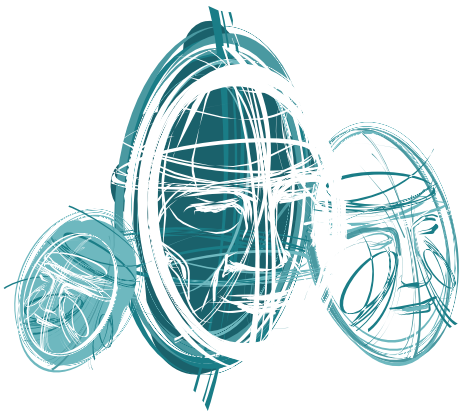
Living Conditions Survey

2008/09



Poverty Profile of South Africa

Application of the poverty lines on the LCS 2008/2009

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Application of the poverty lines on the LCS 2008/2009

Statistics South Africa

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Cautionary note

Readers are cautioned to take the following into consideration:

- The survey was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Thus, data collection for the survey coincided with the global economic recession, which South Africa was not immune to. This may have had an impact on the survey results.

- The LCS 2008/2009 was the first survey designed to measure poverty in South Africa. Any comparisons with previous surveys of a similar nature should be done with caution. Users should consider the different methodologies used and how the questions were asked in different surveys. For example, comparing Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2000, IES 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009 may be tricky because of the different methodologies of data collection used and the different ways in which some estimates were derived. The IES 2000 used a recall method when collecting information on household expenditure for all types of items, whereas IES 2005/2006 used a diary method when collecting information on household expenditure for frequently acquired items such as food, beverages, personal care items, etc.

1. Introduction

Poverty is a key development problem in social, economic and political terms. In post-apartheid South Africa, fighting the legacy of poverty and under-development has always been a central theme of Government. Hence, the demand for regular, quality poverty data to inform Government's planning and actions is extremely high. These data are especially critical in light of the creation of the new planning commission within the Presidency which needs this information to properly direct and align all government departments in a concerted effort to achieve the desired victory against poverty in South Africa.

Beyond this governmental need for poverty data, it is crucial to note that South Africa participates in many international comparison programmes related to the country's development profile. Official multi-dimensional poverty statistics are an essential component of the country's profile and is required to inform reporting on the country's progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), economic investment decisions, development assistance, and peer-review processes such as the African Peer-Review Mechanism.

As a statistical agency, Stats SA is not directly involved in poverty alleviation. The organisation is however, at the forefront of measuring and monitoring the impact of government programmes and policies aimed at addressing issues around poverty.

In the past Stats SA provided a variety of data sources, such as the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, the 2007 Community Survey and the 1996, 2000 and 2005/06 Income & Expenditure Surveys, to produce poverty reports and maps. However, none of these sources were specifically designed to measure poverty or to assess progress towards poverty reduction.

In line with its strategic objective of providing relevant statistical information to meet user needs, Stats SA embarked on the development and implementation of a new survey aimed at improving measurement in terms of life circumstances, service delivery and poverty in South Africa. This survey is called the Living Conditions Survey (LCS).

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

1.1 Objective of the report

The main objective of this report is to provide the following based on the information collected during the LCS 2008/2009:

- Poverty profile of households in South Africa in terms of proportion of the population living below the poverty line, the depth and severity of poverty, as well as levels of inequality in the country;
- Details on the living circumstances of households in South Africa; and
- To highlight key findings relating to poverty, inequality and consumption expenditure.

1.2 Scope of the report

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

1.3 Background of the survey*

The LCS 2008/09 was conducted from September 2008 to August 2009. This was at the height of the global economic recession, which South Africa was not immune to. The SA economy weakened considerably in 2008, recording the lowest quarterly growth rate in ten years. By the first quarter of 2009, South Africa was officially in a recession. Relatively higher domestic lending rates, together with an uncertain outlook because of developments in global financial markets, contributed to the decline in South Africa's real economic activity. During 2008/09, the real gross domestic product and the real final consumption expenditure indicated negative growth, production figures went down, over 700 000 jobs were reportedly lost and the inflation rates, especially food inflation, went up. In summary, most economic indicators showed a negative economic growth in South Africa during the time the LCS 2008/2009 was conducted.

Readers are therefore cautioned to look at the results of the LCS 2008/2009 in light of the circumstances (highlighted above) at the time of the survey.

** See Annexure A for more details on the economic conditions in the country when the LCS was conducted.*

1.4 Outline of this report

This report has ten sections. This section provides the background information on the Living Conditions Survey. The remaining sections are organised as follows:

- Section 2 presents details on the poverty lines used in this report.
- Section 3 presents key findings on the poverty profile of the country.
- Section 4 provides detailed information on poverty and inequality indicators.
- Section 5 presents key findings on the living circumstances of households in South Africa.
- Section 6 provides explanatory notes that will provide greater insight into the design and implementation of the survey.
- Section 7 highlights the limitations of the survey.
- Section 8 focuses on technical issues relating to the survey.
- Section 9 provides detailed information on the relevant concepts and definitions.
- Section 10 presents selected results in a series of tables.

2. Poverty lines*

There are several poverty lines used in this report, namely the national poverty lines (the food poverty line, as well as the lower-bound and upper-bound poverty lines which include food and non-food items) and international poverty lines ($1.25 and $2.50 corrected for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)), which are used to monitoring the progress of the Millennium Development Goals. For the rand values attached to each line, please see below:

- Food poverty line = R305 (in March 2009 figures) per person per month. The food poverty line refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to consume the required energy intake.

- Lower-bound poverty line = R416 (in March 2009 figures) per person per month. This refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total expenditure is equal to the poverty line.

- Upper-bound poverty line = R577 (in March 2009 figures) per person per month. This refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line.

- $1.25 per day = R4.81 (in 2005 figures) per person per day (adjusted for PPP)

- $2.50 per day = R9.63 (in 2005 figures) per person per day (adjusted for PPP)

** See supporting documentation "Measuring Poverty in South Africa: Methodological report on the development of the Poverty Lines for Statistical Reporting" for more information on the construction of the national poverty lines.*

3. Key findings on the poverty profile of South Africa

Table 1 presents the three poverty indicators, namely the poverty headcount, poverty gap and severity of poverty, by various national and international poverty lines. The poverty headcount refers to the proportion of the population living below a poverty line, while the poverty gap refers to a mean distance of the poor from the poverty line. The severity of poverty is an indicator that takes account of extreme poverty by giving greater weight to those further from the poverty line. Unlike the other measures, this indicator can only be used to compare groups and changes over time. Nevertheless, this is a particularly helpful measure for targeting the poorest in any community or social group.

Table 1 indicates that, during the period September 2008 to August 2009, approximately 26,3% of the population was living below the food poverty line (R305), while roughly 38,9% and 52,3% were living below the lower-bound poverty line (R416) and the upper-bound poverty line (R577) respectively. The poverty gap when using the food poverty line (R305) was 8,5% and the severity of poverty was 3,8. For the lower-bound poverty line, the poverty gap and severity of poverty was estimated at 15,0% and 7,5 respectively. Table 1 further indicates a poverty gap of 23,6% and severity of poverty of 13,3 for the upper bound-poverty line during the survey year.

Using international poverty lines, the proportion of the population living below $1.25 a day was estimated to be 10,7%, while the proportion of those living below $2.50 a day was estimated at 36,4%.

Table 1: Key poverty indicators using various national and international poverty lines

Poverty line	Poverty headcount (P_0)	Poverty gap (P_1)	Severity of poverty (P_2)
Food poverty line (R305) per capita per month	26,3	8,5	3,8
Lower-bound poverty line (R416) per capita per month	38,9	15,0	7,5
Upper-bound poverty line (R577) per capita per month	52,3	23,6	13,3
$1.25 (PPP) per capita per day	10,7	2,8	1,1
$2.50 (PPP) per capita per day	36,4	13,5	6,7

The LCS 2008/2009 is the first survey that was designed by Stats SA specifically to measure poverty in South Africa. However, there are other surveys that collect information on detailed expenditure that can be used to determine poor from non-poor households. These are IES 2000 and IES 2005/2006. However, comparing results from the three surveys (IES 2000, IES 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009) may be problematic given that the two previous surveys were not designed to be used for this purpose. Thus, extra caution should be exercised when using these other data sources to develop a time series of these poverty measures.

Table 2 attempts to address comparability issues regarding different survey methodologies used for IES 2000, IES 2005/2006 with the LCS 2008/2009.

The first issue regards the different questions asked to estimate the rental yields for owner occupied dwelling units. Rental yields are important as they form part of the consumption aggregate used to distinguish poor from non-poor. The rental estimate for owner occupied dwelling units can be derived in four ways using:

1. Monthly rental estimates as given by respondents;
2. Monthly repayments (interest paid) towards the bond of the house;
3. A percentage of the value of a dwelling unit to derive rental estimate of the owner occupied dwelling unit; or
4. The actual rents from renters to estimate rent of owner occupied dwelling units.

For the IES 2000, respondents who owned the dwelling units that they occupied were asked to provide their monthly repayments, separating interest from capital. This question was asked in all the three surveys; however, this question not only excludes households whose dwellings are fully paid-off, but it is also a difficult question for respondents to respond accurately to (especially with regards to separating capital from interest). So, this limitation automatically excludes this method for comparability.

The question of the rental estimates as given by respondents was not asked in the IES 2000 and therefore, could not be used to make comparisons across the surveys. Similarly, the question on the value of a dwelling unit to enable the use of rental yields to estimate the rental estimates of owner occupied dwelling units was not asked, thereby also eliminating it as a viable option. Thus, neither of those two methods would also allow for proper comparison across all three surveys. However, the use of actual rents to impute for rental estimation of owner occupied dwelling units is a viable method and could be used across all three surveys. Table 2 indicates poverty headcounts using this method as opposed to using the value of the dwelling unit (this is reflected in columns B, C and D of Table 2).

A second area of concern regards the different data collection methodologies used for the three surveys. The IES 2000 was based on a recall method, while the IES 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009 were based on a combination of a diary and recall methods (see technical notes on page 56 for more

information on data collection methodology). It should be noted that the recall method is often associated with over-reporting of frequently acquired items due to a telescopic effect; whereas the diary method is said to be associated with under-reporting of frequently acquired items. The under-reporting of items, especially food, would have an impact on the poverty levels computed from the survey as food expenditure is a critical component used in the construction of the poverty lines. Hence, it is possible that individuals who are not actually poor may be classified as poor due to under-reporting in their corresponding diaries. To correct for this under-reporting on the IES 2005/2006, food expenditure was adjusted using sales and retail trade data.

The LCS estimated total food expenditure to be R125 billion during the period September 2008 to August 2009. The total sales data (collected by Stats SA on a monthly basis) indicated that expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages over that same period was approximately R183 billion (using retail trade data to determine the proportion of total sales from food and non-alcoholic beverages in general stores (dealers)). Therefore, expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages for each household was adjusted by a factor of 1.4. Column C in Table 2 indicates poverty levels using the unadjusted food expenditure, whilst column E indicates poverty levels using the adjusted food expenditure. Therefore, columns C and D are comparable, columns E and F are comparable and columns B, D and F are comparable.

Table 2: Poverty headcount by year

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Poverty line	**IES 2000**	**IES 2005/2006** ***Unadjusted for food based on actual rentals***	**LCS 2008/2009** ***Unadjusted for food based on actual rentals***	**IES 2005/2006** ***Adjusted for food based on actual rentals***	**LCS 2008/2009** ***Adjusted for food based on actual rents***	**LCS 2008/2009** ***Adjusted for food based on value of dwelling unit***	**LCS 2008/2009** ***Unadjusted for food based on value of dwelling unit***
Food poverty line	**R 148**	**R 209**	**R 305**	**R 209**	**R 305**	**R 305**	**R 305**
Poverty headcount	28,5%	24,8%	36,9%	21.7%	29,9%	26,3%	32,4%
Lower-bound poverty line	**R 219**	**R 298**	**R 416**	**R 298**	**R 416**	**R 416**	**R 416**
Poverty headcount	43,5%	40,1%	48,9%	36,7%	42,9%	38,9%	44,6%
Upper-bound poverty line	**R 323**	**R 428**	**R 577**	**R 428**	**R 577**	**R 577**	**R 577**
Poverty headcount	57,0%	54,7%	60,0%	51,9%	55,6%	52,3%	56,8%

With or without adjustments, Table 2 indicates that poverty levels in South Africa decreased between 2000 and 2006, but increased between 2006 and 2009. For example, using the values (unadjusted for food based on actual rentals) from the IES 2005/2006 (column C) and LCS 2008/2009 (column D), the poverty headcount increases from 24,8% to 36,9% based on the food poverty line. However, as highlighted earlier in the report, the effects of the global economic recession coincided with data collection for the LCS. The impact of these effects could be attributed to the increase in poverty levels between 2006 and 2009. During the time of the survey, the following was observed in the domestic economy:

- Quarterly real gross domestic product (GDP), seasonally adjusted at an annualised rate, contracted by 1,8%, 5,9% and 2,8% in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first two quarters of 2009 respectively. Real GDP only resumed a positive growth rate of 0,9% in the third quarter of 2009;
- Household consumption expenditure suffered similar contractions during the first three quarters of the survey as expenditure declined and the labour market deteriorated. Real consumption expenditure declined at an annualised rate of 2,2%, 5,5% and 4,9%, only showing positive growth again in the last quarter at 2,6%;
- The deterioration in the labour market resulted in over 700 000 jobs being cut from the market over the course of the 12-month survey;
- Headline inflation increased by 29,1% between March 2006 to March 2009; and
- The decline in household spending affected the retail sector; retail sales declined at an average rate of 1,7% in 2008-09, peaking at an annual contraction of 7,5% in April 2009.

South Africa was not the only country where poverty increased during this period. The World Bank's Global Monitoring Report for 2010 estimates that the economic crisis left an estimated 50 million more people in extreme poverty in 2009 worldwide, with an additional 64 million expected to fall into extreme poverty by the end of 2010 relative to pre-crisis trends.

Table 3: Selected poverty and inequality indicators by poverty line used

Indicator	Food Poverty Line (R305)	Lower-bound Poverty Line (R416)	Upper-bound Poverty Line (R577)
Based on household consumption expenditure excluding expenditure in-kind			
Share of the poor in total annual household consumption	4,0%	7,4%	12,3%
Average annual household consumption expenditure for the poor	R17 961	R20 488	R23 266
Average annual household consumption expenditure for the non-poor	R82 343	R89 998	R101 736
Based on household consumption expenditure including expenditure in-kind			
Share of the poor in total annual household consumption	4,0%	7,2%	12,0%
Average annual household consumption expenditure for the poor	R18 121	R20 671	R23 467
Average annual household consumption expenditure for the non-poor	R85 154	R93 155	R105 455
Inequality			
Gini Coefficient (per capita excluding taxes)			0,64

According to Table 3, the share of the poor in total annual household expenditure excluding expenditure in-kind using the food poverty line was estimated at 4,0% and when using the upper-bound poverty line it was estimated at 12,3% during the period September 2008 to August 2009. However, when looking at the share of the poor in total annual household consumption expenditure including expenditure in-kind, the percentage stayed the same or decreased slightly, 4,0% and 12,0% for the food poverty line and upper-bound poverty line respectively. Similarly, when comparing the average annual household consumption expenditure excluding expenditure in-kind for the poor and non-poor to the average annual household consumption expenditure including expenditure in-kind for the poor and non-poor, Table 3 indicates that:

- The percentage difference between the average annual household expenditure including expenditure in-kind and that excluding expenditure in-kind for the poor was 0.9% for both the food poverty line and upper-bound poverty line.
- The percentage difference between the average annual household expenditure including expenditure in-kind and that excluding expenditure in-kind for the non-poor was 3,3% when using the food poverty line and 3,5% when using the upper-bound poverty line.

This may mean that the poor are benefiting less than the non-poor from free basic services, such as free electricity, free water, free sanitation, etc., as well as bursaries or non-refundable loans for education. It should be noted that for a household to receive free basic services, it must have access to that service first; for example, a household that does not have connection to piped water from the municipality or connection to electricity from the mains electricity supply will not be able to benefit from these free basic service programme.

Please note that expenditure in-kind (in this survey) excludes RDP (Reconstruction and Development Programme) houses, but includes free electricity, free water, free sanitation, educational bursaries and/or non-refundable loans.

Table 4: Selected poverty indicators by poverty status (R577)

Indicator	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Proportion of households connected to mains electricity supply	70,1%	89,5%	82,1%
Proportion of household with access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site	51,8%	84,8%	72,3%
Proportion of households receiving free electricity, free water and free sanitation	18,6%	15,8%	16,8%
Based on households receiving free electricity, free water and free sanitation: average annual household value of free electricity, free water and free sanitation	R692	R1 020	R882
Proportion of households receiving bursaries or non-refundable loans for educational and/or medical purposes from employers as well as discounted fares	12,0%	25,1%	20,1%
Based on households receiving educational bursaries: average annual household value of bursaries received	R526	R6 573	R3 693
Based on households receiving benefits from employers and other benefits: average annual household value of benefits received	R604	R14 164	R11 095

Indicator	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Proportion of households who had an RDP house	15,4%	9,0%	11,4%
Proportion of households where at least one member is receiving a social grant	70,6%	24,7%	42,2%
Proportion of the population whose main source of income was social grants	54,7%	17,9%	28,1%
Average annual household expenditure in-kind (including educational grants)	R758	R10 040	R7 209
Average annual household income excluding in-kind	R30 526	R126 908	R90 274
Average annual household income excluding social grants	R21 452	R123 151	R84 497
Average annual household income including in-kind income	R30 727	R130 627	R92 656

Table 4 indicates that approximately 16,8% of the households in South Africa were receiving free electricity, water and sanitation during the period September 2008 to August 2009. When examining poor households, only 18,6% were receiving these free services compared to the 15,8% of non-poor households. While a higher proportion of poor households indicated receiving free services compared to non-poor households during the time of the survey, an opposite trend was indentified when looking at the proportion of households receiving bursaries or non-refundable grants for educational purposes. The proportion of non-poor household was much higher (25,1%) compared to poor households (12,0%).

