)	Average	Percentage contribution
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	220 891	13 292	12,9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	15 132	911	0,9
Clothing and footwear	82 072	4 939	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	558 799	33 625	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	89 599	5 391	5,2
Health	15 533	935	0,9
Transport	279 623	16 826	16,3
Communication	58 322	3 509	3,4
Recreation and culture	65 361	3 933	3,8
Education	42 070	2 531	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	36 238	2 181	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	252 050	15 167	14,7
Unclassified items	906	55	0,1
Total	1 716 595	103 293	100,0

<sup>\*</sup> Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals

In line with past results, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels remains the largest contributor to household consumption expenditure across South African households. The group represents 32,6% of total household consumption expenditure, with the average household spending roughly R33 625 during the survey year. In 2011, this expenditure group accounted for 32,0% of the total annual household consumption expenditure, so it has increased very slightly. When one examines the proportion spent on housing by deciles (see tables in Chapter 7), one can see that as the income goes up, a higher proportion of the

household budget is spent on housing. The inverse is true when looking at food expenditure. Poorer households in the lower deciles spend close to 40,0% or more of their total expenditure on food, and this proportion decreases as one moves up the decile ladder. Households in the top decile spent approximately 8,0% on food; however, even though the proportion is lower, in rand terms they significantly outspend poorer households. The reason for the lower proportion is that these households spend much more on housing and transport, which pushes down their proportion on food.

Transport is the second largest expenditure group and is estimated at R280 billion or 16,3% of total household consumption expenditure. The average South African household spent approximately R16 826 on transport between October 2014 and October 2015. As a proportion of total household consumption expenditure, transport is lower than what it was in 2011 when it was estimated to account for 17,1%.

The third largest expenditure group in 2015, again in line with previous survey results, was miscellaneous goods and services, representing 14,7% of total annual household consumption expenditure (the same share as measured in 2011 by the IES 2010/2011). The reason for this high expenditure is rooted in the classification system used for the survey (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose – COICOP), which includes insurance as part of the miscellaneous expenditure group. The by-product of this classification also results in what appears to be very low health expenditure (which is roughly 0,9% of total household consumption expenditure in 2015), but since medical aid contributions and medical insurance fall under miscellaneous expenditure, the health expenditure group just represents out-of-pocket expenditure by households. On average, households spent approximately R935 on health in 2015; this is notably lower than the amount measured in 2011.

Accounting for 12,9%, food and non-alcoholic beverages is the fourth largest contributor to household consumption expenditure. On average, a typical South African household spent R13 292 on food and non-alcoholic beverages in the survey year. Unfortunately, due to the data collection methodology used for household expenditure surveys, this expenditure area is known to be under-reported by respondents. The demanding nature of keeping expenditure diaries is a taxing process for sampled households and this is one of the reasons Stats SA has migrated to a two-week diary-keeping model rather than a one-month approach. Nevertheless, based on retail sales data, we know that the survey does miss out on non-durable items, especially food.

When combined, the top four consumption expenditure groups (namely housing and utilities, transport, miscellaneous goods and services, and food and non-alcoholic beverages) account for approximately three-quarters (76,4%) of all consumption expenditure in the country. Essentially, three out of every four rand spent by South African households goes towards these four key areas.

Approximately 0,9% of consumption expenditure in 2015 went to alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with an average expenditure of R911 per annum on these items by households. However, due to the nature of diary surveys (as already discussed regarding food items) and compounded by the fact that these items are generally seen as sin expenditure, it is important to note that this figure is heavily under-reported by the survey. The LCS 2014/2015 figures were even lower than what was measured previously in the IES 2010/2011, indicating the increased reluctance among respondents to report such expenditure.

Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling during the time of the survey was measured at R90 billion or approximately 5,2% of total household consumption expenditure. This translates to an average household expenditure of R5 391 during 2015.

South African households spent on average R4 939 on clothing and footwear during the survey year. In total, households spent around R82 billion on clothing and footwear, approximately 4,8% of total consumption expenditure.

There was a notable increase in spending on recreation and culture in 2015 as compared to 2011. The average South African household spent R3 933 per annum on this expenditure group in 2015, accounting for roughly 3,8% of total consumption expenditure (up from 3,0% in 2011). This indicates that households are recovering from the pressures of the global financial crisis of 2007/2008 that forced many to cut back on spending on recreation and culture.

Household consumption expenditure on communication was estimated at R58 billion or approximately 3,4% of total consumption expenditure. On average, households in South Africa spent R3 509 on communication between October 2014 and October 2015. The remaining two expenditure groups, namely education (2,5%) and restaurants and hotels (2,1%) accounted for the remaining R78 billion measured by the LCS 2014/2015. Households spent on average R2 531 and R2 181 on education and restaurants and hotels, respectively.

Table 2.2: Overview of national household consumption expenditure by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type for 2015

	Mean (rands)	Median (rands)	Share of total expenditure (%)	
South Africa	103 293	42 522	100,0	
	Sex of hous	sehold head		
Male	121 363	48 543	68,9	
Female	77 671	37 118	31,1	
	Population group	of household head		
Black African	67 828	36 501	52,8	
Coloured	124 445	65 975	8,7	
Indian/Asian	195 336	122 476	4,4	
White	350 937	256 159	34,1	
	Prov	rince		
Western Cape	163 220	80 440	18,0	
Eastern Cape	72 390	32 994	7,4	
Northern Cape	81 258	44 470	1,7	
Free State	85 298	41 821	4,7	
KwaZulu-Natal	73 503	37 448	12,1	
North West	69 192	36 045	5,0	
Gauteng	140 676	62 675	39,8	
Mpumalanga	83 517	38 914	5,9	
Limpopo	61 011	31 925	5,6	

Table 2.2: Overview of national household consumption expenditure by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type for 2015 (concluded)

	Mean (rands)	Median (rands)	Share of total expenditure (%)	
	Settlem	ent type		
Urban formal	140 617	63 139	82,2	
Urban informal	38 739	28 916	3,7	
Traditional area	44 710	29 315	11,2	
Rural formal	75 349	33 188	3,0	

The average annual consumption expenditure for South African households was R103 293 in 2015. However, as seen in Table 2.2 above, the median expenditure for the country was just R42 522 per annum; this highlights the continued presence of the inequality that exists across households. Male-headed households accounted for just under 70% of all household expenditure in the country and spent on average about R121 363 in 2015. Female-headed household spent only about two-thirds (approximately R77 671) of what their male-headed counterparts spent in 2015, and accounted for just over 30% of all consumption expenditure in South Africa.

Black African-headed households accounted for over half (52,8%) of all household consumption expenditure in 2015 and spent on average R67 828 during the survey year. Despite having a larger demographic share, coloured-headed households only accounted for 8,7% of total household expenditure, while white-headed households had the second largest share at 34,1%. When examining the median household consumption expenditure by population group, white-headed households remain rather well off with R256 159, which unlike other groups is not half their average. This highlights less inequality across white-headed households, as their median and average are more closely aligned. This is similar to the situation of Indian/Asian-headed households who also had their mean and median much closer to one another. Unfortunately, in black African and coloured-headed households, the median was close to half what their average indicating greater disparity.

As the economic hub of the nation, Gauteng accounted for roughly 39,8% of all household consumption expenditure that occurred in 2015, followed by Western Cape at 18,0%. These two provinces combined accounted for well over half of all household expenditure in the country. Nevertheless, while Gauteng did have a larger share of total expenditure (which is not unexpected, given that it is the largest province in terms of population), households in the Western Cape are the richest with an average annual consumption expenditure of R163 220 and a median of R80 440, followed by households in Gauteng with an average consumption expenditure of R140 676 per annum and a median of R62 675. The Northern Cape contributed the smallest share of total expenditure, accounting for just 1,7%; however, the poorest province in terms of household expenditure was Limpopo with an average consumption expenditure of just R61 011 and a median of R31 925.

The overwhelming bulk of household consumption expenditure was from households living in urban formal areas, which accounted for 82,2% of total expenditure. This was followed by traditional areas (11,2%), urban informal areas (3,7%) and rural formal areas (3,0%). Households living in urban informal areas had the lowest average and median expenditure of the four settlement types at R38 739 and R28 916, respectively. The most noticeable inequality seems to exist in urban formal and rural formal areas, where the median expenditure was less than half of what the average for those areas were. In urban informal and traditional areas, the average and median household consumption expenditures were much closer to one another.

#### 2.2 COMPARISONS BETWEEN LCS 2014/2015, IES 2010/2011 AND NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Prior to the LCS 2014/2015, the most recent household expenditure survey conducted by Stats SA was the IES 2010/2011. Table 2.3 below shows both the real and nominal change that has occurred between these two data points.

Table 2.3: Real and nominal growth between the IES 2010/2011 and LCS 2014/2015 by main expenditure group (in R millions)

Main Expenditure Group	LCS 2014/15 (2015 prices)	IES 2010/11 (2015 prices)	IES 2010/11 (2011 prices)	Real Growth (%)	Real Growth (in R millions)	Nominal Growth (%)	Nominal Growth (in R millions)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	220 891	208 899	159 973	5,7	11 992	38,1	60 918
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	15 132	18 173	13 697	-16,7	-3 041	10,5	1 435
Clothing and footwear	82 072	66 556	56 170	23,3	15 516	46,1	25 902
Housing and utilities	558 799	504 239	399 991	10,8	54 560	39,7	158 808
Furnishings and household equipment	89 599	71 711	63 944	24,9	17 888	40.1	25 655
Health	15 533	21 799	17 794	-28,7	-6 266	-12,7	-2 261
Transport	279 623	259 981	213 977	7,6	19 642	30,7	65 646
Communication	58 322	34 801	35 431	67,6	23 521	64,6	22 891
Recreation and culture	65 361	41 388	38 020	57,9	23 973	71,9	27 341
Education	42 070	47 053	33 355	-10,6	-4 983	26,1	8 715
Restaurants and hotels	36 238	39 338	30 332	-7,9	-3 100	19,5	5 906
Miscellaneous goods and services	252 050	238 875	183 614	5,5	13 175	37,3	68 436
Other unclassified Expenses	906	2 200	1 760	-58,8	-1 294	-48,5	-854
Total	1 716 596	1 555 013	1 248 058	10,4	161 583	37,5	468 538

Between 2011 and 2015, we observe a real increase of 10,4% and a nominal increase of 37,5% in total household expenditure. Expenditure on communication recorded the largest growth in real terms at 67,6%, followed by recreation and culture (57,9%), furnishings and household equipment (24,9%), clothing and footwear (23,3%) and housing and utilities (10,8%). Although there was negative real growth in alcoholic beverages and tobacco (-16,7%) and restaurants and hotels (-7,9%), these decreases are very likely due to under-reporting by sampled households instead of actual changes in spending behaviour. Household expenditure on education also declined in real terms during the period under review by 10,6%; this occurred during an expansion of the no-fee schools programme which could have reduced costs around education for many households. Unexpected in the results are the changes observed in household expenditure on health.

Not only did this category record a hefty decrease of 28,7% in real terms, but there was also an actual decrease of 12,7% in nominal terms. This means that the LCS 2014/2015 recorded less expenditure on health than it did in the IES 2010/2011. It is very likely that this is another area that saw a significant increase in under-reporting by households.

A key data source to compare the results of household expenditure surveys against is National Accounts. The IES 2010/2011 captured roughly 69,3% of total expenditure reflected in national accounts. This has increased to 71,0% based on a comparison of the LCS 2014/2015 to national accounts data from 2015. Most household expenditure surveys around the world usually captured about 70%, so the pattern in South Africa aligns with those expectations. According to National Accounts, total private consumption expenditure by households stood at R2,42 trillion in 2015, an increase of R616,2 billion in nominal terms and R177,0 billion in real terms since 2011.

Table 2.4: Real and nominal growth between 2011 and 2015 based on National Accounts by main expenditure group (in R millions)

Main Expenditure Group	Total PCE 2015 (in 2015 prices)	Total PCE 2011 (in 2015 prices)	Total PCE 2011 ( in 2011 prices)	Real Growth (%)	Real Growth (in R millions)	Nominal Growth (%)	Nominal Growth (in R millions)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	496 255	466 532	357 265	6,4	29 723	38,9	138 990
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	113 585	115 404	86 981	-1,6	-1 819	30,6	26 604
Clothing and footwear	124 017	102 661	86 640	20,8	21 356	43,1	37 377
Housing and utilities	360 241	345 752	274 270	4,2	14 489	31,3	85 971
Furnishings and household equipment	157 783	134 238	119 699	17,5	23 545	31,8	38 084
Health	165 916	142 363	116 210	16,5	23 553	42,8	49 706
Transport	402 999	378 463	311 494	6,5	24 536	29,4	91 505
Communication	69 880	56 375	57 396	24,0	13 505	21,8	12 484
Recreation and culture	107 591	84 675	77 784	27,1	22 916	38,3	29 807
Education	83 790	81 767	57 963	2,5	2 023	44,6	25 827
Restaurants and hotels	62 865	59 433	45 827	5,8	3 432	37,2	17 038
Miscellaneous goods and services	272 370	272 632	209 562	-0,1	-262	30,0	62 808
Total	2 417 292	2 240 296	1 801 091	7,9	176 996	34,2	616 201

Between 2011 and 2015, we observe a real increase of 7,9% and a nominal increase of 34,2% in total private consumption expenditure as reported in the National Accounts. These align with the real and nominal changes seen when comparing the IES 2010/2011 and LCS 2014/2015. The expenditure categories that saw the largest change in real terms are similar to those that saw large change between the two surveys, namely recreation and culture (27,1%), communication (24,0%), clothing and footwear (20,8%), and furnishings and household equipment (17,5%). However, health, which saw a huge decrease in both real and nominal terms based on the survey data (see Table 2.3), was the category that saw the fifth largest increase in real terms (16,5%) and the third largest increase in nominal terms (42,8%) between 2011 and 2015. It is important to note that the methodology governing what is included in this category differs from the methodology applied by the LCS 2014/2015 to classify health expenditure. Nevertheless, this still highlights the increased likelihood of under-reporting of out-of-pocket expenditure on health by households sampled for the LCS 2014/2015. The only category that reported negative real growth during the period under review was alcoholic beverages and tobacco which decreased by 1,6%.

#### **CHAPTER 3 – SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS**

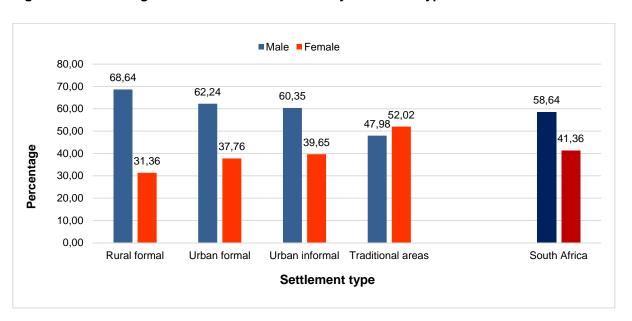
#### 3.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by population group and sex of household head

		Sex of hous	sehold head
Population group of household head	South Africa (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Black African	80,41	57,21	42,79
Coloured	7,23	58,88	41,12
Indian/Asian	2,31	70,95	29,05
White	10,04	67,14	32,86
Total	100,00	58,64	41,36

In 2015, eight out of ten households in South Africa were headed by black Africans (80,41%). Approximately a tenth of households were headed by whites (10,04%) and less than one in ten households were headed by coloureds (7,23%). Indian/Asian households only accounted for 2,31% of households. There were more male-headed households (58,64%) compared to female-headed households (41,36%), who only accounted for two-fifths of household heads in the LCS 2014/2015. Indian/Asian households were predominantly headed by men (70,95% versus 29,05%), which was also the case amongst white households where males accounted for 67,14% of household heads compared to 32,86% females. There was greater gender parity in black African and coloured households where the split was closer to 50/50 (57,21% versus 42,79% and 58,88% versus 41,12%, respectively).

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by settlement type and sex of household head



According to Figure 3.1 above, the majority of households in all settlement types (except traditional areas) were headed by males. Male-headed households accounted for the highest proportion in rural formal (68,64%) and urban formal (62,24%) areas, whereas female-headed households accounted for roughly three out of ten (31,36% and 37,76% respectively). The results further indicate that slightly more than half (52,02%) of households in traditional areas were headed by females.

■Male ■Female 5,00 4,36 4,50 3,95 Average household size 4,00 3,25 3,36 3,35 3,50 3,12 3,08 2,85 2,89 3,00 2,71 2,50 2,00 1,50 1,00 0,50 0,00 Urban formal Urban informal Traditional area Rural formal South Africa Settlement type

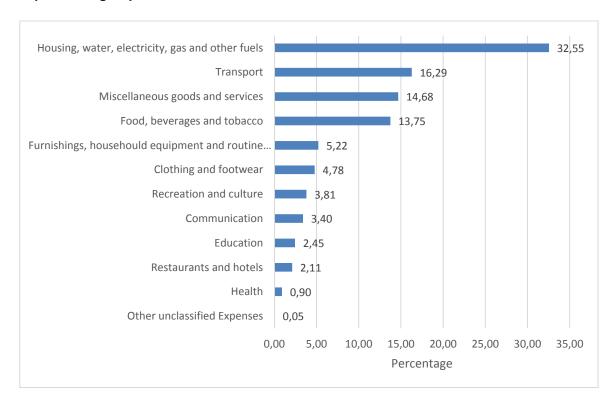
Figure 3.2: Average household size by settlement type and sex of household head

The LCS 2014/2015 results showed that the average household size was 3,30. Female-headed households had a higher average household size of 3,36 compared to male-headed households, which had an average size of 3,25. The same general pattern is observed across all settlement types. Female-headed households in traditional areas had the highest average household size of 4,36, while male-headed households in urban informal areas had the smallest average household size of 2,71.

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#### 3.2 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of total annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group



Expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels accounted for the largest contribution of any of the main expenditure groups to total annual household consumption expenditure in South Africa for 2015. Approximately one-third (32,55%) of total annual household consumption expenditure can be attributed to this expenditure group. Transport was the second largest main expenditure group on which South Africans spent their money. Based on Figure 3.3, this accounted for 16,29% of total annual household consumption expenditure in 2015. Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services (which comprise insurance, personal care items and jewellery) was the third highest contributor to total household consumption expenditure. South Africans allotted 14,68% of their total household consumption expenditure to this expenditure group, while 13,75% of total household consumption expenditure was attributed to food, beverages and tobacco. Households in 2015 spent 21,43% more on communication (from 2,80% in 2011 to 3,40% in 2015), which could be the result of more access and use of Internet facilities. Expenditure on out-of-pocket health care expenses dropped by 35,71% (from 1,4% in 2011 to 0,90% in 2015).

Figure 3.4: Average annual household consumption expenditure by population group of household head

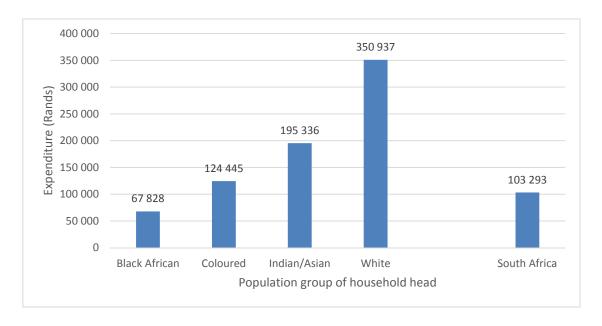


Figure 3.4 indicates that South Africans spent R103 293 on average during the period under review (October 2014 to October 2015). The average annual household consumption expenditure for black African-headed households was R67 828 in 2015, compared to R55 920 in 2011. This accounts for a 21,29% increase in nominal terms between the two periods. The average annual household consumption expenditure for coloured-headed households increased by 27,03% in nominal terms (from R97 965 in 2011 to R124 445 in 2015). Even though the average annual household consumption expenditure for white-headed households increased in nominal terms by only 11,57%, it remains the population group that has the highest average annual household consumption expenditure (R350 937) across all the population groups.

#### 3.3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The results of the LCS 2014/15 indicate that on average, South African households had an income of R138 168 in 2015. Male-headed households had an average income of R165 853 per annum compared to R98 911 for female-headed households (Table 3.2). These survey results also indicate that in 2015, men earned almost twice of what women earned from work. Table 3.2 indicates that 72,6% of South African households obtain their income from work, and the average income (earned by working) for all households is R100 246 per annum.

Table 3.2: Average annual household income by sex of the household head

	Male		Femal	le	South Africa		
Source of income	Average income	%	Average income	%	Average income	%	
Income from work	126 817	76,5	62 568	63,3	100 246	72,6	
Income from capital	2 963	1,8	1 725	1,7	2 451	1,8	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	9 642	5,8	13 840	14,0	11 378	8,2	
Income from individuals	1 260	0,8	4 360	4,4	2 542	1,8	
Other income	2 125	1,3	1 549	1,6	1 886	1,4	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	23 047	13,9	14 871	15,0	19 665	14,2	
Total	165 853	100,0	98 911	100,0	138 168	100,0	

Despite the fact that female-headed households earn almost half as much from work compared to their male counterparts, 29% of female-headed households receive income from pensions, social insurance, family allowances and imputed rent, compared to the 19,7% of male-headed households earning an income from these two income categories.

Table 3.3: Average annual household income by population group of the household head

	Black A	frican	Coloured		Indian/Asian		Whit	te	Total	
Source of income	Average income	%	Average income	%	Average income	%	Average income	%	Average income	%
Income from work	69 094	74,3	131 699	76,2	215 784	79,4	300 498	67,6	100 246	72,6
Income from capital	842	0,9	1 364	0,8	2 173	0,8	16 184	3,6	2 451	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	8 921	9,6	12 260	7,1	10 028	3,7	30 739	6,9	11 378	8,2
Income from individuals	2 194	2,4	2 430	1,4	3 309	1,2	5232	1,2	2 542	1,8
Other income	1 261	1,4	2 265	1,3	2 323	0,9	6 520	1,5	1 886	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	10 671	11,5	22 747	13,2	38 005	14,0	85 271	19,2	19 665	14,2
Total	92 983	100,0	172 765	100,0	271 621	100,0	444 446	100,0	138 168	100,0

White-headed households on average earned the highest income at R444 446 per annum, followed by Indian/Asian-headed households with R271 621 (Table 3.3). Households headed by coloureds earned on average R172 765, while black African-headed households earned the least at R92 983. White-headed households had an income roughly 4,5 times larger than black African-headed households and 3 times larger than the average national income. White-headed households receive two-thirds of their income from work and 22,8% from imputed rent and capital. Coloured-headed households had an income almost twice of that of black African-headed households and 20% more than the national household income average. Black African-headed households earned on average a third of what Indian/Asian-headed households earned in 2015.

Table 3.4: Average annual income by household size

		Household size										
Source of income	1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5+	%	Total	%
Income from work	57 516	72,6	95 987	67,5	125 681	74,6	144 910	76,6	97 245	71,4	100 246	72,6
Income from capital	1 759	2,2	4 388	3,1	2 399	1,4	4 220	2,2	732	0,5	2 451	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	5 672	7,2	12 441	8,8	10 496	6,2	9 541	5,0	16 883	12,4	11 378	8,2
Income from individuals	2 434	3,1	3 322	2,3	2 799	1,7	2 399	1,3	2 014	1,5	2 542	1,8
Other income	1 357	1,7	2 578	1,8	1 881	1,1	2 521	1,3	1 494	1,1	1 886	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	10 504	13,3	23 443	16,5	25 148	14,9	25 581	13,5	17 823	13,1	19 665	14,2
Total	79 242	100,0	142 158	100,0	168 404	100,0	189 172	100,0	136 192	100,0	138 168	100,0

Table 3.4 indicates that on average, the income increases as the household size increases, but eventually declines when the household size reaches 5 or more. Table 3.4 also shows that the larger the family size, the more likely the household will depend on pensions, social insurance and family allowances to supplement their income than those households with smaller household sizes.

Table 3.5 below shows that Gauteng (R193 771) and Western Cape (R222 959) are the only provinces with an annual average household income that is above the average national household income of R138 168.

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Table 3.5: Average annual household income by province

Source of income	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma- langa	Limpopo	Total
Income from work	157 542	57 377	80 492	68 057	71 110	64 177	147 100	81 628	52 656	100 246
Income from capital	5 835	1 481	974	2 728	701	767	4 208	499	146	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	18 824	13 260	10 489	11 403	12 249	9 899	8 610	8 661	10 713	11 378
Income from individuals	3 888	3 071	1 782	3 581	2 866	2 051	1 494	2 426	3 004	2 542
Other income	3 052	2 426	968	3 886	1 930	1 090	1 833	391	751	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	33 818	12 541	9 208	8 874	12 232	8 942	30 526	13 956	11 882	19 665
Total	222 959	90 156	103 912	98 529	101 088	86 926	193 771	107 561	79 152	138 168

The average household income from pensions, social insurance and family allowances at national level is R11 378, and household incomes from social protection in the Western Cape (R18 824), Eastern Cape (R13 260), Free State (11 403) and KwaZulu-Natal (R12 249) are all above this national average.

Table 3.6 shows that households in urban and rural formal areas on average received the highest annual income in 2015. In addition, urban formal households earned more than the national average annual income of South Africa. Households in urban informal (R46 384) and traditional areas (R32 812) combined still made less than the national average annual income from work (R100 246). This is a reflection of high unemployment levels and lack of job opportunities in these areas.

Table 3.6: Average annual household income by settlement type

Source of income	Urban formal	%	Urban informal	%	Traditional areas	%	Rural formal	%	Total	%
Income from work	140 453	74,1	46 384	79,3	32 812	58,2	59 928	70,6	100 246	72,6
Income from capital	3 665	1,9	480	0,8	261	0,5	3 026	3,6	2 451	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	11 732	6,2	5 991	10,2	13 090	23,2	8 200	9,7	11 378	8,2
Income from individuals	2 708	1,4	1 343	2,3	2 803	5,0	1 304	1,5	2 542	1,8
Other income	2 511	1,3	1 022	1,7	937	1,7	698	0,8	1 886	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	28 499	15,0	3 268	5,6	6 430	11,4	11 741	13,8	19 665	14,2
Total	189 569	100,0	58 489	100,0	56 333	100,0	84 897	100,0	138 168	100,0

In the LCS, households were grouped and ranked into per capita deciles, based on income and expenditure. However, this section will only concentrate on per capita income deciles. The richest decile represents households belonging to the upper 10 per cent in terms of per capita income, while the poorest decile represents households in the lower 10 per cent in terms of per capita income.

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of annual average household income by income per capita deciles

		Income per capita decile									
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Source of income					Per	centage	(%)				
Income from work	13,9	22,0	32,6	45,2	59,6	64,5	75,0	78,3	79,3	75,3	72,6
Income from capital	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,8	2,6	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	60,9	52,9	43,1	32,9	21,4	18,8	9,3	5,9	3,8	4,1	8,2
Income from individuals	7,6	9,2	8,6	6,1	5,2	3,8	3,3	1,9	1,5	0,7	1,8
Other income	1,9	2,0	1,8	2,3	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling	15,4	13,4	13,4	12,6	11,8	10,7	10,6	11,7	13,3	15,9	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3.7 shows that households in the top four deciles earned 75% or more of their income from work, which was the primary source of income. Households in the top deciles are less dependent on social grants. For the bottom three deciles, income from pensions, social insurance, and family allowances accounted for the largest share (even more than income received from work).

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#### 3.4 EXPENDITURE AND INCOME QUINTILES

Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of households by expenditure per capita quintiles and population group of the household head

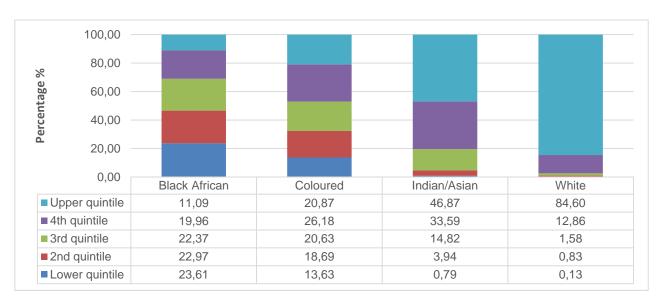


Figure 3.5 looks at the distribution of households according to expenditure per capita quintiles within each population group. The graph examines differences in the spending patterns of the four population groups. The expenditure per capita quintiles have the following values:

Upper quintile: R52 078 and above
 4<sup>th</sup> quintile: R23 156 – R52 077

3<sup>rd</sup> quintile: R12 781 – R23 155
 2<sup>nd</sup> quintile: R7 030 – R12 780

Lower quintile: Up to R7 029

Close to half (46,58%) of black African-headed households fell within the lowest two expenditure quintiles combined. In other words, it means each household was spending approximately less than R12 781 per annum (approximately R1 065 per month or R36 per day). At the upper end of the scale, as few as 11,09% of black African-headed households were found in the upper quintile. More than a fifth (20,87%) of coloured-headed households fell in the upper expenditure quintile, whereas almost a third (32,32%) of coloured-headed households fell below the 3rd quintile. The graph also shows that relatively fewer households amongst the Indian/Asian and white population groups are found in the bottom two quintiles. While more than four in every five (80,46%) Indian/Asian-headed households fell into the upper two expenditure quintiles, this was true for majority of the white-headed households (84,60%).

Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of households by sex of household head and expenditure per capita quintiles

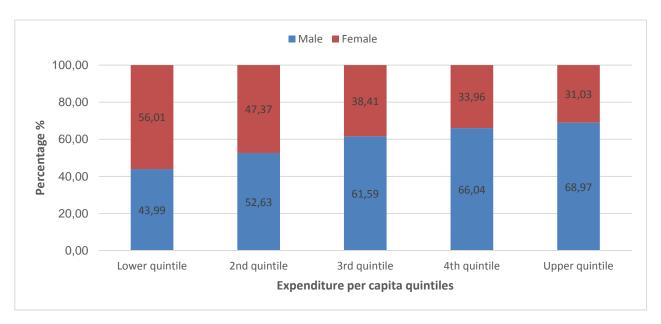
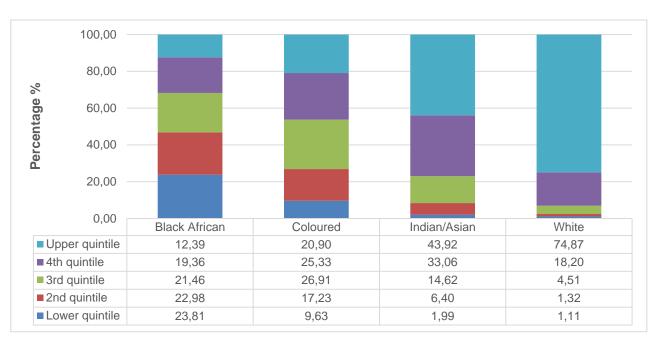


Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of households within each quintile by the sex of the household head. Almost six in every ten (56,01%) households in the lower quintile were headed by a female. Unfortunately, this substantial proportion of female-headed households decreases across each quintile, with only 47,37% of female-headed households in the second quintile and 38,41% of female-headed households in the third quintile. More than a third (33,96%) of households in the fourth quintile and three in every ten (31,03%) households in the upper quintile were headed by women. Based on these figures, it is observable that gender inequality still exists within the country.

Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of households by income per capita quintiles and population group of the household head



The income per capita quintiles have the following values:

Upper quintile: R71 479 and above
4th quintile: R28 092 – R71 478
3rd quintile: R13 819 – R28 091
2nd quintile: R6 486 - R13 818
Lower quintile: Up to R6 485

Figure 3.7 shows nearly one in every ten (12,39%) black African-headed households in South Africa were found to be in the upper income per capita quintile. This means that an overwhelming majority (87,61%) of black African-headed households were earning less than R71 479 per annum (roughly R5 957 per month or R199 per day). Close to half (46,79%) of black African-headed households were in the bottom two income quintiles, while as much as 20,90% of all coloured-headed households fell in the upper income per capita quintile. Only 9,63% coloured-headed households fell in the lower quintile. In contrast, only 1,11% of white-headed households were in the lower quintile, as were 1,99% of Indian/Asian-headed households. The vast majority (74,87%) of white-headed households and more than four in every ten (43,92%) of Indian/Asian-headed households were found in the upper quintile.

Figure 3.8: Percentage distribution of households by income per capita quintiles and sex of the household head

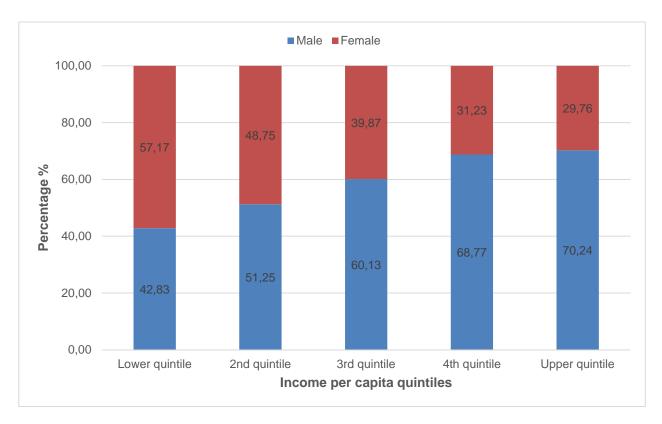


Figure 3.8 shows that household income within each quintile by sex is unevenly distributed, with female-headed households earning significantly less than their male counterparts. Figure 3.8 shows that 57,17% of female-headed households were found to be in the lower income quintile, followed by 48,75% in the second quintile and 39,87% in the third quintile. Only three in every ten households in the upper two quintiles were headed by women (31,23% and 29,76%, respectively).

#### **CHAPTER 4 – FINDINGS**

#### 4.1 FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Table 4.1 provides an overview of consumption expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type. This expenditure group consists of food, non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and unclassified food items. According to the LCS 2014/15, households in South Africa spent on average R14 202 per annum on food, beverages and tobacco. This expenditure group accounted for 13,75% of total household consumption expenditure in the country, with food and non-alcoholic beverages contributing 12,87% and alcoholic beverages and tobacco contributing 0,88%.

Table 4.1: Overview of consumption expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average	Proportion of total expenditure
	(rands)	(%)
South Africa	14 202	13,75
	Sex of household head	
Male	15 090	12,43
Female	12 944	16,67
	Population group of household he	ead
Black African	12 163	17,93
Coloured	20 457	16,44
Indian/Asian	18 664	9,55
White	24 998	7,12
	Province	
Western Cape	20 976	12,85
Eastern Cape	11 002	15,20
Northern Cape	13 153	16,19
Free State	13 398	15,71
KwaZulu-Natal	12 382	16,85
North West	11 643	16,83
Gauteng	15 734	11,18
Mpumalanga	14 181	16,98
Limpopo	10 862	17,80
	Settlement type	
Urban formal	16 072	11,43
Urban informal	10 172	26,26
Traditional area	11 438	25,58
Rural formal	13 633	18,09

The survey estimated that on average, households spent proportionally less on food in 2015 compared to 2011, as measured by the IES 2010/11. The high food prices due to inflation could be one of the factors contributing to this trend, resulting in households reducing their food consumption expenditure or substituting certain food items. At provincial level, households in Gauteng (11,18%) and Western Cape (12,85%) spent the lowest proportion on this expenditure group, compared to Limpopo (17,80%) and Mpumalanga (16,98%), both of which had the highest proportion and which was notably higher that the national average of 13,75%. All the provinces reported a lower average in monetary terms (compared to the national average), except Western Cape (R20 976) and Gauteng (R15 734), which both had the highest averages. Since households in Gauteng and Western Cape are among the richest provinces in the country, even when they have similar proportions on food expenditure, when examined in monetary terms both are significantly higher than other provinces.

The difference between the average annual consumption expenditure of male- and female-headed households was not significantly different. In monetary terms, male-headed households spent more on this expenditure group than female-headed households, with an average of R15 090, while female-headed households spent an average of R12 944, just R2 146 lower than the male-headed households and slightly lower than the national average. However, the survey results indicate that there was a notable difference between female-headed households when comparing proportions. Male-headed households had a proportion of 12,43% compared to female-headed households that had 16,67% (4,24 percentage points lower).

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and population group of household head

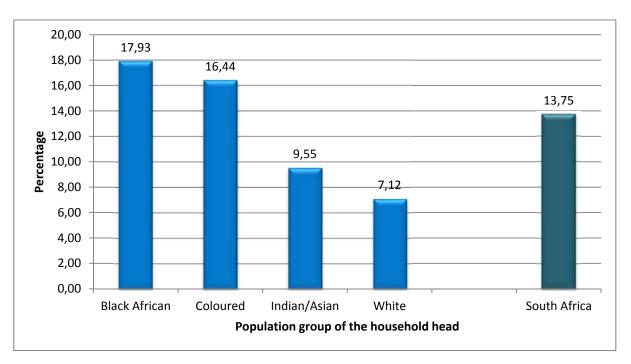
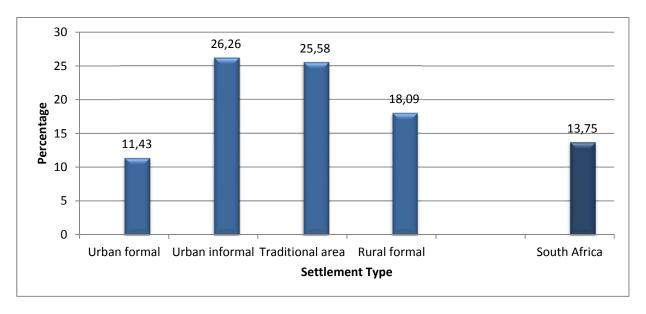


Figure 4.1 illustrates the proportion of total expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco by the population group of the household head. The spending patterns on food across the population groups are similar to IES 2010/11 results, although the difference between the population groups, notably black African and white, is large. Black African-headed households spent 17,93% of their total consumption expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco, which is the highest percentage across all population groups. This was followed by coloured-headed households with 16,44%, Indian/Asian-headed households with 9,55% and finally, white-

headed households with 7,12%. The proportion of white-headed households is less than half of the national proportion (7,12% versus 13,75%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and settlement type



Comparing the settlement types, households in urban informal (26,26%) and traditional areas (25,58%) allocated a higher proportion of their household consumption expenditure to food, beverages and tobacco, spending over R1 out of every R5 on this category. Rural formal and urban formal areas had proportions of 18,09% and 11,43%, respectively. These were the lowest proportions among the four settlement types. In monetary terms, urban formal households on average spent R16 072 annually on this expenditure group, which is significantly higher than the national average. The other three settlement types all had averages less than the national average, namely urban informal at R10 172, traditional areas at R11 438 and rural formal at R13 633.

#### 4.2 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Table 4.2 provides an overview of consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type. The clothing and footwear expenditure group consists of footwear and clothing items for men, women and children. According to the LCS 2014/15, South African households spent on average R4 939 on clothing and footwear, which accounted for 4,78% of their total household consumption expenditure in 2015.

Table 4.2: Overview of consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)
2		
South Africa	4 939	4,78
	Sex of household head	
Male	5 343	4,40
Female	4 364	5,62
	Population group of household he	ad
Black African	4 541	6,70
Coloured	6 161	4,95
Indian/Asian	7 077	3,62
White	6 747	1,92
	Province	
Western Cape	6 243	3,82
Eastern Cape	3 993	5,52
Northern Cape	4 838	5,95
Free State	5 154	6,04
KwaZulu-Natal	4 490	6,11
North West	3 599	5,20
Gauteng	5 590	3,97
Mpumalanga	5 606	6,71
Limpopo	3 637	5,96
	Settlement type	
Urban formal	5 922	4,21
Urban informal	3 500	9,03
Traditional area	3 370	7,54
Rural formal	3 730	4,95

The results of the survey reveal that only 4,40% of the total household consumption expenditure in male-headed households was spent on clothing and footwear, whereas female-headed households spent 5,62% in 2015. This means that female-headed households allocated a higher proportion of their total household consumption expenditure to clothing and footwear compared to their male counterparts. However, on average, male-headed households spent more than female-headed households in monetary terms.

Figure 4.3: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to clothing and footwear by province

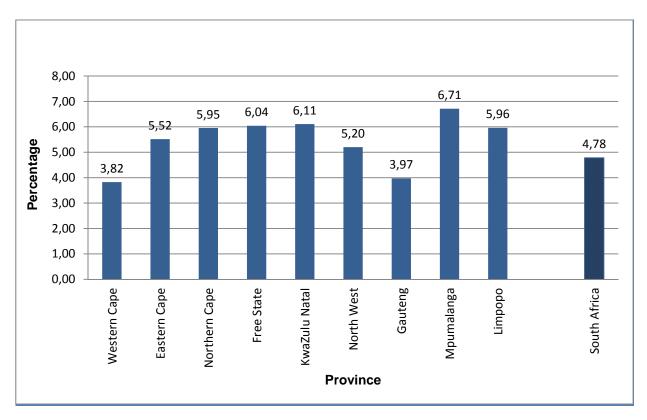


Figure 4.3 shows that clothing and footwear accounted for 4,78% of the total household consumption expenditure nationally. At provincial level, household consumption on clothing and footwear as a proportion of total consumption expenditure was highest in Mpumalanga (6,71%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (6,11%) and Free State (6,04%). Household consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear as a proportion was lowest in Western Cape (3,82%) and Gauteng (3,97%). On average, Western Cape (R6 243) and Mpumalanga (R5 606) spent the most on clothing and footwear, whereas households from North West and Limpopo had the lowest expenditure in this group (R3 599 and R3 637, respectively).

Figure 4.4: Annual average household consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear by sex of the household head

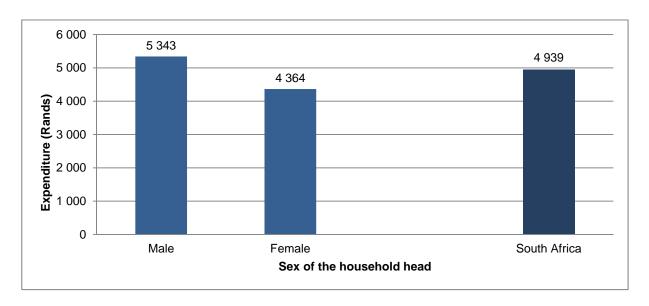


Figure 4.4 shows that for the average South African household, clothing and footwear accounted for an average of R4 939 per annum in 2015. Male-headed households spent R5 343 of their household consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear, which was higher than the national average, while the average for female-headed households was R4 364 on clothing and footwear.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to clothing and footwear by settlement type

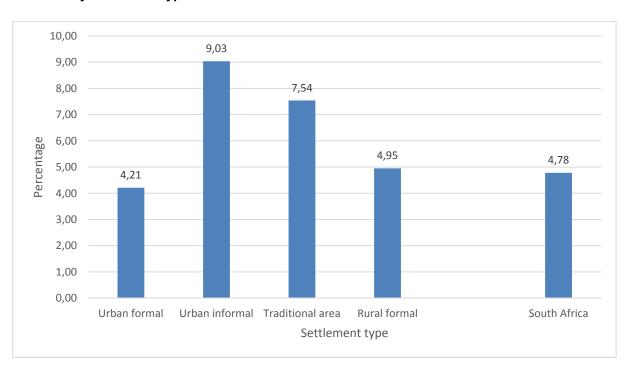
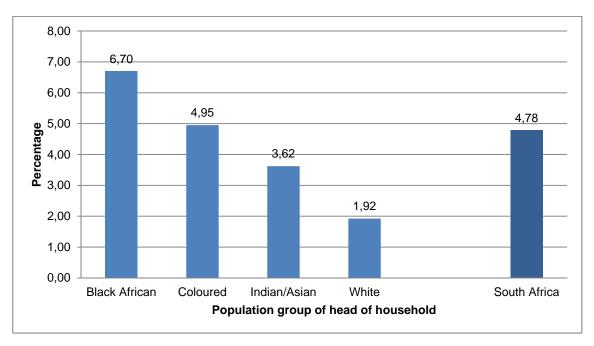


Figure 4.5 reveals that households from urban informal areas spent the highest share of their consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear (9,03%) as compared to households from urban formal areas, which only spent 4,21% on clothing and footwear (roughly half the proportion of urban informal area expenditure). Households from traditional and rural formal areas spent 7,54% and 4,95%, respectively on clothing and footwear. Only urban formal areas were below the national proportion of 4,78%.

Figure 4.6: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to clothing and footwear by population group



Black African-headed households spent a far larger proportion on clothing and footwear as compared to households headed by other population groups. The proportion spent by black African-headed households was 6,70%, followed by coloured-headed households at 4,95% and Indian/Asian-headed households at 3,62%. White-headed households spent the smallest proportion (1,92%) of their expenditure on clothing and footwear, whereas on average, they have the second highest consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear (R6 747).

## 4.3 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

In this section we deal with household consumption expenditure on housing and basic services, such as water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels all form part of a household's basic needs. In 2015, South African households spent on average 32,55% of their total annual consumption expenditure on these fundamental needs. This proportion indicates that on average, the majority of a household's consumption expenditure is spent on the housing category, as compared to transport (16,29%), miscellaneous goods and services (14,68%) and food and non-alcoholic beverages (13,75%), which were the largest expenditure areas after housing.

Table 4.3: Annual average expenditure of households on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels by sex and population group of household head, province and settlement type

	Average	Proportion of total expenditure	
	(rands)	(%)	
South Africa	33 625	32,55	
	Sex of household head		
Male	39 186	32,29	
Female	25 739	33,14	
	Population group of household h	ead	
Black African	19 398	28,60	
Coloured	39 052	31,38	
Indian/Asian	75 149	38,47	
White	134 112	38,22	
	Province		
Western Cape	55 901	34,25	
Eastern Cape	20 844	28,79	
Northern Cape	19 922	24,52	
Free State	19 126	22,42	
KwaZulu-Natal	21 987	29,91	
North West	17 459	25,23	
Gauteng	51 641	36,71	
Mpumalanga	22 657	27,13	
Limpopo	19 041	31,21	
	Settlement type		
Urban formal	48 784	34,69	
Urban informal	7 372	19,03	
Traditional area	9 952	22,26	
Rural formal	21 596	28,66	

In Table 4.3, we see a breakdown of expenditure on the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels expenditure group by various demographic and geographic characteristics. On average, South Africans spent a third (32,55%) of their total annual household consumption expenditure on this expenditure category. Even though male-headed households on average spent more in monetary terms on this group when compared to female-headed households (R39 186 versus R25 739), a slightly greater proportion of the consumption expenditure of female-headed households falls in to this category, as compared to male-headed households (33,14% versus 32,29%). Furthermore, households in the Western Cape (34,25%) and Gauteng (36,71%) spent more than a third of their consumption expenditure on this group, which mirrors the national proportion. Meanwhile, households in the Northern Cape (24,52%) only spent a quarter, and households in the Free State a fifth (22,42%) of their expenditure on this group. The figures for the latter two provinces are much lower than the national proportion of 32,55%.

Figure 4.7: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels by settlement type

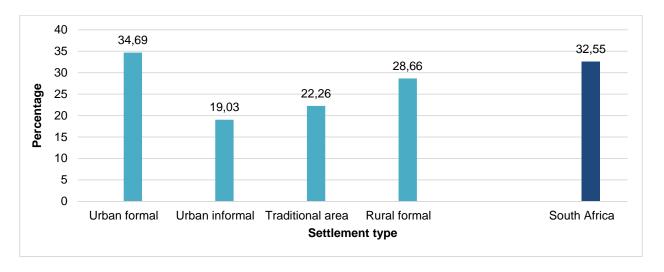


Figure 4.7 shows the proportion of household consumption expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels across the different settlement types. Households living in urban formal areas spent approximately 34,69% of their total consumption expenditure on housing, while households living in urban informal areas only spent 19,03% of their total consumption expenditure on this group. Households in traditional and rural formal areas spent 22,26% and 28,66%, respectively. Only urban formal areas had a proportion higher than the national rate, while the other three settlement types were all below that proportion.

Figure 4.8: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels by population group of household head

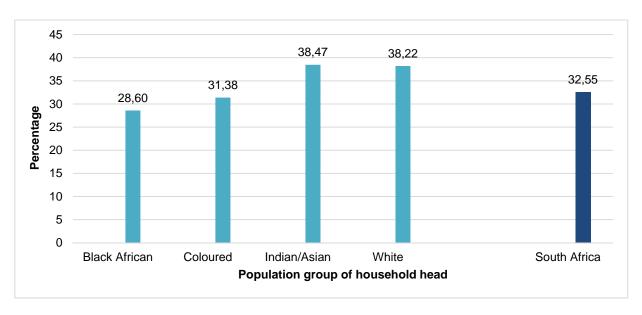


Figure 4.8 shows the proportion of household consumption expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels across the different population groups. Black African-headed households spent 28,60% of their total consumption expenditure on this group, while white-headed households spent 38,22%. Coloured and Indian/Asian-headed households spent 31,38% and 38,47%, respectively, of their total consumption expenditure on the housing expenditure group. Black African- (28,60%) and coloured-headed (31,38%) households spent less than the national proportion (32,55%), while white and Indian/Asian-headed households spent on average above five percentage points more than the national proportion at 38,22% and 38,47%, respectively.

Figure 4.9: Average annual household consumption expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels by province

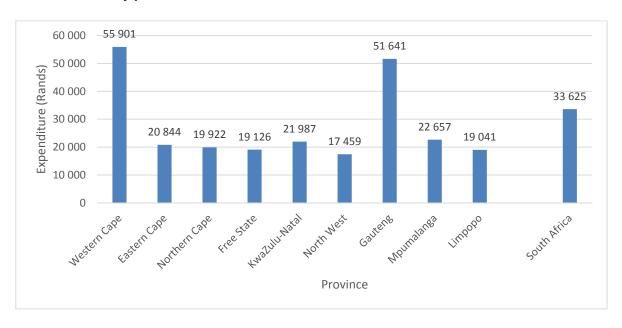


Figure 4.9 shows that households in the Western Cape (R55 901) and Gauteng (R51 641) both spent one and a half times more than the national average (R33 625) on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. In contrast, households in Limpopo (R19 041) and North West (R17 459) merely spent just above half the national average.

# 4.4 FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE DWELLING

The LCS 2014/15 indicated that households in South Africa spent on average R5 391 per annum on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of their dwelling. This represents approximately 5,22% of the total household consumption expenditure in South Africa. The disaggregation of expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling were by sex and population group of the household head as well as by province and settlement type, as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Overview of consumption expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)	
South Africa	5 391	5,22	
	Sex of household head	d	
Male	6 365	5,24	
Female	4 011	5,16	
	Population group of househo	old head	
Black African	3 082	4,54	
Coloured	5 426	4,36	
Indian/Asian	11 084	5,67	
White	22 552	6,43	
	Province		
Western Cape	8 651	5,30	
Eastern Cape	3 758	5,19	
Northern Cape	4 325	5,32	
Free State	5 579	6,54	
KwaZulu-Natal	3 428	4,66	
North West	4 288	6,20	
Gauteng	7 140	5,08	
Mpumalanga	4 308	5,16	
Limpopo	3 230	5,29	

Table 4.4: Overview of consumption expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type (concluded)

	Average (rands) Settlement type	Proportion of total expenditure (%)
Urban formal	7 226	5,14
Urban informal	1 664	4,29
Traditional area	2 617	5,85
Rural formal	4 678	6,21

Male-headed households spent on average R6 365 per annum on this expenditure group, which was higher than the average spent by female-headed households at R4 011 per annum. Within this expenditure category, white-headed households had the highest proportion of spending (6,43%) compared to Indian/Asian-headed households (5,67%), black African-headed households (4,54%) and coloured-headed households (who spent only 4,36% on this expenditure group).

At provincial level, Free State and North West had the largest proportion of spending on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of their dwelling at 6,54% and 6,20%, respectively. The other provinces that had higher proportions than the national proportion of 5,22% were Northern Cape (5,32%), Western Cape (5,30%) and Limpopo (5,29%). Provinces that spent less than the national amount were Eastern Cape (5,19%), Mpumalanga (5,16%), Gauteng (5,08%) and KwaZulu-Natal Natal (4,66%). In rand terms, Western Cape and Gauteng had well above the national average at R8 651 and R7 140, respectively. The three provinces that had the lowest averages were Eastern Cape (R3 758), KwaZulu-Natal (R3 428) and Limpopo (R3 230).

Households living in rural formal areas spent the highest proportion (6,21%) of their total household consumption expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of their dwelling, while households living in urban informal areas had the lowest proportion (4,29%). Despite rural formal areas having the highest proportion, in monetary terms, urban formal areas had the largest average expenditure at R7 226. The other three settlement types all had averages below the national average of R5 391, namely rural formal areas at R4 678, traditional areas at R2 617, and urban informal areas at R1 664.

Figure 4.10: Average annual household consumption expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance by population group of the household head

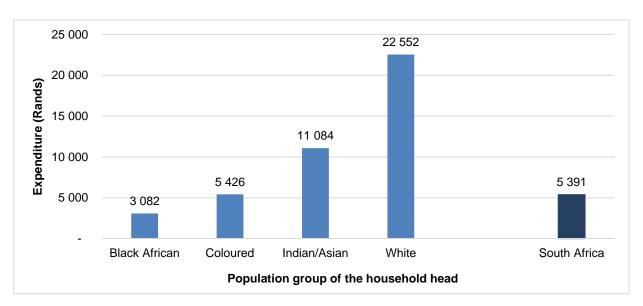


Figure 4.10 shows that white-headed households had the highest average annual household consumption expenditure in this expenditure group at R22 552. Indian/Asian-headed households spent less than half (R11 084) of what white-headed households did in this expenditure category, whereas coloured-headed households spent almost four times less (R5 426). The average annual household consumption expenditure for black African-headed households was the lowest at R3 082, which is approximately half of the national average.

Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of the total household consumption expenditure attributed to furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling by sex of the household head

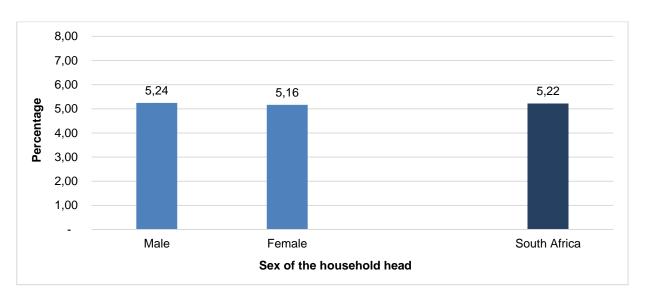


Figure 4.11 shows that male-headed households spent approximately 5,24% of their total household consumption expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of their dwelling, which is almost the same as the proportion spent on this expenditure group by female-headed households (5,16%).

#### 4.5 HEALTH

This section shows the spending patterns of South African households on health. The health expenditure group consists of medical products, appliances and equipment, out-patient services and hospital services. Table 4.5 shows that South African households on average spent R935 per annum, which accounts for 0,90% of the total household consumption expenditure. Table 4.5 further disaggregates the results by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type.

Table 4.5: Overview of consumption expenditure on health by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)		
South Africa	935	0,90		
	Sex of household head			
Male	1 137	0,94		
Female	648	0,83		
Pop	oulation group of household h	ead		
Black African	479	0,71		
Coloured	1 313	1,06		
Indian/Asian	1 598	0,82		
White	4 161	1,19		
	Province			
Western Cape	2 107	1,29		
Eastern Cape	430	0,59		
Northern Cape	821	1,01		
Free State	1 795	2,10		
KwaZulu-Natal	707	0,96		
North West	529	0,77		
Gauteng	1 025	0,73		
Mpumalanga	616	0,74		
Limpopo	287	0,47		

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Table 4.5: Overview of consumption expenditure on health by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type (concluded)

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)
	Settlement type	
Urban formal	1 316	0,94
Urban informal	341	0,88
Traditional area	292	0,65
Rural formal	782	1,04

Note: The health expenditure values from this section excludes health insurance and medical aid expenses, these are covered in the insurance section under the miscellaneous goods and services expenditure group.

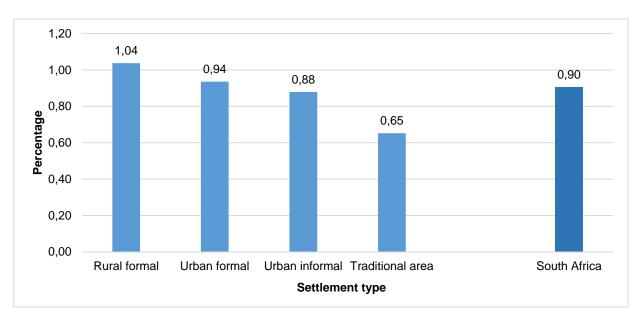
As shown in Table 4.5, male-headed households (R1 137) spent almost twice that of their female (R648) counterparts' average household consumption expenditure on health. The table also shows that male-headed households had a higher proportion at 0,94%, while females had 0,83%.

According to Table 4.5, the average household consumption expenditure by population group of the household head showed that white-headed households spent over four times the national average expenditure (R4 161 versus R935) and spent nearly nine times the average household consumption expenditure compared to black African-headed households (R4 161 versus R479) on health. White-headed households had the greatest proportion of their total household consumption expenditure on health at 1,19%, followed by coloured-headed households at 1,06%, Indian/Asian-headed households at 0,82% and black-African-headed households at 0,71%. Although the difference of the average household consumption expenditure on health between the Indian/Asian-headed and black African-headed households is large, in proportional terms the value is very low and they are both below the national proportion of 0,90%.

The Free State had the highest proportion of the total consumption expenditure on health at 2,10%, followed by the Western Cape at 1,29%. It is interesting to note that respondents from Free State had a proportion twice as large as the national proportion of 0,90%. Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal both had proportions that were higher than the national proportion at 1,01% and 0,96%, respectively. The provinces that had smaller proportions than the national amount were North West (0,77%), Mpumalanga (0,74%), Gauteng (0,73%), Eastern Cape (0,59%) and Limpopo (0,47%). The average for Limpopo was a little more than half the national proportion.

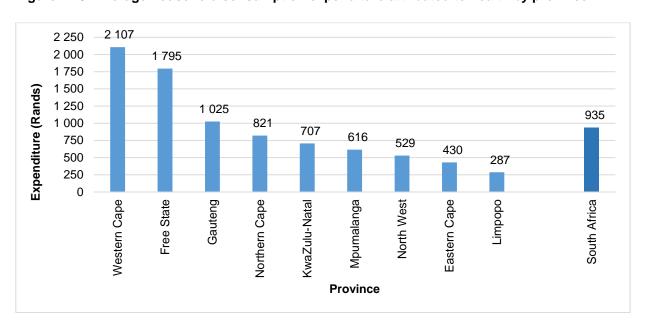
In Table 4.5, urban formal areas had the highest average household expenditure at R1 316, while the lowest average was in traditional areas, where approximately R300 was spent per annum. Urban informal households (R341) spent less on health compared to those in rural formal areas (R782) on average.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to health by settlement type



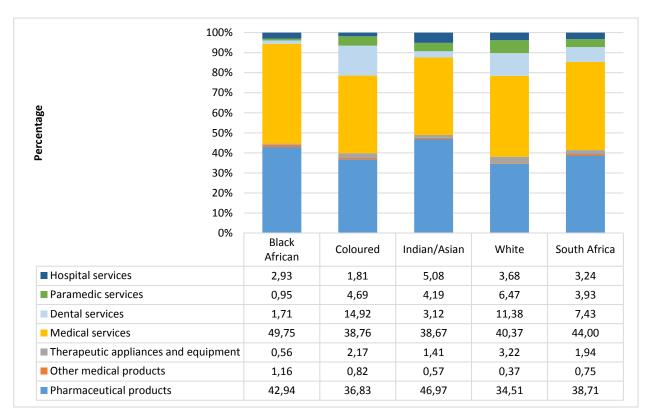
Although Table 4.5 shows that urban formal areas spent more on average than any other settlement type, Figure 4.12 shows that this is only 0,94% of total household consumption expenditure, with the highest proportion reported by rural formal areas at 1,04%. Urban formal areas allocated only 0,88% and traditional areas only 0,65% of their total household consumption expenditure on health.