Furthermore, Table 4 indicates that the proportion of poor households who have a RDP house and households where at least one member of the households was receiving a social grant exceeded that of non-poor households. Approximately 15,4% had an RDP house and 70,6% had at least one member of the household receiving a social grant, whilst for non-poor households the figures were 9,0% and 24,7% respectively.

According to Table 4, there is also a notable difference between poor and non-poor households regarding average annual household free expenditure in-kind including grants, average annual household income excluding in-kind and average annual household income excluding grants, as they differ by 92,5%, 75,9% and 82,6% respectively. On the other hand, the percentage difference between the poor and non-poor households was 32,2% regarding average annual household expenditure in-kind on free electricity, free water and free sanitation.

The Gini Coefficient, which is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates total equality and 1 indicates total inequality, is calculated to be approximately 0,64 (per capita excluding taxes) in South Africa. This indicates that during September 2008 and August 2009, South Africa experienced a relatively high level of inequality.

4. Key findings on poverty and inequality

4.1 Poverty estimates by province

Table 5: Poverty indicators by province

Province	Food poverty line (R305)			Lower-bound poverty line (R416)			Upper-bound poverty line (R577)		
	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2
Limpopo	48,5	16,6	7,8	62,1	26,9	14,4	74,3	38,8	23,6
Eastern Cape	35,7	11,8	5,3	51,0	20,4	10,4	66,1	31,1	18,0
Mpumalanga	32,1	10,9	5,1	47,6	18,7	9,7	62,5	29,1	16,7
KwaZulu-Natal	33,0	10,7	4,8	46,1	18,5	9,5	60,2	28,2	16,3
Northern Cape	26,0	7,9	3,3	42,6	14,8	7,1	58,2	24,9	13,4
Free State	24,6	7,1	2,9	42,0	14,1	6,5	57,8	24,3	12,8
North West	26,3	8,8	4,1	42,0	15,6	7,9	56,9	25,1	14,0
Western Cape	9,0	2,2	1,0	17,8	5,5	2,4	30,6	10,8	5,2
Gauteng	10,1	2,6	1,0	18,1	5,7	2,5	29,0	10,7	5,3
RSA	**26,3**	**8,5**	**3,8**	**38,9**	**15,0**	**7,5**	**52,3**	**23,6**	**13,3**

Table 5 presents poverty indicators (poverty headcount, poverty gap and severity of poverty) by province. According to the LCS 2008/2009 results, using the food poverty line Limpopo was the poorest province (48,5%) in South Africa, followed by Eastern Cape (35,7%) and then KwaZulu-Natal (33,0%). Western Cape and Gauteng had the lowest poverty headcounts, 9,0% and 10,1% respectively, compared to other provinces.

Poverty headcounts by province based on the upper-bound poverty line shows a slightly different pattern from that of the food poverty line. While Limpopo remained the poorest province for both poverty lines, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga switched places. KwaZulu-Natal was the third poorest province when the food poverty line is used and the fourth poorest province when the upper-bound poverty line is used. The same pattern is observed with the Western Cape and Gauteng. When the food poverty line is used, Western Cape was the richest province and Gauteng the second richest, and vice versa for the upper-bound poverty line. This means that there are more people with low expenditure in KZN than in Mpumalanga and so dropping the poverty line increases the relative share of poverty in KZN who are below the line. This also applies to the Western Cape and Gauteng as there are more people at the low end of the distribution. This is further illustrated in the poverty gap estimates.

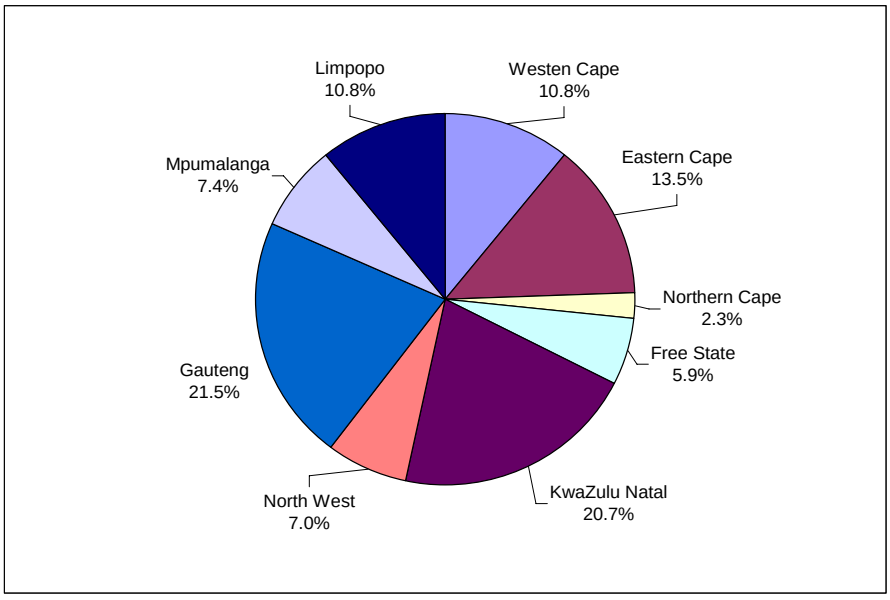
Table 5 further indicates that the higher the poverty headcount of a province, the higher the poverty gap and severity of poverty estimates tend to be. This indicates that in provinces where there are high levels of poverty, the poor are usually way below the poverty line compared to provinces with low levels of poverty.

Table 6: Percentage share of poverty by province

Province	Food poverty line (R305) (%)	Lower-bound poverty line (R416) (%)	Upper-bound poverty line (R577) (%)
Western Cape	3,7	5,0	6,4
Eastern Cape	18,2	17,6	17,0
Northern Cape	2,3	2,5	2,6
Free State	5,5	6,4	6,5
KwaZulu-Natal	26,0	24,6	23,8
North West	7,0	7,6	7,6
Gauteng	8,3	10,1	11,9
Mpumalanga	9,0	9,0	8,8
Limpopo	20,0	17,3	15,4
RSA	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 6 indicates that out of the estimated people living below the upper-bound poverty line in 2008/2009, 23,8% were in KwaZulu-Natal, 17,0% in Eastern Cape, 15,4% in Limpopo and 11,9% in Gauteng. It is interesting to note that although Gauteng had one of the lowest poverty headcounts and lowest poverty gaps in the country (as shown in Table 5), the province had the fourth largest share of poverty in the country, namely 10,1% when using the lower-bound poverty line and 11,9% when using the upper-bound poverty line. This can be explained by population shares in the country. In terms of population sizes, Gauteng has the largest population (21,5%) when compared to other provinces, followed closely by KwaZulu-Natal with 20,7% and then Eastern Cape with 13,5%. The province with the lowest population compared to others was Northern Cape (2,3%), which also had the lowest share of poverty according to provinces.

Figure 1: Population estimates by province



According to Table 7, the provincial Gini Coefficients appear to be rather similar across all provinces, ranging from 0,59 to 0,64. Thus, all provinces are burdened with highly unequal societies. Additionally, Table 7 indicates that levels of inequality within provinces are lower than when inequality is measured across all provinces.

Table 7: Gini Coefficient by province

Province	Gini Coefficient
Limpopo	0,59
Eastern Cape	0,60
Mpumalanga	0,61
KwaZulu-Natal	0,59
Northern Cape	0,61
Free State	0,59
North West	0,60
Western Cape	0,61
Gauteng	0,60
RSA	**0,64**

4.2 Poverty estimates by settlement type

Table 8 indicates that people living in traditional areas are hit the hardest by poverty compared to people living in other settlement types. During the survey period, approximately 47,5% of the population who were living in tribal areas were living below the food poverty line and approximately 79,1% were living below the upper-bound poverty line. This was followed by the population living in urban informal areas, 31,7% for the food poverty line and 68,3% for the upper-bound poverty line. The population in rural formal areas (mainly characterized by farms) had the third highest headcount using either poverty line. The population in urban formal areas had the lowest proportion of the population living below the food poverty line (11,9%) and upper-bound poverty line (31,7%). A similar order is found with the poverty gap and severity of poverty estimates.

Table 8: Poverty indicators by settlement types

	Food poverty line (R305)			Lower-bound poverty line (R416)			Upper-bound poverty line (R577)		
Settlement Type	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2
Urban formal	11,9	3,5	1,4	20,3	6,8	3,2	31,7	12,2	6,3
Urban informal	31,7	10,1	4,6	50,9	18,5	9,1	68,3	30,2	16,7
Traditional areas	47,5	16,0	7,3	64,6	26,8	14,0	79,1	39,7	23,6
Rural formal	30,7	9,4	4,0	48,5	17,6	8,5	63,9	28,4	15,6
RSA	**26,3**	**8,5**	**3,8**	**38,9**	**15,0**	**7,5**	**52,3**	**23,6**	**13,3**

Table 9: Percentage share of poverty by settlement type

Settlement Type	Food poverty line (R305) (%)	Lower-bound poverty line (R416) (%)	Upper-bound poverty line (R577) (%)	RSA (%)
Urban formal	24,4	28,1	32,7	53,9
Urban informal	10,1	10,9	10,9	8,4
Traditional areas	60,7	55,9	51,4	33,6
Rural formal	4,8	5,1	5,0	4,1
RSA	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 9 indicates that traditional areas had the biggest share of the population living below the poverty line. This is especially bad given that they have the second largest share of population compared to the other settlements types. Rural formal areas had the lowest population and the lowest number of people living below the poverty lines compared to other types of settlements during the survey year; however, it had the third highest poverty headcount.

Table 10: Gini Coefficient by settlement type

Settlement Type	Gini Coefficient
Urban formal	0,60
Urban informal	0,43
Rural formal	0,63
Traditional areas	0,45
RSA	**0,64**

According to Table 10, there were significantly lower levels of inequality between the populations living in urban informal (0,43) and traditional (0,45) areas. However, there were much higher levels of inequality within urban formal (0,60) and rural formal (0,63) areas. The Gini Coefficient for the country is also very high at 0,64.

4.3 Poverty estimates by sex

According to the LCS 2008/2009 results, females had a higher poverty headcount (27,3%) than males (25,2%) during the survey period when using the food poverty line. Table 11 indicates that the poverty headcount for females was 2.1% higher than that of males. A similar pattern is observed when using the upper-bound poverty line, yielding 54,1% for females and 50,4% for males. The percentage difference for male and for females using the upper-bound poverty line was higher at 3,7%.

Table 11: Poverty indicators by sex

Sex	Food poverty line (R305)			Lower-bound poverty line (R416)			Upper-bound poverty line (R577)		
	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2
Male	25,2	8,1	3,6	37,3	14,3	7,2	50,4	22,7	12,3
Female	27,3	8,8	3,9	40,4	15,5	7,8	54,1	24,5	13,8
RSA	**26,3**	**8,5**	**3,8**	**38,9**	**15,0**	**7,5**	**52,3**	**23,6**	**13,3**

The poverty gap for males was also lower than that of females, indicating that males living below the poverty line were closer to the poverty line compared to females living below the same poverty line. The severity of poverty estimates further highlighted this pattern in gender poverty.

Table 12: Percentage share of poverty by sex

Sex	Food poverty line (R305) (%)	Lower-bound poverty line (R416) (%)	Upper-bound poverty line (R577) (%)	RSA (%)
Male	46,2	46,2	46,4	48,2
Female	53,8	53,8	53,6	51,8
RSA	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

In general, the total number of females in the country is estimated to be greater than that of males by roughly 3,6%. However, looking at the poverty shares using the upper-bound poverty line, the proportion of the female population living below the poverty line exceeded that of males by 7,2% during the period September 2008 to August 2009; while the proportion of the female population living below the food poverty line exceeded that of males by 7,6%.

4.4 Poverty estimates by population group

Table 13: Poverty indicators by population group

Population Group	Food poverty line (R305)			Lower-bound poverty line (R416)			Upper-bound poverty line (R577)		
	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2
Black African	32,0	10,4	4,6	46,7	18,1	9,2	61,9	28,4	16,1
Coloured	9,8	2,8	1,1	19,5	6,0	2,7	32,9	11,9	5,7
Indian/Asian	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,3	0,1	7,3	1,4	0,4
White	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,8	0,3	0,1	1,2	0,5	0,2
RSA	**26,3**	**8,5**	**3,8**	**38,9**	**15,0**	**7,5**	**52,3**	**23,6**	**13,3**

Table 13 indicates that the black African population was the most affected by poverty with 61,9% living under the upper-bound poverty line between September 2008 and August 2009. Coloureds had the second highest proportion (32,9%) of the population living below the upper-bound poverty line, followed by Indians/Asians (7,3%). Meanwhile, the white population had the lowest poverty headcount, showing only 1,2% during this period. The severity of poverty amongst black Africans (16,1) is rather high.

A slightly different pattern is observed when looking at the poverty headcount using the food poverty line. Indians/Asians showed a 0,0% poverty headcount, making them the population group with the lowest (or no) poverty. The white population also showed a very low poverty headcount of 0,6%, followed by coloureds with 9,8% and lastly black Africans with the highest poverty headcount of 32,0%.

Table 14: Percentage share of poverty by population group

Population group	Food poverty line (R305) (%)	Lower-bound poverty line (R416) (%)	Upper-bound poverty line (R577) (%)	RSA (%)
Black African	96,4	95,2	93,8	79,3
Coloured	3,3	4,5	5,7	9,0
Indian/Asian	0,0	0,1	0,4	2,6
White	0,2	0,2	0,2	9,2
RSA	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 14 indicates that of the total number of the population who were living below the upper-bound poverty line were black Africans, constituting 93,8%; while the coloureds, Indian/Asians and whites shared the remaining 6,2%, with coloureds contributing the largest share with 5,7%.

Table 15: Gini Coefficient by population group

Population group	Gini Coefficient
Black African	0,54
Coloured	0,52
Indian/Asian	0,49
White	0,39
RSA	**0,64**

While the levels of inequality in the country (Gini Coefficient of 0,64) remained high during the survey year, Table 15 indicates that levels of inequality within the different population groups are noticeably lower when compared to the total country. The level of inequality amongst whites was the lowest (0,39) compared to the other population groups. Black Africans had the highest Gini Coefficient of 0,54, followed by coloureds with the Gini Coefficient of 0,52 and lastly by Indian/Asians at 0,49.

4.5 Expenditure patterns

Table 16 presents the per capita and average annual household expenditure by poverty status during the period September 2008 to August 2009 using the upper-bound poverty line (R577). For example, a poor household living in the Western Cape spent about R26 429 per annum during the survey period as opposed to R137 429 per annum spent by non-poor households in the Western Cape over the same period.

Table 16 further indicates that:

- The average annual household consumption expenditure for non-poor households in Gauteng was the second highest, R123 949 (with Western Cape taking the lead with R137 429) whereas the average annual consumption expenditure for poor households in Gauteng was the fifth highest (R23 342). It was preceded by the Western Cape (R26 429), KwaZulu-Natal (R25 624), Northern Cape (R24 503) and Eastern Cape (R23 441).

- The average annual household consumption expenditure for female-headed households (R50 310) was less than that of male-headed households (R86 219). This disparity in sex was consistent across both the poor and non-poor households, but especially worse for non-poor female-headed households who earned roughly 32,5% less than male-headed households.

- The average annual household expenditure for poor households headed by Indians/Asians (R40 475) and coloureds (R27 164) was both higher than that of households headed by whites (R22 885). The opposite was true for non-poor households. The average annual household consumption expenditure for non-poor coloured headed households (R98 128) and non-poor Indian/Asian headed households (R152 606) was less than that of non-poor households headed by whites (R227 093) during the survey year using the upper-bound poverty line (R577).

Table 16: Per capita and average annual household expenditure by poverty status in Rands (R577)

	Poor		Non-poor		Total	
	Per Capita	Average	Per Capita	Average	Per Capita	Average
RSA	**4 638**	**23 266**	**39 338**	**101 736**	**26 149**	**71 910**
Province						
Western Cape	5 108	26 429	52 910	137 429	42 675	113 662
Eastern Cape	4 607	23 441	31 204	74 834	18 013	49 345
Northern Cape	4 726	24 503	33 171	89 088	20 666	60 695
Free State	4 713	20 684	31 208	73 863	19 592	50 523
KwaZulu-Natal	4 486	25 624	31 901	83 289	19 936	58 122
North West	4 983	22 544	32 377	78 641	20 918	55 175
Gauteng	5 008	23 342	47 044	123 949	38 548	103 615
Mpumalanga	4 608	23 189	30 232	82 243	18 018	54 093
Limpopo	4 140	20 082	27 332	72 876	12 926	40 081
Sex						
Male	4 793	23 297	41 533	113 753	30 350	86 219
Female	4 493	23 237	34 781	76 781	19 808	50 310
Population group						
Black African	4 612	22 996	24 320	61 383	15 128	43 478
Coloured	5 013	27 164	29 834	98 128	23 768	80 786
Indian/Asian	6 353	40 475	50 869	152 606	48 981	147 851
White	4 237	22 885	91 532	227 093	91 010	225 874

Table 17 indicates that, overall, housing had the highest proportion of household consumption expenditure compared to other groups. Nationally, housing contributed roughly 24,9% to total household expenditure; roughly 25c out of every R1 went towards housing. Housing was followed by food expenditure with 19,3%, then transport expenditure at 15,3% and then miscellaneous goods and services which contributed 14,9%. So out of every R1 a household spends, approximately 75c is spent towards food, housing, transport and miscellaneous goods and services.