Figure 4.13: Average household consumption expenditure attributed to health by province



According to Figure 4.13, Western Cape spent R2 107 on average per annum compared to Gauteng, which only spent R1 025 over the same period. Free State households had the second highest average at R1 795. These were the only three provinces that had an average household consumption expenditure exceeding the national average of R935. Limpopo households reported the lowest average household consumption expenditure at R287 per annum. The other provinces that were below the national average were Northern Cape (R821), KwaZulu-Natal (R707), Mpumalanga (R616), North West (R529) and Eastern Cape (R430).

Figure 4.14: Percentage distribution of household consumption expenditure on health in South Africa by population group of household head



Black African-headed households spent nearly half of their health expenditure on medical services, while Indian/Asian-headed households also allocated almost the same proportion on pharmaceutical products, as shown in Figure 4.14. Black African- and Indian/Asian-headed households allocated less than 10,0% of their health consumption expenditure on dental services, while coloured-headed households had the highest proportion (14,92%), which is twice the total proportion allocated to dental services nationally (7,43%).

## 4.6 TRANSPORT

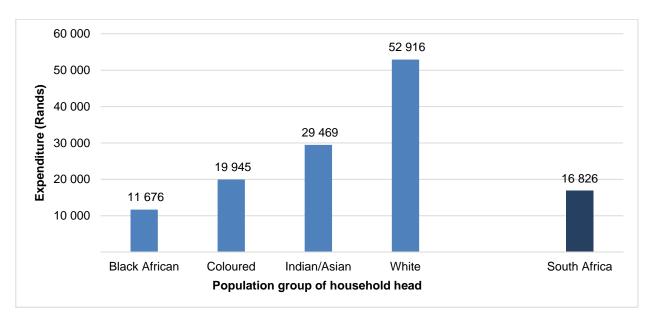
The national average expenditure on transport is estimated to be R16 826, which accounts for one-sixth of the total household consumption expenditure in the country (16,29%). This is the second highest after the housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels category. Transport expenditure includes the purchase of vehicles, the cost of operation of personal transport equipment (operational cost for privately owned vehicles) and transport services (public and hired transport). This section explores transport expenditure categorised by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type.

Table 4.6: Overview of consumption expenditure on transport by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)	
South Africa	16 826	16,29	
	Sex of household head		
Male	21 084	17,37	
Female	10 788	13,89	
	Р	opulation group of household head	
Black African	11 676	17,21	
Coloured	19 945	16,03	
Indian/Asian	29 469	15,09	
White	52 916	15,08	
	Province		
Western Cape	24 041	14,73	
Eastern Cape	12 966	17,91	
Northern Cape	16 625	20,46	
Free State	14 110	16,54	
KwaZulu-Natal	12 429	16,91	
North West	12 522	18,10	
Gauteng	21 853	15,53	
Mpumalanga	16 543	19,81	
Limpopo	10 037	16,45	
Settlement type			
Urban formal	22 519	16,01	
Urban informal	7 229	18,66	
Traditional area	7 561	16,91	
Rural formal	14 051	18,65	

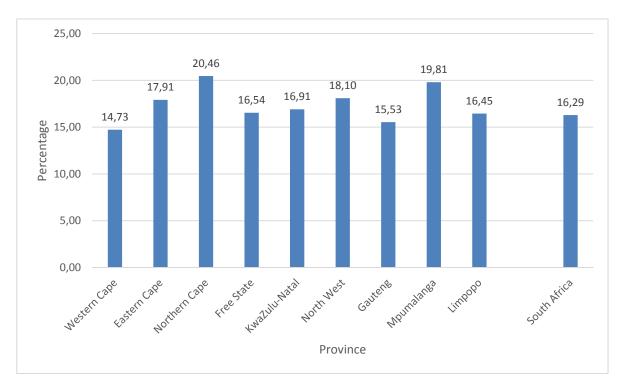
Table 4.6 illustrates that male-headed households spent more than twice as much on transport compared to female-headed households (R21 084 versus R10 788). The average expenditure for male-headed households is 25,03% more than the national avearage of R16 826, and its proportion to total expenditure is higher than the national amount (17,37%). Households headed by whites and those living in Western Cape and urban formal areas spent more on average for transport compared to their counterparts. However, black African-headed households, households in the Northern Cape and in urban informal areas across the country have the highest percentage of total expenditure attributed to transport. Western Cape had the highest average expenditure of R24 041 on transport, followed by Gauteng with R21 853. Limpopo ranked the lowest with an average of R10 037. Western Cape (14,73%) and Gauteng (15,53%) have lower proportions than the national average. Urban formal areas is the only settlement type that has a higher proportion (R22 519) than the national average (R16 826).

Figure 4.15: Average household consumption expenditure attributed to transport by population group



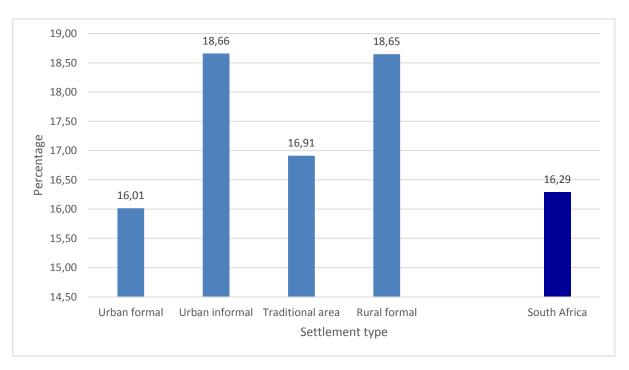
Households headed by whites spent 4.5 times more on transport compared to households headed by black Africans. Furthermore, white-headed households spent more than three times the amount that the average South African spent on transport, and almost twice as much as Indian/Asian-headed households. Black African-headed households have transport expenditure lower than the national average (R11 676 versus R16 826), while households headed by the other three population groups all have higher averages compared to the national figure. Consumption expenditure on operational costs for privately owned vehicles is higher (R6 157) compared to expenditure on the use of public or hired transport (R3 844). This pattern is the same for most of the population groups, except for black African-headed households, who recorded a lower percentage because they spent more on public transport. Despite white-headed households spending more in monetary value, black African-headed households had a higher proportion of their expenditure dedicated to transport (17,21%), followed by coloured-headed households (16,03%).





The proportion of household consumption expenditure spent on transport by Northern Cape was 20,46%, which is the highest among the nine provinces. Northern Cape was followed by Mpumalanga and North West, with 19,81% and 18,10%, respectively. Households in the Western Cape have the lowest proportion on transport at 14,73% of total consumption expenditure. Together with Gauteng (15,53%), they have proportions lower than the national amount. It is not unexpected for Northern Cape to spend a higher portion of their income on transport as it is geographically the largest province in the country and the distances between towns/stores and other places of interest are further apart. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape are the provinces where there are more job opportunities for South Africans, given the high economic activity in these provinces. Therefore, transport is more easily accessible as government transport infrastructure programmes are targeted to these provinces to facilitate those economic activities. For example, the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system and Gautrain were implemented in Gauteng. Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga are among the poorest provinces in South Africa and they have proportions that are higher than the national percentage.

Figure 4.17: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to transport by settlement type



Households in urban informal (18,66%) and rural formal (18,65%) areas have spent the highest proportion of expenditure on transport compared to the other settlement types, and the percentages of these areas are both higher than the national percentage of 16,29%. The proximity of shopping centres and malls in rural areas are further apart compared to urban formal settlements. People residing in rural formal areas tend to go to the next town to access malls and shopping centres to buy goods and services. As such, they would require more expenditure on transport to go to these places, and they would have to pay more on transport as the distance increases. Infrastructure programmes are more likely to be developed in urban formal areas compared to the rural formal ones. Households in urban informal areas spent on average R2 898 on purchased vehicles and operational costs for privately owned vehicles compared to individuals living in urban formal areas who on average spent R18 166 on these categories. Households residing in urban formal areas spent on average R22 519 and have the lowest percentage of expenditure on transport. Households in urban formal areas spent one and half times more than the average for rural formal households, and spent approximately three times more than households in urban informal and traditional areas.

## 4.7 COMMUNICATION

Communication consists of postal services, telephone and telefax equipment, and telephone and telefax services. Table 4.7 indicates that 3,40% of household consumption expenditure was spent on communication. On average, South African households spent approximately R3 509 per annum on communication in 2015.

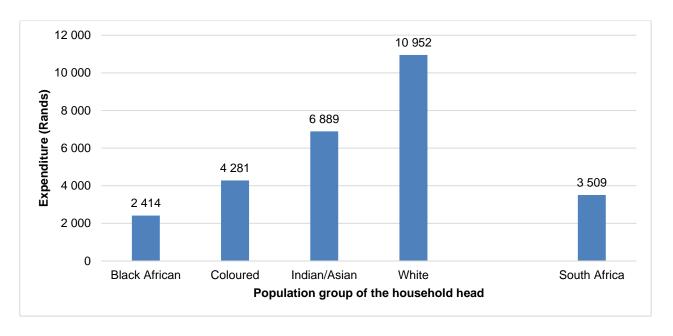
Table 4.7: Annual household expenditure on communication by sex, population group of household head, province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)		
South Africa	3 509	3,40		
	Sex of household head			
Male	4 107	3,38		
Female	2 662	3,43		
F	opulation group of household he	ead		
Black African	2 414	3,56		
Coloured	4 281	3,44		
Indian/Asian	6 889	3,53		
White	10 952	3,12		
Province				
Western Cape	5 554	3,40		
Eastern Cape	2 258	3,12		
Northern Cape	2 893	3,56		
Free State	2 867	3,36		
KwaZulu-Natal	2 630	3,58		
North West	2 586	3,74		
Gauteng	4 696	3,34		
Mpumalanga	3 104	3,72		
Limpopo	1 908	3,13		
Settlement type				
Urban formal	4 704	3,34		
Urban informal	1 797	4,64		
Traditional area	1 556	3,48		
Rural formal	2 270	3,01		

There was some disparity between female and male-headed households. Males spent on average R1 445 more than females on communication (R4 107 versus R2 662). This may be due to the fact that men still earn more than females, because when looking at communication as a share of consumption expenditure for male and female-headed households, the disparity is small (3,38% versus 3,43%).

There was very little difference across provinces regarding the communication share of household expenditure. Only two provinces had average expenditure above the national average, namely the Western Cape at R5 554 and Gauteng at R4 696. Other than Limpopo, where households reported having spent R1 908 per annum on communication, the remaining provinces ranged between R2 258 (Eastern Cape) and R3 104 (Mpumalanga).

Figure 4.18: Average household expenditure on communication by population group of the household head



There was a wide gap between populations groups, white-headed households spent on average R10 952 on their consumption expenditure for communication more than any other population group; white-headed households spent four times more than black African headed households on communication. While there was a wide gap in monetary terms, the proportions by population group were very similar, white-headed households had a proportion of 3,12% compared to 3,56% for black African-headed households, 3,44% for coloured-headed households and Indians/Asians were at 3,53%.

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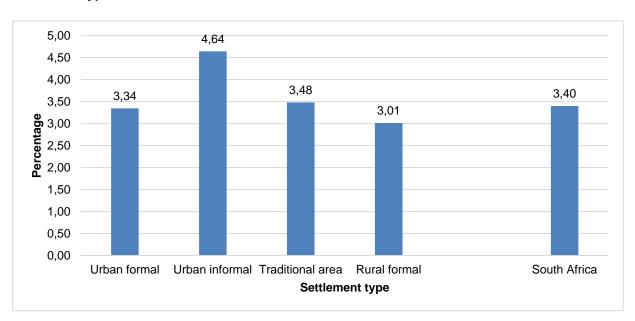


Figure 4.19: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure on communication by settlement type

Urban informal areas (4,64%) spent the biggest share of their household expenditure on communication compared to other settlement types. Rural formal households spent 3,01%, while households in traditional and urban formal areas spent only 3,48% and 3,34% on communication, respectively.

## 4.8 RECREATION AND CULTURE

This section will give an analysis of the spending patterns of South African households on recreation and culture. Recreation and culture includes things such as audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment, other major durables for recreation and culture, other recreational items and equipment, gardening and pets, recreational and cultural services, newspapers, books and stationery, and package holidays.

According to Table 4.8, South Africans spent on average R3 933 per annum on recreation and culture, which accounts for 3,81% of total household consumption expenditure. There was little difference in the proportion of total consumption expenditure by sex of the household head. Expenditure by male-headed households amounted to 3,99%, while female-headed households spent 3,40% of their total consumption expenditure on recreation and culture. In monetary terms, male-headed households spent on average notably more on recreation and culture than female-headed households, with R4 844 and R2 641, respectively.

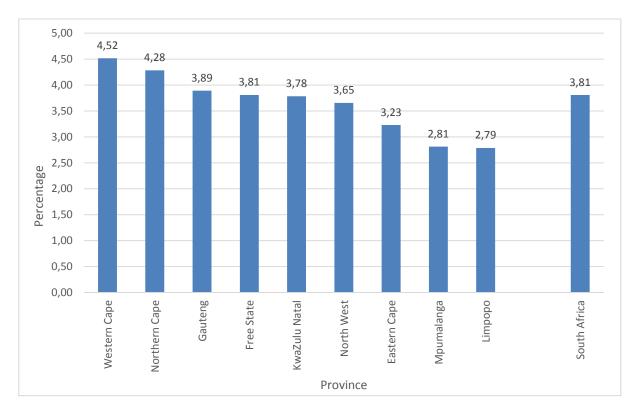
Table 4.8: Overview of consumption expenditure on recreation and culture by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average	Proportion of total expenditure		
	(rands)	(%)		
South Africa	3 933	3,81		
	Sex of household head			
Male	4 844	3,99		
Female	2 641	3,40		
	Population group of household he	ead		
Black African	2 268	3,34		
Coloured	5 214	4,19		
Indian/Asian	8 565	4,38		
White	15 277	4,35		
	Province			
Western Cape	7 372	4,52		
Eastern Cape	2 338	3,23		
Northern Cape	3 481	4,28		
Free State	3 249	3,81		
KwaZulu-Natal	2 780	3,78		
North West	2 529	3,65		
Gauteng	5 474	3,89		
Mpumalanga	2 349	2,81		
Limpopo	1 701	2,79		
Settlement type				
Urban formal	5 705	4,06		
Urban informal	1 112	2,87		
Traditional area	1 105	2,47		
Rural formal	2 321	3,08		

Households living in urban formal areas spent on average R5 705 on recreation and culture, which is R1 772 more than the national average. Households from traditional areas had the lowest average at R1 105 per annum. As a proportion of total expenditure, traditional areas only spent 2,47% of their total consumption expenditure on recreation and culture, which is 1,34 percentage points less than the national amount. Households living in rural formal areas spent on average R2 321 per annum (accounting for 3,08% of total expenditure), while those in urban informal areas spent R1 112 (accounting for 2,87% of total expenditure).

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Figure 4.20: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to recreation and culture by province



According to Figure 4.20, Mpumalanga and Limpopo had the lowest proportion of spending on recreation and culture in 2015 at about 2,81% of the total household consumption expenditure. The provinces with the highest proportion of total expenditure are Western Cape (4,52%) and Northern Cape (4,28%). It is interesting to see Gauteng coming third behind Northern Cape at 3,89%, given that Gauteng is among the richer provinces and thus should likely see greater spending on recreation and culture. Despite Gauteng being lower than Northern Cape proportionally, in monetary terms, Gauteng spent on average R5 474 per annum on recreation and culture, which was more than the amount spent by Northern Cape at R3 481. Limpopo reported the lowest average of consumption expenditure on recreation and culture at R1 701 per annum, while Western Cape recorded the highest number with an average consumption expenditure of R7 372 per annum in 2015.

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Figure 4.21: Average household expenditure on recreation and culture by population group of household head

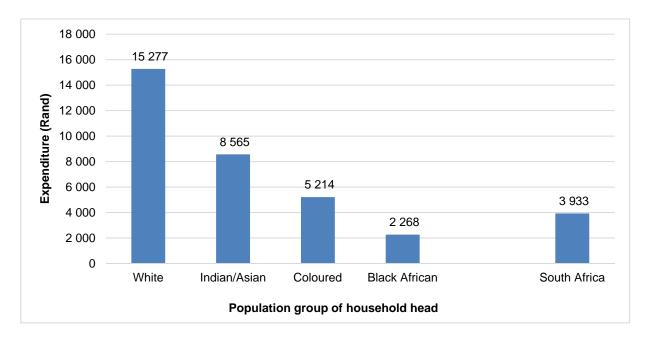


Figure 4.21 indicates that white-headed households spent almost four times more than the national average (R15 277 versus R3 933) and seven times more than black African-headed households (R15 277 versus R2 268). Both Indian/Asian- and coloured-headed households also had an average per annum expenditure above the national amount, namely R8 565 for Indian/Asian-headed households and R5 214 for coloured-headed households. There were no significant differences proportionally among the different population groups. Black African-headed households spent 3,34% of their total consumption expenditure on recreation and culture, making them the only population group to report a lower percentage than the national figure (3,81%). India/Asian-headed households spent 4,38%, white-headed households 4,35% and coloured-headed households 4,19% on recreation and culture.

#### 4.9 EDUCATION

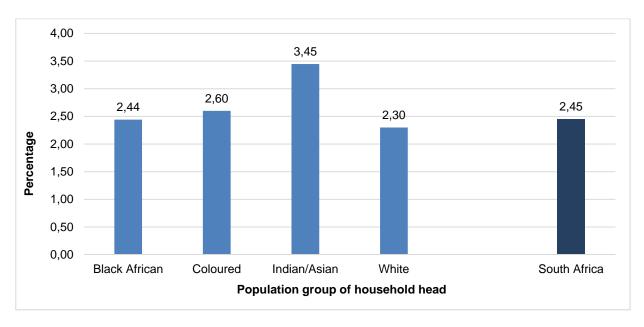
Table 4.9 provides an overview of consumption expenditure on education by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type. The education expenditure group consists of spending on pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education. According to the LCS 2014/15, on average a South African household spent R2 531 per annum on education. This shows that education accounted for 2,45% of the total household consumption expenditure in South Africa, constituting a slight decrease from the LCS 2008/09 results.

Table 4.9: Overview of consumption expenditure on education by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)	
South Africa	2 531	2,45	
	Sex of household head		
Male	2 977	2,45	
Female	1 900	2,45	
	Population group of household h	ead	
Black African	1 656	2,44	
Coloured	3 236	2,60	
Indian/Asian	6 731	3,45	
White	8 069	2,30	
	Province		
Western Cape	4 006	2,45	
Eastern Cape	1 858	2,57	
Northern Cape	996	1,23	
Free State	1 697	1,99	
KwaZulu-Natal	1 716	2,33	
North West	1 291	1,87	
Gauteng	3 696	2,63	
Mpumalanga	2 142	2,56	
Limpopo	1 479	2,42	
Settlement type			
Urban formal	3 786	2,69	
Urban informal	608	1,57	
Traditional area	622	1,39	
Rural formal	631	0,84	

Table 4.9 shows that on average, male-headed households spent more on education as compared to female-headed households. However, the table also shows that both male and female-headed households spent the same proportion (2,45%) on education (this is equal to the national proportion spent on education). Households from provinces such as Eastern Cape, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga spent a higher proportion on education as compared to the national proportion. Meanwhile, households in the Western Cape spent on average more than all the other provinces (R4 006). Households in the Northern Cape, Free State and North West spent less on education than the national proportion, with households in Northern Cape having spent the least (R996), which is roughly two times less than the national amount. In 2007, the South African government introduced the no-fee school policy. Rich provinces (for example Gauteng and Western Cape) had fewer no-fee schools than the poor and larger rural provinces. Amongst others, this could be the reason why household expenditure on education in poor provinces, such as the Northern Cape, has decreased over the years. In terms of settlement types, Table 4.9 shows that only households in urban formal (2.69%) settlements spent larger amounts than the national proportion of 2,45% on education. The other settlement types spent less than 2% of their consumption expenditure on this group, with households in rural formal areas spending less than 1% (0,84%).

Figure 4.22: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to education by population group of household head



In Figure 4.22 we see that Indian/Asian-headed households spent 3,45% of their total household consumption expenditure on education, as compared to 2,60% for coloured-headed households and 2,44% for black African-headed households. White-headed households spent the lowest proportion (2,30%) on this expenditure group.

Figure 4.23: Average total household consumption expenditure attributed to education by population group of household head

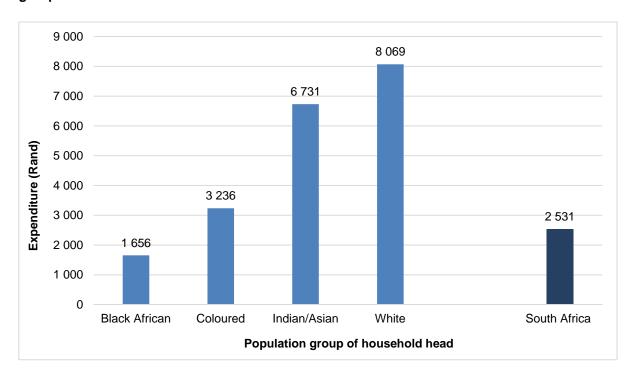


Figure 4.23 shows that on average, households in South Africa spent about R2 531 per annum on education. White-headed households spent three times as much on education as compared to the national average. Indian/Asian- and coloured-headed households spent approximately R6 731 and R3 236, respectively. In 2015, black African-headed households had the lowest average annual expenditure at R1 656, and were the only households to spend less than the national average of R2 531 per annum.

Figure 4.24: Average household consumption expenditure attributed to education by settlement type of household head

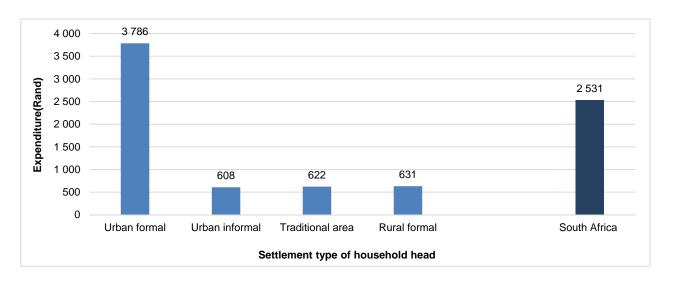


Figure 4.24 illustrates that averages varied considerably between households in different settlement types: R608 for urban informal, R622 for traditional areas, R631 for rural formal and R3 786 for urban formal. As shown in Figure 4.24, only households in urban formal settlements had an average expenditure that was higher than that of the country; the rest of the settlement types had averages that were approximately three times less than the national average. This can also be linked to the no-fee policy, as most of the households that benefit from this policy are living in rural, traditional and urban informal settlements. This means that households do not need to dedicate as much of their budget to education, as it is freely available.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of total household consumption expenditure on education attributed to public and private institutions by population group of household head

Population group	Public institution (%)	Private institution (%)
Black African	60,42	39,58
Coloured	77,64	22,36
Indian/Asian	53,22	46,78
White	58,00	42,00
South Africa	60,79	39,21

Table 4.10 illustrates that coloured-headed households spent more on public institutions (77,64%) than on private institutions (22,36%), while Indian/Asian-headed households had close to a 50/50 split (53,22% versus 46,78%). The overall split for South Africa was 60,79% for public institutions and 39,21% for private institutions.

## 4.10 RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

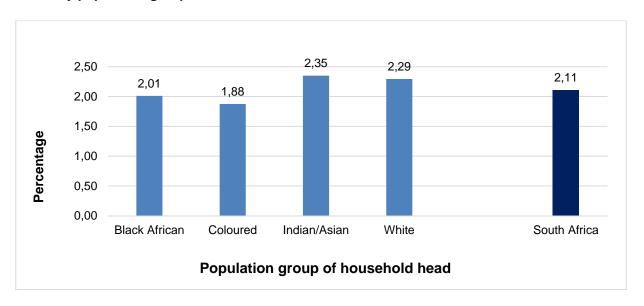
This section focuses on household expenditure for the restaurants and hotels expenditure group. This category is divided into beverages and meals consumed in restaurants, cafés, canteens and the like, and accommodation services. In 2015, South African households spent on average R2 181 per annum on restaurants and hotels, which accounted for 2,11% of the total household consumption expenditure.

Table 4.11: Overview of consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

	Average (rands)	Proportion of total expenditure (%)
South Africa	2 181	2,11
Oddii Airica	Sex of household hea	·
Male	2 674	2,20
Female	1 481	1,91
remale	Population group of househ	·
5		
Black African	1 364	2,01
Coloured	2 335	1,88
Indian/Asian	4 591	2,35
White	8 052	2,29
Province		
Western Cape	3 662	2,24
Eastern Cape	935	1,29
Northern Cape	1 295	1,59
Free State	2 997	3,51
KwaZulu-Natal	1 228	1,67
North West	1 562	2,26
Gauteng	3 135	2,23
Mpumalanga	1 925	2,30
Limpopo	935	1,53
Settlement type		
Urban formal	3 072	2,18
Urban informal	715	1,85
Traditional area	792	1,77
Rural formal	1 258	1,67

Households headed by males spent a higher proportion of their consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels compared to their female counterparts, namely 2,20% and 1,91%, respectively. Male-headed households also had an average of R2 674, which was higher than the R1 481 spent by female-headed households. Urban formal areas had a slightly higher proportion of 2,2% on household expenditure attributed to restaurants and hotels compared to the national proportion of 2,1%. The average household consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels by households in urban informal (R715) was three times lower than the overall national household consumption expenditure (R2 181) on this expenditure group.

Figure 4.25: Proportion of total household consumption expenditure attributed to restaurants and hotels by population group of household head



Indian/Asian- and white-headed households had proportions higher than the national proportion (2,35% and 2,29%, respectively), while black African- and coloured-headed households had proportions lower than the national proportion (2,01% and 1,88%, respectively). White-headed households had the highest average spent on restaurants and hotels at R8 052 per annum in 2015. The average household consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels by white-headed households was six times higher than that of black African-headed households, and about three times higher than the overall national average. Black African-headed households had the lowest average for this expenditure group at R1 364, which is just above half the national average.

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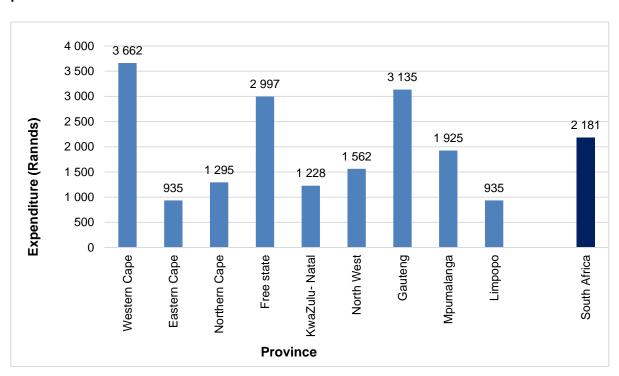


Figure 4.26: Average household consumption expenditure attributed to restaurants and hotels by province of household head

The highest average household consumption expenditure in restaurants and hotels was accounted for by households in the Western Cape (R3 662), followed by Gauteng (R3 135) and then Free State (R2 997). These three provinces had an average expenditure higher than the national average. Households in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo both had the lowest average of R935 per annum, which was also less than half the national average. Free State had the highest proportion of total household consumption expenditure on restaurants and hotels at 3,51%. Five of the nine provinces had proportions higher than the national amount. These included Free State (3,51%), Mpumalanga (2,30%), North West (2,26%), Western Cape (2,24%) and Gauteng (2,23%). The provinces that had proportions that were lower than the national amount were KwaZulu-Natal (1,67%), Northern Cape (1,59%), Limpopo (1,53%) and Eastern Cape (1,29%).

### 4.11 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

Table 4.12 provides a clear overview of consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by sex and population group of the household head, as well as by province and settlement type. The miscellaneous goods and services expenditure group consists of personal effects, personal care items, social protection, insurance (including that related to the dwelling, health and transport), financial services and other services that have not been classified elsewhere. According to the LCS 2014/15, households in South Africa spent on average R15 167 per annum on miscellaneous goods and services. This expenditure group accounted for 14,68% of total household consumption expenditure in the country.

Table 4.12: Overview of consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by sex and population group of household head, as well as by province and settlement type

South Africa	Average (rands) 15 167	Proportion of total expenditure (%)  14,68	
South Amca		14,00	
	Sex of household head		
Male	18 491	15,24	
Female	10 453	13,46	
	Population group of household	head	
Black African	8 749	12,90	
Coloured	16 981	13,65	
Indian/Asian	25 398	13,00	
White	62 909	17,93	
Province			
Western Cape	24 646	15,10	
Eastern Cape	11 990	16,56	
Northern Cape	12 897	15,87	
Free State	15 282	17,92	
KwaZulu-Natal	9 711	13,21	
North West	11 128	16,08	
Gauteng	20 599	14,64	
Mpumalanga	10 047	12,03	
Limpopo	7 831	12,84	
Settlement type			
Urban formal	21 443	15,25	
Urban informal	4 212	10,87	
Traditional area	5 369	12,01	
Rural formal	10 363	13,75	

The results also revealed that female-headed households spent R10 453 on average per annum on miscellaneous goods and services, whereas male-headed households spent almost double (R18 491) of what their female counterparts spent. The average expenditure of male-headed households was above the national average, and the proportion of total expenditure in this group (15,24%) was also above the national total expenditure proportion (14,68%).