Table 17: Distribution of total household expenditure by main expenditure groups and poverty status (R577)

Main Expenditure Groups	Poor (%)	Non-Poor (%)	Total (%)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	42,3	16,1	19,3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,0	1,0	1,0
Clothing and footwear	7,4	4,5	4,8
Housing	15,2	26,3	24,9
Furniture, furnishings and other equipment	6,6	5,2	5,4
Health	1,7	1,3	1,3
Transport	8,3	16,2	15,3
Communication	3,0	3,4	3,4
Recreation and culture	2,1	4,6	4,3
Education	1,0	3,0	2,8
Restaurants and hotels	1,5	2,5	2,4
Miscellaneous goods and services	9,9	15,6	14,9
Unclassified items	0,1	0,3	0,3
All expenditure groups	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

According to the results of the LCS 2008/2009, the spending patterns for poor households differed considerable from the spending patterns of non-poor households. The largest disparities come from expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverage and on housing. In poor households, just under half of all expenditure (42,3%) is spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages. Meanwhile, in non-poor households, food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for only 16,1% of expenditure, which is the second highest expenditure group. With regards to housing expenditure, poor households spent 15,2% compared to 26,3% in non-poor households. Transport was also a big ticket item, accounting for 16,2% in non-poor households versus 8,3% in poor households. Miscellaneous items, which include policies such as burial societies and personal care, were also a big expenditure component for all households regardless of poverty status.

5. Key findings on the living circumstances of households in South Africa

The LCS 2008/2009 was designed to look at poverty in multidimensional terms. It aims to provide a broad understanding of poverty in South Africa beyond the narrow scope of money metrics measures. The survey looked at a range of indicators on access to facilities and services, quality of facilities and services and use of those facilities and services, amongst others, to assist government in evaluating and monitoring progress of programmes and policies initiated towards poverty alleviation.

This section of the report seeks to highlight the living circumstances of poor households (using the upper-bound poverty line) in relation to various socio-economic characteristics, such as services and facilities available to them (e.g. health, education, telecommunication, etc.) and assets owned by such households.

The LCS 2008/2009 results indicate that the proportion of poor households receiving free basic services, social grants (at least one member in the households) and those who had received an RDP house was higher than that of non-poor households during the survey year. However, there are still high disparities between the poor and non-poor regarding access to services and facilities such as access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site, access to electricity, access to formal dwelling, etc. Even though the proportion of poor households with access to these facilities/services is lower that of the non-poor households, a majority (above 50%) of the non-poor households had access during the survey year.

In terms of distance to facilities such as schools, hospitals, post office, etc. the results of the survey indicates that the proportion of poor households who live within a 2 km radius of a secondary school is higher than that of non-poor households living within a 2 km radius of these facilities. However, the opposite is true with other facilities such as clinics, hospital, food market/shop, etc.

The results also indicate that the poor are more likely to own or have access to land that can be used for raising livestock or growing, food and own livestock compared to the non-poor. This is further indicated by ownership of assets such as donkey cart/ox cart, wheelbarrow, plough, grinding machine, etc. where the proportion of poor households owning or having access to these is higher than that of non-poor households.

Furthermore, the results indicate that more than 90% of the population aged 7 to 18 years from poor households were attending an educational institution during this time period. Of these, 87,7% were attending the nearest school in their area.

5.1 Demographics

According to the LCS 2008/2009 results, there were 48,9 million people and 12,6 million households in South Africa during September 2008 to August 2009. Of the total number of persons and of households in South Africa, 25,6 million persons and 4,8 million households were living below the upper-bound poverty line of R577 per person per month.

The LCS shows that poor households tend to be larger in size compared to non-poor households. The average household size for poor households and non-poor households was 5,4 and 3,0 respectively. The overall household size during the survey year was 3,9.

5.2 Type of dwelling

Figure 2: Distribution of households at the time of the survey by type of dwelling and poverty status (R577)

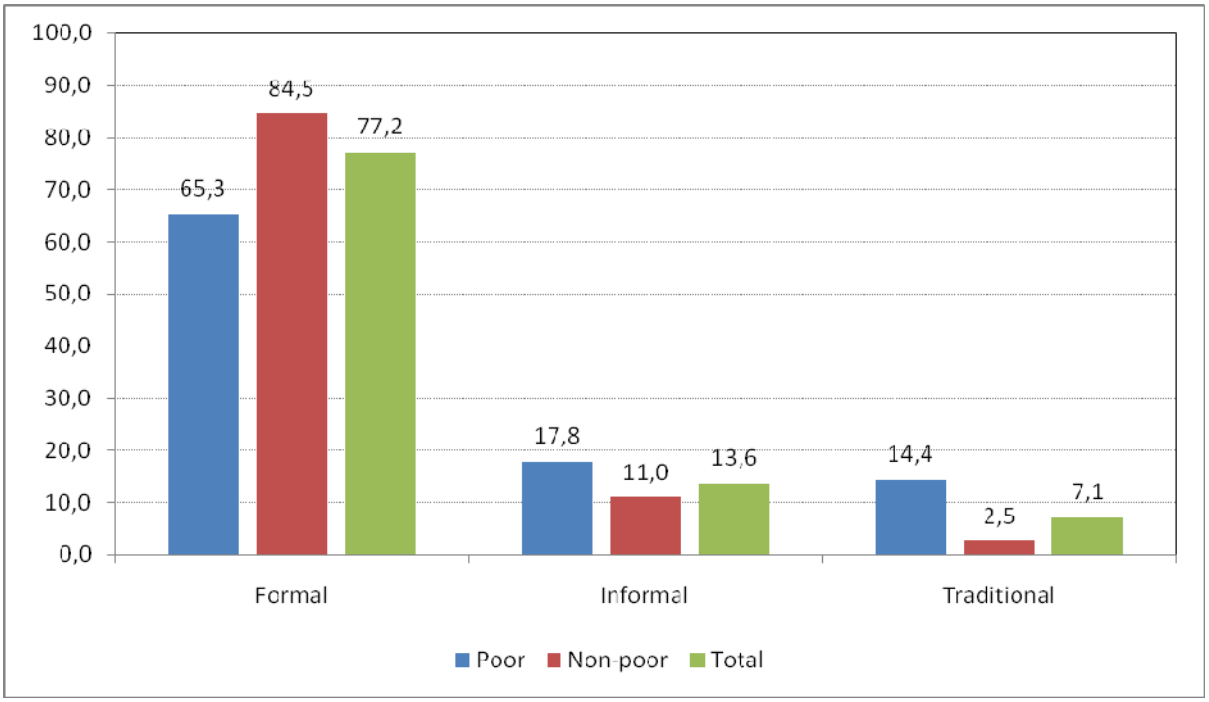


Figure 2 indicates that the vast majority of households, poor and non-poor, in South Africa were primarily living in formal dwellings (77,2%), followed by households living in informal dwellings (13,6%) and then households in traditional dwellings (7,1%). The proportion of non-poor households living in formal dwellings exceeded that of poor households living in the same type of dwellings by 29,4% or equivalently 19,2 percentage points . However, the proportion of poor households living in informal dwellings and traditional dwellings significantly exceeded that of non-poor households by 6,8 and 11,9 percentage points respectively.

Figure 3 indicates that Gauteng had the highest proportion (43,3%) of poor households living in informal dwellings during the survey period. This was followed by the Western Cape (33,8%), then North West (24,6%) and then the Free State (23,8%). Provinces that are known to be predominantly tribal (namely the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo) had a low proportion of households living in informal dwellings during this time period. The province with the lowest proportion of households living in informal dwellings was Limpopo (4,6%), followed by Eastern Cape (9,1%), then KwaZulu-Natal (11,7%) and then Northern Cape (11,8%).

Figure 3: Proportion of poor households living in informal dwellings during at the time of the survey by province (R577)

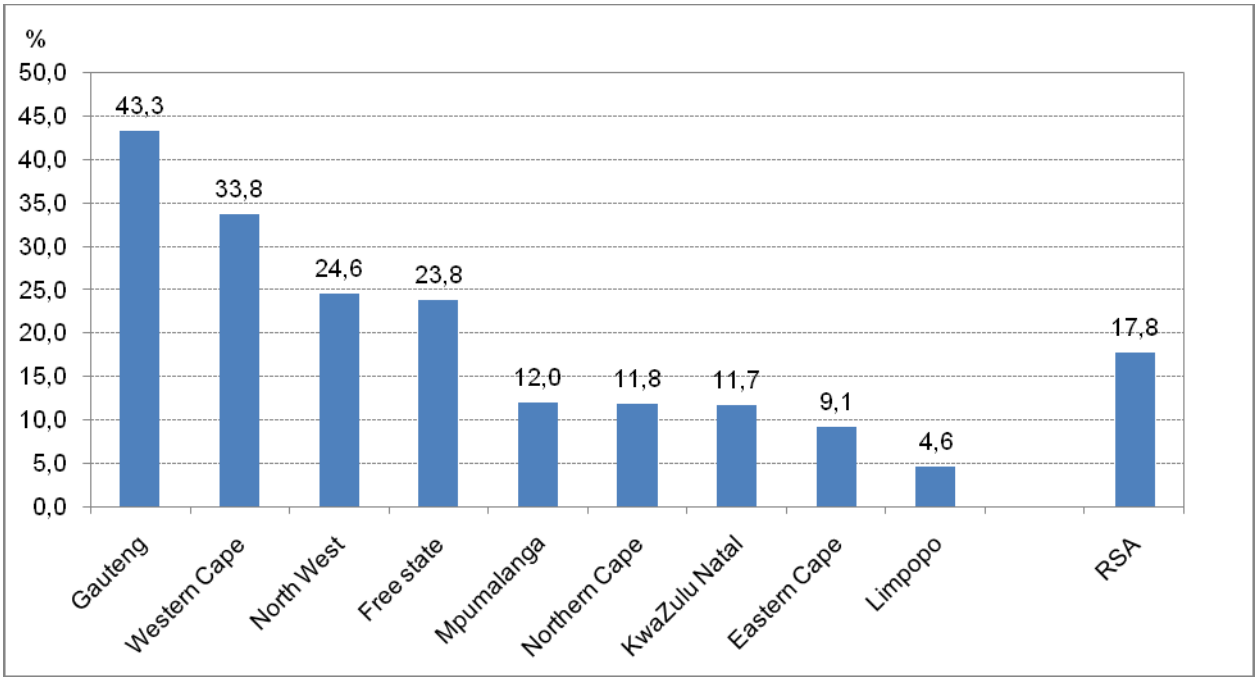
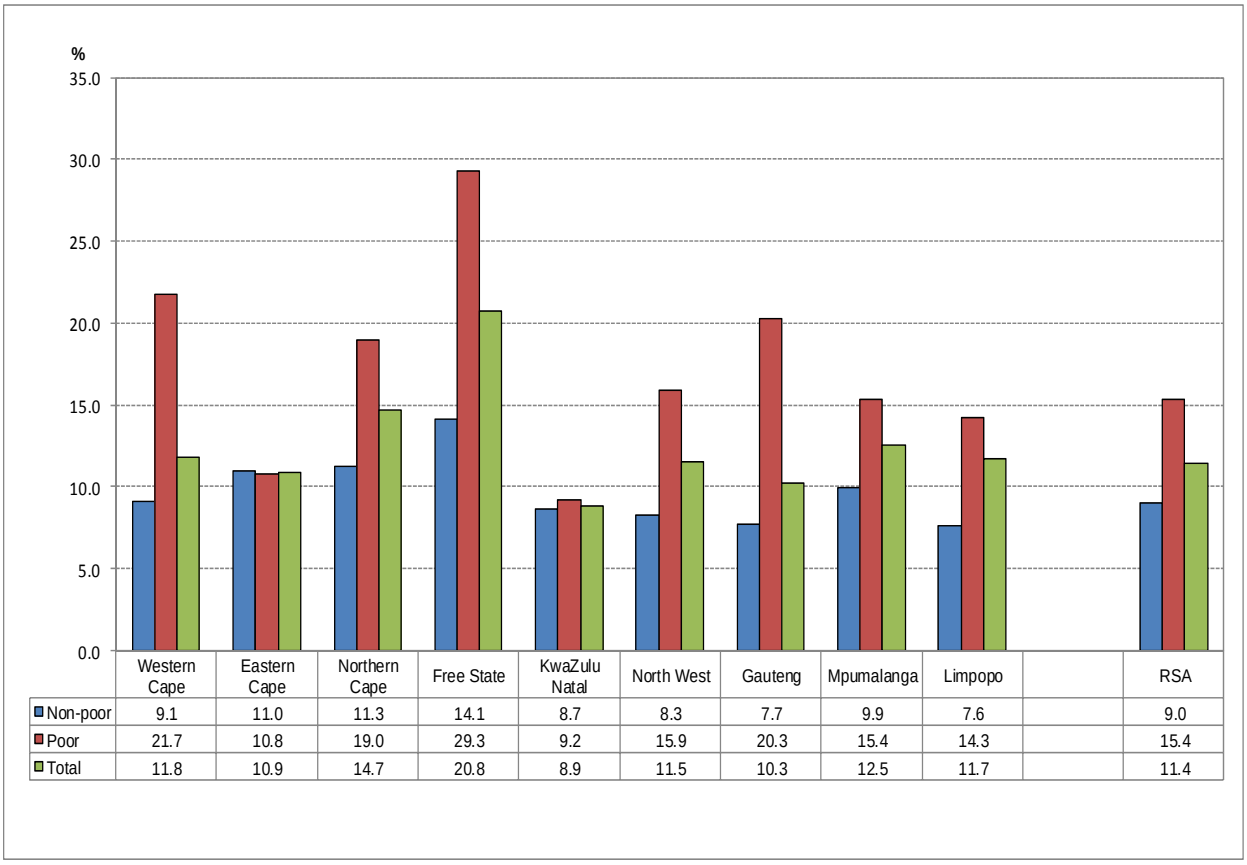


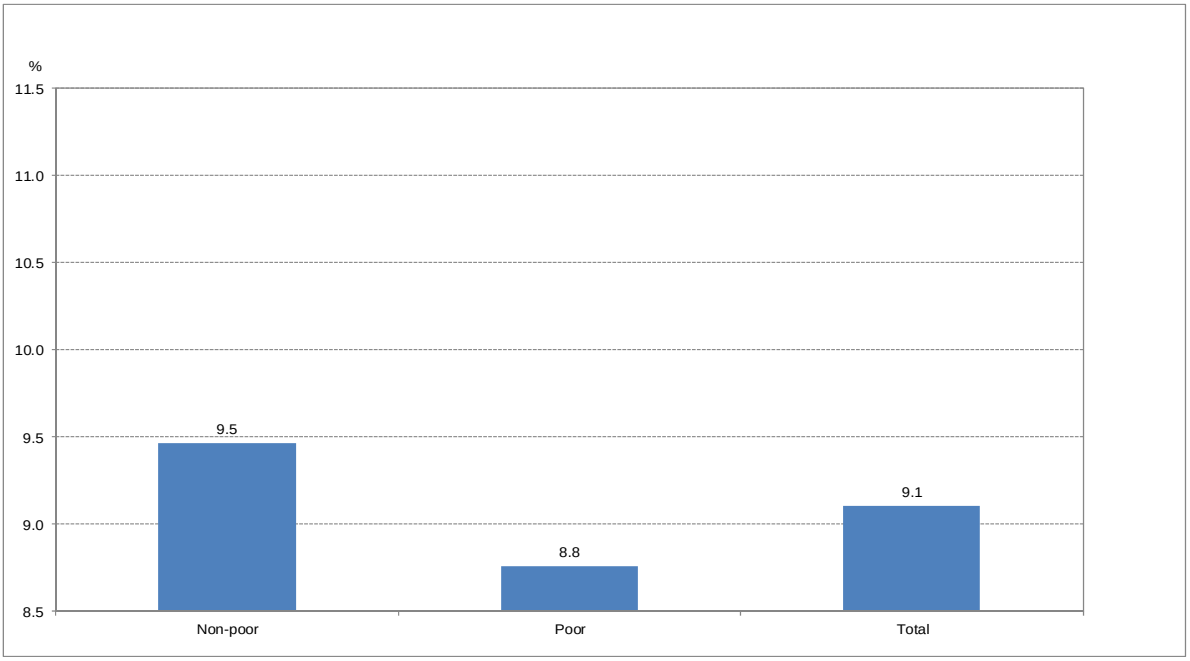
Figure 4 indicates that during the survey period approximately 11,4% of households in South Africa had received a RDP house from Government, distributed by 9,0% to non-poor households and 15,4% to poor households. The Free State had the highest proportion (29,3%) of poor households that had received a RDP house, followed by the Western Cape (21,7%), then Gauteng (20,3%) and then the Northern Cape (19,0%). Although Gauteng had the highest proportion of households living in informal dwellings, it had the second lowest proportion of households who had received a RDP house. KwaZulu-Natal had the lowest proportion of households (8,9%) who had received a RDP house during the period September 2008 to August 2009.

Figure 4: Proportion of households that had received an RDP house at the time of the survey by province and poverty status (R577)



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo		RSA
Non-poor	9.1	11.0	11.3	14.1	8.7	8.3	7.7	9.9	7.6		9.0
Poor	21.7	10.8	19.0	29.3	9.2	15.9	20.3	15.4	14.3		15.4
Total	11.8	10.9	14.7	20.8	8.9	11.5	10.3	12.5	11.7		11.4

Figure 5: Proportion of households that had received a RDP house at the time of the survey and were not living in it by poverty status (R577)



Despite having received a RDP house, about 9,1% of households (8,8% of poor households and 9,5% of non-poor households) were not yet living in them during the period September 2008 to August 2009.

5.3 Services and facilities

5.3.1 Access to water

According to Figure 6, approximately 72,3% of the households in South Africa had access to piped water inside their dwellings or on-site. Broken down by poverty status, 51,8% of poor households had piped water, while 84,8% of non-poor households had this service.

Figure 6: Proportion of households that had access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site at the time of the survey by poverty status (R577)

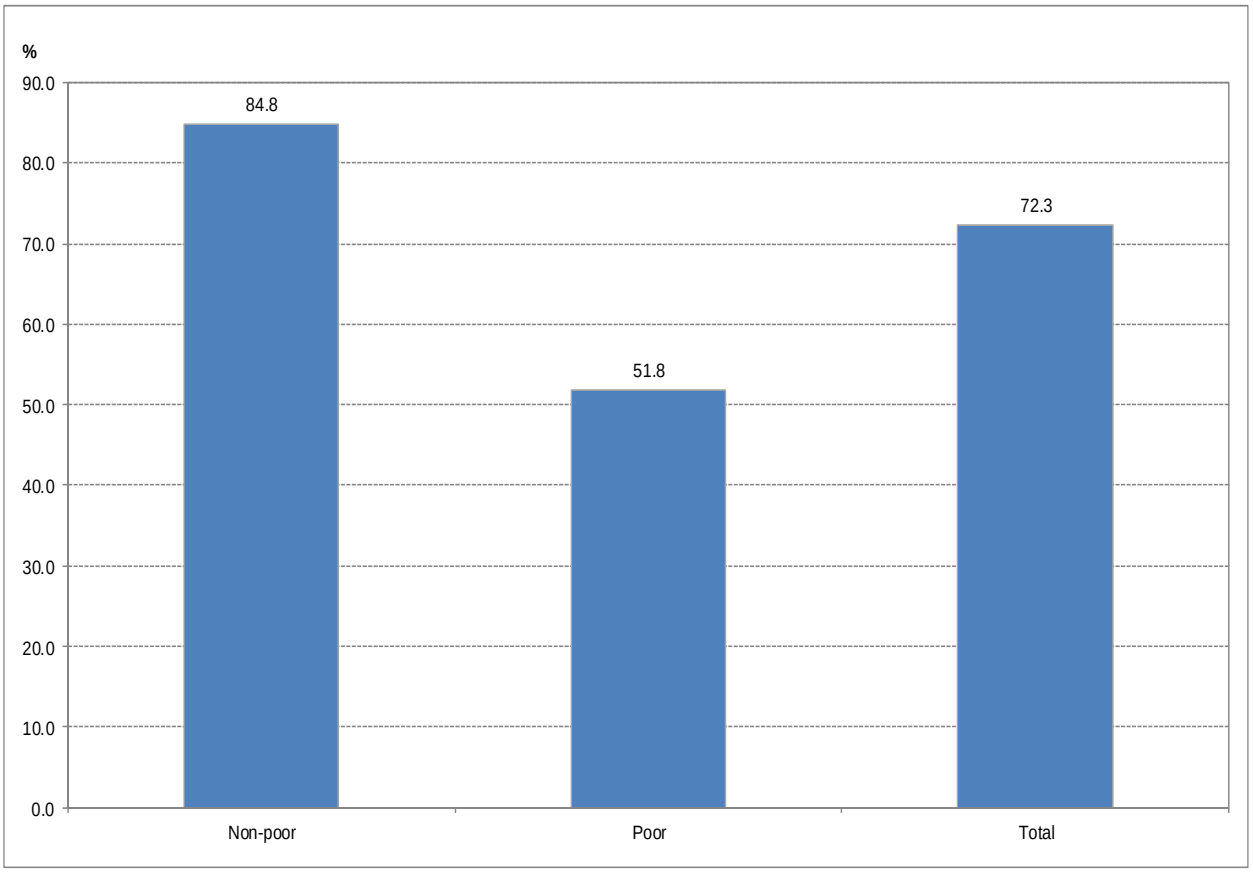
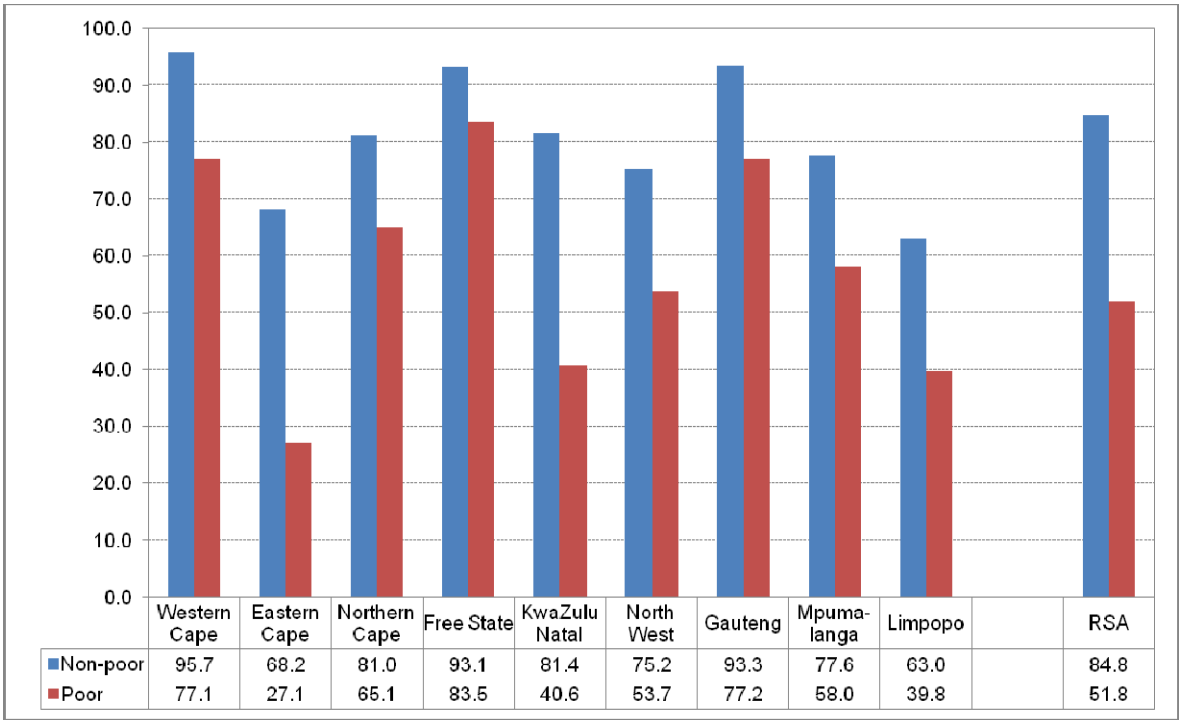


Figure 7 indicates that the proportion of non-poor households who had access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site during the period September 2008 to August 2009, exceeds that of poor households in all provinces. Western Cape had the highest proportion of households, both poor and non-poor, with access to this service during the survey year. The majority of poor households had access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site in all provinces except in the Eastern Cape (42,1%).

Figure 7: Proportion of households who had access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site at the time of the survey by province and poverty status (R577)



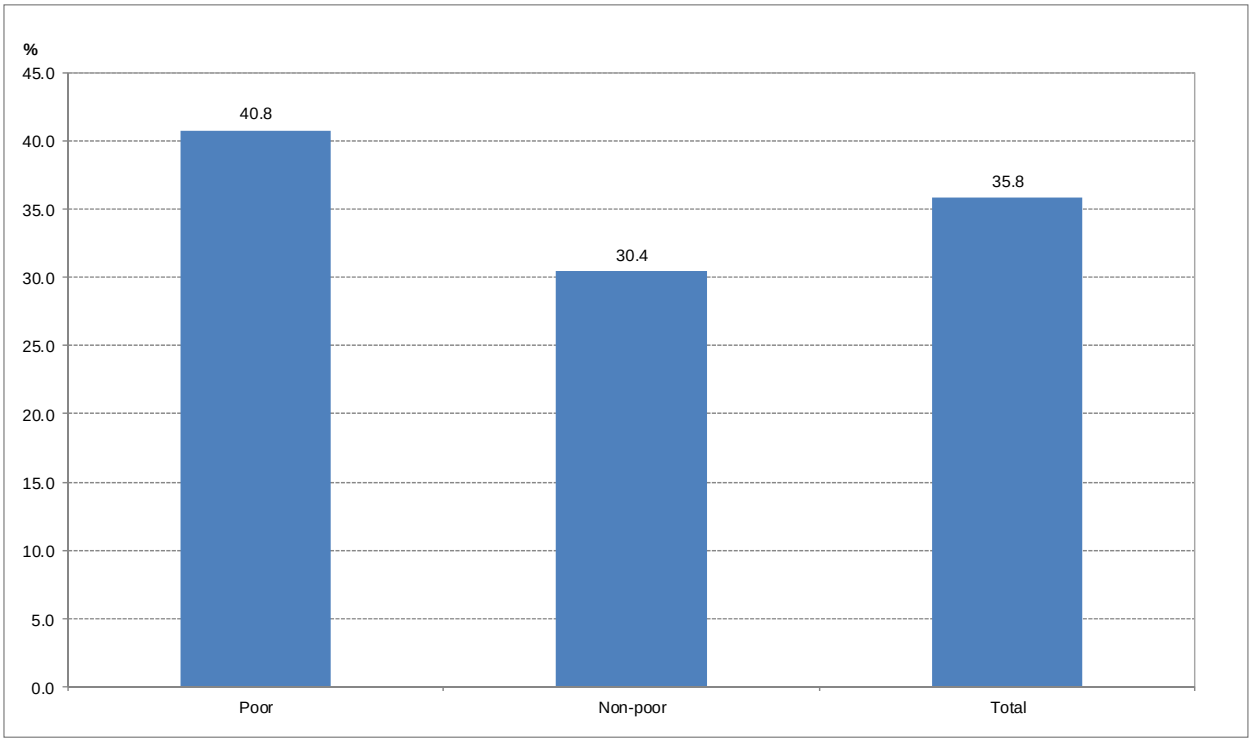
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo		RSA
Non-poor	95.7	68.2	81.0	93.1	81.4	75.2	93.3	77.6	63.0		84.8
Poor	77.1	27.1	65.1	83.5	40.6	53.7	77.2	58.0	39.8		51.8

Table 18 points out that approximately 49,5% of the poor households, who did not have access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site during the period September 2008 to August 2009, reported that it was because they could not afford it. The majority of the households in traditional areas (54,2%) cited affordability as the main reason for not having access. About 42,2% of all poor households cited "no water system in the area" as a reason for not having access. In rural formal areas, approximately 63,4% cited no water system in the area as the primary reason for not having access. Only a small proportion of poor households, 7,5% were not using piped water inside the dwelling or on site because they preferred it.

Table 18: Proportion of poor households that did not have access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site at the time of the survey by type of area and reasons for not having access (R577)

Reason for not having access to piped water inside the dwelling or on-site	Urban Formal (%)	Urban Informal (%)	Traditional Areas (%)	Rural Formal (%)	RSA (%)
Cannot afford connection	32,6	39,2	54,3	40,5	**49,6**
No water system in the area	32,7	48,1	40,2	63,5	**42,3**
Prefer the source the household uses	4,1	2,8	5,2	12,4	**5,2**
Quality of water from taps not good	5,3	0,7	4,3	10,8	**4,2**
Other	12,0	12,9	6,2	3,9	**7,5**

Figure 8: Proportion of households that had access to piped water from the municipality but were not paying for it because they could not afford it at the time of the survey by poverty status (R577)

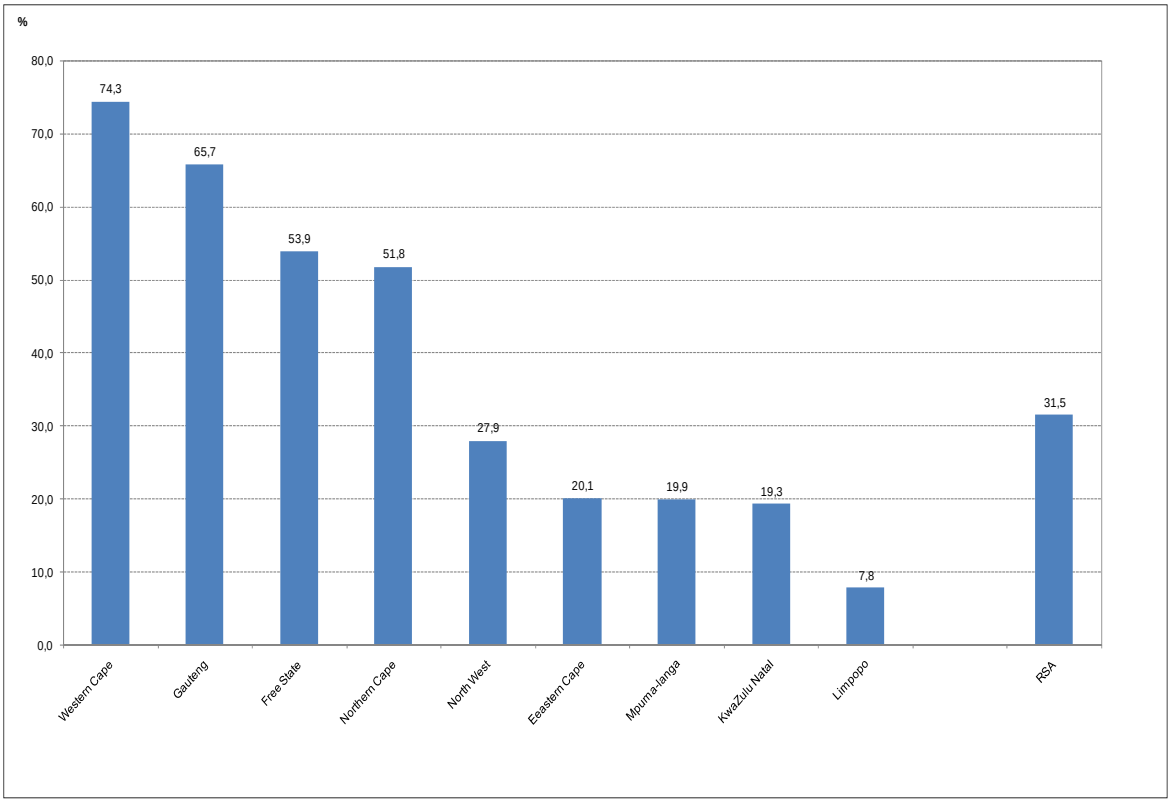


According to Figure 8, of the proportion of households that had access to piped water from the municipality during the period September 2008 to August 2009, approximately 35,8% of all households were not paying for the service because they could not afford it. For poor households, approximately 40,8% were not paying for the same reason, compared to the 30,4% of non-poor households.

5.3.2 Access to toilet facilities

According to Figure 9, 31,5% of the poor households reported having a flush toilet inside their dwellings or on-site during the survey period. The majority of poor households in Western Cape (74,3%), Gauteng (65,7%) and Free State (53,9%) had a flush toilet inside their dwellings or on-site during the survey period. Limpopo had the lowest proportion (7,8%) of poor households with this facility during the same time period.

Figure 9: Proportion of poor households that had access to flush toilets inside the dwelling or on-site at the time of the survey by province (R577)



5.3.3 Sources of energy for cooking, heating and lighting

According to survey results, the majority of households (83,4%) in South Africa during the period September 2008 to August 2009, were connected to the mains electricity supply. Of the 83,4% who were connected nationally, 71,2% were poor households and 90,9% were non-poor households.