Figure 4.27: Proportion of total consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by population group of household head

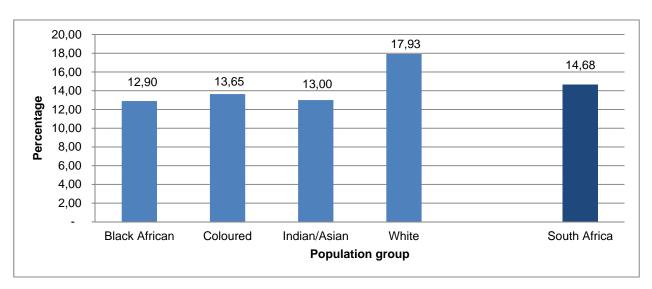
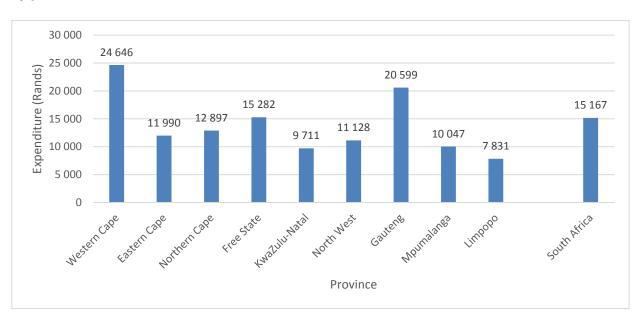


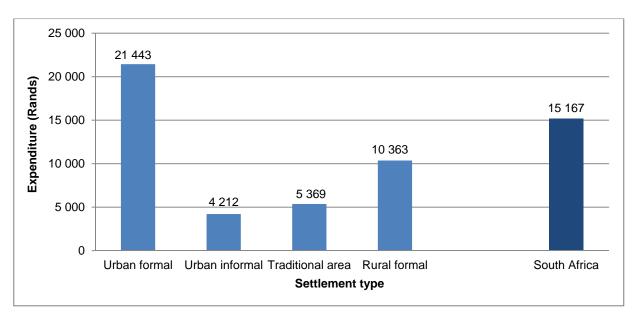
Figure 4.27 shows that white-headed households spent 17,93% of their total expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services as compared to 12,90% for black African-headed households, 13,00% for Indian/Asian-headed households and 13,65% for coloured-headed households. Although coloured- and Indian/Asian-headed households recorded expenditure proportions that were below the total proportion of expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services for South Africa, they both recorded expenditures that were above the national average with R16 981 and R25 398, respectively. The average household consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by white-headed households (R62 909) is seven times higher than that of black African-headed households and four times higher than the overall national household consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services.

Figure 4.28: Distribution of average consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by province



As expected, Figure 4.28 shows that households in Western Cape (R24 646) and Gauteng (R20 599) recorded the highest average consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services. Although the proportion of total expenditure in Gauteng was below the national proportion, the average consumption expenditure was very high in the province. On the other hand, households in Limpopo (R7 831), KwaZulu-Natal (R9 711) and Mpumalanga (R10 047) recorded the lowest average consumption expenditures in this group. Households in Free State spent 17,92% of their total expenditure on this group, making it the province with the highest proportion. However, their average consumption expenditure (R15 285) was just above the national average consumption expenditure. North West and Eastern Cape also had total expenditure proportions that were above the national total proportion; however, only R11 128 and R11 990 was spent on this expenditure group, respectively.

Figure 4.29: Distribution of average consumption expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services by settlement type



According to the survey results shown in Figure 4.29, urban formal households spent on average R21 443 per annum on miscellaneous goods and services, followed by an average of R10 363 for rural formal households. Households in urban informal and traditional areas had the lowest expenditures on this category with R4 212 and R5 369, respectively. The average household consumption expenditure in households in urban informal areas is two times smaller than the average expenditure by black African-headed households. A possible reason for the lower expenditure might be because the households in urban informal areas lack access and funds for insurance and most of them do not have medical aids, which makes up the bulk of expenditure in this group.

## **CHAPTER 5 – EXPLANATORY NOTES**

#### 5.1 THE INSTRUMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION

The Living Conditions Survey 2014/2015 used three data collection instruments, namely the household questionnaire, the weekly diary, and the summary questionnaire to collect information from households.

#### 5.1.1 Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire was a booklet of questions. These questions, which were split into 26 sections and spread across four modules, were administered to respondents on different occasions during the course of the survey period. One module was completed during each visit to the household (approximately one per week). The first module dealt with establishing the composition and structure of the household, as well as capturing particulars of all household members, including particulars on education and employment. The second and third modules contained the bulk of the expenditure-related questions and covered various expenditure areas, such as housing, clothing and footwear, telecommunications, transport, furniture and equipment, education, and health. These two modules also included questions on household assets, welfare, socially-perceived necessities, and crime. The fourth module comprised sections on subsistence, living circumstances and food security, finance and banking, as well as particulars of income.

#### 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 diary-keeping period. The household (after being trained by the Survey Officer) 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 week of the survey period.

#### 5.1.3 Summary questionnaire

This was a booklet of questions for the sole use of the Survey Officer. The instrument has two primary functions. First, it serves as a code list for Survey Officers when assigning COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) codes for the reported items recorded in the weekly diary. Second, it helps to summarise the household's total consumption expenditure on a weekly basis to allow the Survey Officers to better understand the household's acquisition patterns so as to ensure accuracy and completeness of the diary.

## 5.2 HOW THE LCS 2014/2015 WAS CONDUCTED

Sampled households participated in the survey for a period of four weeks. The survey instruments were administered in stages at different visits during the four weeks of data collection. A module was administered at the beginning of each week. A detailed list of activities conducted each week is shown in Table 5.1.

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Table 5.1: Data collection activities by week for the LCS 2014/2015

Week 0 (Week before diary-keeping)	Weeks 1 to 2 (Diary-keeping week)	Week 3 (Week after diary-keeping)
<ul> <li>Hand-over by publicity team</li> <li>Establish rapport with household</li> <li>Train household on diary completion</li> <li>Conduct interview 1</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drop weekly diaries to be completed by household</li> <li>Conduct interviews 2 and 3</li> <li>Collect and verify completed diaries for week 1</li> <li>Codification by means of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Conduct interview 4</li> <li>Collect and verify completed diaries for week 2</li> <li>Codification by means of the summary questionnaire</li> <li>Conduct any outstanding</li> </ul>
Make appointments for anthropometric measurements	<ul> <li>Conduct anthropometric measurements</li> </ul>	anthropometric measurements

#### 5.3 TIME SPAN

Data collection for the Living Conditions Survey 2014/2015 was conducted over a period of one year between 13 October 2014 and 25 October 2015 with the diary-keeping period starting on 20 October 2014 and ending on 19 October 2015. Publicity operations for the survey began in September 2014 and were run in parallel with data collection activities until the end of the survey.

#### 5.4 SAMPLE COVERAGE

The sample for the survey 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 guesthouses were also excluded from the sample.

## 5.5 RESPONSE DETAILS

From the 30 818 dwelling units sampled across the country, 32 906 households were identified by the survey. Out of these, there was a sample realisation of 27 527 (83,65%) households, with the remaining 5 379 (16,35%) households being classified as out-of-scope due to a number of reasons, such as listing error, vacant/unoccupied dwelling, etc. Table 5.2 below shows the response rates for the LCS 2014/2015 by province.

Table 5.2: Response rates for the LCS 2014/2015 by province

Province	LCS 2014/2015 (%)		
RSA	84,9		
Western Cape	79,1		
Eastern Cape	92,7		
Northern Cape	90,4		
Free State	86,9		
KwaZulu-Natal	89,6		
North West	90,0		
Gauteng	65,3		
Mpumalanga	91,6		
Limpopo	95,6		

Despite the legislative power of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which compels sampled households by law to participate in Stats SA surveys, we have seen a general decrease in response rates since the introduction of the diary and recall methodology in 2005/06 (see Table 5.3 below). Overall, we do see lower rates for the two LCS points compared to the IES points. This is likely due to the extra burden that the LCS places on respondents for anthropometric measurements and a generally longer questionnaire that is designed to meet poverty objectives in addition to the CPI objective.

Table 5.3: Response rates for the IES 2005/2006, LCS 2008/2009, IES 2010/2011 and LCS 2014/2015 by province

Province	IES 2005/2006 (%)	LCS 2008/2009 (%)	IES 2010/2011 (%)	LCS 2014/2015 (%)
RSA	96,8	88,0	91,6	84,9
Western Cape	94,1	85,2	94,3	79,1
Eastern Cape	99,6	94,2	95,8	92,7
Northern Cape	98,7	90,4	95,6	90,4
Free State	98,5	95,9	94,7	86,9
KwaZulu-Natal	95,9	84,8	92,3	89,6
North West	97,1	89,3	91,6	90,0
Gauteng	95,3	79,7	82,9	65,3
Mpumalanga	96,4	88,5	93,5	91,6
Limpopo	97,7	94,9	90,3	95,6

## 5.6 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 were used at some stage during data collection for the LCS 2014/2015.

The acquisition approach entails taking into account the total value of goods and services acquired (not necessarily consumed, but acquired for household consumption purposes) during a given period, whether the household paid for them or not. This is the general approach that was followed 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 the household has started consuming them or not. 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.

## 5.7 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing refers to a class of computer programmes that organise and manipulate large volumes of numeric data. Data processing involved the processing of completed instruments; in the case of the LCS 2014/2015, these included household questionnaires, diaries and the summary questionnaires. Information received from these instruments collected during fieldwork was converted into electronic format represented by numbers or characters. The main method used for this conversion was scanning. To ensure quality electronic data, the data were verified, as well as edited and checked for consistency according to the predetermined editing rules. All information contained in damaged instruments that could not be scanned was identified and transcribed onto clean instruments in order to be scanned.

## 5.7.1 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 while the head office staff did coding for the household questionnaire. During data processing, all assigned codes were checked and improved when necessary to ensure and enhance quality.

#### 5.8 DATA EDITING AND IMPUTATION

Decision table technology was used to develop edit rules that were compiled to produce SAS edit programmes for the purpose of identifying logical, consistency and out-of-range errors. Once identified, these errors were manually fixed on the system after verification against corresponding scanned images of the survey instruments. The introduction of a 3-digit check number helped in the reduction of human error often introduced by COICOP coding in the field.

Within the money-metric sections of the household questionnaire, all data entries for specific expenditure items were considered for analysis, even if the preceding filter question might have indicated otherwise. If there was conflict, the latter was changed to a 'Yes'. All skips in the household questionnaire were treated in a similar fashion.

In the case of missing key demographic variables (age, sex and population group), hot-deck imputation was used. For the age variable, the age of 0,2% of the respondents was imputed; for the sex variable, the sex of 0,4% of the respondents was imputed; and for the population group variable, the population group of 0,2% of the respondents was imputed.

Not all households that participated in the survey automatically qualified to be included in the final data. Households were disqualified from inclusion if they did not have a completed household questionnaire or if the questionnaire did not have information for Section 1 (personal information) and/or Section 6 (housing). Households that did not have any diary information were also disqualified. Therefore, to be included in the final dataset, a household needed to have a household questionnaire with Sections 1 and 6 properly completed, and with diary information for at least one week. If a household had only one week of diary information, imputation was done for the missing week. A random donor household was chosen from a cluster of households with similar characteristics and its corresponding diary was used to impute for the missing diary.

For owner-occupied dwellings, a rental yield of 7,135% was applied to the total value of the dwelling to determine housing expenditure for that household. This was the average rental yield (based on quarterly data) that corresponds to the timeframe of the LCS 2014/2015. This single rental yield was applied across the board, irrespective of province, type of settlement or type of housing.

#### 5.9 DATA ORGANISATION

Data collected from the LCS 2014/2015 had to be reorganised to facilitate meaningful further analysis. Diary data were multiplied by 26 weeks to get an annual value. The questionnaire data were multiplied by 12 months if the COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) was defined as monthly, and the questionnaire data were multiplied by 1 if the COICOP was defined as annual. This process is known as annualisation.

Since the survey took place over a period of twelve months (13 October 2014 to 25 October 2015), it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure data to April 2015, which was midway into the survey year. All the expenditures incurred before the end of March 2015, i.e. before April 2015, were inflated to April 2015 prices and all the expenditures incurred after April 2015 were deflated back to April 2015 prices using CPI data.

Although many data files were generated from the processed data, they all served as input files into what is considered the five primary data files that are released to the public, namely:

LCS2015\_persons\_final – This is the persons file. This file contains all information regarding the persons in the households that responded to the survey. Particulars of each person as captured on the flap and in Sections 2 to 4, Section 18, as well as Sections 24 and 25 of the Household Questionnaire are found in this file.

*LCS2015\_households\_final* – This is the household file. This file has all information collected about household characteristics. The information is extracted from Section 1 and Sections 5 to 24 of the Household Questionnaire.

LCS2015\_Total\_lcs\_final — This file contains all the household expenditure and household income data. Total household expenditure data consist of all expenditure from the Household Questionnaire (Sections 6 to 23) and the weekly diary. Household income data are extracted out of Section 24 of the Household Questionnaire.

*LCS2015\_Personsincome\_final* – This file contains information on personal income. Income at personal level is sourced from Section 24 of the Household Questionnaire.

*LCS2015\_Household\_assets\_final* – This file contains information on household assets. The household assets section is Section 6 of the Household Questionnaire.

## **CHAPTER 6 – 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 that period.

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)** – An index that measures the price of a fixed basket 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 regard to the IES and LCS, diaries recorded all acquisitions made by the household during the diary-keeping period. This included the description of the item, value, source, purpose, area of purchase and the type of retailer.

**Durable goods** – Household items that last for a long time, such as kitchen appliances, computers, radios, 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 area (EA)** – 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.

**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** – A person recognised as such by the household, usually 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 usually 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.

**Payment approach** – An approach taking into account the total payment made for all goods and services in a given period, whether the household has started consuming them or not.

**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** – Classification 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 and material for clothing.

**Traditional 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.

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# **CHAPTER 7 – STATISTICAL TABLES**

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Table 7.1.1 – Population by province and sex of household

N (1 000)											
Population group	Sex	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Black African	Male	1 104	2 782	386	1 453	4 507	1 849	6 687	2 195	2 690	23 654
	Female	821	3 349	321	1 006	5 176	1 562	3 504	1 775	2 865	20 380
	Total	1 925	6 131	708	2 459	9 683	3 411	10 191	3 970	5 556	44 034
Coloured	Male	2 020	228	223	53	105	17	464	21	*	3 135
Colouica	Female	998	228	169	28	47	30	124	12	*	1 639
	Total	3 018	457	392	81	152	47	588	33	*	4 774
Indian/Asian	Male	92	43	10	22	561	23	267	24	30	1 073
	Female	23	*	*	-	170	*	65	34	*	303
	Total	115	49	10	22	731	27	332	57	32	1 376
White	Male	887	222	64	203	241	174	1 719	198	103	3 811
	Female	233	35	10	48	72	36	315	11	11	772
	Total	1 120	257	74	251	314	210	2 034	210	114	4 583
Total	Male	4 103	3 276	682	1 731	5 414	2 064	9 138	2 438	2 827	31 673
	Female	2 075	3 618	501	1 083	5 466	1 632	4 008	1 831	2 881	23 095
Due to nove die e fierre	Total	6 178	6 894	1 183	2 813	10 880	3 696	13 146	4 270	5 707	54 767

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

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

- No respondents

Table 7.2.1 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and population group of the household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Number of households in sample	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380
Main expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16,9	14,9	9,1	6,5	12,9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1,0	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,9
Clothing and footwear	6,7	5,0	3,6	1,9	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28,6	31,4	38,5	38,2	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of					
the house	4,5	4,4	5,7	6,4	5,2
Health	0,7	1,1	0,8	1,2	0,9
Transport	17,2	16,0	15,1	15,1	16,3
Communication	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,1	3,4
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,2	4,4	4,4	3,8
Education	2,4	2,6	3,4	2,3	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,3	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	12,9	13,6	13,0	17,9	14,7
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.2 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and population group of the household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Number of households in sample	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380	
Secondary expenditure group			Porcontagos (%)			
Secondary experience group	Percentages (%)					
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16,9	14,9	9,1	6,5	12,9	
Food	15,5	13,7	8,2	5,8	11,7	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,2	1,1	0,6	0,6	0,9	
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,9	
Alcoholic beverages	0,7	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	
Tobacco	0,3	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,4	
Clothing and footwear	6,7	5,0	3,6	1,9	4,8	
Clothing	4,7	3,5	2,7	1,4	3,4	
Footwear	2,0	1,5	0,9	0,5	1,4	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28,6	31,4	38,5	38,2	32,6	
Actual rentals for housing	4,9	4,5	7,8	5,3	5,1	
Imputed rentals for housing	15,7	18,3	19,5	24,3	19,0	
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,6	1,0	1,4	1,5	1,5	
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	2,3	3,6	6,6	4,4	3,3	
Electricity, gas and other fuels	4,1	4,0	3,2	2,7	3,6	

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Secondary expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	4,5	4,4	5,7	6,4	5,2
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,6
Household textiles	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,6
Household appliances	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	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	1,9	2,3	4,3	5,3	3,2
Health	0,7	1,1	0,8	1,2	0,9
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
Out-patient services	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,5
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	17,2	16,0	15,1	15,1	16,3
Purchase of vehicles	6,1	6,6	5,8	7,5	6,6
Operation of personal transport equipment	5,4	6,2	7,6	6,6	6,0
Transport services	5,7	3,3	1,7	1,0	3,7
Communication	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	3,0

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Secondary expenditure group	Percentages (%)					
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,2	4,4	4,4	3,8	
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,7	0,7	
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,2	0,6	0,9	1,1	0,6	
Recreational and cultural services	1,7	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,7	
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6	
Package holidays	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	
Education	2,4	2,6	3,4	2,3	2,5	
Pre-primary and primary education	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8	
Secondary education	0,5	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,7	
Tertiary education	0,7	0,5	1,2	0,4	0,6	
Education not definable by level	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	
Restaurants and hotels	2,0	1,9	2,4	2,3	2,1	
Catering services	1,6	1,5	1,9	1,4	1,5	
Accommodation services	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,9	0,6	

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total		
Secondary expenditure group		Percentages (%)					
Miscellaneous goods and services	12,9	13,6	13,0	17,9	14,7		
Personal care	1,5	1,4	0,6	0,7	1,2		
Personal effects	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3		
Social protection	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,4		
Insurance	6,3	8,7	9,6	12,9	8,9		
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6		
Other services n.e.c	3,6	2,2	1,8	3,1	3,2		
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.2.3 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and population group of the household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total		
Number of households in sample	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380		
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)	<u> </u>			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16,9	14,9	9,1	6,5	12,9		
Bread and cereals	4,7	2,9	1,7	0,8	3,1		
Meat	4,5	4,9	2,4	1,9	3,5		
Fish	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,3		
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,5	1,7	1,0	0,9	1,3		
Oils and fats	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,5		
Fruits	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3		
Vegetables	1,6	1,4	0,9	0,7	1,2		
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,6		
Food products n.e.c.	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,3	0,7		
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2		
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,7		
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2		
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	1,6	0,5	0,6	0,9		
Spirits	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1		
Beer	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3		
Tobacco	0,3	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,4		

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Third expenditure group	Percentages (%)					
Clothing and footwear	6,7	5,0	3,6	1,9	4,8	
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Garments	4,6	3,4	2,6	1,3	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	2,0	1,5	0,9	0,5	1,4	
Repair and hire of foot wear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28,6	31,4	38,5	38,2	32,6	
Actual rentals paid by tenants	4,9	4,5	7,8	5,3	5,1	
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	15,7	18,3	19,5	24,3	19,0	
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,6	
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,0	1,0	
Water and electricity	0,4	0,4	3,3	1,1	0,8	
Water supply	0,8	1,2	1,2	0,9	0,9	
Refuse collection	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Sewerage collection	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	
Other services relating to the dwelling	0,7	1,3	1,6	1,9	1,2	
Electricity	3,8	3,9	3,1	2,6	3,4	
Gas	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	
Liquid fuels	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	
Solid fuels	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
			reiceillages (70)		
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	4,5	4,4	5,7	6,4	5,2
Furniture and furnishings	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,5
Carpets and other floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,6
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
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	0,0	0,1
Major tools and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,6
Domestics services and household articles	1,1	1,7	4,0	4,9	2,6
Health	0,7	1,1	8,0	1,2	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Other medical products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Medical Services	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
Dental Services	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1
Paramedic services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Transport	17,2	16,0	15,1	15,1	16,3
Motor cars	6,0	5,7	5,7	7,3	6,4
Motorcycles	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,2	0,2
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6
Fuels and lubricants	4,0	4,8	6,0	5,0	4,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5
Passenger transport by railway	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	5,4	2,6	1,4	0,2	3,2
Passenger transport by air	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,7	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	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	3,0
Recreation and culture	3,3	4,2	4,4	4,4	3,8
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Information processing equipment	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group	Percentages (%)				
Recording media	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Major durables for outdoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Games, toys and hobbies	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1
Gardens, plants and flowers	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Pets and related products	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,2
Veterinary and other services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Recreational and sporting services	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,2
Cultural services	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,2	1,4
Games of chances	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Books	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
Newspaper and periodicals	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3
Miscellaneous printed matter	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stationery and drawing materials	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Package holidays	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2
Education	2,4	2,6	3,4	2,3	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,8
Secondary education	0,5	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,7
Tertiary education	0,7	0,5	1,2	0,4	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3

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

Table 7.2.4 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
	maio	Tomaio	Total
Number of heavest alde in seconds	40.040	40.404	00.000
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
Main expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
J. Carp		ge (rey	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11,4	16,0	12,9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1,0	0,6	0,9
Clothing and footwear	4,4	5,6	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	32,3	33,1	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of			
the house	5,2	5,2	5,2
Health	0,9	0,8	0,9
Transport	17,4	13,9	16,3
Communication	3,4	3,4	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,0	3,4	3,8
Education	2,5	2,4	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,9	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	13,5	14,7
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.5 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
•			
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11,4	16,0	12,9
Food	10,3	14,8	11,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,9	1,1	0,9
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,2	0,2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	0,6	0,9
Alcoholic beverages	0,6	0,3	0,5
Tobacco	0,4	0,3	0,4
Clothing and footwear	4,4	5,6	4,8
Clothing	3,1	4,0	3,4
Footwear	1,3	1,7	1,4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	32,3	33,1	32,6
Actual rentals for housing	5,0	5,3	5,1
Imputed rentals for housing	19,0	19,1	19,0
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,5	1,6	1,5
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3,4	3,0	3,3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	3,4	4,1	3,6

	Male	Female	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,2	5,2	5,2
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,5	0,7	0,6
Household textiles	0,6	0,7	0,6
Household appliances	0,6	0,7	0,6
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	3,4	2,8	3,2
Health	0,9	0,8	0,9
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,4	0,4	0,4
Out-patient services	0,5	0,4	0,5
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	17,4	13,9	16,3
Purchase of vehicles	7,4	4,9	6,6
Operation of personal transport equipment	6,8	4,1	6,0
Transport services	3,2	4,9	3,7
Communication	3,4	3,4	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,4	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	2,9	3,0

	Male	Female	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Recreation and culture	4,0	3,4	3,8
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,8	0,6	0,7
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0,1	0,0	0,1
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,6	0,4	0,6
Recreational and cultural services	1,7	1,7	1,7
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,6	0,4	0,6
Package holidays	0,2	0,2	0,2
Education	2,5	2,4	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,7	0,8
Secondary education	0,7	0,7	0,7
Tertiary education	0,6	0,7	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,4	0,3
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,9	2,1
Catering services	1,5	1,5	1,5
Accommodation services	0,7	0,4	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	13,5	14,7
Personal care	1,1	1,5	1,2
Personal effects	0,3	0,3	0,3
Social protection	0,4	0,4	0,4
Insurance	9,7	7,2	8,9

	Male	Female	Total
	Wale	remale	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,5	0,6
Other services n.e.c	3,1	3,5	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.6 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11,4	16,0	12,9
Bread and cereals	2,6	4,2	3,1
Meat	3,2	4,1	3,5
Fish	0,3	0,4	0,3
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,2	1,6	1,3
Oils and fats	0,5	0,7	0,5
Fruits	0,3	0,4	0,3
Vegetables	1,1	1,6	1,2
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,5	0,8	0,6
Food products n.e.c.	0,6	0,9	0,7
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,2	0,3	0,2
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0,7	0,8	0,7
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,2	0,2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	0,6	0,9
Spirits	0,1	0,1	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,1
Beer	0,4	0,2	0,3
Tobacco	0,4	0,3	0,4

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Clothing and footwear	4,4	5,6	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	3,0	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	1,7	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	32,3	33,1	32,6
Actual rentals paid by tenants	5,0	5,3	5,1
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	19,0	19,1	19,0
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,5	0,6	0,6
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,9	1,0	1,0
Water and electricity	0,9	0,5	0,8
Water supply	0,9	0,9	0,9
Refuse collection	0,2	0,2	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,2	0,2	0,2
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,3	1,1	1,2
Electricity	3,2	3,8	3,4
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1
Liquid fuels	0,1	0,1	0,1
Solid fuels	0,0	0,1	0,1

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
		i ercentage (70)	
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,2	5,2	5,2
Furniture and furnishings	0,5	0,6	0,5
Carpets and other floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,6	0,7	0,6
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,5	0,6	0,5
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,1	0,1
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	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,5	0,8	0,6
Domestics services and household articles	2,9	2,0	2,6
Haalda	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health  Discussional products	0,9	0,8	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	0,3	0,4	0,4
Other medical products	0,0	0,0	0,0
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0
Medical Services	0,4	0,4	0,4
Dental Services	0,1	0,0	0,1
Paramedic services	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group	Percentage (%)		
Transport	17,4	13,9	16,3
Motor cars	7,1	4,9	6,4
Motorcycles	0,2	0,0	0,2
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,7	0,3	0,6
Fuels and lubricants	5,1	3,1	4,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,5	0,3	0,4
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,6	0,3	0,5
Passenger transport by railway	0,1	0,1	0,1
Passenger transport by road	2,6	4,5	3,2
Passenger transport by air	0,4	0,2	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communication	3,4	3,4	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,4	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	2,9	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,0	3,4	3,8
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,3	0,3	0,3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Male	Female	Total	
			1 3 3 4 1	
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)		
Information processing equipment	0,4	0,3	0,4	
Recording media	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Major durables for outdoor recreation	0,1	0,0	0,0	
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Games, toys and hobbies	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	0,1	0,0	0,1	
Gardens, plants and flowers	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Pets and related products	0,3	0,2	0,2	
Veterinary and other services	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Recreational and sporting services	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Cultural services	1,4	1,5	1,4	
Games of chances	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Books	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Newspaper and periodicals	0,4	0,2	0,3	
Miscellaneous printed matter	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Stationery and drawing materials	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Package holidays	0,2	0,2	0,2	

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Tima expenditure group		r ercentage (78)	
Education	2,5	2,4	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,7	0,8
Secondary education	0,7	0,7	0,7
Tertiary education	0,6	0,7	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,4	0,3
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,9	2,1
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,2	0,2
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1,4	1,3	1,3
Accommodation services	0,7	0,4	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	13,5	14,7
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,1	0,0
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,0	1,4	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other personal effects	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,4	0,4	0,4
Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,4	0,9	1,2
Life insurance	2,3	1,4	2,0
Insurance connected with the health	3,7	2,8	3,4

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group		Percentage (%)	
Insurance connected with the transport	1,2	0,6	1,0
Other insurance	1,1	1,6	1,3
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,5	0,6
Other services	3,1	3,5	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.7 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Main expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10,6	24,5	24,7	16,8	12,9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0,8	1,8	0,9	1,3	0,9
Clothing and footwear	4,2	9,0	7,5	4,9	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34,7	19,0	22,3	28,7	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine					
maintenance of the house	5,1	4,3	5,9	6,2	5,2
Health	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9
Transport	16,0	18,7	16,9	18,6	16,3
Communication	3,3	4,6	3,5	3,0	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,1	2,9	2,5	3,1	3,8
Education	2,7	1,6	1,4	0,8	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,7	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	10,9	12,0	13,8	14,7
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.8 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Secondary expenditure group		T	Percentage (%)	T	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10,6	24,5	24,7	16,8	12,9
Food	9,6	22,6	22,8	15,3	11,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,8	1,6	1,5	1,3	0,9
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,8	1,8	0,9	1,3	0,9
Alcoholic beverages	0,5	1,1	0,6	0,7	0,5
Tobacco	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,4
Clothing and footwear	4,2	9,0	7,5	4,9	4,8
Clothing	3,0	6,3	5,3	3,5	3,4
Footwear	1,2	2,7	2,3	1,4	1,4
Housing water electricity are and other fuels	34,7	40.0	22.2	29.7	32,6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	•	19,0	22,3	28,7	•
Actual rentals for housing	5,7	4,0	1,2	5,1	5,1
Imputed rentals for housing	20,3	8,4	14,4	15,6	19,0
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,5	0,7	2,0	1,3	1,5
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3,8	1,3	0,4	1,8	3,3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	3,4	4,6	4,2	4,8	3,6

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,1	4,3	5,9	6,2	5,2
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,5	0,8	1,1	0,6	0,6
Household textiles	0,5	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,6
Household appliances	0,5	1,0	1,1	0,9	0,6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	3,4	1,2	2,3	3,7	3,2
Health	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
Out-patient services	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,5
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Transport	16,0	18,7	16,9	18,6	16,3
Purchase of vehicles	6,7	3,1	6,5	9,5	6,6
Operation of personal transport equipment	6,2	4,4	4,3	6,2	6,0
Transport services	3,1	11,2	6,1	3,0	3,7
Communication	3,3	4,6	3,5	3,0	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	3,9	2,9	2,6	3,0

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group	Percentage (%)				
Recreation and culture	4,1	2,9	2,5	3,1	3,8
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,7
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,7	0,6
Recreational and cultural services	1,8	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,7
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,6
Package holidays	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Education	2,7	1,6	1,4	0,8	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,8
Secondary education	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,7
Tertiary education	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,7	2,1
Catering services	1,5	1,8	1,4	1,2	1,5
Accommodation services	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	10,9	12,0	13,8	14,7
Personal care	1,1	1,9	1,6	1,4	1,2
Personal effects	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3
Social protection	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
Insurance	9,7	4,2	4,7	9,6	8,9

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group			Percentage (%)		
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,6
Other services n.e.c	3,1	3,1	4,6	1,6	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.9 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10,6	24,5	24,7	16,8	12,9
Bread and cereals	2,2	7,3	8,4	4,0	3,1
Meat	3,1	6,5	5,4	4,4	3,5
Fish	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,3
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,2	2,1	1,9	1,4	1,3
Oils and fats	0,4	1,0	1,1	0,7	0,5
Fruits	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,3
Vegetables	1,0	2,4	2,5	1,5	1,2
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,5	1,2	1,4	0,9	0,6
Food products n.e.c.	0,6	1,2	1,1	1,5	0,7
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0,6	1,3	1,2	0,9	0,7
Unclassified food items	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0,8	1,8	0,9	1,3	0,9
Spirits	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Beer	0,2	0,9	0,4	0,5	0,3
Tobacco	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,4

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Clothing and footwear	4,2	9,0	7,5	4,9	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	2,9	6,2	5,1	3,4	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	1,2	2,7	2,3	1,4	1,4
Repair and hire of footwear	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34,7	19,0	22,3	28,7	32,6
Actual rentals paid by tenants	5,7	4,0	1,2	5,1	5,1
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	20,3	8,4	14,4	15,6	19,0
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,5	0,3	0,8	0,7	0,6
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,0	0,4	1,2	0,6	1,0
Water and electricity	0,9	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,8
Water supply	1,0	0,5	0,2	0,7	0,9
Refuse collection	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,5	0,2	0,1	0,7	1,2
Electricity	3,3	3,9	3,7	4,5	3,4
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Liquid fuels	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1
Solid fuels	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,1	4,3	5,9	6,2	5,2
Furniture and furnishings	0,4	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,5
Carpets and other floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Household textile	0,5	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,6
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,4	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	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	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	0,5	1,0	1,1	0,9	0,6
Domestics services and household articles	2,9	0,2	1,2	2,8	2,6
Health	0,9	0,9	0,7	1,0	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
Other medical products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Medical Services	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
Dental Services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Paramedic services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group	Ţ	,	Percentages (%)	,	
Transport	16,0	18,7	16,9	18,6	16,3
Motor cars	6,5	3,1	6,4	9,4	6,4
Motorcycles	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Fuels and lubricants	4,7	3,1	3,1	4,6	4,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5
Passenger transport by railway	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	2,5	10,4	5,9	2,8	3,2
Passenger transport by air	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other purchased transport services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Communication	3,3	4,6	3,5	3,0	3,4
Postal services	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,0	3,9	2,9	2,6	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,1	2,9	2,5	3,1	3,8
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Information processing equipment	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
Recording media	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Major durables for outdoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Games, toys and hobbies	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Gardens, plants and flowers	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Pets and related products	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2
Veterinary and other services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Recreational and sporting services	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2
Cultural services	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,4
Games of chances	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Books	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Newspaper and periodicals	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3
Miscellaneous printed matter	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stationery and drawing materials	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Package holidays	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Education	2,7	1,6	1,4	0,8	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,8
Secondary education	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,7
Tertiary education	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3

	Urban formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group			Percentages (%)		
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,7	2,1
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1,4	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,3
Accommodation services	0,7	0,1	0,4	0,4	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,2	10,9	12,0	13,8	14,7
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Electrical appliances for personal care	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1,0	1,9	1,5	1,3	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other personal effects	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,3	0,4	0,5	1,1	1,2
Life insurance	2,3	0,0	0,1	3,2	2,0
Insurance connected with the health	3,8	1,3	1,4	3,1	3,4
Insurance connected with the transport	1,1	0,3	0,5	0,9	1,0
Other insurance	1,1	2,1	2,2	1,2	1,3
Financial services n.e.c	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,6
Other services	3,1	3,1	4,6	1,6	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.10 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and expenditure deciles

					Expe	enditure dec	iles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Main expenditure group					Pe	ercentage (%	<b>6</b> )				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	31,1	32,4	31,9	31,1	28,5	25,5	21,6	15,9	10,5	5,8	12,9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,4	0,9
Clothing and footwear	8,0	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,0	8,8	7,9	6,4	4,6	2,5	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	29,0	26,2	24,7	24,2	24,8	25,3	27,5	32,2	33,9	35,6	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	3,0	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,6	4,6	4,2	4,9	6,0	5,2
Health	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,9
Transport	11,8	10,7	10,7	11,3	11,1	12,0	12,9	13,8	15,1	19,6	16,3
Communication	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,0	3,8	3,6	2,7	3,4
Recreation and culture	1,4	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,3	4,1	4,1	4,3	3,9	3,8
Education	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,4	1,6	2,7	3,0	2,9	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	1,6	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,2	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,7	6,8	7,6	7,9	9,1	10,0	11,1	12,9	16,3	17,3	14,7
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.11 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and expenditure deciles

					Expe	nditure deci	les					
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	31,1	32,4	31,9	31,1	28,5	25,5	21,6	15,9	10,5	5,8	12,9	
Food	29,1	30,3	29,8	28,9	26,5	23,7	19,8	14,4	9,4	5,1	11,7	
Non-alcoholic beverages	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,5	0,9	
Unclassified food items	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,4	0,9	
Alcoholic beverages	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,5	
Tobacco	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,4	
Clothing and footwear	8,0	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,0	8,8	7,9	6,4	4,6	2,5	4,8	
Clothing	5,6	5,9	6,1	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,5	4,5	3,3	1,8	3,4	
Footwear	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,0	1,3	0,7	1,4	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	29,0	26,2	24,7	24,2	24,8	25,3	27,5	32,2	33,9	35,6	32,6	
Actual rentals for housing	6,7	7,0	6,4	6,6	6,5	5,8	6,4	8,2	7,3	2,9	5,1	
Imputed rentals for housing Maintenance and repair of the	10,6	9,4	9,0	9,0	10,0	11,3	12,8	15,0	17,2	24,9	19,0	
dwelling Water supply and miscellaneous services relating	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,7	1,9	1,5	
to the dwelling	0,7	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,9	2,4	3,6	4,2	3,7	3,3	
Electricity, gas and other fuels	10,8	8,5	7,6	6,9	6,2	5,5	4,8	4,2	3,5	2,1	3,6	

		Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Secondary expenditure group		Percentage (%)										
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3,0	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,6	4,6	4,2	4,9	6,0	5,2	
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6	
Household textiles	0,5	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6	
Household appliances	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,6	
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	2,8	4,5	3,2	
Health	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,9	
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	
Out-patient services	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,5	
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Transport	11,8	10,7	10,7	11,3	11,1	12,0	12,9	13,8	15,1	19,6	16,3	
Purchase of vehicles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,9	1,8	3,7	12,0	6,6	
Operation of personal transport equipment	0,2	0,4	1,0	1,7	2,1	3,0	4,7	7,0	8,6	6,4	6,0	
Transport services	11,6	10,2	9,7	9,5	8,9	8,8	7,4	5,0	2,7	1,2	3,7	

					Exp	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Secondary expenditure group					Pe	ercentage (	%)		T T		
Communication	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,0	3,8	3,6	2,7	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,1	2,5	3,0
Recreation and culture	1,4	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,3	4,1	4,1	4,3	3,9	3,8
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,9	0,6
Recreational and cultural services	0,8	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,9	2,1	2,3	2,2	1,5	1,7
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Package holidays	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2
Education	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,4	1,6	2,7	3,0	2,9	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,8
Secondary education	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7
Tertiary education	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3

					Exp	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Secondary expenditure group					P	ercentage (°	%)				
Restaurants and hotels	1,6	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,2	2,1
Catering services	1,5	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,3	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,5
Accommodation services	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,9	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,7	6,8	7,6	7,9	9,1	10,0	11,1	12,9	16,3	17,3	14,7
Personal care	1,7	1,8	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,2	2,1	1,5	1,1	0,7	1,2
Personal effects	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Social protection	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Insurance	2,3	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,7	3,3	4,0	6,3	10,3	12,0	8,9
Financial services n.e.c	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Other services n.e.c	1,1	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.12 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Third expenditure group		Ţ			Per	centage (%)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	31,1	32,4	31,9	31,1	28,5	25,5	21,6	15,9	10,5	5,8	12,9	
Bread and cereals	11,4	11,3	10,6	9,8	8,5	7,2	5,6	3,7	2,0	0,8	3,1	
Meat	5,6	6,7	7,4	7,4	7,1	6,8	5,9	4,8	3,3	1,7	3,5	
Fish	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	
Milk, cheese and eggs	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,3	2,1	1,7	1,2	0,7	1,3	
Oils and fats	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,5	
Fruits	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	
Vegetables	4,0	3,8	3,4	3,1	2,9	2,5	2,0	1,4	0,9	0,6	1,2	
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,0	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,6	
Food products n.e.c.	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,7	
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,0	0,6	0,3	0,7	
Unclassified food items	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,4	0,9	
Spirits	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	
Wine	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Beer	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	
Tobacco	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,4	

		<u>.</u>			Expe	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group		T.		Ţ	Pe	ercentage (º	<b>%</b> )				
Clothing and footwear	8,0	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,0	8,8	7,9	6,4	4,6	2,5	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	5,4	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,1	6,0	5,4	4,3	3,2	1,7	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	0,1	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	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,0	1,3	0,7	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
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	29,0	26,2	24,7	24,2	24,8	25,3	27,5	32,2	33,9	35,6	32,6
Actual rentals paid by tenants	6,7	7,0	6,4	6,6	10,0	5,8	6,4	8,2	7,3	2,9	5,1
Imputed rentals of owner- occupiers	10,6	9,4	9,0	9,0	0,0	11,3	12,8	15,0	17,2	24,9	19,0
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,6
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,1	1,2	1,0
Water and electricity	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,8
Water supply	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,8	1,2	1,1	0,8	0,9
Refuse collection	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Other services relating to the dwelling	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	1,1	1,5	1,6	1,2
Electricity	9,6	7,5	6,9	6,3	5,7	5,1	4,5	4,1	3,4	2,0	3,4

					Ехре	enditure dec	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group					Pe	ercentage (%	<b>%</b> )				
Gas	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Liquid fuels	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Solid fuels	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3,0	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,6	4,6	4,2	4,9	6,0	5,2
Furniture and furnishings	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,5
Carpets and other floor covering	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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	0,5	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,5
Small electrical household appliance	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Repair of household appliance	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	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	0,2	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	0,0	0,0	0,0
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
Non-durable household goods	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,0	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,6
Domestics services and household articles	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,6	1,0	2,4	4,2	2,6

					Expe	enditure dec	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group		T		Т	Pe	ercentage (%	<b>%)</b>		1		
Health	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4
Other medical products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Medical Services	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Dental Services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Paramedic services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	11,8	10,7	10,7	11,3	11,1	12,0	12,9	13,8	15,1	19,6	16,3
Motor cars	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,9	1,7	3,7	11,7	6,4
Motorcycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2
Bicycles	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	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,6
Fuels and lubricants	0,1	0,2	0,8	1,3	1,5	2,3	3,6	5,4	6,5	4,7	4,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,4
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5
Passenger transport by railway	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	11,3	9,9	9,2	9,1	8,6	8,4	7,0	4,7	2,3	0,5	3,2

					Exp	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group	T		Г		Po	ercentage (°	% <b>)</b>	Г	Т		
Passenger transport by air	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,6	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	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Communication	5,0	4,8	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,0	3,8	3,6	2,7	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,1	2,5	3,0
Recreation and culture	1,4	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,7	3,3	4,1	4,1	4,3	3,9	3,8
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Information processing equipment	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
Recording media	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Major durables for outdoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

	Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
					_						
Third expenditure group					Po	ercentage (º	%)				
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Games, toys and hobbies	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1
Gardens, plants and flowers	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Pets and related products	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Veterinary and other services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Recreational and sporting services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2
Cultural services	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,8	2,0	2,1	1,8	1,1	1,4
Games of chances	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Books	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Newspaper and periodicals	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3
Miscellaneous printed matter	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stationery and drawing materials	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Package holidays	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2
Education	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,4	1,6	2,7	3,0	2,9	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,8
Secondary education	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,7
Tertiary education	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3

	Expenditure deciles           Lower         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         Upper         Total										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
					_						
Third expenditure group					Po	ercentage (º	%) 				
Restaurants and hotels	1,6	2,0	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,2	2,1
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1,3	1,5	1,8	1,8	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,3
Accommodation services	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,9	0,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	5,7	6,8	7,6	7,9	9,1	10,0	11,1	12,9	16,3	17,3	14,7
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
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	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,1	1,4	1,0	0,6	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	0,1
Other personal effects	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Social protection services	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Insurance connected with the dwelling	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,7	1,2	1,8	1,2
Life insurance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,5	1,7	3,4	2,0
Insurance connected with the health	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,7	1,2	2,8	4,7	4,6	3,4
Insurance connected with the transport	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,6	1,2	1,6	1,0

		Expenditure deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Third expenditure group					Pe	ercentage (º	<b>%</b> )		1				
Other insurance	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,5	0,7	1,3		
Financial services n.e.c	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6		
Other services	1,1	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,2		
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.2.13 – Percentage distribution of annual household distribution 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	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Main expenditure group					Percen	itages (%)				
					1 01001	itages (70)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11,7	14,5	15,1	14,1	16,1	15,7	10,5	16,1	17,0	12,9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1,1	0,6	1,1	1,6	0,8	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,9
Clothing and footwear	3,8	5,5	6,0	6,0	6,1	5,2	4,0	6,7	6,0	4,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34,2	28,8	24,5	22,4	29,9	25,2	36,7	27,1	31,2	32,6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine										
maintenance of the house	5,3	5,2	5,3	6,5	4,7	6,2	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,2
Health	1,3	0,6	1,0	2,1	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,9
Transport	14,7	17,9	20,5	16,5	16,9	18,1	15,5	19,8	16,5	16,3
Communication	3,4	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,7	3,1	3,4
Recreation and culture	4,5	3,2	4,3	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	2,8	2,8	3,8
Education	2,5	2,6	1,2	2,0	2,3	1,9	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,5
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,3	1,6	3,5	1,7	2,3	2,2	2,3	1,5	2,1
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,1	16,6	15,9	17,9	13,2	16,1	14,6	12,0	12,8	14,7
Other unclassified Expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.14 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and province

	Mostowa	Factoria	Northorn	Face	V7I	Month				
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Secondary expenditure group					Percen	tages (%)				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11,7	14,5	15,1	14,1	16,1	15,7	10,5	16,1	17,0	12,9
Food	10,7	13,6	13,8	12,8	15,0	14,2	9,4	14,8	15,2	11,7
Non-alcoholic beverages	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,3	0,8	1,1	1,3	0,9
Unclassified food items	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,1	0,6	1,1	1,6	0,8	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,9
Alcoholic beverages	0,6	0,4	0,5	1,0	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5
Tobacco	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4
Clothing and footwear	3,8	5,5	6,0	6,0	6,1	5,2	4,0	6,7	6,0	4,8
Clothing	2,8	3,8	4,2	4,1	4,4	3,7	2,8	4,5	4,2	3,4
Footwear	1,1	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,2	2,2	1,7	1,4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34,2	28,8	24,5	22,4	29,9	25,2	36,7	27,1	31,2	32,6
Actual rentals for housing	6,2	4,3	4,2	4,9	4,5	4,9	5,5	3,6	3,8	5,1
Imputed rentals for housing	20,7	17,3	11,3	10,4	16,6	12,9	21,7	16,7	19,5	19,0
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,0	1,9	1,2	2,5	1,5
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	3,0	2,2	3,4	2,4	3,6	2,8	4,1	2,0	1,6	3,3
Electricity, gas and other fuels	3,2	3,7	4,3	3,4	4,1	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,9	3,6

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Secondary expenditure group					Percen	itages (%)				
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,3	5,2	5,3	6,5	4,7	6,2	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,2
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	0,5	0,7	0,7	1,2	0,7	0,9	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,6
Household textiles	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,9	0,9	0,6
Household appliances	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,1	0,6	1,0	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,6
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	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	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	3,5	2,9	2,5	2,9	2,6	3,3	3,5	2,6	2,7	3,2
Health	1,3	0,6	1,0	2,1	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,9
Medical products, appliances and equipment	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4
Out-patient services	0,8	0,3	0,5	1,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,5
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	14,7	17,9	20,5	16,5	16,9	18,1	15,5	19,8	16,5	16,3
Purchase of vehicles	6,2	8,2	11,5	8,0	6,3	7,8	5,4	10,4	7,1	6,6
Operation of personal transport equipment	6,1	5,4	6,0	5,5	5,3	6,0	6,3	5,9	5,7	6,0
Transport services	2,5	4,3	2,9	3,1	5,3	4,3	3,8	3,5	3,7	3,7

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	Cape	Cape	Саре	Otate	Hatai	West	Odutering	Impullialanga	Ешроро	Iotai
Secondary expenditure group				<b>I</b>	Percen	tages (%)		<b>I</b>	T	
Communication	3,4	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,7	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	2,6	3,1	2,8	3,2	3,2	3,0	3,2	2,7	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,5	3,2	4,3	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	2,8	2,8	3,8
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,9	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7
Other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,6
Recreational and cultural services	2,0	1,6	2,1	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,7
Newspapers, books and stationery	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,6
Package holidays	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Education	2,5	2,6	1,2	2,0	2,3	1,9	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,8
Secondary education	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,7
Tertiary education	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,3

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total		
Secondary expenditure group		Percentages (%)										
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,3	1,6	3,5	1,7	2,3	2,2	2,3	1,5	2,1		
Catering services	1,7	0,8	1,2	3,0	1,1	1.7	1,6	1,7	1,0	1,5		
Accommodation services	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6		
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,1	16,6	15,9	17,9	13,2	16,1	14,6	12,0	12,8	14,7		
Personal care	1,1	1,0	1,6	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,2		
Personal effects	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3		
Social protection	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4		
Insurance	10,6	10,4	10,3	11,5	8,2	10,4	8,5	6,4	5,5	8,9		
Financial services n.e.c	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6		
Other services n.e.c	2,4	3,9	2,6	3,3	2,9	2,9	3,5	2,8	4,8	3,2		
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.2.15 – Percentage distribution of annual household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and province

	Western	Eastern	Northern	Free	KwaZulu-	North					
	Cape	Cape	Cape	state	Natal	West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total	
Number of households in sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380	
Third expenditure group		Percentages (%)									
Food and non-alcoholic											
beverages	11,7	14,5	15,1	14,1	16,1	15,7	10,5	16,1	17,0	12,9	
Bread and cereals	2,0	4,4	2,7	2,9	4,9	3,9	2,2	4,1	5,8	3,1	
Meat	3,5	3,0	5,0	4,1	3,9	4,1	3,0	5,0	3,8	3,5	
Fish	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3	
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,4	1,5	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,5	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,3	
Oils and fats	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,5	
Fruits	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	
Vegetables	1,2	1,5	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,5	1,0	1,5	1,5	1,2	
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	
Food products n.e.c.	0,8	0,9	1,9	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,7	
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,9	1,1	0,7	
Unclassified food items	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,1	0,6	1,1	1,6	0,8	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,9	
Spirits	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	
Wine	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	
Beer	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,3	
Tobacco	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	Gapo	Саро	Оцро	Oldio	Hatai	11001	Oddiong	mpamaianga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group										
Clothing and footwear	3,8	5,5	6,0	6,0	6,1	5,2	4,0	6,7	6,0	4,8
Clothing materials	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Garments	2,7	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,2	3,5	2,7	4,4	4,1	3,3
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	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
Shoes and other footwear	1,1	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,1	2,2	1,7	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
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	34,2	28,8	24,5	22,4	29,9	25,2	36,7	27,1	31,2	32,6
Actual rentals paid by tenants	6,2	4,3	4,2	4,9	4,5	4,9	5,5	3,6	3,8	5,1
Imputed rentals of owner- occupiers	20,7	17,3	11,3	10,4	16,6	12,9	21,7	16,7	19,5	19,0
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,6
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5	1,1	0,9	1,4	1,0
Water and electricity	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,5	1,5	1,0	1,0	0,4	0,5	0,8
Water supply	0,7	0,6	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,5	0,9
Refuse collection	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Sewerage collection	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Other services relating to the dwelling	1,5	1,0	1,4	0,7	0,9	0,6	1,6	0,6	0,4	1,2
Electricity	3,1	3,2	3,8	3,1	3,9	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,7	3,4
Gas	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total		
	Cupo	Cupo	Сиро	- Claric	1 300001	11001	- cautong	ga				
Third expenditure group		Percentages (%)										
Liquid fuels	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1		
Solid fuels	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5,3	5,2	5,3	6,5	4,7	6,2	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,2		
Furniture and furnishings	0,4	0,6	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,5		
Carpets and other floor covering	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		
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	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,9	0,9	0,6		
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,8	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,5		
Small electrical household appliance	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
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	0,1	0,1	0,2	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	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Non-durable household goods	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,6		
Domestics services and household articles	3,0	2,3	1,8	2,1	2,0	2,5	3,0	1,9	1,9	2,6		

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group										
Health	1,3	0,6	1,0	2,1	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,9
Pharmaceutical products	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4
Other medical products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Medical Services	0,5	0,3	0,5	1,2	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,4
Dental Services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Paramedic services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hospital services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	14,7	17,9	20,5	16,5	16,9	18,1	15,5	19,8	16,5	16,3
Motor cars	5,7	7,7	11,5	8,0	6,3	7,4	5,4	10,4	7,1	6,4
Motorcycles	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2
Bicycles	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spare parts and accessories	0,4	0,6	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
Fuels and lubricants	4,7	4,0	4,1	3,8	3,9	4,6	4,7	4,6	4,2	4,5
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5
Passenger transport by railway	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1
Passenger transport by road	1,7	3,9	2,8	2,9	4,9	4,1	3,1	3,4	3,6	3,2
Passenger transport by air	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,1	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	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group					Percen	tages (%)				
Communication	3,4	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,6	3,7	3,3	3,7	3,1	3,4
Postal services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Telephone and telefax equipment	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4
Telephone and telefax services	3,1	2,6	3,1	2,8	3,2	3,2	3,0	3,2	2,7	3,0
Recreation and culture	4,5	3,2	4,3	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	2,8	2,8	3,8
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Information processing equipment	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4
Recording media	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Major durables for outdoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Games, toys and hobbies	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
•	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Gardens, plants and flowers	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Pets and related products	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group										
Veterinary and other services	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	otages (%)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Recreational and sporting services	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Cultural services	1,5	1,4	2,1	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,4	1,4
Games of chances	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Books	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1
Newspaper and periodicals	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
Miscellaneous printed matter	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stationery and drawing materials	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Package holidays	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Education	2,5	2,6	1,2	2,0	2,3	1,9	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,5
Pre-primary and primary education	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,8
Secondary education	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,7
Tertiary education	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,6
Education not definable by level	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,3
Restaurants and hotels	2,2	1,3	1,6	3,5	1,7	2,3	2,2	2,3	1,5	2,1
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1,5	0,7	1,1	2,6	1,0	1,4	1,4	1,5	0,9	1,3
Accommodation services	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6

	Western	Eastern	Northern	Free	KwaZulu-	North	01			<b>T</b>
	Cape	Cape	Cape	state	Natal	West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group					Percen	tages (%)				
Miscellaneous goods and services	15,1	16,6	15,9	17,9	13,2	16,1	14,6	12,0	12,8	14,7
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
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	1,1	1,0	1,6	1,4	0,9	1,3	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,1
Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other personal effects	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Social protection services	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4
Insurance connected with the dwelling	1,7	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	0,6	0,7	1,2
Life insurance	2,8	1,7	1,9	2,4	2,0	2,3	2,0	0,9	0,6	2,0
Insurance connected with the health	4,6	3,9	3,5	4,2	2,6	3,8	3,2	2,9	1,9	3,4
Insurance connected with the transport	0,8	1,0	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,9	1,0
Other insurance	0,7	2,5	2,9	2,5	1,4	2,2	0,9	1,3	1,4	1,3
Financial services n.e.c	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6
Other services	2,4	3,9	2,6	3,3	2,9	2,9	3,5	2,8	4,8	3,2
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.2.16 – Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	Diack Afficall	Coloured	ilidiali/Asiali	AAIIICE	Total
Number of households in sample	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380
Number of nouserious in sample	10 333	2 430	772	1 433	23 300
Main expenditure group		Rand	per household per	year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11 484	18 525	17 694	22 986	13 292
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	679	1 933	969	2 012	911
Clothing and footwear	4 541	6 161	7 077	6 747	4 939
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	19 398	39 052	75 149	134 112	33 625
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of					
the house	3 082	5 426	11 084	22 552	5 391
Health	479	1 313	1 598	4 161	935
Transport	11 676	19 945	29 469	52 916	16 826
Communication	2 414	4 281	6 889	10 952	3 509
Recreation and culture	2 268	5 214	8 565	15 277	3 933
Education	1 656	3 236	6 731	8 069	2 531
Restaurants and hotels	1 364	2 335	4 591	8 052	2 181
Miscellaneous goods and services	8 749	16 981	25 398	62 909	15 167
Other unclassified Expenses	37	44	121	190	55
Total	67 828	124 445	195 336	350 937	103 293

Table 7.2.17 – 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	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380
Secondary expenditure group		Rand	per household per	year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11 484	18 525	17 694	22 986	13 292
Food	10 525	17 011	15 992	20 273	12 099
Non-alcoholic beverages	812	1 335	1 217	1 950	974
Unclassified food items	147	178	485	763	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	679	1 933	969	2 012	911
Alcoholic beverages	464	787	367	1 095	548
Tobacco	216	1 146	603	917	362
Clothing and footwear	4 541	6 161	7 077	6 747	4 939
Clothing	3 175	4 337	5 243	4 987	3 489
Footwear	1 366	1 824	1 833	1 760	1 449
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	19 398	39 052	75 149	134 112	33 625
Actual rentals for housing	3 326	5 592	15 295	18 626	5 302
Imputed rentals for housing	10 671	22 747	38 005	85 271	19 665
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 086	1 270	2 765	5 309	1 562
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	1 530	4 441	12 830	15 455	3 400
Electricity, gas and other fuels	2 786	5 003	6 254	9 451	3 695

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total			
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year							
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3 082	5 426	11 084	22 552	5 391			
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	526	763	625	1 032	597			
Household textiles	580	836	856	939	641			
Household appliances	546	814	947	1 319	652			
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	90	94	127	138	96			
Tools and equipment for house and garden	41	118	124	611	106			
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	1 298	2 801	8 403	18 513	3 299			
Health	479	1 313	1 598	4 161	935			
Medical products, appliances and equipment	214	523	782	1 585	387			
Out-patient services	251	766	735	2 422	517			
Hospital services	14	24	81	153	30			
Transport	11 676	19 945	29 469	52 916	16 826			
Purchase of vehicles	4 128	8 179	11 244	26 425	6 824			
Operation of personal transport equipment	3 652	7 690	14 882	23 115	6 157			
Transport services	3 896	4 075	3 342	3 376	3 844			
Communication	2 414	4 281	6 889	10 952	3 509			
Postal services	40	22	79	205	56			
Telephone and telefax equipment	315	450	520	656	364			
Telephone and telefax services	2 058	3 809	6 289	10 092	3 089			

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Secondary expenditure group		year			
Recreation and culture	2 268	5 214	8 565	15 277	3 933
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	525	1 117	1 147	2 333	764
Other major durables for recreation and culture	11	21	125	431	57
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	135	729	1 749	3 889	592
Recreational and cultural services	1 150	2 658	3 438	5 778	1 776
Newspapers, books and stationery	374	552	1 228	2 000	570
Package holidays	74	137	879	846	175
Education	1 656	3 236	6 731	8 069	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	536	1 243	2 041	2 688	838
Secondary education	360	982	1 872	3 065	712
Tertiary education	481	672	2 424	1 430	635
Education not definable by level	280	338	394	886	347
Restaurants and hotels	1 364	2 335	4 591	8 052	2 181
Catering services	1 063	1 864	3 718	4 828	1 560
Accommodation services	302	471	874	3 224	620
Miscellaneous goods and services	8 749	16 981	25 398	62 909	15 167
Personal care	1 022	1 745	1 205	2 446	1 222
Personal effects	244	384	479	955	331
Social protection	344	523	192	1 141	434

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Rand	per household per	year	
Insurance	4 303	10 865	18 666	45 227	9 218
Financial services n.e.c	402	695	1 360	2 105	617
Other services n.e.c	2 433	2 769	3 495	11 036	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	37	44	121	190	55
Total	67 828	124 445	195 336	350 937	103 293

Table 7.2.18 – 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	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380
Third expenditure group		Rand	per household per	r year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11 484	18 525	17 694	22 986	13 292
Bread and cereals	3 205	3 582	3 348	2 936	3 208
Meat	3 036	6 039	4 620	6 508	3 638
Fish	268	574	485	716	340
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 041	2 100	1 964	3 107	1 346
Oils and fats	488	620	594	891	541
Fruits	210	365	597	1 299	340
Vegetables	1 107	1 725	1 781	2 342	1 291
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	547	861	581	1 282	645
Food products n.e.c.	623	1 145	2 022	1 192	750
Coffee, tea and cocoa	171	443	351	652	243
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	642	892	866	1 297	731
Unclassified food items	147	178	485	763	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	679	1 933	969	2 012	911
Spirits	84	284	164	327	125
Wine	72	177	63	461	118
Beer	308	327	140	307	305
Tobacco	216	1 146	603	917	362