Figure 10: Proportion of households that were using electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting at the time of the survey by poverty status (R577)

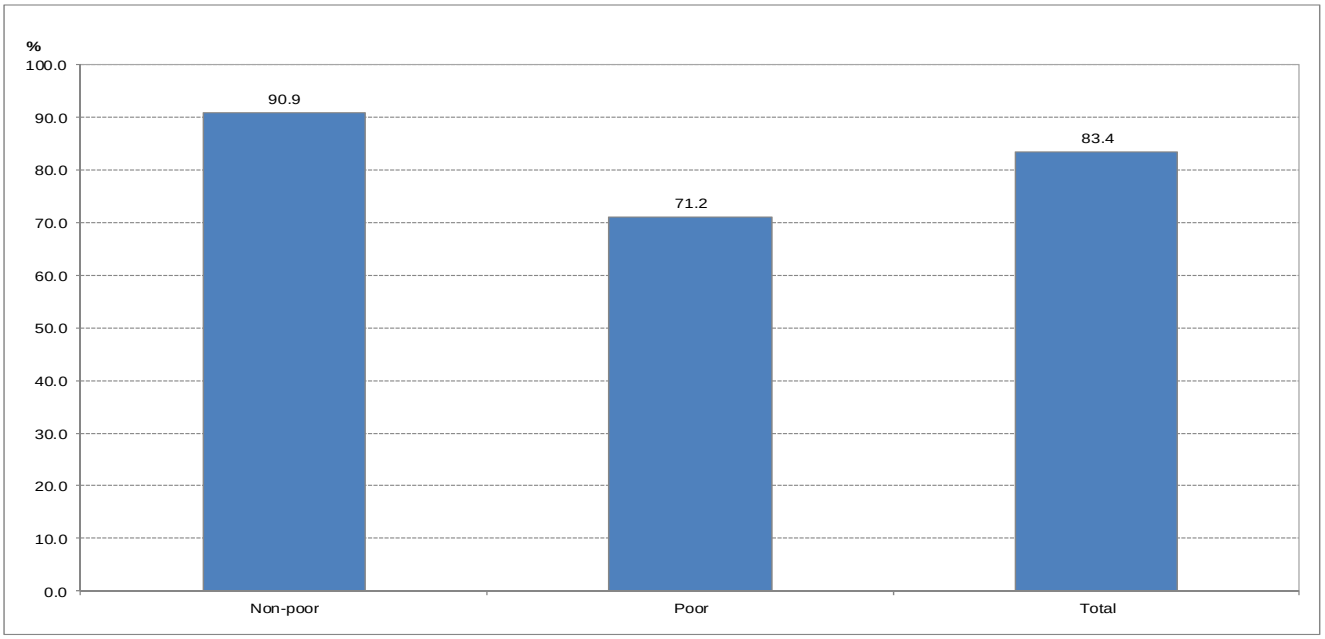


Figure 11: Proportion of poor households that were using electricity for cooking, lighting and/or heating at the time of the survey by population group of household head (R577)

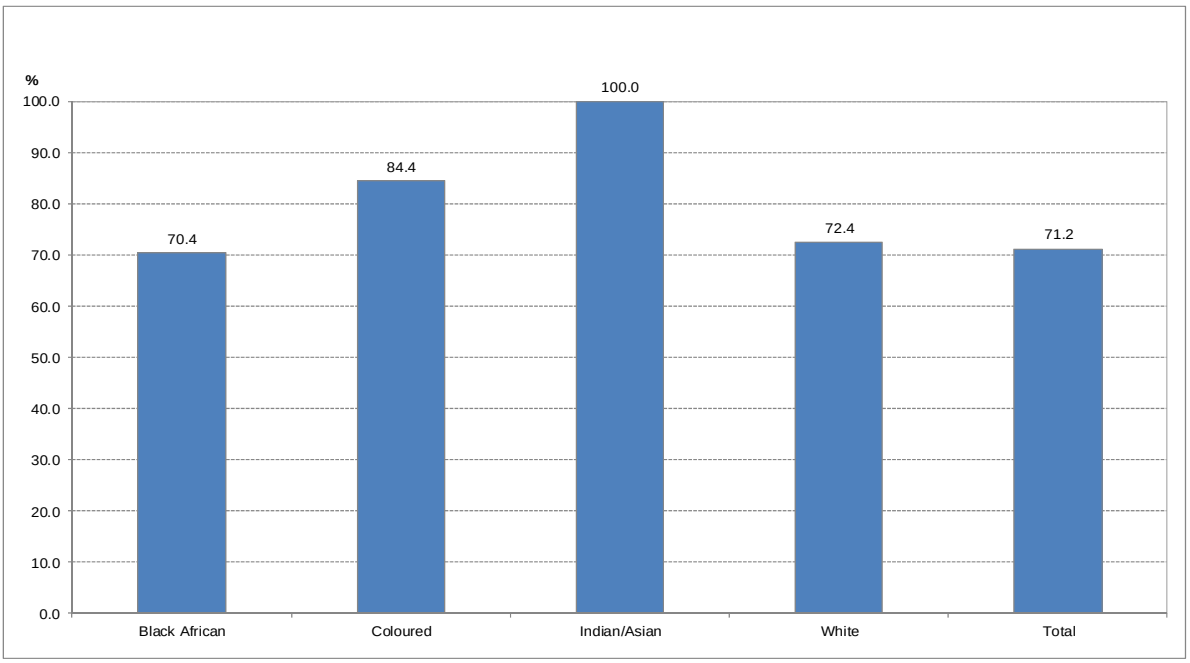


Figure 11 indicates that the majority of households (71,2%) in South Africa, regardless of population group, were using electricity, either for cooking, lighting and/or heating during the survey year. Indian/Asian-headed households reported 100,0% use of electricity for cooking, lighting and heating. The other three population groups, namely coloureds, whites and black Africans accounted for 84,4%, 72,4% and 70,4% respectively.

Figure 12: Proportion of poor households that were using solid fuels and other kinds of fuel (not electricity) at the time of the survey by province (R577)

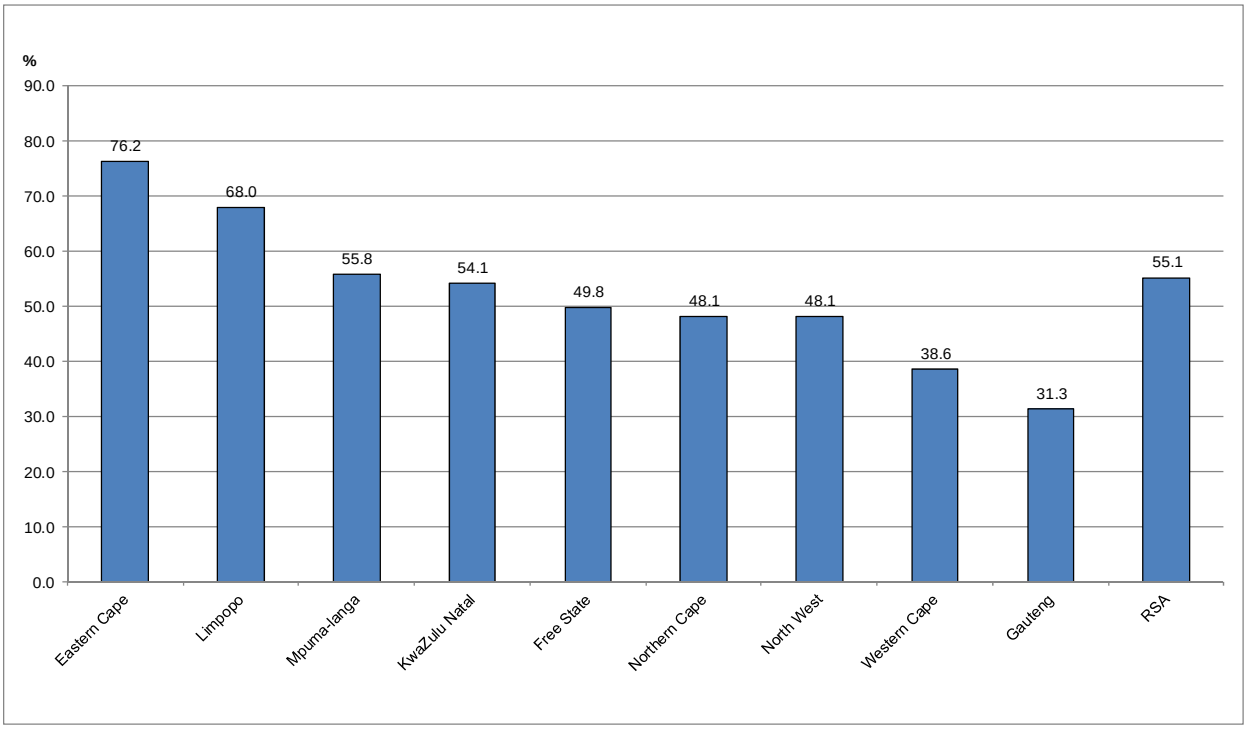
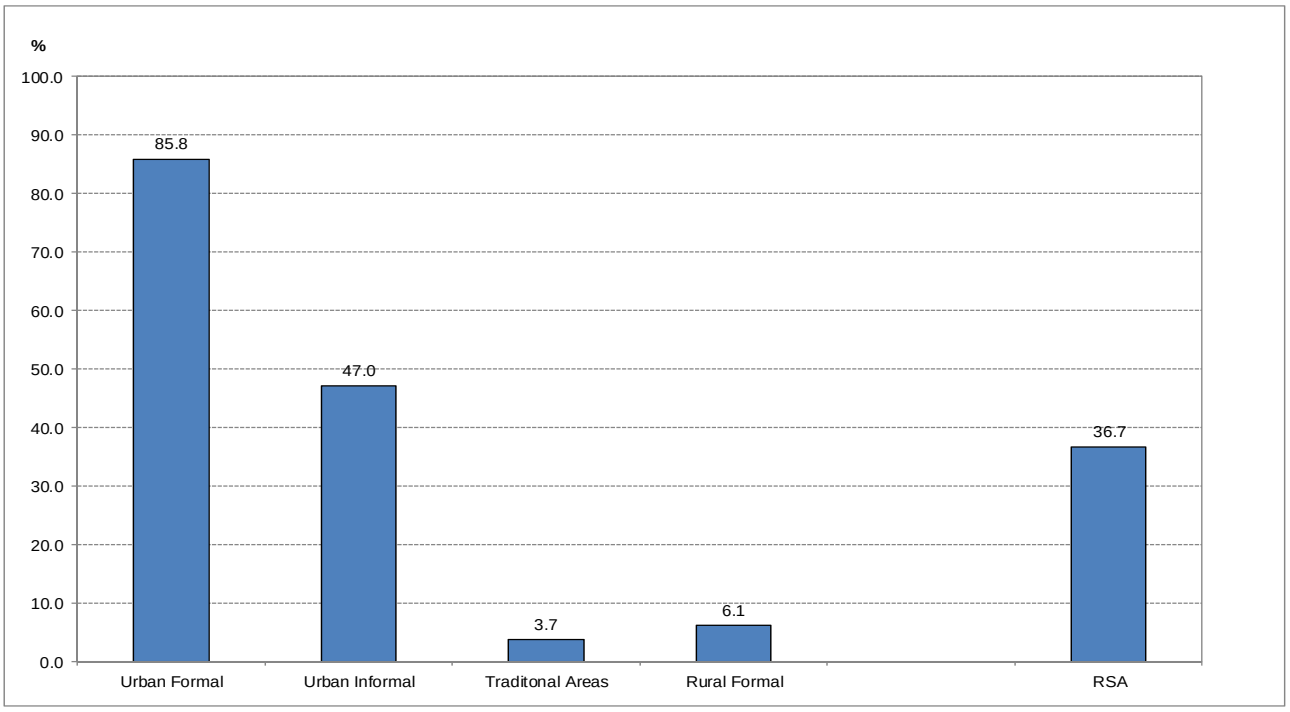


Figure 12 shows that the majority of poor households (55,1%) during the survey period were not using electricity for either cooking, lighting or heating. The Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of households not using electricity (76,2%) during the survey year, followed by Limpopo (68,0%) and then Mpumalanga (55,8%). Gauteng had the lowest proportion of poor households not using electricity (31,1%). Nevertheless, it should be noted that some households using solid fuels for a particular activity (either cooking, heating or lighting) may also be using electricity for another.

5.3.4 Refuse/Rubbish removal

According to Figure 13, 36,7% of poor households had their refuse/rubbish removed by a local authority during the survey year. Poor households living in urban formal areas were more likely to have their refuse/rubbish removed by local authority when compared to poor households living in other types of settlements. Traditional areas had the lowest proportion (3,7%) of poor households whose refuse/rubbish were removed by local authority; while urban formal areas had the highest proportion of poor households (85,8%) whose refuse/rubbish were removed by a local authority.

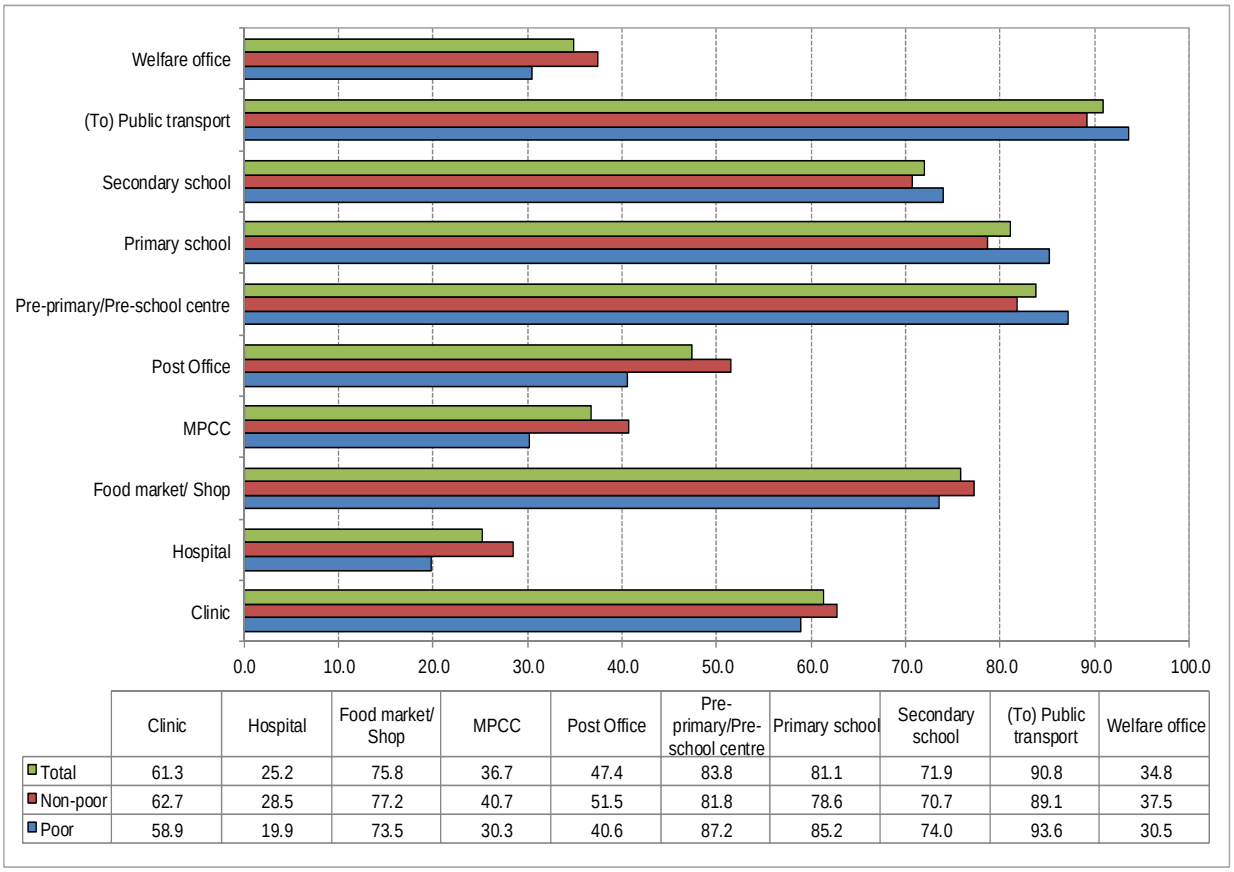
Figure 13: Proportion of poor households that had their refuse/rubbish removed by a local authority at the time of the survey by settlement type (R577)



5.3.5 Distance to facilities

Figure 14 indicates that the majority of the households in South Africa during the period September 2008 to August 2009 were living within a 2 KM radius of a clinic/community health care centre (61,3%), food market/shop (75,8%), pre-school (83,8%), primary school (81,1%), secondary school (71,9%) and to public transport (90,8%) .Figure 14 further indicates that the proportion of poor households that lived within 2 km radius of a pre-school, primary school, secondary school and to public transport exceeded that of non-poor households.

Figure 14: Proportion of households living within a 2 km radius of selected facilities at the time of the survey by type of facility and poverty status (R577)



	Clinic	Hospital	Food market/ Shop	MPCC	Post Office	Pre-primary/Pre-school centre	Primary school	Secondary school	(To) Public transport	Welfare office
Total	61.3	25.2	75.8	36.7	47.4	83.8	81.1	71.9	90.8	34.8
Non-poor	62.7	28.5	77.2	40.7	51.5	81.8	78.6	70.7	89.1	37.5
Poor	58.9	19.9	73.5	30.3	40.6	87.2	85.2	74.0	93.6	30.5

Table 19: Proportion of poor households living within a 2 km radius of the nearest facility at the time of the survey by type of facility and type of settlement (R577)

Facility	Urban Formal (%)	Urban Informal (%)	Traditional Areas (%)	Rural Formal (%)	RSA (%)
Clinic/Community health care centre	78,8	66,8	46,0	32,2	**58,9**
Hospital	33,2	31,2	8,6	11,9	**19,9**
Food market/Shop	85,2	79,5	67,5	40,5	**73,5**
Multi-Purpose Community Center (MPCC)	52,2	41,7	14,9	6,0	**30,3**
Post office	57,9	41,8	30,7	20,3	**40,6**
Pre-Primary/Pre-school centre	92,4	91,4	87,7	39,4	**87,2**
Primary school	90,7	85,5	86,2	40,6	**85,2**
(To) Public transport	85,0	76,8	71,0	26,0	**74,0**
Secondary school	96,6	96,4	93,8	65,8	**93,6**
Welfare office	51,4	36,3	16,6	13,2	**30,5**

Table 19 indicates that only 8,6% of the poor households living in traditional areas during the survey had access to a hospital within a 2 KM radius of their dwelling units and 46,0% were within a 2 KM radius of a clinic/community health care centre. The majority of poor households in all types of settlements (85,2% in urban formal, 79,4% in urban informal and 67,6% in traditional areas), except rural formal (40,3%), were living within a 2 KM radius of a food market or shop during this time period. A similar pattern is observed for pre-primary schools, primary schools and secondary schools, where the majority of poor households were also living within a 2 KM radius of these facilities. Unfortunately, this excluded households in rural formal areas again.

5.4 Household assets and subsistence

5.4.1 Household assets

Table 20: Proportion of households that owned and had access to selected assets at the time of the survey by asset and poverty status (R577)

Type of Asset	Poor (%)	Non-Poor (%)	RSA (%)
Radio	55,4	61,6	**59,2**
Television	62,6	81,4	**74,3**
DVD player	39,2	64,2	**54,8**
Refrigerator / Freezer	57,2	79,9	**71,3**
Stove (gas, electric, paraffin)	76,9	90,3	**85,2**
Microwave oven	19,1	56,9	**42,6**
Washing machine	12,0	44,9	**32,5**
Motor vehicle	8,9	44,2	**30,8**
Bed	87,9	89,5	**88,9**
Cellular phone	80,1	89,1	**85,7**
Watch / Clock	34,6	55,5	**47,5**
Kitchen furniture	49,0	62,9	**57,7**
Dining room furniture	34,5	54,4	**46,8**
Bedroom furniture	49,3	66,3	**59,8**

Table 20 indicates a select list of assets owned by households, or those they had access to, during the survey year. Out of 33 types of assets, only six items (namely, radio, TV, fridge, stove, bed and cellular phones) were reported owned or having access to by the majority of poor households in South Africa during the survey year. Cellular phones had the second largest proportion with 80,1% of poor households reporting ownership or having access to one. The asset with the highest proportion was a bed; approximately 87,9% of poor households reported owning a bed or having access to one during the survey year.

While only six items out of 33 were owned by the majority of poor household, 12 assets were identified as owned by the majority of non-poor households during the survey period September 2008 to August 2009. Similarly to poor households, cellular phones had the third largest proportion (89,1%) of non-poor households reporting ownership or having access to. Approximately 90,3% of non-poor households owned or had access to a stove compared to 76,9% of poor households.

Table 21: Proportion of households that owned or had access to selected assets at the time of the survey by type of asset and poverty status (R577)

Asset	Poor (%)	Non-Poor (%)	Difference (%)
Donkey cart/Ox cart	4,6	3,4	1,2
Plough	8,8	5,3	3,6
Tractor	4,6	4,1	0,5
Wheelbarrow	33,9	26,2	7,6
Grinding mill	5,3	5,1	0,2

Table 21 indicates the types of assets where the proportion of poor households owning or having access to a particular asset exceeded that of non-poor households during the survey year. Approximately a third (33,9%) of the poor households reported that they owned or had access to a wheelbarrow as opposed to 26,2% for non-poor households. Higher ownership rates for these assets by poor households (when compared to non-poor households) could be explained due to the nature of activities poor households must engage in to make ends meet, such as subsistence farming, etc.

The proportion of poor households and non-poor households that owned or had access to a grinding machine during this time period were almost the same, 5,1% for non-poor households and 5,3% for poor households.

5.4.2 Subsistence farming

Table 22 indicates that a total of 8,5% of the households in South Africa reported that they own or have access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock, 13,9% for poor households and 5,2% for non-poor households. Approximately 5,3% of the households in South Africa reported that they owned medium livestock, such as goats and sheep, while about 5,2% and 11,3% of the households reported that they owned large livestock and small livestock respectively.

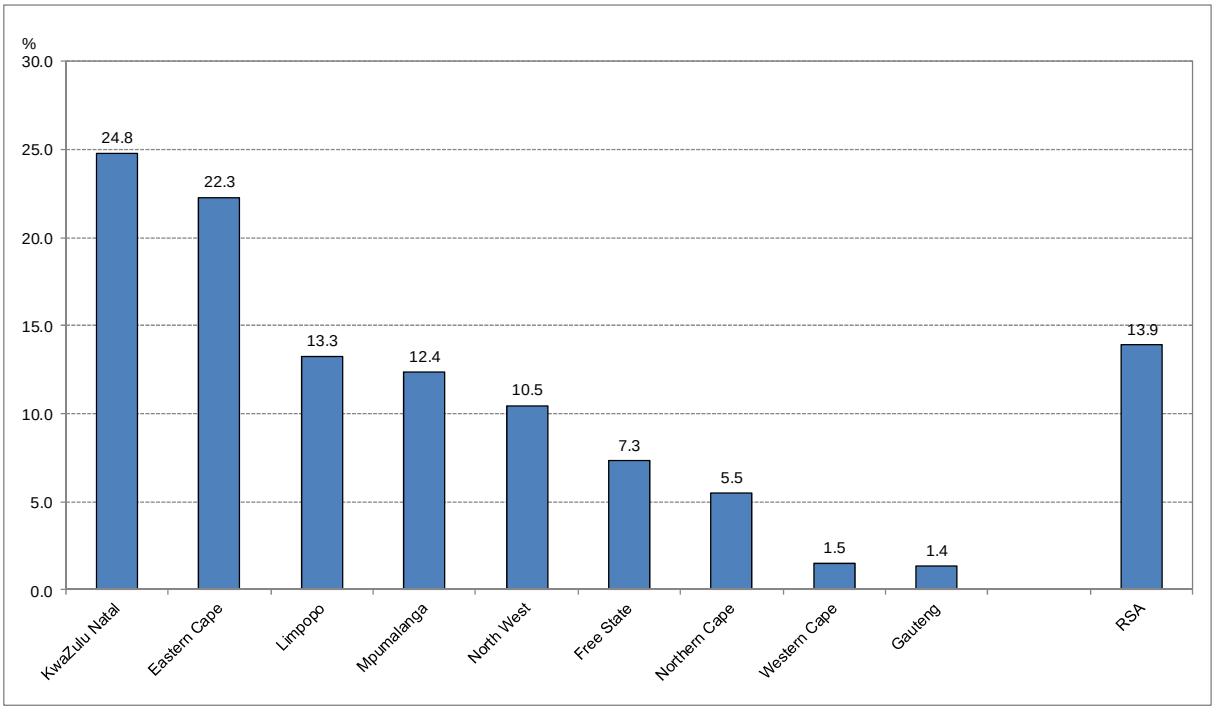
In addition to the items listed on Table 22, the proportion of the poor households who owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock was higher compared to that of non-poor households during the survey period. The other items where the proportion of poor households owning them was higher than that on non-poor households were large livestock such as cattle, medium livestock such as goats, sheep, etc and poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.

Table 22: Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock at the time of the survey by asset and poverty status (R577)

Asset	Poor (%)	Non-poor (%)	RSA (%)
Ownership or having access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9	5,2	**8,5**
Large livestock	9,3	2,8	**5,2**
Medium livestock	9,8	2,6	**5,3**
Small livestock	2,8	5,5	**11,3**

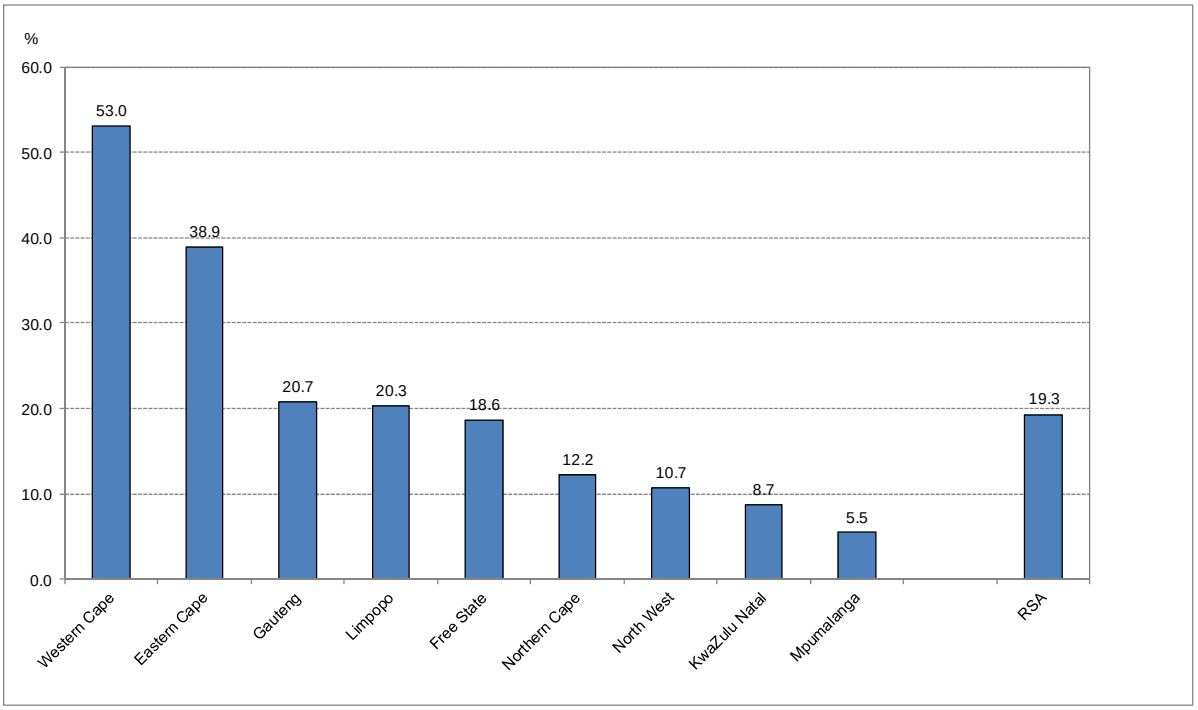
It should be noted that this report did not take into consideration the assets owned by the households when determining their poverty status, rather the monetary value was derived from ownership of such assets (e.g. a household was requested to report food acquired from own garden and provide an estimated value for that food). Therefore, the value of land owned was not included in the consumption aggregate that determined poor from non-poor.

Figure 15: Distribution of poor households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock at the time of the survey by province (R577)



KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape reported that they had the most poor households with access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock compared to other provinces, with 24,8% and 22,3% respectively. The Western Cape and Gauteng were the provinces where poor households owned or had access to the least of such land, namely 1,5% and 1,4% respectively.

Figure 16: Proportion of poor households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock but were not using that land at the time of the survey by province (R577)



Of the poor households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock, 19,3% were not using it for that purpose. Figure 16 indicates that approximately 53,0% of the poor households in Western Cape, who had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock were not using the land. In other provinces, such as Eastern Cape and Gauteng, roughly 38,9% and 20,7% were also not using the land respectively. According the survey results, the province with the lowest proportion of poor households who had access to land and were not using it was Mpumalanga at 5,5%.

Table 23: Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock at the time of the survey by reason for not using the land and poverty status (R577)

Reasons for not using land	Poor (%)	Non-poor (%)	Total (%)
Lack of equipment	49,0	40,5	**45,3**
Land too far away	4,8	6,8	**5,7**
Lack of funds	70,7	44,3	**59,3**
Lack of human resources	38,4	27,5	**33,7**
Other reasons	12,7	30,1	**20,2**
Lack of skills	28,9	20,6	**25,3**

Table 23 indicates that the preponderance of the poor households, who owned or had access to land for growing food or raising livestock and were not using it, cited lack of funds (70,7%) and lack of equipment (49,0%) as their main reasons for not using their land. In addition to lack of funds and equipment, approximately 38,4% indicated that they were not using the land because of lack of human resources and 28,9% because of lack of skills.

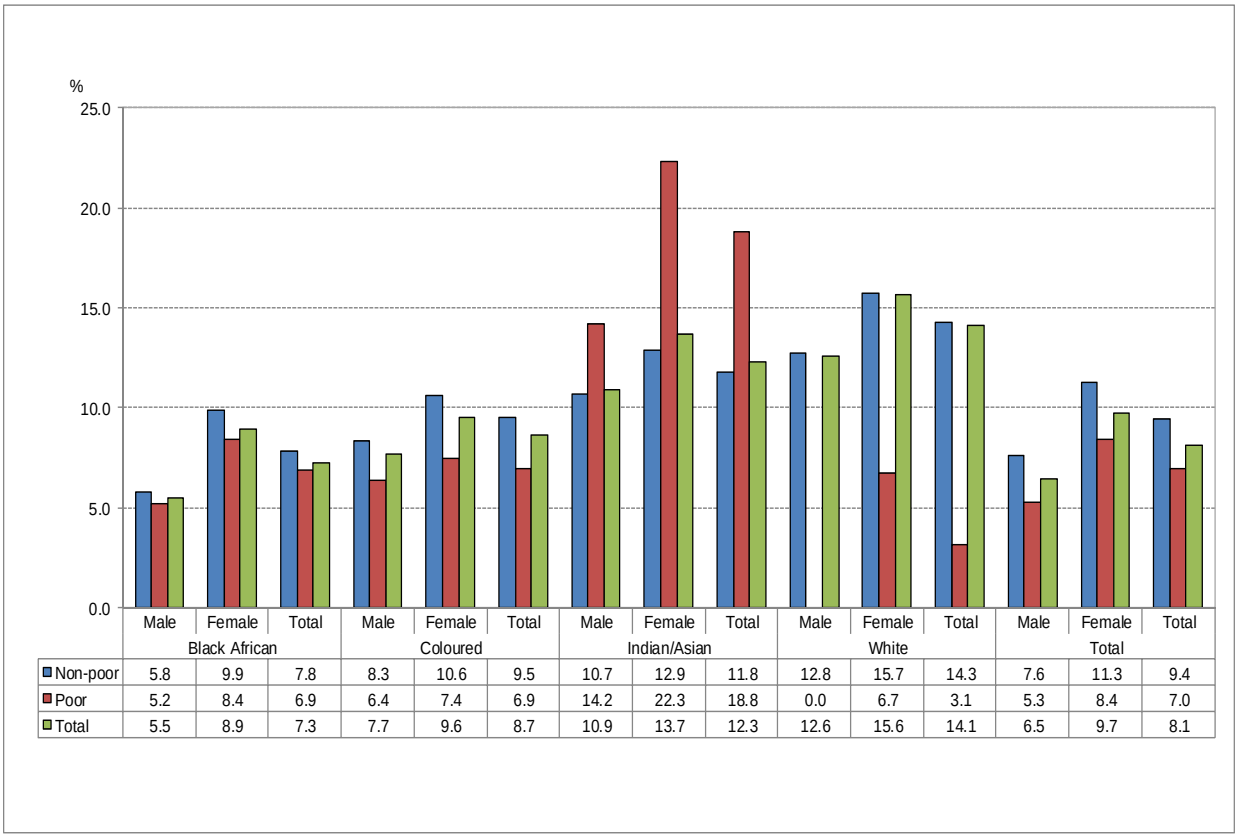
5.5 Health

According to the LCS results, a total of 8,1% of the population in South Africa during the period September 2008 to August 2009 suffered from chronic illness, of which 9,4% were non-poor and 7,0% poor persons. Figure 17 illustrates the levels people suffering from chronic illnesses by population group and sex. The proportion of the Indian/Asian and white population, who were suffering from chronic illness during the survey period, was about 12,3% and 14,1% respectively; whilst the proportion of black Africans and coloureds suffering from chronic illnesses during the survey year was much lower at 7,3% and 8,7% respectively.

Of the poor households, Indian/Asians had the highest proportion of persons suffering from chronic illnesses (18,8%), Coloureds and black Africans were tied for second with 6,9% each, and then whites (3,1%). A different pattern is observed for non-poor households. Whites had the highest proportion of the population who were suffering from chronic illnesses (14,3%), followed by Indian/Asians (11,8%), followed by coloureds (9,5%) and then black Africans (7,8%).

Poor Indian/Asian females had the highest proportion of the population that suffered from chronic illnesses during the survey year (22,3%), followed by non-poor White women at 15,7%.

Figure 17: Proportion of the population who suffered from chronic illness at the time of the survey by population group and sex (R577)



	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Non-poor	5.8	9.9	7.8	8.3	10.6	9.5	10.7	12.9	11.8	12.8	15.7	14.3	7.6	11.3	9.4
Poor	5.2	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	14.2	22.3	18.8	0.0	6.7	3.1	5.3	8.4	7.0
Total	5.5	8.9	7.3	7.7	9.6	8.7	10.9	13.7	12.3	12.6	15.6	14.1	6.5	9.7	8.1

Note on Figure 17: Cells for poor white males are too small to generate reliable estimates.

Table 24: Proportion of the population who suffered from chronic illness at the time of the survey by population group, sex and poverty status (R577)

Population group and sex	Poverty status	%
Indian/Asian females	Poor	22,3
White females	Non-poor	15,7
Indian/Asian males	Poor	14,2
Indian/Asian females	Non-poor	12,9
White males	Non-poor	12,8
Indian/Asian males	Non-poor	10,7
Coloured females	Non-poor	10,6
Black African females	Non-poor	9,9
Black African females	Poor	8,4
Coloured males	Non-poor	8,3

Table 24 indicates the top ten groups (by population group and sex) with regards to the proportion of the population who suffered most from chronic illness during the survey year. The table shows that poor Indian/Asian females had the highest proportion of the population that suffered from chronic illnesses during the survey year (22.3%). Indians/Asians feature four times in the top 10 list while other population groups only feature twice each. The non-poor features seven times in the table while the poor feature only three times.