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total		
Third expenditure group		Rand per household per year					
Clothing and footwear	4 541	6 161	7 077	6 747	4 939		
Clothing materials	18	35	72	31	22		
Garments	3 087	4 205	4 989	4 706	3 374		
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	60	82	174	235	82		
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	11	15	8	14	11		
Shoes and other footwear	1 359	1 818	1 826	1 755	1 442		
Repair and hire of footwear	7	6	7	5	7		
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	19 398	39 052	75 149	134 112	33 625		
Actual rentals paid by tenants	3 326	5 592	15 295	18 626	5 302		
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	10 671	22 747	38 005	85 271	19 665		
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	453	304	472	1 821	580		
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	633	965	2 292	3 488	982		
Water and electricity	252	496	6 538	3 874	779		
Water supply	530	1 435	2 293	3 087	893		
Refuse collection	125	452	424	790	223		
Sewerage collection	121	477	393	904	232		
Other services relating to the dwelling	502	1 580	3 181	6 800	1 274		
Electricity	2 588	4 844	6 093	9 263	3 502		
Gas	40	90	138	121	54		
Liquid fuels	102	29	2	6	84		
Solid fuels	56	40	21	61	55		

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year				
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3 082	5 426	11 084	22 552	5 391
Furniture and furnishings	496	723	581	828	548
Carpets and other floor covering	22	23	37	101	31
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	8	17	8	103	18
Household textile	580	836	856	939	641
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	440	675	786	987	520
Small electrical household appliance	82	104	127	234	100
Repair of household appliance	24	36	34	97	32
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	90	94	127	138	96
Major tools and equipment	9	37	52	168	28
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	32	80	72	442	78
Non-durable household goods	532	707	664	1 161	611
Domestics services and household articles	766	2 094	7 740	17 352	2 688
Health	479	1 313	1 598	4 161	935
Pharmaceutical products	206	484	751	1 436	362
Other medical products	6	11	9	15	7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	3	29	23	134	18
Medical Services	238	509	618	1 680	411
Dental Services	8	196	50	473	69
Paramedic services	5	62	67	269	37
Hospital services	14	24	81	153	30

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand	per household per	year	
Transport	11 676	19 945	29 469	52 916	16 826
Motor cars	4 084	7 100	11 206	25 650	6 632
Motorcycles	27	1 064	38	728	173
Bicycles	17	16	-	48	20
Spare parts and accessories	392	523	947	2 037	579
Fuels and lubricants	2 699	5 982	11 736	17 378	4 619
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	234	676	1 041	1 922	454
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	326	509	1 159	1 779	505
Passenger transport by railway	118	299	39	155	133
Passenger transport by road	3 659	3 293	2 765	762	3 321
Passenger transport by air	66	469	501	2 368	337
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	-	1	6	20	3
Other purchased transport services	52	13	32	71	51
Communication	2 414	4 281	6 889	10 952	3 509
Postal services	40	22	79	205	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	315	450	520	656	364
Telephone and telefax services	2 058	3 809	6 289	10 092	3 089
Recreation and culture	2 268	5 214	8 565	15 277	3 933
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	227	433	525	516	278
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	8	76	37	253	39
Information processing equipment	271	588	562	1 483	422

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand	per household per	vear	
·					
Recording media	18	19	23	80	25
Major durables for outdoor recreation	-	-	85	342	37
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	9	19	32	63	16
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	1	2	8	26	4
Games, toys and hobbies	42	121	192	484	96
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	30	98	533	644	108
Gardens, plants and flowers	11	63	100	739	90
Pets and related products	48	417	654	1 663	251
Veterinary and other services	4	31	271	358	48
Recreational and sporting services	73	280	222	1 300	215
Cultural services	993	2 255	3 172	4 299	1 467
Games of chances	83	122	44	179	95
Books	67	116	360	529	123
Newspaper and periodicals	242	287	732	1 199	353
Miscellaneous printed matter	2	1	20	23	5
Stationery and drawing materials	63	147	115	248	88
Package holidays	74	137	879	846	175
Education	1 656	3 236	6 731	8 069	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	536	1 243	2 041	2 688	838
Secondary education	360	982	1 872	3 065	712
Tertiary education	481	672	2 424	1 430	635
Education not definable by level	280	338	394	886	347

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year					
Restaurants and hotels	1 364	2 335	4 591	8 052	2 181	
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	132	117	414	493	174	
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	931	1 747	3 304	4 335	1 387	
Accommodation services	302	471	874	3 224	620	
Miscellaneous goods and services	8 749	16 981	25 398	62 909	15 167	
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	33	58	7	155	46	
Electrical appliances for personal care	5	10	23	32	8	
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	985	1 677	1 176	2 259	1 167	
Jewellery, clocks and watches	67	161	230	590	130	
Other personal effects	177	223	248	365	201	
Social protection services	344	523	192	1 141	434	
Insurance connected with the dwelling	477	1 465	2 406	6 909	1 239	
Life insurance	503	2 165	5 720	13 619	2 061	
Insurance connected with the health	1 568	4 753	6 476	17 759	3 537	
Insurance connected with the transport	471	988	2 987	5 530	1 075	
Other insurance	1 283	1 494	1 077	1 410	1 306	
Financial services n.e.c	402	695	1 360	2 105	617	
Other services	2 433	2 769	3 495	11 036	3 346	
Other unclassified expenses	37	44	121	190	55	
Total	67 828	124 445	195 336	350 937	103 293	

Table 7.2.19 – Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
Main expenditure group	Rand	per household per	year
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13 877	12 461	13 292
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1 212	483	911
Clothing and footwear	5 343	4 364	4 939
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	39 186	25 739	33 625
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	6 365	4 011	5 391
Health	1 137	648	935
Transport	21 084	10 788	16 826
Communication	4 107	2 662	3 509
Recreation and culture	4 844	2 641	3 933
Education	2 977	1 900	2 531
Restaurants and hotels	2 674	1 481	2 181
Miscellaneous goods and services	18 491	10 453	15 167
Other unclassified Expenses	65	39	55
Total	121 363	77 671	103 293

Table 7.2.20 – Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
Secondary expenditure group	Rand	per household per	year
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13 877	12 461	13 292
Food	12 545	11 468	12 099
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 071	836	974
Unclassified food items	261	158	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 212	483	911
Alcoholic beverages	745	269	548
Tobacco	467	214	362
Clothing and footwear	5 343	4 364	4 939
Clothing	3 780	3 077	3 489
Footwear	1 564	1 287	1 449
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	39 186	25 739	33 625
Actual rentals for housing	6 115	4 150	5 302
Imputed rentals for housing	23 047	14 871	19 665
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 790	1 238	1 562
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	4 156	2 329	3 400
Electricity, gas and other fuels	4 079	3 151	3 695

	Male	Female	Total	
Secondary expenditure group	Rand per household per year			
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	6 365	4 011	5 391	
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	625	556	597	
Household textiles	683	581	641	
Household appliances	706	577	652	
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	103	87	96	
Tools and equipment for house and garden	149	46	106	
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	4 100	2 165	3 299	
Health	1 137	648	935	
Medical products, appliances and equipment	449	299	387	
Out-patient services	652	327	517	
Hospital services	36	23	30	
Transport	21 084	10 788	16 826	
Purchase of vehicles	8 943	3 820	6 824	
Operation of personal transport equipment	8 261	3 175	6 157	
Transport services	3 880	3 794	3 844	
Communication	4 107	2 662	3 509	
Postal services	62	49	56	
Telephone and telefax equipment	392	324	364	
Telephone and telefax services	3 654	2 288	3 089	

	Male	Female	Total
Secondary expenditure group	Rand	per household per	year
Recreation and culture	4 844	2 641	3 933
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	958	488	764
Other major durables for recreation and culture	89	11	57
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	782	324	592
Recreational and cultural services	2 079	1 347	1 776
Newspapers, books and stationery	730	342	570
Package holidays	206	130	175
Education	2 977	1 900	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 051	535	838
Secondary education	842	527	712
Tertiary education	690	556	635
Education not definable by level	394	282	347
Restaurants and hotels	2 674	1 481	2 181
Catering services	1 862	1 132	1 560
Accommodation services	812	349	620
Miscellaneous goods and services	18 491	10 453	15 167
Personal care	1 286	1 130	1 222
Personal effects	389	248	331
Social protection	501	338	434

	Male	Female	Total
Secondary expenditure group	Rand	per household per	year
Insurance	11 757	5 619	9 218
Financial services n.e.c	781	384	617
Other services n.e.c	3 777	2 735	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	65	39	55
Total	121 363	77 671	103 293

Table 7.2.21 – Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
Third expenditure group	Rand	l per household per	year
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13 877	12 461	13 292
Bread and cereals	3 146	3 297	3 208
Meat	3 936	3 216	3 638
Fish	362	309	340
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 444	1 207	1 346
Oils and fats	547	532	541
Fruits	371	296	340
Vegetables	1 308	1 267	1 291
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	654	631	645
Food products n.e.c.	776	713	750
Coffee, tea and cocoa	261	217	243
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	810	619	731
Unclassified food items	261	158	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 212	483	911
Spirits	182	43	125
Wine	134	96	118
Beer	429	129	305
Tobacco	467	214	362

	Male	Female	Total		
Third expenditure group	Rand	Rand per household per year			
Clothing and footwear	5 343	4 364	4 939		
Clothing materials	20	25	22		
Garments	3 663	2 964	3 374		
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	85	78	82		
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	12	10	11		
Shoes and other footwear	1 556	1 282	1 442		
Repair and hire of footwear	8	5	7		
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	39 186	25 739	33 625		
Actual rentals paid by tenants	6 115	4 150	5 302		
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	23 047	14 871	19 665		
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	637	498	580		
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 153	740	982		
Water and electricity	1 037	412	779		
Water supply	1 045	677	893		
Refuse collection	247	188	223		
Sewerage collection	265	184	232		
Other services relating to the dwelling	1 562	867	1 274		
Electricity	3 882	2 964	3 502		
Gas	61	45	54		
Liquid fuels	87	81	84		
Solid fuels	50	61	55		

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group	Rand	· vear	
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	6 365	4 011	5 391
Furniture and furnishings	582	500	548
Carpets and other floor covering	30	31	31
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	13	25	18
Household textile	683	581	641
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	560	464	520
Small electrical household appliance	108	87	100
Repair of household appliance	37	26	32
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	103	87	96
Major tools and equipment	43	6	28
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	105	39	78
Non-durable household goods	629	585	611
Domestics services and household articles	3 470	1 579	2 688
Health	1 137	648	935
Pharmaceutical products	417	283	362
Other medical products	8	5	7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	24	10	18
Medical Services	503	282	411
Dental Services	99	27	69
Paramedic services	50	18	37
Hospital services	36	23	30

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group	Rand per household per year		
Transport	21 084	10 788	16 826
Motor cars	8 647	3 774	6 632
Motorcycles	270	35	173
Bicycles	26	11	20
Spare parts and accessories	811	251	579
Fuels and lubricants	6 169	2 421	4 619
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	605	240	454
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	675	262	505
Passenger transport by railway	153	106	133
Passenger transport by road	3 216	3 470	3 321
Passenger transport by air	447	180	337
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	4		3
Other purchased transport services	60	38	51
Communication	4 107	2 662	3 509
Postal services	62	49	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	392	324	364
Telephone and telefax services	3 654	2 288	3 089
Recreation and culture	4 844	2 641	3 933
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	336	196	278
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	61	7	39

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group	Rand	year	
Information processing equipment	532	267	422
Recording media	29	18	25
Major durables for outdoor recreation	62	-	37
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	21	9	16
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	6	2	4
Games, toys and hobbies	130	46	96
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	164	28	108
Gardens, plants and flowers	116	52	90
Pets and related products	312	165	251
Veterinary and other services	59	32	48
Recreational and sporting services	269	138	215
Cultural services	1 688	1 153	1 467
Games of chances	123	55	95
Books	148	89	123
Newspaper and periodicals	480	173	353
Miscellaneous printed matter	6	4	5
Stationery and drawing materials	97	77	88
Package holidays	206	130	175
Education	2 977	1 900	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 051	535	838
Secondary education	842	527	712
Tertiary education	690	556	635
Education not definable by level	394	282	347

	Male	Female	Total
Third expenditure group	Rand	per household per	r year
Restaurants and hotels	2 674	1 481	2 181
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	211	120	174
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1 651	1 012	1 387
Accommodation services	812	349	620
Miscellaneous goods and services	18 491	10 453	15 167
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	41	53	46
Electrical appliances for personal care	10	6	8
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1 235	1 072	1 167
Jewellery, clocks and watches	173	69	130
Other personal effects	216	178	201
Social protection services	501	338	434
Insurance connected with the dwelling	1 639	672	1 239
Life insurance	2 739	1 099	2 061
Insurance connected with the health	4 511	2 157	3 537
Insurance connected with the transport	1 497	476	1 075
Other insurance	1 371	1 214	1 306
Financial services n.e.c	781	384	617
Other services	3 777	2 735	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	65	39	55
Total	121 363	77 671	103 293

Table 7.2.22 – Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Main expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 911	9 473	11 048	12 633	13 292
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1 161	699	390	1 000	911
Clothing and footwear	5 922	3 500	3 370	3 730	4 939
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	48 784	7 372	9 952	21 596	33 625
Furnishings, household equipment and routine					
maintenance of the house	7 226	1 664	2 617	4 678	5 391
Health	1 316	341	292	782	935
Transport	22 519	7 229	7 561	14 051	16 826
Communication	4 704	1 797	1 556	2 270	3 509
Recreation and culture	5 705	1 112	1 105	2 321	3 933
Education	3 786	608	622	631	2 531
Restaurants and hotels	3 072	715	792	1 258	2 181
Miscellaneous goods and services	21 443	4 212	5 369	10 363	15 167
Other unclassified Expenses	69	19	36	38	55
Total	140 617	38 739	44 710	75 349	103 293

Table 7.2.23 – Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Secondary expenditure group	T	Ranc	per household per	year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 911	9 473	11 048	12 633	13 292
Food	13 483	8 766	10 212	11 524	12 099
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 150	632	693	957	974
Unclassified food items	279	75	143	153	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 161	699	390	1 000	911
Alcoholic beverages	692	443	256	513	548
Tobacco	469	256	134	487	362
Clothing and footwear	5 922	3 500	3 370	3 730	4 939
Clothing	4 196	2 451	2 358	2 651	3 489
Footwear	1 726	1 048	1 012	1 079	1 449
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	48 784	7 372	9 952	21 596	33 625
Actual rentals for housing	8 034	1 542	556	3 852	5 302
Imputed rentals for housing	28 499	3 268	6 430	11 741	19 665
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	2 097	266	892	974	1 562
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the					
dwelling	5 375	501	189	1 389	3 400
Electricity, gas and other fuels	4 779	1 795	1 886	3 639	3 695

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	year	
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	7 226	1 664	2 617	4 678	5 391
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	698	320	482	486	597
Household textiles	741	427	495	604	641
Household appliances	761	371	499	677	652
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	117	57	70	47	96
Tools and equipment for house and garden	152	17	34	99	106
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	4 758	471	1 037	2 764	3 299
Health	1 316	341	292	782	935
Medical products, appliances and equipment	532	198	133	296	387
Out-patient services	739	142	155	427	517
Hospital services	45	1	3	58	30
Transport	22 519	7 229	7 561	14 051	16 826
Purchase of vehicles	9 384	1 192	2 908	7 161	6 824
Operation of personal transport equipment	8 782	1 706	1 932	4 652	6 157
Transport services	4 353	4 331	2 722	2 237	3 844
Communication	4 704	1 797	1 556	2 270	3 509
Postal services	72	15	39	37	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	448	267	221	241	364
Telephone and telefax services	4 184	1 515	1 295	1 992	3 089

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Rand	l per household per	year	
Recreation and culture	5 705	1 112	1 105	2 321	3 933
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 057	327	290	458	764
Other major durables for recreation and culture	86	9	14	1	57
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	905	40	78	532	592
Recreational and cultural services	2 551	499	561	1 036	1 776
Newspapers, books and stationery	820	236	154	283	570
Package holidays	285	1	7	11	175
Education	3 786	608	622	631	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 281	142	157	236	838
Secondary education	1 091	150	116	194	712
Tertiary education	927	200	196	126	635
Education not definable by level	486	116	153	74	347
Restaurants and hotels	3 072	715	792	1 258	2 181
Catering services	2 148	679	615	930	1 560
Accommodation services	924	36	177	328	620
Miscellaneous goods and services	21 443	4 212	5 369	10 363	15 167
Personal care	1 536	754	694	1 024	1 222
Personal effects	438	170	157	220	331
Social protection	602	204	149	283	434
Insurance	13 614	1 611	2 117	7 217	9 218

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Secondary expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	year	
Financial services n.e.c	873	268	183	405	617
Other services n.e.c	4 380	1 204	2 069	1 215	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	69	19	36	38	55
Total	140 617	38 739	44 710	75 349	103 293

Table 7.2.24 – Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Number of households in sample	12 595	1 630	8 279	876	23 380
Third expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	year	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	14 911	9 473	11 048	12 633	13 292
Bread and cereals	3 058	2 828	3 736	3 017	3 208
Meat	4 359	2 522	2 427	3 300	3 638
Fish	386	193	270	454	340
Milk, cheese and eggs	1 655	832	860	1 080	1 346
Oils and fats	577	397	513	520	541
Fruits	457	137	167	176	340
Vegetables	1 430	925	1 124	1 167	1 291
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	683	450	619	697	645
Food products n.e.c.	878	482	496	1 113	750
Coffee, tea and cocoa	298	127	150	298	243
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	853	505	543	658	731
Unclassified food items	279	75	143	153	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 161	699	390	1 000	911
Spirits	176	57	39	65	125
Wine	172	54	22	96	118
Beer	344	332	196	351	305
Tobacco	469	256	134	487	362

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	vear	
Clothing and footwear	5 922	3 500	3 370	3 730	4 939
Clothing materials	27	8	15	21	22
Garments	4 051	2 397	2 289	2 549	3 374
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	105	41	45	75	82
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	14	4	9	5	11
Shoes and other footwear	1 717	1 044	1 008	1 074	1 442
Repair and hire of footwear	8	5	4	4	7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	48 784	7 372	9 952	21 596	33 625
Actual rentals paid by tenants	8 034	1 542	556	3 852	5 302
Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers	28 499	3 268	6 430	11 741	19 665
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	754	102	363	513	580
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 343	164	528	462	982
Water and electricity	1 239	94	36	288	779
Water supply	1 360	210	112	544	893
Refuse collection	354	63	4	28	223
Sewerage collection	372	46	5	31	232
Other services relating to the dwelling	2 049	87	32	498	1 274
Electricity	4 615	1 519	1 669	3 358	3 502
Gas	63	36	41	51	54
Liquid fuels	62	191	95	96	84
Solid fuels	38	49	82	135	55

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	year	I
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	7 226	1 664	2 617	4 678	5 391
Furniture and furnishings	632	307	457	461	548
Carpets and other floor covering	40	12	17	23	31
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	26	1	7	2	18
Household textile	741	427	495	604	641
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	599	308	412	551	520
Small electrical household appliance	122	54	63	101	100
Repair of household appliance	40	10	23	24	32
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	117	57	70	47	96
Major tools and equipment	41	1	6	48	28
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	111	17	28	51	78
Non-durable household goods	696	395	488	654	611
Domestics services and household articles	4 062	77	549	2 110	2 688
Health	1 316	341	292	782	935
Pharmaceutical products	495	196	128	270	362
Other medical products	9	1	4	1	7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	28	1	1	25	18
Medical Services	571	136	149	368	411
Dental Services	109	4	4	50	69
Paramedic services	59	2	3	9	37
Hospital services	45	1	3	58	30

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand	d per household per	vear	
	00.540				40.000
Transport	22 519	7 229	7 561	14 051	16 826
Motor cars	9 096	1 191	2 844	7 103	6 632
Motorcycles	258	-	63	27	173
Bicycles	30	1	1	30	20
Spare parts and accessories	777	238	268	446	579
Fuels and lubricants	6 633	1 214	1 369	3 487	4 619
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	676	54	101	362	454
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	697	200	193	357	505
Passenger transport by railway	171	278	9	8	133
Passenger transport by road	3 582	4 035	2 630	2 105	3 321
Passenger transport by air	545	-	19	65	337
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	4	-	-	-	3
Other purchased transport services	51	18	63	59	51
Communication	4 704	1 797	1 556	2 270	3 509
Postal services	72	15	39	37	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	448	267	221	241	364
Telephone and telefax services	4 184	1 515	1 295	1 992	3 089
Recreation and culture	5 705	1 112	1 105	2 321	3 933
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	352	184	146	237	278
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	60	7	4	11	39

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third expenditure group		Rane	d per household per	vear	
Information processing equipment	609	128	131	198	422
Recording media	35	8	9	12	25
Major durables for outdoor recreation	60	1	-	-	37
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	20	7	12	1	16
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	6	1	2	1	4
Games, toys and hobbies	142	15	24	57	96
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	166	14	10	91	108
Gardens, plants and flowers	140	1	10	57	90
Pets and related products	382	10	34	262	251
Veterinary and other services	75	-	2	65	48
Recreational and sporting services	342	13	14	90	215
Cultural services	2 073	441	521	920	1 467
Games of chances	137	45	26	25	95
Books	188	37	19	39	123
Newspaper and periodicals	505	148	102	184	353
Miscellaneous printed matter	7	1	1	2	5
Stationery and drawing materials	121	50	33	58	88
Package holidays	285	1	7	11	175
Education	3 786	608	622	631	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 281	142	157	236	838
Secondary education	1 091	150	116	194	712
Tertiary education	927	200	196	126	635
Education not definable by level	486	116	153	74	347

	Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Traditional Area	Rural Formal	Total
Third company the second		<b>D</b>	l b b .l.d		
Third expenditure group		Kand	l per household per	year	
Restaurants and hotels	3 072	715	792	1 258	2 181
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	231	86	84	93	174
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	1 917	593	531	837	1 387
Accommodation services	924	36	177	328	620
Miscellaneous goods and services	21 443	4 212	5 369	10 363	15 167
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	68	26	10	12	46
Electrical appliances for personal care	12	3	2	-	8
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1 456	726	683	1 012	1 167
Jewellery, clocks and watches	190	55	25	91	130
Other personal effects	249	115	132	129	201
Social protection services	602	204	149	283	434
Insurance connected with the dwelling	1 876	151	220	850	1 239
Life insurance	3 226	19	47	2 415	2 061
Insurance connected with the health	5 350	487	631	2 371	3 537
Insurance connected with the transport	1 615	134	230	665	1 075
Other insurance	1 547	820	989	917	1 306
Financial services n.e.c	873	268	183	405	617
Other services	4 380	1 204	2 069	1 215	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	69	19	36	38	55
Total	140 617	38 739	44 710	75 349	103 293

Table 7.2.25 – Average household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group and expenditure deciles

					Expe	enditure dec	iles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Main expenditure group					Rand per	household	per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 308	5 914	7 891	9 873	11 587	13 513	15 776	17 431	19 486	28 143	13 292
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	234	350	469	598	741	857	1 024	1 264	1 665	1 904	911
Clothing and footwear	850	1 543	2 153	2 843	3 669	4 637	5 793	7 063	8 641	12 195	4 939
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3 084	4 784	6 103	7 681	10 069	13 402	20 115	35 280	63 168	172 561	33 625
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	323	695	1 020	1 310	1 722	2 445	3 385	4 583	9 080	29 351	5 391
Health	91	151	215	261	340	419	717	837	1 578	4 737	935
Transport	1 253	1 946	2 645	3 598	4 515	6 361	9 452	15 141	28 085	95 260	16 826
Communication	529	884	1 130	1 437	1 790	2 311	2 952	4 120	6 697	13 244	3 509
Recreation and culture	146	305	539	729	1 102	1 736	3 026	4 533	8 047	19 166	3 933
Education	27	77	124	213	402	764	1 202	2 907	5 661	13 938	2 531
Restaurants and hotels	175	359	540	713	984	1 135	1 520	2 249	3 554	10 576	2 181
Miscellaneous goods and services	611	1 233	1 877	2 494	3 687	5 312	8 095	14 126	30 365	83 863	15 167
Other unclassified Expenses	1	4	4	12	16	13	44	64	103	285	55
Total	10 631	18 244	24 709	31 763	40 625	52 905	73 101	109 599	186 129	485 222	103 293

Table 7.2.26 – Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and expenditure deciles

					Exp	enditure dec	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Secondary expenditure group					Rand per	household	per year				
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 308	5 914	7 891	9 873	11 587	13 513	15 776	17 431	19 486	28 143	13 292
Food	3 097	5 528	7 373	9 173	10 771	12 553	14 465	15 827	17 535	24 675	12 099
Non-alcoholic beverages	207	371	501	652	754	908	1 134	1 347	1 538	2 327	974
Unclassified food items	4	15	16	49	62	52	177	257	413	1 141	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	234	350	469	598	741	857	1 024	1 264	1 665	1 904	911
Alcoholic beverages	101	171	249	365	450	549	686	778	946	1 185	548
Tobacco	133	179	220	233	291	308	338	485	719	719	362
Clothing and footwear	850	1 543	2 153	2 843	3 669	4 637	5 793	7 063	8 641	12 195	4 939
Clothing	591	1 078	1 497	1 994	2 541	3 278	4 025	4 903	6 143	8 843	3 489
Footwear	259	465	656	849	1 128	1 358	1 768	2 160	2 497	3 352	1 449
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3 084	4 784	6 103	7 681	10 069	13 402	20 115	35 280	63 168	172 561	33 625
Actual rentals for housing	708	1 273	1 593	2 105	2 640	3 084	4 704	9 011	13 635	14 273	5 302
Imputed rentals for housing	1 130	1 720	2 213	2 843	4 071	5 992	9 383	16 419	32 024	120 856	19 665
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	24	59	137	167	252	407	750	1 294	3 176	9 349	1 562
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	77	188	284	383	602	1 009	1 762	3 917	7 896	17 884	3 400
Electricity, gas and other fuels	1 145	1 544	1 877	2 183	2 504	2 911	3 516	4 640	6 436	10 199	3 695

		Expenditure deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Secondary expenditure group		Rand per household per year											
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	323	695	1 020	1 310	1 722	2 445	3 385	4 583	9 080	29 351	5 391		
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	22	62	126	170	248	408	667	726	1 213	2 323	597		
Household textiles	58	148	220	308	381	492	688	896	1 194	2 025	641		
Household appliances	76	165	227	302	444	632	770	937	1 052	1 919	652		
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	9	16	30	42	45	80	96	119	182	343	96		
Tools and equipment for house and garden	9	9	20	19	26	29	31	51	137	730	106		
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	150	293	397	469	577	804	1 133	1 855	5 302	22 011	3 299		
Health	91	151	215	261	340	419	717	837	1 578	4 737	935		
Medical products, appliances and equipment	46	75	111	136	170	203	351	388	723	1 668	387		
Out-patient services	43	76	104	124	166	213	360	437	765	2 886	517		
Hospital services	1	-	1	2	5	4	6	12	90	183	30		
Transport	1 253	1 946	2 645	3 598	4 515	6 361	9 452	15 141	28 085	95 260	16 826		
Purchase of vehicles	2	2	7	20	48	141	636	1 998	6 925	58 461	6 824		
Operation of personal transport equipment	23	77	248	553	856	1 590	3 410	7 648	16 099	31 069	6 157		
Transport services	1 228	1 868	2 390	3 025	3 611	4 630	5 405	5 495	5 062	5 729	3 844		

					Exp	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Secondary expenditure group	ı				Rand per	r household	per year	ı	ı		
Communication	529	884	1 130	1 437	1 790	2 311	2 952	4 120	6 697	13 244	3 509
Postal services	4	8	15	14	27	36	46	71	103	241	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	68	114	137	149	240	301	372	520	732	1 005	364
Telephone and telefax services	458	762	978	1 274	1 524	1 975	2 535	3 529	5 863	11 998	3 089
Recreation and culture	146	305	539	729	1 102	1 736	3 026	4 533	8 047	19 166	3 933
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	33	65	143	191	261	343	729	924	1 504	3 440	764
Other major durables for recreation and culture	1	2	5	5	7	14	22	22	30	457	57
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	13	23	30	45	54	94	151	383	887	4 245	592
Recreational and cultural services	85	177	302	404	642	1 016	1 571	2 467	4 056	7 044	1 776
Newspapers, books and stationery	14	36	54	81	134	265	542	686	1 209	2 675	570
Package holidays	-	3	5	3	4	4	12	51	361	1 304	175
Education	27	77	124	213	402	764	1 202	2 907	5 661	13 938	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	13	22	42	64	121	194	375	972	1 849	4 725	838
Secondary education	6	16	23	45	62	188	228	702	1 412	4 432	712
Tertiary education	4	8	-	10	92	215	385	710	1 555	3 370	635
Education not definable by level	4	31	59	94	126	167	214	522	845	1 411	347

		Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Secondary expenditure group		Rand per household per year										
Restaurants and hotels	175	359	540	713	984	1 135	1 520	2 249	3 554	10 576	2 181	
Catering services	161	320	508	648	923	1 065	1 334	1 878	2 586	6 177	1 560	
Accommodation services	13	39	32	65	61	69	186	371	968	4 399	620	
Miscellaneous goods and services	611	1 233	1 877	2 494	3 687	5 312	8 095	14 126	30 365	83 863	15 167	
Personal care	177	322	523	684	930	1 160	1 545	1 625	2 001	3 249	1 222	
Personal effects	28	56	69	105	133	174	263	381	605	1 494	331	
Social protection	21	68	83	138	224	265	395	476	890	1 776	434	
Insurance	240	434	664	817	1 108	1 769	2 888	6 895	19 089	58 278	9 218	
Financial services n.e.c	31	60	95	141	224	286	434	678	1 205	3 014	617	
Other services n.e.c	114	294	444	608	1 069	1 659	2 570	4 071	6 576	16 052	3 346	
Other unclassified expenses	1	4	4	12	16	13	44	64	103	285	55	
Total	10 631	18 244	24 709	31 763	40 625	52 905	73 101	109 599	186 129	485 222	103 293	