5.6 Education

Table 25 indicates that regardless of population group, the poor population was doing pretty well regarding educational attainment. The survey showed that of the proportion of the poor population aged 7 to 18 years attending an educational institution was 92,2% nationally. Within the different population groups, Indians/Asians had the highest levels at 100,0%, then whites at 95,3%, then black Africans at 92,5% and then coloureds with 85,3%. A similar pattern was shown regarding the proportion of the poor population aged 15 years and above who could read and write; however, coloureds swapped with black Africans to move into third with 87,7% and black Africans to last with 84,4%.

The most shocking results relate to the proportion of the poor population aged 18 years and above who have successfully finished grade 12. Almost half (45,7%) of poor Indians/Asians have reportedly successfully completed grade 12; however, the other three population groups reported significantly lower success rates, namely 14,6% for black Africans, 10,2% for coloureds and 5,3% for whites.

Table 25: Education profile of the poor by population group (R577)

Education	Black African (%)	Coloured (%)	Indian/ Asian (%)	White (%)	RSA (%)
Proportion of the poor population aged 18 years and above who have successfully finished grade 12	14,6	10,2	45,7	5,3	**14,4**
Proportion of the poor population aged 25 years and above who has tertiary qualifications	2,8	0,9	13,4	-	**2,7**
Proportion of the poor population aged 15 years and above who could read and write	84,4	87,7	99,2	92,1	**84,7**
Proportion of the poor population aged 7 to 18 years attending an educational institution	92,5	85,3	100,0	95,3	**92,2**
Proportion of the population attending the nearest educational institution	87,2	86,5	82,8	100,0	**87,2**

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

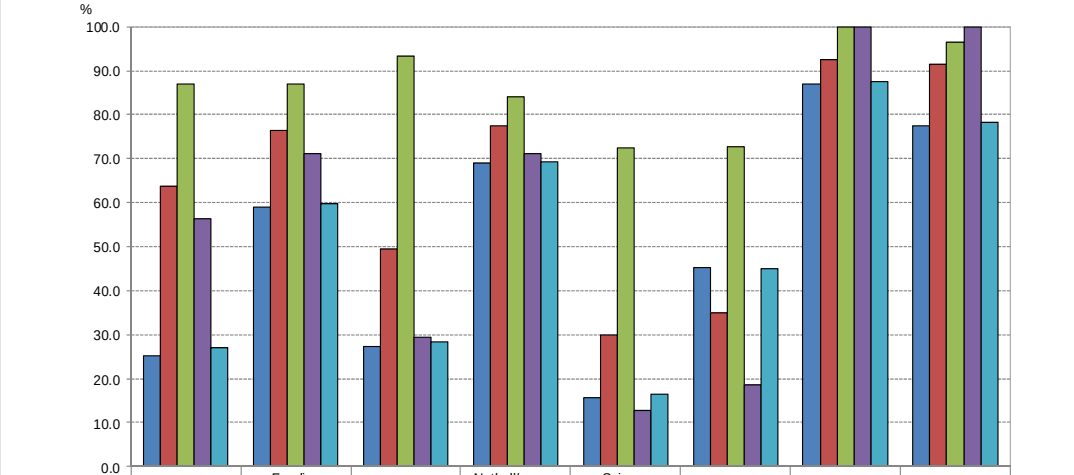
Table 25 further indicates that during the period September 2008 to August 2009:

- Only 5,3% of the white population, classified as poor, aged 18 years and above had successfully finished grade 12 and less than 0,1% had a tertiary qualification.
- The majority of the poor population aged 15 years and above could read and write in at least one language, the highest proportion of the poor population who could read and write was found among Indians/Asians at 99,2%.
- The majority of the poor populations attending an educational institution was attending the nearest institution to where they live.

Figure 18 indicates that less than a third of the poor population attending an educational institution during the survey year were attending schools with computers. Other key findings from Table 18 are as follows:

- The majority of the poor population who were attending an educational institution during the survey year, attended schools that did not have a library and/or a science laboratory, 28,3% and 16,5% respectively.
- Only 59,7% of the poor population attending an educational institution reported that there was a feeding scheme at the school, with black Africans reporting the lowest at 58,9%.

Figure 18: Proportion of the population who were poor at the time of the survey and attending an educational institution by whether the school had selected facilities (R577)



	Computers	Feeding Scheme	Library	Netball/soccer fields etc	Science laboratory	Security guard	Toilet facility	Running water
Black African	25.1	58.9	27.2	68.9	15.7	45.3	87.1	77.6
Coloured	63.6	76.5	49.5	77.5	30.1	34.8	92.6	91.5
Indian/Asian	87.0	86.9	93.3	84.2	72.5	72.8	100.0	96.5
White	56.2	71.0	29.3	71.0	12.8	18.6	100.0	100.0
Total	26.9	59.7	28.3	69.3	16.5	44.9	87.4	78.2

5.7 Communication

Table 26 indicates that the proportion of poor households that own or have access to a cell phone exceeded the proportion of poor households who owned and had access to a landline telephone by 74,3 percentage points. Approximately, 4,2% of the poor population reported that they have an internet subscription; this was similar across all population groups except Indians/Asians who reported 28,6% had an internet subscription.

Table 26 further indicates that the majority of the poor coloured households were living within the 2 KM radius of the post office (53,8%) during the period September 2008 to August 2009. In general, about 40,6% of the poor households were living within a 2 KM radius of the post office during this time period.

Table 26: Proportion of poor households by selected communication indicators and population group of household head at the time of the survey (R577)

Indicator	Black African (%)	Coloured (%)	Indian/ Asian (%)	White (%)	RSA (%)
Proportion of poor households who had owned or had access to private use of a landline telephone	6,8	14,9	37,8	12,8	**7,4**
Proportion of poor households who had owned or had access to private use of a cell phone	81,1	64,3	75,4	54,8	**80,1**
Proportion of poor households who subscribe to internet	4,1	3,2	28,6	6,1	**4,2**
Proportion of poor households within 2 KM radius of a post office or post office agent	39,9	53,8	44,2	45,6	**40,6**

5.8 Employment

Figure 19: Proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who were employed at some point during the 12 months before the interview by poverty status (R577)

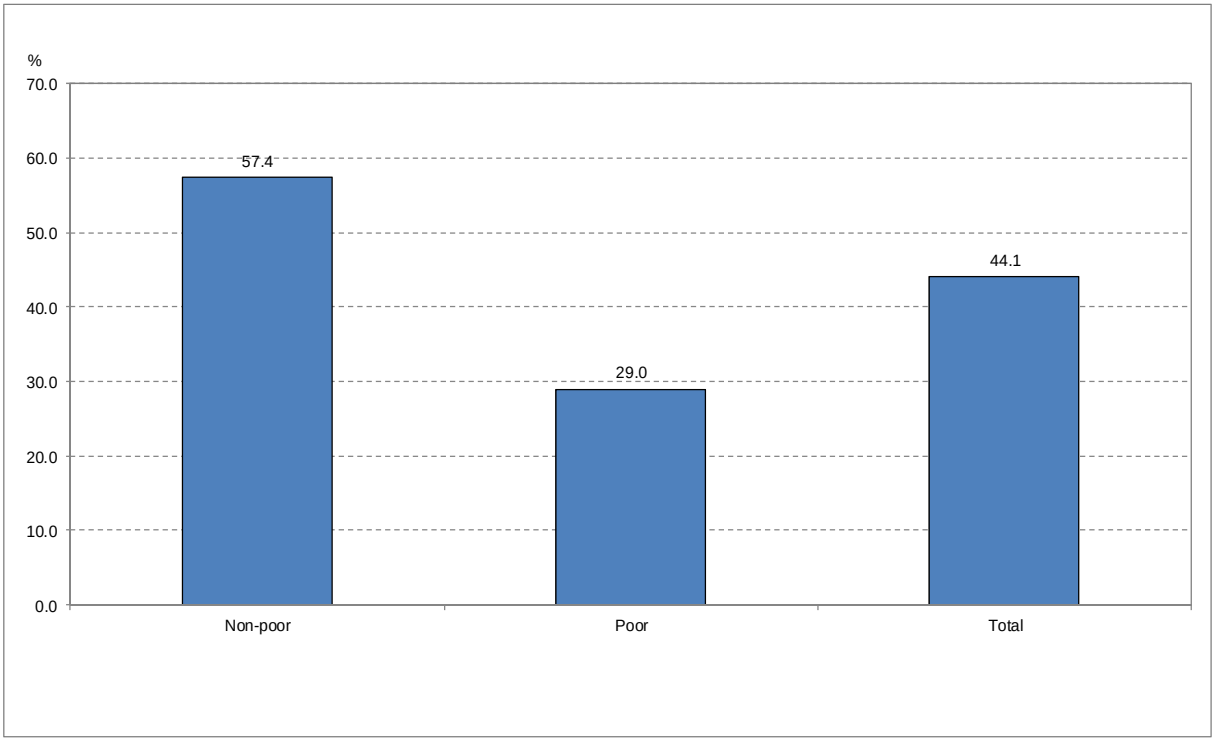
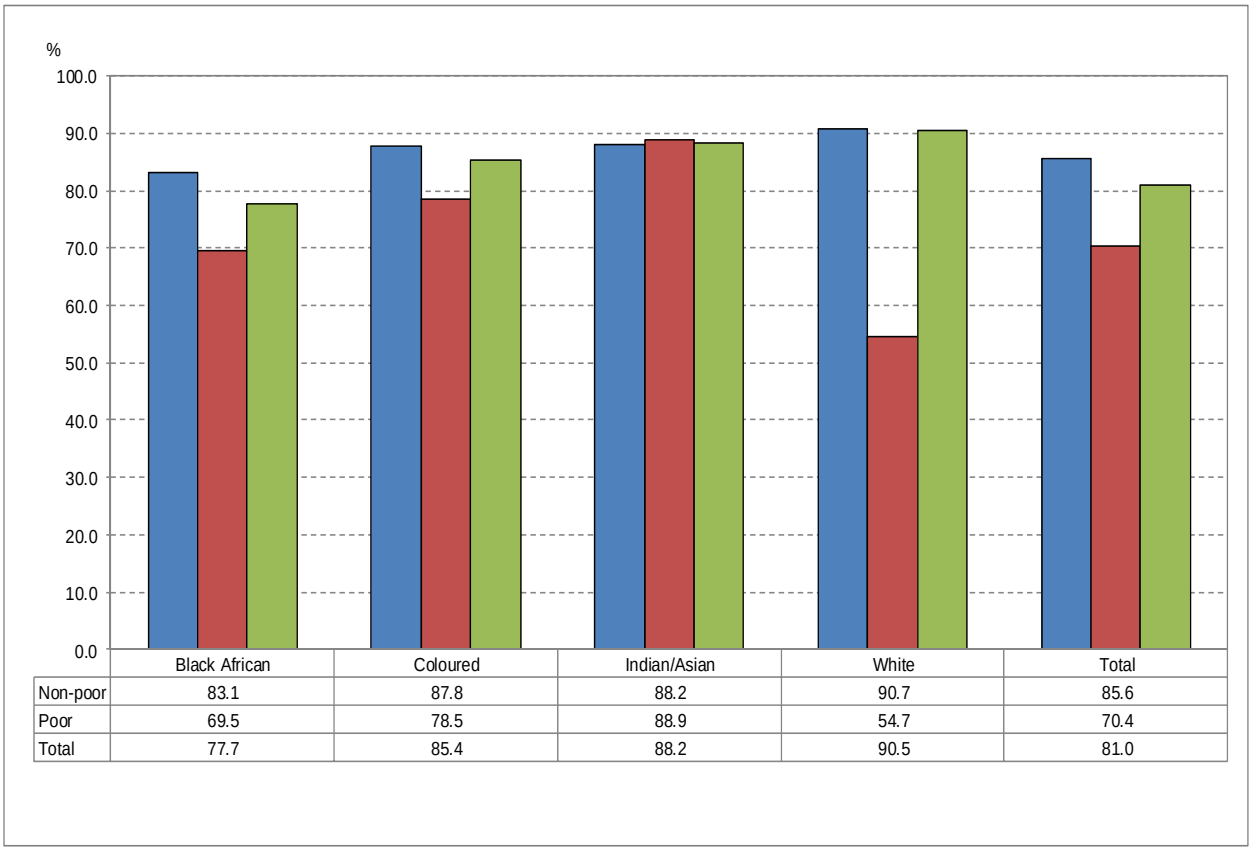


Figure 19 indicates that 44,1% of the population aged 15 years and above were employed at some stage during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Approximately 29,0% of those employed were from poor households, while 57,4% were from non-poor households. It should be noted that the survey was conducted over a period of 12 months, where a household participated in the survey for a month. Households that were surveyed at the beginning of the survey were not the same households surveyed at the end of the survey. Thus, a household was in the sample only once during the survey year; hence, the reference period of 12 months is a moving one and the figures obtained from the LCS 2008/2009 cannot be used to make any comparisons or estimates on the labour market. Therefore, the LCS 2008/2009 cannot be compared to the any of the results from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS).

Figure 20: Proportion of the population who were employed for a period of six months or more during the 12 months before the interview by poverty status (R577)



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Non-poor	83.1	87.8	88.2	90.7	85.6
Poor	69.5	78.5	88.9	54.7	70.4
Total	77.7	85.4	88.2	90.5	81.0

Figure 20 presents the proportion of the population aged 15 years and above who were employed for a period of six months or more during the period September 2008 to August 2009 according to poverty status. The results show that the proportion of the poor population, aged 15 years and above, who worked for a period of six months or more during the survey year was lower (70,4%) compared to that of the non-poor population (85,6%). Whilst the difference is noticeable among black Africans, coloureds (about 10 percentage points), the proportion for Indian/Asian is almost the same.

Table 27: Percentage distribution of households at the time of the survey by number of people employed per household and population group of household head (R577)

Number of persons employed per household	Black African (%)	Coloured (%)	Indian/ Asian (%)	White (%)	Total (%)
Non-poor Household					
No one employed	17,5	11,6	15,8	19,6	**17,3**
One person employed	54,2	33,5	27,8	31,3	**46,5**
Two persons employed	22,5	39,3	39,6	37,0	**27,8**
Three or more persons employed	5,7	15,6	16,7	12,1	**8,4**
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	**100,0**
Poor Households					
No one employed	40,3	15,3	25,0	15,1	**38,9**
One person employed	37,9	32,9	25,9	29,7	**37,6**
Two persons employed	16,3	28,7	23,0	28,7	**17,0**
Three or more persons employed	5,4	23,0	26,1	26,5	**6,5**
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	**100,0**
RSA					
No one employed	28,2	12,5	16,2	19,6	**25,5**
One person employed	46,6	33,4	27,7	31,3	**43,2**
Two persons employed	19,6	36,7	39,0	37,0	**23,7**
Three or more persons employed	5,6	17,4	17,1	12,2	**7,6**
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	**100,0**

According to Table 27, 43,2% of households had at least one person employed at some point during the survey year and 23,7% had at least two persons employed at some point during the survey year. Only 7,6% had three or more persons employed and 25,5% of the households had no one employed during the survey year.

The proportion of poor households (38,9%) that had no one employed during the survey year well exceeds the proportion for non-poor households (17,3%). This pattern changes as the number of employed persons increase.

Table 27 further highlights the following:

- The majority of the non-poor black African households (54,2%) had one person employed at some stage during the survey year, whereas most (40,3%) of the poor Black African households had no one who was employed during this time period.
- For non-poor Indian/Asian, coloured and white-headed households, most of the households had two persons who worked during the survey year, 39,6%, 39,3% and 37,0% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of poor black African-headed households with two persons who was employed during the survey year had the lowest proportion (16,3%) compared to other households.

5.9 Household income

Table 28 indicates that on average, a household's income was R90 274 a year during the period September 2008 to August 2009. Of the R90 274, R63 801 was from salaries and wages, R11 819 was from self-employment and business, while R5 968 was from social grants. These (salaries and wages, income from self-employment and social grants) were the three major contributors to the annual household income during the survey year. The average annual household income for non-poor households exceeded that of poor households for all income sources except social grants. The average annual household income for non-poor households from social grants and social security, was R4 039 whereas for poor households it was R9 159.

While the difference in incomes between non-poor households and poor households was a noticeable one during the survey period, well more than 50%; income from alimony, palimony or other allowances and income from individuals not part of the household differed by less than 25%, approximately 24,3% and 6,7% respectively.

Table 28: Average annual household income at the time of the survey by source of income and poverty status (R577)

Source of income	Poor		Non-poor		Total	
	R	%	R	%	R	%
Income from salaries and wages	16 561	54,3	92 766	73,1	63 801	70,7
Income from self-employment and business	1 873	6,1	17 918	14,1	11 819	13,1
Income from property	39	0,1	753	0,6	481	0,5
Income from royalties	6	-	91	0,1	59	0,1
Income from interest received	13	-	1 086	0,9	678	0,8
Income from dividends	12	-	585	0,5	367	0,4
Income from pension from previous employment	198	0,6	3 263	2,6	2 098	2,3
Income from annuities from own investment	25	0,1	588	0,5	374	0,4
Income from social pensions	9 143	30,0	4 021	3,2	5 968	6,6
Income from alimony, palimony and other allowances	907	3,0	1 195	0,9	1 086	1,2
Other income from individuals	1 122	3,7	1 211	1,0	1 177	1,3
Other Income	627	2,1	3 433	2,7	2 366	2,6
Total	**30 526**	**100,0**	**126 908**	**100,0**	**90 274**	**100,0**

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

Table 29: Percentage distribution of the population with a source of income at the time of the survey by main income source and poverty status (R577)

Sources of Income	Poor (%)	Non-poor (%)	Total (%)
Salaries and wages	35,7	64,5	52,9
Net profit from business	4,7	8,4	6,9
Income from subsistence farming	-	0,1	0,1
Income from letting of fixed property	0,3	0,4	0,3
Royalties	-	-	0,0
Interest received	-	0,6	0,4
Dividends on shares	0,1	0,2	0,1
Regular receipts from pensions	0,9	4,0	2,8
Social welfare grants	47,5	13,6	27,3
Alimony, maintenance and similar allowances	3,3	2,3	2,7
Regular allowances received from non-household members	3,5	2,2	2,7
Other income	0,6	0,8	0,7
Unspecified	3,3	2,8	3,0
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

During the survey, respondents were required to report all their sources of income. Sometimes an individual will have more than one source of income. In such instances, respondents were required to respond to another question asking them about their main source of income, which referred to the source that brings in the most money into their household.