Table 7.2.27 – Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and expenditure deciles

		Expenditure deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Third expenditure group		Rand per household per year											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3 308	5 914	7 891	9 873	11 587	13 513	15 776	17 431	19 486	28 143	13 292		
Bread and cereals	1 210	2 057	2 622	3 119	3 457	3 824	4 106	4 007	3 710	3 974	3 208		
Meat	597	1 226	1 832	2 357	2 869	3 614	4 331	5 239	6 140	8 178	3 638		
Fish	107	162	190	224	283	302	361	391	498	883	340		
Milk, cheese and eggs	275	492	632	807	1 042	1 206	1 534	1 864	2 232	3 379	1 346		
Oils and fats	161	284	372	422	524	575	682	677	824	886	541		
Fruits	33	71	105	130	179	207	262	365	616	1 429	340		
Vegetables	422	691	849	999	1 166	1 307	1 431	1 547	1 745	2 754	1 291		
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	171	303	434	545	611	667	737	762	834	1 382	645		
Food products n.e.c.	121	241	336	571	640	851	1 022	975	936	1 809	750		
Coffee, tea and cocoa	50	108	130	168	176	224	266	299	361	646	243		
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	157	263	371	484	578	684	869	1 048	1 176	1 681	731		
Unclassified food items	4	15	16	49	62	52	177	257	413	1 141	219		
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	234	350	469	598	741	857	1 024	1 264	1 665	1 904	911		
Spirits	1	16	23	19	54	82	134	222	327	368	125		
Wine	8	14	26	46	50	85	97	161	200	498	118		
Beer	92	141	200	300	347	382	455	395	420	318	305		
Tobacco	133	179	220	233	291	308	338	485	719	719	362		

					Exp	enditure de	ciles					
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Third expenditure group		Rand per household per year										
Clothing and footwear	850	1 543	2 153	2 843	3 669	4 637	5 793	7 063	8 641	12 195	4 939	
Clothing materials	3	5	4	10	9	15	21	23	45	82	22	
Garments	576	1 054	1 465	1 937	2 476	3 194	3 916	4 762	5 950	8 413	3 374	
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	10	16	24	42	50	59	72	104	125	319	82	
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	1	2	4	4	7	10	17	14	24	29	11	
Shoes and other footwear	257	463	653	845	1 123	1 351	1 757	2 148	2 486	3 342	1 442	
Repair and hire of footwear	2	1	3	4	5	8	11	13	12	10	7	
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3 084	4 784	6 103	7 681	10 069	13 402	20 115	35 280	63 168	172 561	33 625	
Actual rentals paid by tenants	708	1 273	1 593	2 105	4 071	3 084	4 704	9 011	13 635	14 273	5 302	
Imputed rentals of owner- occupiers	1 130	1 720	2 213	2 843	-	5 992	9 383	16 419	32 024	120 856	19 665	
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	14	24	59	68	94	162	288	490	1 165	3 433	580	
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	11	36	78	99	158	245	462	804	2 012	5 916	982	
Water and electricity	25	67	52	43	98	178	391	809	1 947	4 174	779	
Water supply	28	59	119	189	236	399	617	1 290	2 111	3 879	893	
Refuse collection	8	19	28	50	77	120	183	322	528	890	223	
Sewerage collection	6	14	31	41	68	119	186	305	535	1 012	232	
Other services relating to the dwelling	9	29	54	59	122	193	384	1 190	2 775	7 929	1 274	

					Exp	enditure de	ciles				
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group					Rand per	household	per year				
Electricity	1 023	1 371	1 714	2 005	2 320	2 685	3 287	4 481	6 236	9 902	3 502
Gas	4	12	16	37	28	52	69	61	95	167	54
Liquid fuels	78	110	104	87	102	104	83	45	65	66	84
Solid fuels	39	51	44	53	54	70	78	52	41	64	55
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	323	695	1 020	1 310	1 722	2 445	3 385	4 583	9 080	29 351	5 391
Furniture and furnishings	19	54	118	157	234	388	622	697	1 143	2 049	548
Carpets and other floor covering	3	7	8	12	14	17	36	21	36	151	31
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	9	33	122	18
Household textile	58	148	220	308	381	492	688	896	1 194	2 025	641
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	50	118	169	239	358	524	627	789	846	1 483	520
Small electrical household appliance	20	38	46	50	66	80	107	109	158	323	100
Repair of household appliance	5	10	12	13	21	28	35	39	47	113	32
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	9	16	30	42	45	80	96	119	182	343	96
Major tools and equipment	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	10	28	231	28
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	9	9	19	17	23	25	28	41	109	499	78
Non-durable household goods	142	274	354	419	497	634	720	767	893	1 411	611
Domestics services and household articles	8	19	43	50	80	171	413	1 088	4 408	20 601	2 688

	Expenditure deciles										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group					Rand per	household	per year		T		Г
Health	91	151	215	261	340	419	717	837	1 578	4 737	935
Pharmaceutical products	46	72	110	132	167	189	337	371	691	1 502	362
Other medical products	-	1	1	3	2	13	8	9	11	22	7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	-	1	-	1	1	1	7	8	20	143	18
Medical Services	43	74	101	121	156	205	339	400	661	2 014	411
Dental Services	1	1	1	2	5	4	15	29	48	588	69
Paramedic services	-	1	2	1	5	4	6	8	56	284	37
Hospital services	1	-	1	2	5	4	6	12	90	183	30
Transport	1 253	1 946	2 645	3 598	4 515	6 361	9 452	15 141	28 085	95 260	16 826
Motor cars	2	2	5	20	33	138	634	1 890	6 852	56 738	6 632
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	59	58	1 605	173
Bicycles	-	-	2	-	12	1	2	49	15	118	20
Spare parts and accessories	1	5	14	24	62	112	305	672	1 851	2 749	579
Fuels and lubricants	15	43	196	416	608	1 236	2 650	5 934	12 074	23 018	4 619
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	-	2	5	7	32	53	153	451	1 005	2 834	454
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	8	28	32	105	154	188	301	591	1 170	2 469	505
Passenger transport by railway	22	50	97	111	108	142	206	218	192	186	133
Passenger transport by road	1 198	1 808	2 273	2 901	3 477	4 439	5 153	5 128	4 339	2 494	3 321
Passenger transport by air	-	-	-	2	3	2	9	110	334	2 906	337
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	20	3
Other purchased transport services	7	9	20	11	23	46	38	39	193	122	51

	Expenditure deciles           Lower         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         Upper         Total										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group			,		Rand per	household	per year				
Communication	529	884	1 130	1 437	1 790	2 311	2 952	4 120	6 697	13 244	3 509
Postal services	4	8	15	14	27	36	46	71	103	241	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	68	114	137	149	240	301	372	520	732	1 005	364
Telephone and telefax services	458	762	978	1 274	1 524	1 975	2 535	3 529	5 863	11 998	3 089
Recreation and culture	146	305	539	729	1 102	1 736	3 026	4 533	8 047	19 166	3 933
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	28	45	70	108	165	201	384	401	571	806	278
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	-	-	-	4	1	2	12	26	55	285	39
Information processing equipment	4	15	68	73	86	125	319	469	830	2 235	422
Recording media	1	5	5	6	10	15	15	28	48	115	25
Major durables for outdoor recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	355	37
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	1	1	4	5	6	13	20	18	9	79	16
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	13	22	4
Games, toys and hobbies	2	7	7	16	19	28	49	61	140	628	96
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	1	1	2	6	7	11	20	25	142	866	108
Gardens, plants and flowers	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	12	78	775	90

	Expenditure deciles           Lower         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         Upper         Total										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Third expenditure group				I	Rand per	r household	l per year				
Pets and related products	7	12	17	19	22	47	74	256	458	1 599	251
Veterinary and other services	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	29	69	376	48
Recreational and sporting services	-	1	8	10	21	25	40	86	376	1 579	215
Cultural services	78	157	276	374	567	936	1 446	2 249	3 430	5 154	1 467
Games of chances	6	19	18	19	53	55	84	132	249	311	95
Books	1	4	5	8	16	26	50	123	250	751	123
Newspaper and periodicals	9	20	29	42	72	183	424	445	798	1 506	353
Miscellaneous printed matter	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	10	28	5
Stationery and drawing materials	5	11	19	30	46	52	66	116	150	390	88
Package holidays	-	3	5	3	4	4	12	51	361	1 304	175
Education	27	77	124	213	402	764	1 202	2 907	5 661	13 938	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	13	22	42	64	121	194	375	972	1 849	4 725	838
Secondary education	6	16	23	45	62	188	228	702	1 412	4 432	712
Tertiary education	4	8	-	10	92	215	385	710	1 555	3 370	635
Education not definable by level	4	31	59	94	126	167	214	522	845	1 411	347
Restaurants and hotels	175	359	540	713	984	1 135	1 520	2 249	3 554	10 576	2 181
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	23	44	56	79	100	148	173	237	271	606	174
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	138	277	453	569	824	918	1 161	1 641	2 314	5 571	1 387
Accommodation services	13	39	32	65	61	69	186	371	968	4 399	620

		Expenditure deciles           Lower         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9         Upper         Total										
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Third expenditure group		1		1	Rand per	household	per year			1		
Miscellaneous goods and services	611	1 233	1 877	2 494	3 687	5 312	8 095	14 126	30 365	83 863	15 167	
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	4	2	2	7	20	29	33	57	66	244	46	
Electrical appliances for personal care	-	-	1	1	-	10	2	10	29	27	8	
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	173	320	520	677	910	1 121	1 511	1 558	1 906	2 978	1 167	
Jewellery, clocks and watches	2	6	11	12	27	33	77	129	215	789	130	
Other personal effects	26	50	58	93	106	141	186	253	390	705	201	
Social protection services	21	68	83	138	224	265	395	476	890	1 776	434	
Insurance connected with the dwelling	5	22	37	40	103	192	324	778	2 269	8 619	1 239	
Life insurance	-	1	3	4	3	9	132	598	3 193	16 663	2 061	
Insurance connected with the health	6	7	42	89	100	388	857	3 015	8 680	22 191	3 537	
Insurance connected with the transport	-	-	5	13	7	50	154	667	2 206	7 645	1 075	
Other insurance	229	405	577	671	895	1 129	1 421	1 836	2 741	3 160	1 306	
Financial services n.e.c	31	60	95	141	224	286	434	678	1 205	3 014	617	
Other services	114	294	444	608	1 069	1 659	2 570	4 071	6 576	16 052	3 346	
Other unclassified expenses	1	4	4	12	16	13	44	64	103	285	55	
Total  Due to rounding figures do not necessa	10 631	18 244	24 709	31 763	40 625	52 905	73 101	109 599	186 129	485 222	103 293	

Table 7.2.28 – 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	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Sample	2 003	2 312	1 300	2113	3 000	2010	3 2 4 4	2 304	2 002	23 300
Main expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year			
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	19 100	10 532	12 293	12 045	11 827	10 897	14 702	13 446	10 351	13 292
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1 876	470	860	1 353	555	746	1 032	735	511	911
Clothing and footwear	6 243	3 993	4 838	5 154	4 490	3 599	5 590	5 606	3 637	4 939
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	55 901	20 844	19 922	19 126	21 987	17 459	51 641	22 657	19 041	33 625
Furnishings, household equipment and routine	0.054	0.750	4.005	F F70	0.400	4.000	7.4.40	4.000	0.000	5.004
maintenance of the house	8 651	3 758	4 325	5 579	3 428	4 288	7 140	4 308	3 230	5 391
Health	2 107	430	821	1 795	707	529	1 025	616	287	935
Transport	24 041	12 966	16 625	14 110	12 429	12 522	21 853	16 543	10 037	16 826
Communication	5 554	2 258	2 893	2 867	2 630	2 586	4 696	3 104	1 908	3 509
Recreation and culture	7 372	2 338	3 481	3 249	2 780	2 529	5 474	2 349	1 701	3 933
Education	4 006	1 858	996	1 697	1 716	1 291	3 696	2 142	1 479	2 531
Restaurants and hotels	3 662	935	1 295	2 997	1 228	1 562	3 135	1 925	935	2 181
Miscellaneous goods and services	24 646	11 990	12 897	15 282	9 711	11 128	20 599	10 047	7 831	15 167
Other unclassified Expenses	61	18	13	45	16	55	93	38	64	55
Total	163 220	72 390	81 258	85 298	73 503	69 192	140 676	83 517	61 011	103 293

Table 7.2.29 – Average household consumption expenditure by secondary expenditure group and province

	Western	Eastern	Northern	Free	KwaZulu-	North				
	Cape	Cape	Cape	state	Natal	West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in										
sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Secondary expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year		1	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	19 100	10 532	12 293	12 045	11 827	10 897	14 702	13 446	10 351	13 292
Food	17 456	9 847	11 237	10 885	11 001	9 796	13 185	12 335	9 297	12 099
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 401	611	1 005	980	762	879	1 143	958	797	974
Unclassified food items	244	73	52	179	64	222	374	153	256	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 876	470	860	1 353	555	746	1 032	735	511	911
Alcoholic beverages	970	286	431	864	346	493	630	530	334	548
Tobacco	906	184	429	489	209	253	402	205	176	362
Clothing and footwear	6 243	3 993	4 838	5 154	4 490	3 599	5 590	5 606	3 637	4 939
Clothing	4 499	2 772	3 398	3 538	3 204	2 552	3 971	3 782	2 590	3 489
Footwear	1 744	1 221	1 439	1 615	1 286	1 046	1 619	1 825	1 047	1 449
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	55 901	20 844	19 922	19 126	21 987	17 459	51 641	22 657	19 041	33 625
Actual rentals for housing	10 190	3 105	3 435	4 192	3 292	3 407	7 722	2 995	2 329	5 302
Imputed rentals for housing	33 818	12 541	9 208	8 874	12 232	8 942	30 526	13 956	11 882	19 665
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 738	911	1 064	1 083	839	665	2 668	968	1 510	1 562
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	4 862	1 616	2 745	2 065	2 615	1 933	5 825	1 670	968	3 400
Electricity, gas and other fuels	5 293	2 672	3 470	2 913	3 008	2 513	4 899	3 067	2 352	3 695

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Secondary expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year			
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	8 651	3 758	4 325	5 579	3 428	4 288	7 140	4 308	3 230	5 391
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor covering	852	512	541	1 007	499	602	567	595	413	597
Household textiles	763	550	914	945	469	592	667	743	542	641
Household appliances	1 045	460	659	898	468	697	670	633	501	652
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	90	85	97	160	60	80	120	85	92	96
Tools and equipment for house and garden	171	44	108	66	31	53	199	60	46	106
Goods and services for routine household maintenance	5 730	2 106	2 007	2 503	1 901	2 264	4 917	2 193	1 636	3 299
Health	2 107	430	821	1 795	707	529	1 025	616	287	935
Medical products, appliances and equipment	825	191	369	669	283	286	431	249	150	387
Out-patient services	1 258	239	429	1 098	387	239	539	339	130	517
Hospital services	24	1	23	28	38	4	55	28	7	30
Transport	24 041	12 966	16 625	14 110	12 429	12 522	21 853	16 543	10 037	16 826
Purchase of vehicles	10 076	5 956	9 366	6 814	4 651	5 390	7 656	8 699	4 320	6 824
Operation of personal transport equipment	9 902	3 928	4 914	4 649	3 914	4 176	8 863	4 929	3 468	6 157
Transport services	4 063	3 082	2 345	2 647	3 863	2 956	5 334	2 915	2 250	3 844

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Secondary expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	ısehold per	year			
Communication	5 554	2 258	2 893	2 867	2 630	2 586	4 696	3 104	1 908	3 509
Postal services	52	27	38	50	37	41	81	95	41	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	481	336	361	470	274	313	427	309	238	364
Telephone and telefax services	5 021	1 894	2 494	2 347	2 319	2 232	4 187	2 700	1 629	3 089
Recreation and culture	7 372	2 338	3 481	3 249	2 780	2 529	5 474	2 349	1 701	3 933
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1 390	431	680	843	489	561	1 026	510	384	764
Other major durables for recreation and culture	62	35	36	53	30	22	114	7	14	57
Other recreational items and equipment, garden and pets	1 396	307	486	427	341	294	879	207	159	592
Recreational and cultural services	3 205	1 173	1 734	1 428	1 328	1 200	2 336	1 206	908	1 776
Newspapers, books and stationery	910	301	545	497	497	431	788	388	212	570
Package holidays	409	91	-	1	94	21	330	31	24	175
Education	4 006	1 858	996	1 697	1 716	1 291	3 696	2 142	1 479	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 489	635	395	504	397	469	1 204	988	407	838
Secondary education	1 252	447	271	281	493	298	1 106	560	324	712
Tertiary education	853	536	208	681	569	303	920	292	312	635
Education not definable by level	412	240	123	232	256	221	467	302	437	347

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	Саре	Саре	Саре	State	Ivatai	West	Gauterig	wpumaianga	Ешироро	Total
Secondary expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	ısehold per	year			
Restaurants and hotels	3 662	935	1 295	2 997	1 228	1 562	3 135	1 925	935	2 181
Catering services	2 711	565	988	2 596	836	1 145	2 184	1 409	605	1 560
Accommodation services	951	370	307	401	392	418	951	516	330	620
Miscellaneous goods and										
services	24 646	11 990	12 897	15 282	9 711	11 128	20 599	10 047	7 831	15 167
Personal care	1 831	751	1 334	1 288	704	934	1 635	1 213	829	1 222
Personal effects	392	233	265	343	251	221	466	302	203	331
Social protection	709	274	226	413	154	386	657	385	225	434
Insurance	17 231	7 497	8 357	9 787	5 996	7 204	11 908	5 337	3 364	9 218
Financial services n.e.c	632	386	600	635	510	348	961	472	298	617
Other services n.e.c	3 851	2 849	2 115	2 816	2 095	2 034	4 970	2 336	2 911	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	61	18	13	45	16	55	93	38	64	55
Total	163 220	72 390	81 258	85 298	73 503	69 192	140 676	83 517	61 011	103 293

Table 7.2.30 – Average household consumption expenditure by third expenditure group and province

	Mostown	Footown	Monthon	F	V	Manth				
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	•	•	•							
Number of households in										
sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Third expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	ısehold per	year			
Food and non-alcoholic					-	•	_			
beverages	19 100	10 532	12 293	12 045	11 827	10 897	14 702	13 446	10 351	13 292
Bread and cereals	3 344	3 176	2 196	2 494	3 581	2 723	3 142	3 386	3 509	3 208
Meat	5 781	2 155	4 028	3 460	2 898	2 830	4 276	4 137	2 332	3 638
Fish	574	197	300	294	237	199	400	408	311	340
Milk, cheese and eggs	2 294	1 094	1 013	1 375	1 064	1 034	1 540	1 177	821	1 346
Oils and fats	598	538	319	401	600	409	611	495	424	541
Fruits	645	175	196	309	221	216	458	255	214	340
Vegetables	1 927	1 079	1 012	1 193	1 291	1 056	1 356	1 251	895	1 291
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	941	755	616	631	579	575	648	537	423	645
Food products n.e.c.	1 351	677	1 556	727	530	753	755	690	367	750
Coffee, tea and cocoa	490	205	310	213	156	235	261	196	130	243
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	911	406	694	767	605	644	881	762	667	731
Unclassified food items	244	73	52	179	64	222	374	153	256	219
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1 876	470	860	1 353	555	746	1 032	735	511	911
Spirits	295	107	40	154	75	66	124	86	105	125
Wine	326	59	87	146	54	75	151	60	19	118
Beer	349	120	304	564	217	352	355	384	210	305
Tobacco	906	184	429	489	209	253	402	205	176	362

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
							<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>		
Third expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year			
Clothing and footwear	6 243	3 993	4 838	5 154	4 490	3 599	5 590	5 606	3 637	4 939
Clothing materials	21	20	100	39	19	22	20	17	9	22
Garments	4 361	2 691	3 209	3 373	3 105	2 439	3 846	3 694	2 491	3 374
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	101	52	82	108	67	84	94	63	82	82
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	16	9	7	19	13	7	11	8	8	11
Shoes and other footwear	1 741	1 218	1 434	1 607	1 281	1 044	1 607	1 820	1 040	1 442
Repair and hire of footwear	3	4	5	9	5	3	12	5	7	7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	55 901	20 844	19 922	19 126	21 987	17 459	51 641	22 657	19 041	33 625
Actual rentals paid by tenants	10 190	3 105	3 435	4 192	3 292	3 407	7 722	2 995	2 329	5 302
Imputed rentals of owner- occupiers	33 818	12 541	9 208	8 874	12 232	8 942	30 526	13 956	11 882	19 665
Material for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	267	296	571	467	291	309	1 128	200	672	580
Service of the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1 471	615	494	616	549	356	1 540	768	837	982
Water and electricity	304	119	326	398	1 092	686	1 426	323	276	779
Water supply	1 158	411	775	767	701	583	1 468	503	322	893
Refuse collection	441	180	266	154	70	135	338	163	68	223
Sewerage collection	570	181	256	191	91	100	311	163	63	232
Other services relating to the dwelling	2 388	725	1 121	555	661	428	2 283	518	238	1 274

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand per household per year								
	5.040	0.000	0.405			•		0.074	0.050	2.500
Electricity	5 043	2 322	3 125	2 675	2 843	2 351	4 747	2 874	2 259	3 502
Gas	121	72	226	40	33	35	44	23	33	54
Liquid fuels	89	232	77	97	48	83	76	69	13	84
Solid fuels	40	46	42	100	84	44	32	100	47	55
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	8 651	3 758	4 325	5 579	3 428	4 288	7 140	4 308	3 230	5 391
Furniture and furnishings	729	452	516	951	473	586	514	577	390	548
Carpets and other floor covering	47	47	22	38	18	11	40	15	12	31
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor covering	75	13	3	18	8	6	14	2	11	18
Household textile	763	550	914	945	469	592	667	743	542	641
Major household appliances whether or not electrical	836	379	524	764	381	587	500	523	408	520
Small electrical household appliance	167	68	113	95	70	82	124	76	66	100
Repair of household appliance	43	13	22	40	18	28	46	33	27	32
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	90	85	97	160	60	80	120	85	92	96
Major tools and equipment	37	16	19	29	8	18	52	18	12	28
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	135	28	89	37	24	36	147	42	34	78
Non-durable household goods	767	475	547	697	462	549	723	630	493	611
Domestics services and household articles	4 963	1 631	1 460	1 806	1 439	1 714	4 194	1 563	1 143	2 688

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	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year			
Health	2 107	430	821	1 795	707	529	1 025	616	287	935
Pharmaceutical products	761	177	335	625	277	277	396	240	143	362
Other medical products	9	7	3	10	3	4	10	7	4	7
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	55	7	31	33	3	5	25	1	3	18
Medical Services	854	213	390	1 038	351	211	395	313	120	411
Dental Services	244	20	23	47	22	21	101	11	8	69
Paramedic services	160	6	16	14	14	7	43	16	1	37
Hospital services	24	1	23	28	38	4	55	28	7	30
Transport	24 041	12 966	16 625	14 110	12 429	12 522	21 853	16 543	10 037	16 826
Motor cars	9 267	5 569	9 314	6 783	4 641	5 118	7 544	8 669	4 320	6 632
Motorcycles	764	384	49	11	10	270	73	8	-	173
Bicycles	44	4	3	20	1	2	39	22	-	20
Spare parts and accessories	625	463	962	555	387	489	792	491	412	579
Fuels and lubricants	7 717	2 931	3 346	3 263	2 884	3 207	6 605	3 803	2 569	4 619
Maintenance and repairs of personal transport equipment	906	295	240	375	330	227	666	163	152	454
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	655	239	365	456	313	254	799	473	335	505
Passenger transport by railway	476	18	32	2	67	17	217	3	2	133
Passenger transport by road	2 759	2 788	2 252	2 501	3 588	2 855	4 421	2 810	2 200	3 321
Passenger transport by air	781	155	11	72	174	40	639	83	17	337
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3
Other purchased transport services	31	120	50	72	31	43	57	19	32	51

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group	•	Rand per household per year								
Communication	5 554	2 258	2 893	2 867	2 630	2 586	4 696	3 104	1 908	3 509
Postal services	52	27	38	50	37	41	81	95	41	56
Telephone and telefax equipment	481	336	361	470	274	313	427	309	238	364
Telephone and telefax services	5 021	1 894	2 494	2 347	2 319	2 232	4 187	2 700	1 629	3 089
Recreation and culture	7 372	2 338	3 481	3 249	2 780	2 529	5 474	2 349	1 701	3 933
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	476	232	290	371	230	260	293	219	130	278
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	141	14	13	10	34	12	42	8	7	39
Information processing equipment	738	176	363	428	206	278	655	255	239	422
Recording media	34	9	14	33	19	11	37	28	10	25
Major durables for outdoor recreation	33	24	-	16	13	-	93	1	-	37
Musical instrument and major durables for indoor recreation	21	8	34	35	14	17	16	6	12	16
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	8	3	1	3	3	5	6	-	2	4
Games, toys and hobbies	177	44	94	73	58	44	148	61	43	96
Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	224	65	86	48	63	76	173	26	24	108

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	Саре	Саре	Cape	State	Ivatai	West	Gauterig	Mipullialaliga	Ешироро	Iotai
Third expenditure group				F	Rand per hou	sehold per	year			
Gardens, plants and flowers	211	32	35	41	25	47	159	33	29	90
Pets and related products	686	138	250	251	176	95	310	81	58	251
Veterinary and other services	98	27	21	13	20	32	90	6	4	48
•	90	21	21	13	20	32	90	0	7	70
Recreational and sporting services	602	94	30	121	110	57	331	79	39	215
Cultural services	2 474	1 045	1 680	1 206	1 151	1 075	1 875	954	837	1 467
Games of chances	130	34	24	101	68	68	130	173	32	95
Books	167	72	53	110	72	30	234	40	39	123
Newspaper and periodicals	537	178	390	302	352	322	447	289	131	353
Miscellaneous printed matter	8	2	1	4	3	2	6	8	2	5
Stationery and drawing materials	198	48	101	82	70	75	100	50	41	88
Package holidays	409	91		1	94	21	330	31	24	175
Education	4 006	1 858	996	1 697	1 716	1 291	3 696	2 142	1 479	2 531
Pre-primary and primary education	1 489	635	395	504	397	469	1 204	988	407	838
Secondary education	1 252	447	271	281	493	298	1 106	560	324	712
Tertiary education	853	536	208	681	569	303	920	292	312	635
Education not definable by level	412	240	123	232	256	221	467	302	437	347
Restaurants and hotels	3 662	935	1 295	2 997	1 228	1 562	3 135	1 925	935	2 181
Beverages in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	263	71	86	391	109	175	224	148	47	174
Meals in restaurants, cafes, canteens and the likes	2 448	494	902	2 205	727	970	1 960	1 261	558	1 387
Accommodation services	951	370	307	401	392	418	951	516	330	620

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
	Gupo	Gupo	Cupo	oluto	Hatai	77001	Oddiong	ı inpanialarığa	Limpopo	Total
Third expenditure group		Rand per household per year								
Miscellaneous goods and services	24 646	11 990	12 897	15 282	9 711	11 128	20 599	10 047	7 831	15 167
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment	80	20	30	58	17	50	80	4	12	46
Electrical appliances for personal care	8	3	-	3	3	-	16	17	1	8
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	1 742	728	1 304	1 226	684	885	1 540	1 192	817	1 167
Jewellery, clocks and watches	173	55	107	136	83	77	213	106	52	130
Other personal effects	220	178	158	207	168	145	254	196	151	201
Social protection services	709	274	226	413	154	386	657	385	225	434
Insurance connected with the dwelling	2 707	856	951	1 130	786	855	1 648	542	412	1 239
Life insurance	4 567	1 262	1 557	2 039	1 444	1 562	2 768	756	369	2 061
Insurance connected with the health	7 474	2 833	2 873	3 575	1 936	2 644	4 497	2 436	1 158	3 537
Insurance connected with the transport	1 336	743	657	939	796	602	1 728	545	563	1 075
Other insurance	1 146	1 804	2 318	2 103	1 035	1 541	1 267	1 059	863	1 306
Financial services n.e.c	632	386	600	635	510	348	961	472	298	617
Other services	3 851	2 849	2 115	2 816	2 095	2 034	4 970	2 336	2 911	3 346
Other unclassified expenses	61	18	13	45	16	55	93	38	64	55
Total	163 220	72 390	81 258	85 298	73 503	69 192	140 676	83 517	61 011	103 293

Table 7.3.1 – Ownership of assets by sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Number of households in sample	12 919	10 461	23 380
Own or have access to	Percent	age of total in each	column
Radio	57,2	51,7	54,9
Stereo/HiFi	33,7	26,8	30,8
Satellite TV (e.g. Dstv/TopTV)	43,9	36,4	40,8
Television	83,6	82,4	83,1
DVD/Blu-ray player	53,5	47,0	50,8
Deep Freezer-free standing	32,8	28,4	30,9
Refrigerator/combined fridge freezer	74,6	75,7	75,1
Stove (gas, electric or paraffin)	90,0	89,7	89,9
Microwave oven	56,0	53,3	54,9
Dishwasher	15,3	11,0	13,5
Washing machine	41,3	36,9	39,5
Tumble dryer	15,8	11,4	14,0
Vacuum cleaner	20,8	14,4	18,2
Geyser	35,7	27,0	32,1
Kitchen furniture	60,1	62,7	61,2
Dining room furniture	41,1	38,9	40,2
Bedroom furniture	59,6	61,6	60,4
Lounge furniture	47,5	47,3	47,4
Desktop computer	21,7	14,0	18,5
Laptop/Notebook/Netbook	26,5	18,8	23,3

	Male	Female	Total			
Own or have access to	Percentage of total in each column					
Tablets	18,9	14,2	17,0			
Camera	22,2	15,9	19,6			
Cellular telephone	93,5	93,7	93,6			
Telephone	20,9	16,5	19,1			
Connection to the internet (e.g. mobile device, modem, 3G, ADSL, WiFi, etc.)	25,5	19,0	22,8			
Motor vehicle	41,1	24,7	34,3			
Motor cycle/Scooter	9,8	7,0	8,6			
Bicycle	16,8	10,6	14,2			
Canoe/Boat	8,1	6,1	7,3			
Generators	10,3	6,7	8,8			
Power-driven tools	18,1	9,1	14,3			
Plough	9,1	8,6	8,9			
Tractor	8,1	6,4	7,4			
Grinding mill	8,2	6,5	7,5			
Wheelbarrow	30,4	29,1	29,9			
Bed (base set and mattress)	93,4	94,5	93,8			

Table 7.3.2 – Ownership of assets by household type of settlement

	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of households in sample	14 225	9 155	23 380
Own or have access to	Percent	age of total in each	column
Radio	55,5	53,5	54,9
Stereo/HiFi	33,8	23,9	30,8
Satellite TV (e.g. Dstv/TopTV)	45,9	28,9	40,8
Television	87,0	74,1	83,1
DVD/Blu-ray player	54,3	42,7	50,8
Deep Freezer-free standing	31,0	30,8	30,9
Refrigerator/combined fridge freezer	80,8	61,6	75,1
Stove (gas, electric or paraffin)	93,0	82,6	89,9
Microwave oven	64,0	33,4	54,9
Dishwasher	15,8	8,1	13,5
Washing machine	47,6	20,5	39,5
Tumble dryer	16,6	7,8	14,0
Vacuum cleaner	22,4	8,4	18,2
Geyser	40,8	11,6	32,1
Kitchen furniture	66,1	49,7	61,2
Dining room furniture	42,6	34,4	40,2
Bedroom furniture	63,4	53,6	60,4
Lounge furniture	52,8	34,9	47,4
Desktop computer	21,9	10,6	18,5
Laptop/Notebook/Netbook	28,3	11,7	23,3

	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of households in sample	14 225	9 155	23 380
·			
Own or have access to	Percent	age of total in each	column
Tablets	20,3	9,3	17,0
Camera	22,8	12,0	19,6
Cellular telephone	94,3	91,8	93,6
Telephone	23,0	9,9	19,1
Connection to the internet (e.g. mobile device, modem, 3G,			
ADSL, WiFi, etc.)	27,0	13,1	22,8
Motor vehicle	40,3	20,2	34,3
Motor cycle/Scooter	9,5	6,5	8,6
Bicycle	15,7	10,8	14,2
Canoe/Boat	7,9	5,8	7,3
Generators	9,3	7,7	8,8
Power-driven tools	16,4	9,5	14,3
Plough	7,6	11,8	8,9
Tractor	7,3	7,7	7,4
Grinding mill	7,5	7,4	7,5
Wheelbarrow	23,6	44,6	29,9
Bed (base set and mattress)	95,1	90,8	93,8

Table 7.3.3 – Ownership of assets by population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	Black Allican	Colouida	malan/Notan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10141
Number of households in sample	18 995	2 490	442	1 453	23 380
Own or have access to		Percenta	age of total in each	column	
Radio	53,1	49,2	60,5	72,3	54,9
Stereo/HiFi	27,1	37,2	48,3	52,7	30,8
Satellite TV (e.g. Dstv/TopTV)	35,4	45,3	74,4	73,1	40,8
Television	80,3	93,0	96,0	95,6	83,1
DVD/Blu-ray player	47,4	60,6	68,6	67,1	50,8
Deep Freezer-free standing	26,0	40,2	63,0	56,4	30,9
Refrigerator/combined fridge freezer	70,7	87,2	95,2	96,4	75,1
Stove (gas, electric or paraffin)	88,6	95,2	97,1	95,1	89,9
Microwave oven	47,2	74,6	89,6	94,2	54,9
Dishwasher	8,5	11,5	32,7	50,9	13,5
Washing machine	28,9	72,2	72,9	93,1	39,5
Tumble dryer	8,7	14,1	31,5	52,4	14,0
Vacuum cleaner	10,3	21,7	42,4	73,4	18,2
Geyser	21,5	50,9	79,6	91,9	32,1
Kitchen furniture	56,2	79,6	81,4	83,4	61,2
Dining room furniture	33,6	45,7	69,6	82,2	40,2
Bedroom furniture	54,0	81,7	85,4	90,7	60,4
Lounge furniture	39,2	71,9	80,0	88,3	47,4
Desktop computer	14,0	20,6	36,0	49,4	18,5
Laptop/Notebook/Netbook	17,4	26,5	49,4	62,7	23,3
Tablets	13,0	18,6	39,4	43,0	17,0

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Own or have access to		Percent	age of total in each	column	
Camera	14,3	20,5	41,2	56,5	19,6
Cellular telephone	93,4	92,1	94,9	95,8	93,6
Telephone	12,2	24,7	58,4	60,7	19,1
Connection to the internet (e.g. mobile device, modem, 3G, ADSL, WiFi, etc.)	17,2	22,6	45,6	62,8	22,8
Motor vehicle	25,3	42,5	73,8	91,0	34,3
Motor cycle/Scooter	6,8	7,0	22,9	20,6	8,6
Bicycle	11,0	18,0	29,0	34,3	14,2
Canoe/Boat	6,2	5,6	19,2	14,7	7,3
Generators	7,2	6,7	20,0	20,8	8,8
Power-driven tools	9,8	16,3	28,5	45,9	14,3
Plough	8,4	5,2	17,7	13,0	8,9
Tractor	6,7	5,1	16,7	13,2	7,4
Grinding mill	6,8	5,2	17,2	12,4	7,5
Wheelbarrow	29,6	13,8	24,5	44,6	29,9
Bed (base set and mattress)	93,1	97,4	96,6	96,4	93,8

Table 7.3.4 – Ownership of assets by province

	Western	Eastern	Northern	Free	KwaZulu-	North				
	Cape	Cape	Cape	State	Natal	West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in										
sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Own or have access to				Per	centage of to	otal in each	column	T		
Radio	50,9	44,6	50,8	51,3	57,5	54,6	62,2	45,3	54,6	54,9
Stereo/HiFi	35,2	20,9	28,0	35,6	28,9	24,0	35,6	32,2	27,7	30,8
Satellite TV (e.g. Dstv/TopTV)	44,4	27,8	42,7	36,5	36,2	30,9	49,7	39,9	42,5	40,8
Television	92,8	70,0	78,0	82,4	78,4	81,9	88,6	81,7	81,5	83,1
DVD/Blu-ray player	59,6	34,9	46,7	50,6	50,3	39,1	57,0	50,0	50,9	50,8
Deep Freezer-free standing	35,3	16,7	36,2	25,1	33,7	26,2	31,7	30,2	40,9	30,9
Refrigerator/combined fridge										
freezer	87,9	58,4	71,1	76,1	71,3	73,5	82,5	71,4	66,3	75,1
Stove (gas, electric or paraffin)	96,0	91,5	93,5	92,6	88,3	91,2	92,6	82,5	77,3	89,9
Microwave oven	74,3	42,4	54,0	58,4	44,9	47,8	66,0	46,2	39,0	54,9
Dishwasher	18,9	6,0	9,6	5,8	12,0	6,8	20,0	9,5	11,8	13,5
Washing machine	64,9	24,7	48,1	34,3	21,7	38,0	51,1	34,2	28,1	39,5
Tumble dryer	21,5	5,7	10,7	6,7	11,6	8,4	20,4	9,1	11,8	14,0
Vacuum cleaner	32,0	8,3	18,3	12,1	14,0	11,2	24,9	12,7	12,4	18,2
Geyser	50,8	19,0	33,0	23,4	24,0	21,2	45,3	20,3	20,3	32,1
Kitchen furniture	73,6	60,9	68,5	83,5	50,6	63,4	64,5	56,3	42,2	61,2
Dining room furniture	46,8	29,3	35,5	32,7	37,9	40,9	46,4	34,7	38,2	40,2
Bedroom furniture	72,1	57,8	70,5	72,6	52,2	56,0	61,3	54,7	60,0	60,4
Lounge furniture	69,5	45,7	50,8	57,0	37,1	43,9	50,4	38,5	35,5	47,4
Desktop computer	24,6	8,2	16,2	12,2	15,4	11,6	26,8	13,6	16,5	18,5
Laptop/Notebook/Netbook	33,3	14,2	22,7	17,6	19,2	15,3	31,5	16,1	19,1	23,3

	Western	Eastern	Northern	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Contons	Manager	Limmono	Total
	Cape	Cape	Cape	State	Natai	vvest	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Number of households in sample	2 689	2 972	1 360	2 173	3 686	2 010	3 244	2 364	2 882	23 380
Own or have access to				Per	centage of to	otal in each	column			
Tablete	40.0	0.0	440	0.7	440	0.0	25.0	40.5	45.4	47.0
Tablets	19,3	8,2	14,8	8,7	14,9	8,6	25,8	13,5	15,4	17,0
Camera	26,3	9,5	18,3	12,8	19,2	10,0	27,3	14,7	15,1	19,6
Cellular telephone	94,2	90,5	87,7	94,2	94,0	92,1	95,4	92,1	93,3	93,6
Telephone	32,4	8,3	13,9	10,0	21,2	7,6	24,9	13,0	13,0	19,1
Connection to the internet (e.g. mobile device, modem, 3G,										
ADSL, WiFi, etc.)	31,1	12,7	20,6	18,9	20,1	13,8	31,0	13,2	21,2	22,8
Motor vehicle	49,2	22,2	32,6	28,4	29,4	25,2	43,0	28,3	27,1	34,3
Motor cycle/Scooter	7,0	4,1	8,7	2,6	9,3	3,6	13,0	6,0	10,2	8,6
Bicycle	17,5	6,1	16,0	11,3	10,8	11,6	19,3	10,1	16,6	14,2
Canoe/Boat	5,1	3,4	7,0	2,1	7,7	2,9	11,1	5,5	9,5	7,3
Generators	5,2	5,0	9,5	3,7	8,5	5,5	13,5	6,7	10,9	8,8
Power-driven tools	18,6	7,1	11,8	9,0	11,8	8,8	20,7	9,2	14,3	14,3
Plough	4,4	4,8	7,3	2,1	10,9	3,4	10,8	7,2	19,5	8,9
Tractor	4,2	4,0	7,3	2,3	8,9	3,3	10,5	6,1	10,4	7,4
Grinding mill	4,1	4,1	7,1	2,0	7,8	2,9	11,0	6,2	12,0	7,5
Wheelbarrow	13,8	22,1	25,9	33,1	28,6	34,0	28,7	36,3	54,4	29,9
Bed (base set and mattress)	97,6	91,7	91,8	95,6	89,0	91,6	96,6	95,3	91,9	93,8

Table 7.4.1 – Proportion of households by type of dwelling and expenditure decile

					Expe	enditure de	ciles				
Type of dwelling	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Formal dwelling/House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	47,7	54,3	59,4	63,2	64,7	67,3	72,5	76,3	79,1	85,8	67,0
Traditional dwelling/Hut structure made of traditional materials	18,2	13,4	10,4	8,5	6,7	4,6	2,0	1,1	0,4	0,1	6,5
Flat or apartment in block of flats	1,0	1,3	1,8	1,9	2,4	3,9	5,1	10,0	10,1	6,0	4,4
Cluster house in security complex	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,7	1,5	2,7	0,6
Town house (semi-detached house in a complex)	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,2	4,3	2,7	0,9
Semi-detached house	0,3	0,2	0,8	0,7	0,9	1,3	1,1	1,7	1,0	1,2	0,9
Formal dwelling/House/flat/Room in backyard	1,7	2,6	4,7	4,9	7,1	7,1	5,9	3,2	1,0	0,9	3,9
Informal dwelling/Shack in backyard	9,9	9,8	10,2	6,9	6,3	5,8	3,1	1,1	0,6	0,1	5,4
Informal dwelling/Shack not in backyard, e.g. on an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm	17,9	13,6	9,9	10,2	7,8	5,5	5,7	1,9	0,4	0,1	7,3
Room/Apartment on a property or an apartment in a larger dwelling, servants quarters/granny flat/cottage	2,6	3,6	2,4	2,8	3,6	3,4	3,4	2,7	1,6	0,4	2,6
Caravan/Tent	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2
Unspecified	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.4.2 – Proportion of households by sanitation facility and expenditure

		Expenditure deciles											
Sanitation facility	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	24,2	33,3	44,4	51,2	57,0	64,9	71,1	82,4	88,1	92,8	60,9		
Flush toilet connect to a septic tank	3,2	3,9	3,4	3,5	3,1	2,5	2,9	2,8	3,3	3,7	3,2		
Chemical toilet	2,1	1,2	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6		
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	31,3	27,7	23,7	19,1	17,9	15,3	10,7	6,4	3,6	1,5	15,7		
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	29,0	25,3	21,3	20,6	16,7	13,0	12,5	7,1	3,6	1,2	15,0		
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	1,5	1,0	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,8	1,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,8		
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	0,6	1,0	0,9	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5		
Ecological sanitation system	0,6	0,9	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3		
None	6,9	5,4	3,5	2,5	2,4	1,7	0,7	0,5	0,1	0,1	2,4		
Other	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1		
Unspecified	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,9	0,4	0,4		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.4.3 – Proportion of households by type of refuse removal and expenditure deciles

	Expenditure deciles											
Refuse removal	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	29,3	37,3	46,7	50,1	53,9	60,9	66,0	76,4	82,1	87,4	59,0	
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	0,9	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,6	1,7	0,6	1,5	
Removed by community members, contracted by municipality at least once a week	3,5	4,4	5,8	7,7	6,6	7,0	8,5	6,5	6,2	5,0	6,1	
Removed by community members, contracted by municipality less often than once a week	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	
Removed by community members at least once a week	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,4	
Removed by community members, less often than once a week	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	
Communal refuse dump	4,6	4,1	3,5	3,4	2,4	1,8	1,4	0,8	0,8	0,3	2,3	
Communal containers/central collection point	1,4	0,9	1,2	1,0	1,5	0,9	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,8	
Own refuse dump	51,5	44,4	35,8	31,4	28,7	23,6	17,9	11,5	7,5	5,3	25,8	
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	6,8	4,4	3,2	2,3	2,7	1,6	1,5	1,1	0,5	0,1	2,4	
Other	0,9	1,0	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,7	
Unspecified	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,5	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Table 7.4.4 – Proportion of households by main source of energy and expenditure deciles

		Expenditure deciles											
Source of energy	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
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	59,8	70,6	75,6	79,2	81,5	87,7	90,4	92,0	93,8	88,4	81,9		
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator, etc.)	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2		
Gas	1,9	1,8	1,9	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,0	4,1	4,5	10,8	3,4		
Paraffin	14,3	8,9	7,1	4,8	4,5	1,7	1,8	0,7	0,4	0,1	4,4		
Wood	21,9	16,8	14,1	11,6	9,2	7,4	4,7	2,7	1,0	0,4	9,0		
Coal	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,9	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4		
Animal dung	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,2		
Solar energy	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1		
Other	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		
None	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		
Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2		
Energy for water 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	59,5	71,2	76,4	80,5	82,3	86,9	91,3	94,7	96,0	95,4	83,4		
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator, etc.)	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2		
Gas	1,5	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,4	1,3	0,6	1,4	0,9	1,2	1,3		
Paraffin	13,5	8,0	6,7	4,6	4,4	1,8	2,0	0,6	0,6	0,3	4,3		
Wood	23,0	17,5	14,0	11,2	9,2	7,6	4,7	2,8	0,9	0,4	9,1		
Coal	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,4		
Animal dung	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2		

	Expenditure deciles											
Source of energy	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Solar energy	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,6	1,3	0,4	0,1	1,2	2,7	0,8	
Other	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	
None	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	
Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	
Energy for space 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	26,6	32,3	38,3	41,5	45,5	53,1	56,5	63,2	71,0	69,4	49,7	
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator, etc.)	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	
Gas	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,7	1,2	2,2	4,1	9,8	2,1	
Paraffin	7,3	7,6	7,7	7,2	9,1	8,5	8,4	6,0	4,0	2,5	6,8	
Wood	24,6	21,0	16,6	14,4	11,6	9,4	6,9	3,8	2,7	3,2	11,4	
Coal	1,9	2,5	1,7	2,3	2,2	1,4	1,5	1,1	0,3	1,1	1,6	
Animal dung	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	
Solar energy	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	
Other	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,3	
None	37,9	35,0	34,3	33,0	29,7	26,0	24,5	22,9	17,7	13,1	27,4	
Unspecified	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	
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	74,2	84,8	87,9	90,6	92,3	95,7	96,7	98,3	98,9	99,6	91,9	
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator, etc.)	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	
Gas	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	
Paraffin	4,6	2,8	2,4	1,6	1,5	1,1	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,0	1,5	

		Expenditure deciles											
Source of energy	Lower	ower 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Upper Total											
Candles	19,5	11,3	8,6	6,7	4,3	2,6	1,8	1,0	0,4	0,1	5,6		
Solar energy	0,8	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,3		
Other	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2		
None	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2		
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0		

Table 7.5.1 – Average household income by secondary income group and gender of household head

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
Income from work	126 817	62 568	100 246
Income from capital	2 963	1 725	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	9 642	13 840	11 378
Income from Individuals	1 260	4 360	2 542
Other Income	2 125	1 549	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	23 047	14 871	19 665
Total	165 853	98 911	138 168

Table 7.5.2 – Average household income by secondary income group and type of settlement

Source of income	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
, ,	440.450		20.040	E0.000	
Income from work	140 453	46 384	32 812	59 928	100 246
Income from capital	3 665	480	261	3 026	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	11 732	5 991	13 090	8 200	11 378
Income from Individuals	2 708	1 343	2 803	1 304	2 542
Other Income	2 511	1 022	937	698	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	28 499	3 268	6 430	11 741	19 665
Total	189 569	58 489	56 333	84 897	138 168

Table 7.5.3 – Average household income by secondary income group and province

Source of income	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Income from work	157 542	57 377	80 492	68 057	71 110	64 177	147 100	81 628	52 656	100 246
Income from capital	5 835	1 481	974	2 728	701	767	4 208	499	146	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	18 824	13 260	10 489	11 403	12 249	9 899	8 610	8 661	10 713	11 378
Income from Individuals	3 888	3 071	1 782	3 581	2 866	2 051	1 494	2 426	3 004	2 542
Other Income	3 052	2 426	968	3 886	1 930	1 090	1 833	391	751	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	33 818	12 541	9 208	8 874	12 232	8 942	30 526	13 956	11 882	19 665
Total	222 959	90 156	103 912	98 529	101 088	86 926	193 771	107 561	79 152	138 168

Table 7.5.4 – Average household income by secondary income group and expenditure deciles

		Expenditure deciles										
Source of income	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Income from work	10 583	17 232	24 247	31 766	39 315	52 859	73 393	124 251	209 199	419 625	100 246	
Income from capital	111	201	204	332	202	444	806	1 309	3 597	17 301	2 451	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	6 166	7 788	8 539	9 323	10 010	10 613	11 215	13 079	12 882	24 170	11 378	
Income from Individuals	1 741	1 983	2 107	2 090	2 089	2 453	2 724	2 777	3 694	3 762	2 542	
Other Income	449	522	497	602	585	1 018	1 379	1 883	3 983	7 945	1 886	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	1 130	1 720	2 213	2 843	4 071	5 992	9 383	16 419	32 024	120 856	19 665	
Total	20 181	29 446	37 807	46 956	56 271	73 378	98 900	159 717	265 379	593 659	138 168	

Table 7.5.5 – Average household income by secondary income group and income deciles

		Income deciles										
Source of income	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Income from work	1 875	4 470	9 001	17 044	26 111	41 499	66 976	110 561	199 076	525 999	100 246	
Income from capital	21	146	148	249	423	542	1 144	1 930	3 164	16 749	2 451	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	1 805	6 959	9 522	11 533	11 666	11 991	11 550	11 269	12 989	24 503	11 378	
Income from Individuals	1 238	2 203	2 294	2 200	2 531	2 789	2 351	2 835	3 443	3 535	2 542	
Other Income	249	394	513	577	892	960	1 130	1 921	3 430	8 800	1 886	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	1 090	2 073	3 291	3 505	5 222	7 150	10 613	17 346	36 315	110 085	19 665	
Total	6 279	16 244	24 769	35 107	46 845	64 930	93 763	145 860	258 419	689 672	138 168	

Table 7.5.6 – Average household income by secondary income group and expenditure per capita deciles

	Expenditure per capita deciles											
Source of income	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Income from work	15 710	23 345	31 880	37 989	50 101	61 937	83 947	132 356	209 385	355 594	100 246	
Income from capital	69	227	261	418	407	740	598	893	2 953	17 922	2 451	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	15 535	13 059	11 223	9 937	7 993	6 971	6 372	6 313	12 129	24 233	11 378	
Income from Individuals Other Income	1 689 448	2 007 615	2 291 537	2 144 739	2 121 910	2 658 1 014	2 090 974	2 519 2 563	3 660 3 720	4 242 7 340	2 542 1 886	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)  Total	2 136 <b>35 586</b>	3 217 <b>42 469</b>	4 150 <b>50 342</b>	4 781 <b>56 008</b>	5 799 <b>67 331</b>	7 539 <b>80 859</b>	10 571 <b>104 551</b>	15 115 <b>159 759</b>	35 832 <b>267 681</b>	107 419 <b>516 750</b>	19 665 138 168	

Table 7.5.7 – Average household income by secondary income group and income per capita deciles

		Expenditure per capita deciles									
Source of income	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total
Income from work	1 500	5 715	12 608	24 414	34 588	54 421	77 768	120 985	213 036	457 409	100 246
Income from capital	32	107	273	274	535	560	588	1 549	3 352	17 239	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	6 636 834	12 656 2 252	13 294 2 548	12 155 2 720	10 933 2 228	8 585 2 589	6 762 2 785	7 692 2 435	9 668 3 310	25 405 3 718	11 378 2 542
Other Income	203	491	674	849	678	831	1 304	1 833	2 896	9 104	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	1 668	3 309	4 503	5 561	5 804	8 324	11 710	19 146	38 799	97 826	19 665
Total	10 874	24 530	33 900	45 973	54 766	75 311	100 917	153 640	271 061	610 700	138 168

Table 7.5.8 – Average household income by secondary income group and household size

		Household size								
Source of income	1	2	3	4	5+	Total				
Income from work	57 516	95 987	125 681	144 910	97 245	100 246				
Income from capital	1 759	4 388	2 399	4 220	732	2 451				
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	5 672	12 441	10 496	9 541	16 883	11 378				
Income from Individuals	2 434	3 322	2 799	2 399	2 014	2 542				
Other Income	1 357	2 578	1 881	2 521	1 494	1 886				
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	10 504	23 443	25 148	25 581	17 823	19 665				
Total	79 242	142 158	168 404	189 172	136 192	138 168				

Table 7.5.9 – Average household income by secondary income group and type of dwelling ownership

Source of income	Owned	Paid rental	Free rental	Total
Income from work	103 885	105 454	52 845	100 246
Income from capital	3 209	1 028	440	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	14 407	5 288	4 646	11 378
Income from Individuals	2 489	3 058	1 373	2 542
Other Income	1 995	1 793	1 255	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	29 201	#	#	19 665
Total	155 186	116 621	60 559	138 168

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals # Not applicable

Table 7.5.10 – Average household income by secondary income group and population group of household head

Source of income	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Income from work	69 094	131 699	215 784	300 498	100 246
Income from capital	842	1 364	2 173	16 184	2 451
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	8 921	12 260	10 028	30 739	11 378
Income from Individuals	2 194	2 430	3 309	5 232	2 542
Other Income	1 261	2 265	2 323	6 520	1 886
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	10 671	22 747	38 005	85 271	19 665
Total	92 983	172 765	271 621	444 446	138 168

Table 7.5.11 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and sex of household head

	Male	Female	Total
Source of income		Percentage (%)	
Income from work	76,5	63,3	72,6
Income from capital	1,8	1,7	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	5,8	14,0	8,2
Income from Individuals	0,8	4,4	1,8
Other Income	1,3	1,6	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	13,9	15,0	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.5.12 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and type of settlement

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional area	Rural formal	Total
Source of income			Percentage (%)		
Income from work	74,1	79,3	58,2	70,6	72,6
Income from capital	1,9	0,8	0,5	3,6	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	6,2	10,2	23,2	9,7	8,2
Income from Individuals	1,4	2,3	5,0	1,5	1,8
Other Income	1,3	1,7	1,7	0,8	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	15,0	5,6	11,4	13,8	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.5.13 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and province

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Source of income					Percei	ntage (%)				
Income from work	70,7	63,6	77,5	69,1	70,3	73,8	75,9	75,9	66,5	72,6
Income from capital	2,6	1,6	0,9	2,8	0,7	0,9	2,2	0,5	0,2	1,8
Pensions, social insurance,	_,,,	1,0	-,-	_,-	2,1	-,-	_,_	2,2	-,-	,-
family allowances	8,4	14,7	10,1	11,6	12,1	11,4	4,4	8,1	13,5	8,2
Income from Individuals	1,7	3,4	1,7	3,6	2,8	2,4	0,8	2,3	3,8	1,8
Other Income	1,4	2,7	0,9	3,9	1,9	1,3	0,9	0,4	0,9	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling										
(7,135% per year of dwelling)	15,2	13,9	8,9	9,0	12,1	10,3	15,8	13,0	15,0	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.5.14 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and expenditure deciles

		Expenditure deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Source of income	ı				Po	ercentage (	%)						
Income from work	52,4	58,5	64,1	67,7	69,9	72,0	74,2	77,8	78,8	70,7	72,6		
Income from capital	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,8	1,4	2,9	1,8		
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	30,6	26,4	22,6	19,9	17,8	14,5	11,3	8,2	4,9	4,1	8,2		
Income from Individuals	8,6	6,7	5,6	4,5	3,7	3,3	2,8	1,7	1,4	0,6	1,8		
Other Income	2,2	1,8	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,5	1,3	1,4		
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	5,6	5,8	5,9	6,1	7,2	8,2	9,5	10,3	12,1	20,4	14,2		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.5.15 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and income deciles

		Income deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Source of income					Po	ercentage (	%)		1				
Income from work	29,9	27,5	36,3	48,5	55,7	63,9	71,4	75,8	77,0	76,3	72,6		
Income from capital	0,3	0,9	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,3	1,2	2,4	1,8		
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	28,8	42,8	38,4	32,8	24,9	18,5	12,3	7,7	5,0	3,6	8,2		
Income from Individuals	19,7	13,6	9,3	6,3	5,4	4,3	2,5	1,9	1,3	0,5	1,8		
Other Income	4,0	2,4	2,1	1,6	1,9	1,5	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4		
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	17,4	12,8	13,3	10,0	11,1	11,0	11,3	11,9	14,1	16,0	14,2		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.5.16 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and expenditure per capita deciles

	Expenditure per capita deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total	
Source of income					Po	ercentage (º	<b>%)</b>		,			
Income from work	44,1	55,0	63,3	67,8	74,4	76,6	80,3	82,8	78,2	68,8	72,6	
Income from capital	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,9	0,6	0,6	1,1	3,5	1,8	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	43,7	30,7	22,3	17,7	11,9	8,6	6,1	4,0	4,5	4,7	8,2	
Income from Individuals	4,7	4,7	4,6	3,8	3,1	3,3	2,0	1,6	1,4	0,8	1,8	
Other Income	1,3	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,3	0,9	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	6,0	7,6	8,2	8,5	8,6	9,3	10,1	9,5	13,4	20,8	14,2	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Table 7.5.17 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and income per capita deciles

		Income per capita deciles											
	Lower	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Upper	Total		
Source of income					Po	ercentage (9	%)		1				
Income from work	13,8	23,3	37,2	53,1	63,2	72,3	77,1	78,7	78,6	74,9	72,6		
Income from capital	0,3	0,4	0,8	0,6	1,0	0,7	0,6	1,0	1,2	2,8	1,8		
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	61,0	51,6	39,2	26,4	20,0	11,4	6,7	5,0	3,6	4,2	8,2		
Income from Individuals	7,7	9,2	7,5	5,9	4,1	3,4	2,8	1,6	1,2	0,6	1,8		
Other Income	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,5	1,4		
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	15,3	13,5	13,3	12,1	10,6	11,1	11,6	12,5	14,3	16,0	14,2		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

Table 7.5.18 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and household size

	Household size					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Source of income	Percentage (%)					
Income from work	72,6	67,5	74,6	76,6	71,4	72,6
Income from capital	2,2	3,1	1,4	2,2	0,5	1,8
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	7,2	8,8	6,2	5,0	12,4	8,2
Income from Individuals	3,1	2,3	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,8
Other Income	1,7	1,8	1,1	1,3	1,1	1,4
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	13,3	16,5	14,9	13,5	13,1	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7.5.19 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and type of dwelling ownership

	Owned	Paid rental	Free rental	Total	
Source of income	Percentage (%)				
Income from work	66,9	90,4	87,3	72,6	
Income from capital	2,1	0,9	0,7	1,8	
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	9,3	4,5	7,7	8,2	
Income from Individuals	1,6	2,6	2,3	1,8	
Other Income	1,3	1,5	2,1	1,4	
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	18,8	#	#	14,2	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Due to rounding, figures do not necessarily add up to totals # Not applicable

Table 7.5.20 – Percentage distribution of annual household income by secondary income group and population group of household head

	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total		
Source of income	Percentage (%)						
Income from work	74,3	76,2	79,4	67,6	72,6		
Income from capital	0,9	0,8	0,8	3,6	1,8		
Pensions, social insurance, family allowances	9,6	7,1	3,7	6,9	8,2		
Income from Individuals	2,4	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,8		
Other Income	1,4	1,3	0,9	1,5	1,4		
Imputed rent on owned dwelling (7,135% per year of dwelling)	11,5	13,2	14,0	19,2	14,2		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

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