Table 29 indicates that the majority of the population who had a source of income during the period September 2008 to August 2009 reported salaries and wages as their main source of income. Approximately 52,9% reported that salaries and wages was their main source of income during this time period. Whilst this is also true for the non-poor (64,5%), most of the poor (47,5%) reported that social grants and social security was their main source of income.

6. Explanatory notes

6.1 The need for poverty statistics

Poverty is a key development problem in social, economic and political terms. In post-apartheid South Africa, fighting the legacy of poverty and under-development has always been a central theme of Government. This commitment to push back the frontiers of poverty was reiterated in the ANC's 2009 Election Manifesto and has become the cornerstone shaping the policies of the current Government. The demand for regular, quality poverty data to inform Government's planning and actions is extremely high. These data are especially critical in light of the creation of the new planning ministry within the Presidency which needs this information to properly direct and align all government departments in a concerted effort to achieve the desired victory against poverty in South Africa.

Beyond this governmental need for poverty data, it is crucial to note that South Africa participates in many international comparison programmes related to the country's development profile. Official multi-dimensional poverty statistics are an essential component of the country's profile and is required to inform reporting on the country's progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals, economic investment decisions, development assistance, and peer-review processes such as the African Peer-Review Mechanism.

The absence of official statistics on the poverty profile of the country has created a serious data gap that prevents proper measurement of poverty trends, as well as the ability to monitor the impact of government's programmes and policies aimed at addressing issues around poverty reduction. Despite improvements in the availability of official socio-economic statistics, primarily provided by household surveys such as the annual General Household Survey, the Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted every 5 years, Census data from 1996 and 2001 and the Community Survey from 2007, no single data source provides comprehensive information on poverty and living conditions in South Africa.

Given that international and local definitions of poverty are increasingly expressed in multi-dimensional terms, it was necessary that a multi-topic poverty survey be implemented to capture such multi-dimensionality. Many of the current Stats SA surveys do not meet this requirement as described below:

- *Quarterly Labour Force Survey* – The QLFS is designed exclusively for labour force measurement at a certain point in time; however, for poverty studies you require employment information over a longer period of time to get a better understanding and measurement of livelihoods.
- *General Household Survey* – The GHS is a very useful survey instrument; however, its current design does not allow for comprehensive poverty analysis, mainly due to its lack of money metric data, as well as other important poverty topics such as anthropometrics and subjective poverty measurement.
- *Census* and the *Community Survey* – The scale and design of both operations provides the most important baseline data on population characteristics, their geographical distribution and community level data for poverty analysis. However, it collects no consumption data and very limited income information necessary for comprehensive poverty analysis.
- *Income and Expenditure Survey* – The design of the IES is to provide data for the consumer price index; therefore, it limits the survey's ability to inform detailed poverty statistics other than that of money metric poverty measurement.

Thus, in line with Statistics South Africa's mandate to provide relevant statistical information to meet user needs, a process was set in place in 2007 to develop and implement a purpose-driven and user-guided multi-topic poverty survey, known as the Living Conditions Survey. This survey will contribute the necessary data in the fight against poverty. The LCS has been designed to collect data on a range of issues including income/consumption, assets, access to services, perceived well-being and health status as well as biometric data concerning height and weight.

6.2 The instruments of data collection

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

6.2.1 Household questionnaire

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

6.2.2 Weekly diaries

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

6.2.3 Summary questionnaire

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

6.2.4 Survey assessment questionnaire

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

6.3 How the LCS 2008/2009 was conducted

A household was in a sample for a period of six weeks. The instruments outlined above were administered in stages at different visits during the six weeks of data collection. A module was administered in the beginning of each week. The seventh module (on anthropometrics) was administered when it is convenient for household members. A detailed list of activities conducted each week is shown in Table 30 below.

Table 30: Data collection activities by week

Week 0 *(Week before the survey month)*	**Weeks 1 to 4** *(The survey month)*	**Week 5** *(Week after the survey month)*
• Hand-over by publicity team • Establish rapport with household • Train household on diary completion • Conduct interview 1 • Make appointments for anthropometric measurements	• Drop weekly diaries to be completed by household • Conduct interviews 2/3/4/5 • Collect completed diaries for weeks 1/2/3 • Verify completed diaries for weeks 1/2/3 • Conduct anthropometric measurements (Module 7) • Codification by means of the summary questionnaire	• Conduct interview 6 • Collect and verify completed diary for week 4 • Codification by means of the summary questionnaire

6.4 Time span

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

6.5 Response details

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

Table 31 below shows the response details for the LCS 2008/2009.

Table 31: Response details for the LCS 2008/2009

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

6.6 Data

6.6.1 Data organisation

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

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

6.6.2 Editing and imputations

There are two types of non-response, namely unit non-response and item non-response. Unit non-response is dealt with during weighting, which is discussed in the next section of this report. To deal with item non-response, imputations had to be carried out on the data at different levels. It is important to note though, that when dealing with LCS 2008/2009 data, careful interpretation of data items is essential. A zero entry would not necessarily translate into a non-response or a missing item as it could well mean that simply no purchase was made. So, clear guidelines had to be followed to

identify cases of item non-response. It was only in cases where item non-response was identified without doubt that imputation was done.

Imputations on the LCS data were done at two levels:

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

6.6.2.1 Imputing for missing diaries

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

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

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

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

6.6.2.2 Imputing for item non-response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.6.2.3 Treatment of special items

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

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

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

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

2. All items which are considered to be income-in-kind such as free water; free sanitation; free electricity; estimated value of private use of a company car or similar vehicle; value of discounted fares for educational purposes; medical aid contributions by employer — households do not spend money on these items.

3. All items identified as: interest on mortgage bonds; subsidy on payment of mortgage; capital payments (including deposit) and other payments such as transfer duty, transfer costs and registration of mortgage bonds. A decision was taken to rather use imputed rent. Annual imputed rent was estimated at 6,32% of the actual value of the dwelling unit.

4. Items like seed, fertilizer, feed, livestock, services (e.g. ploughing, veterinary — not for pets), processing (e.g. grinding, milling and slaughtering) and other items from own production — as they are input costs. Instead, products from own production were included in the basket of goods and services.

5. All in-cash maintenance of family and/or remittances to family members and dependants living elsewhere (including alimony/palimony paid to ex-wife/ex-husband and children); gifts to persons who are not members of the household (excluding gifts-in-kind); gifts to persons who are not members of the household (excluding cash gifts); tribal cash levies (not for housing); and tribal levies-in-kind (not for housing) — such expenditure is measured from the receiving households since households would have acquired these items for the sole purpose of giving them away to other households.

6. All panel beating repairs paid for by the insurance company or other party, and other repair work paid for by the insurance company or other party — these are already accounted for elsewhere, e.g. amount paid for car insurance.

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

7. Limitations of the survey

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

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

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

8. Technical notes

8.1 Conceptualising poverty

Although poverty is widely accepted as being an undesirable manifestation of poor living conditions, the definition and measurement of poverty remains the subject of international debate. In a review of more than 40 national poverty studies undertaken in developing and transitional economies, May (2001) found that a mix of three approaches were commonly used when trying to operationalise poverty definitions:

- Poverty conceptualised as the inability to attain a minimum standard of living reflected by a quantifiable and absolute indicator applied to a constant threshold such as a minimum income line that separates the poor from the non-poor. By necessity, measurement is quantitative relying upon surveys of income and consumption, most often collected by national statistical agencies.

- Poverty conceptualised as being the lack of resources with which to attain the type of diet or life-style that is socially acceptable. This approach places emphasis on a relative indicator which would vary according to the standards of the society being measured, and may also take into account distributional issues. A minimum amount may be used, but this is adjusted to take into account changing needs, preferences and national standards of living. Measurement is usually quantitative, although frequently subjective or qualitative approaches may play a role in setting definitions and standards. National statistics agencies are usually responsible for the quantitative data collection, often supported by health, housing, social development and education ministries. National and international NGO's often provide analysis of qualitative data.

- Poverty conceptualised as being constrained choices, unfulfilled capabilities and exclusion. Measurement is recognised as being complex and, as yet, there is no generally accepted approach being used although institutions such as the UNDP have begun to explore alternative methodologies. Qualitative and participatory research techniques frequently play a central role but as yet, there is no agreed approach to determining a measurable threshold. Due to the on-going debate over concepts, measurement and interpretation, these data are more likely to be collected and analysed by research institutions including universities and international agencies.

All of these approaches have merits, with the first being the easiest to calculate and to interpret, while the last tries to draw out the complex links between economic growth, social structure and human well-being. Rather than seeing these as competing methodologies, it is accepted that the different approaches reflect the recognition that poverty is a multi-dimensional concept and that different approaches will be required to measure and analyse each different dimension.

In support of this, a recent World Bank publication synthesising the results of participatory research from numerous countries identifies five dimensions of poverty that are commonly reported when poor people are asked to analyse their own situation:

- 'poverty proper', which refers to the lack of adequate income or assets to generate income;
- physical weakness due to under-nutrition, sickness or disability;
- physical or social isolation and exclusion due to peripheral location, lack of access to goods and services, ignorance or illiteracy;
- vulnerability to crisis and the risk of becoming even poorer; and
- powerlessness within existing social, economic, political and cultural structures, including that arising from discrimination and prejudice (Chambers, 1988, World Bank, 2001).

Prominent poverty analyst, Michael Lipton, suggests that a consensus has emerged on the definition and measurement of poverty, the components of which include:

- A recognition that for policy purposes, poverty may be defined as private consumption that falls below some absolute minimum amount;
- A recognition that low levels of capabilities (such as literacy and life expectancy) are major components of poverty, but that these are best measured separately rather than amalgamated with consumption measures; and finally,
- Recognition that the lack of consumption is better measured than lack of income (Lipton, 1997).

Thus, analyses that require quantification or a numeric measurement will tend to prefer a 'money-metric' and absolute approach to the measurement of poverty as a means of operationalising poverty comparisons. As Lipton proposes, this accepts that money is commonly, but not always, the means of indirectly translating inputs into human development. Money is seen as the means of purchasing some of the direct means to well-being, such as food, clothing and shelter, and a threshold amount can be estimated that serves as a poverty line separating the poor from the non-poor. Analyses that look at other dimensions of poverty and are concerned with issues of causation and consequence are less concerned with money-metric measurement. These will make use of indicators that more directly measure shortfalls in living standards such as health status, educational attainment or access to services, indirect measures such as perceptions of social status or safety, or indicators that are believed to be proxy measures of more complex aspects of poverty, such as social exclusion or powerlessness. Such analyses may also use qualitative or participatory methodologies in combination more quantitative approaches.

For an official statistics agency, an approach to the monitoring of poverty trends would be comprehensive if data were collected on:

- consumption, measured by household expenditure on food and non-food items;
- selected direct indicators of living conditions; and
- selected proxy measures that take account of other dimensions of poverty deemed to be policy priorities in that society.

8.2 Sample

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

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

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

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

8.3 Coverage

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

8.4 Data collection

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

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

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

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

8.5 Comparability

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

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

Table 32: Comparisons between the IES 2000, 2005/2006 and LCS 2008/2009

Survey	IES 2000	IES 2005/2006	LCS 2008/2009
Non-durable items			
Data collection approach	Payment	Acquisition	Acquisition
Data collection method	Recall	Diary	Diary & recall
Semi-durable and durable items			
Data collection approach	Payment	Acquisition	Acquisition & payment
Data collection method	Recall	Diary & recall	Diary & recall

Survey	IES 2000	IES 2005/2006	LCS 2008/2009
Services			
Data collection approach	Payment	Payment	Payment
Data collection method	Recall	Diary & recall	Diary & recall
Own production			
Data collection approach	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
Data collection method	Recall	Diary	Diary

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

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

8.6 Data processing

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

8.6.1 High level processes

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

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

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

For purposes of tracking the instruments, ensuring no instruments got lost and quality assurance during the data processing processes, the content of each PSU box was captured manually (key-from-paper entry) and stored in the data processing management database. All instruments were then prepared for capturing. Thereafter, the data were captured and converted into electronic format through scanning. To ensure quality electronic data, the data were verified as well as edited and

checked for consistency according to the predetermined editing rules. The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) codes that were assigned to items acquired by the field staff were checked to enhance quality. Finally the data were prepared for final output based on the tabulation plan.

8.6.2 Data processing management system and database

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

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

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

8.6.3 Coding of acquired items

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

8.7 Data editing

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

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

8.8 Weighting the LCS 2008/2009

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

Non-response adjustment

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

Final weights

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

Estimation

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

8.9 Sensitivity analysis

8.9.1 Household weights

Stats SA adopted the use of integrated weighting to raise the sample information to population estimates. This method is described above in Section 8.8. It entails the allocation of the same adjustment factor to all household members and that adjustment factor in turn becomes a household weight. After raising sample information to population estimates, the estimated total population according to the LCS 2008/09 was 48,9 million. This is in line with the population projections based on mid-year estimates. Using the same integrated weighting for households, the total number of households came up to 12,6 million. Even though there is no source to provide households' benchmarks, looking at other surveys conducted by Stats SA in 2009, 12,6 million is low. The reduced number of households in the LCS may be due to fieldwork anomalies. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) conducted during the first quarter of 2009 (benchmarked to February population estimates) estimated the total number of households to be 13,6 million.

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

1. Use of the Dwelling Frame

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

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

2. Use of household headship method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 33: Total annual household consumption expenditure by main expenditure group using different weighting methods

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

Consumption expenditure	Total expenditure (Rands)	No. of households	Average per household	Share (%)
Headship method				
Health	12 088 210 271	13 443 764	899	1.3
Transport	141 973 330 910	13 443 764	10 561	15.2
Communication	31 860 723 461	13 443 764	2 370	3.4
Recreation and culture	39 605 479 519	13 443 764	2 946	4.2
Education	24 043 084 306	13 443 764	1 788	2.6
Restaurants and hotels	22 509 328 847	13 443 764	1 674	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	138 980 633 684	13 443 764	10 338	14.9
Other unclassified expenses	3 467 624 387	13 443 764	258	0.4
Total consumption expenditure	**935 614 057 816**	**13 443 764**	**69 595**	**100.0**

Table 33 indicates the total annual household consumption expenditure by main group expenditure items using different weighting methods: The table indicates the following:

- Total household consumption expenditure is low when integrated weights are used compared to when other weighting methods are used. This is because integrated weighting yields the lowest number of households compared to other weighting methods, 12,6 million for integrated weighting, 13,1 million when DF is used and 13,4 million when household headship method is used.
- The average annual consumption expenditure per household is the same when using DF and integrated weighting. This is because one adjustment factor (1,04) to adjust number of households to 13,1 million was used, which then meant the proportions and the averages will remain the same. Only the totals differed. They increased with the increased number of households.
- When comparing the DF/integrated weighting to the household headship method the percentage difference between the average annual household consumption expenditure is 3,2%. Unlike in the case of the DF weights where a single adjustment factor (1.04) was used to scale the total number of households upwards, the households headship weights resulted in different adjustment factors for different types of households taking the household structure (e.g. household size) into consideration, hence the difference in averages and proportions.
- When looking at Table 33 (above), the percentage difference in the average annual household consumption expenditure between DF/integrated weighting and the household head method for most items is below 10%, with the exception of education and other unclassified items.

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

8.9.2 Adjustment of food expenditure

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

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

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

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

Table 34: Adjusted and unadjusted household consumption expenditure on food

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

Table 34 indicates the adjusted and unadjusted household consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages. When the adjustments are done food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed about 19,3% to total annual household consumption expenditure, while the item contributed 14,6% if no adjustments are done.

Table 35: Poverty headcount by poverty line using adjusted and unadjusted food and non-alcoholic beverages estimates

Poverty line	LCS 2008/09 *Adjusted for food based on value of dwelling unit*	LCS 2008/09 *Unadjusted for food based on value of dwelling unit*
Food poverty line	**R305**	**R305**
Poverty headcount	26,3%	32,4%
Lower-bound poverty line	**R416**	**R416**
Poverty headcount	38,9%	44,6%
Upper-bound poverty line	**R577**	**R577**
Poverty headcount	52,3%	56,8%

Table 35 indicates the proportion of the population living below a certain poverty line when food and non-alcoholic beverages are adjusted for and when they are not. The poverty headcounts without the adjustments are higher for all poverty lines used compared to when expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages is adjusted.

The under-reporting of items, especially food, would have an impact on the poverty levels computed from the survey as food expenditure is a critical component used in the construction of the poverty lines. Thus, it is possible that individuals who are not actually poor may be classified as poor due to under-reporting in their corresponding diaries. The poverty levels in this report are therefore, based on the adjusted figures.

8.9.3 Estimating rental yield for owner occupied dwelling units

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

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

9. Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poor – Population living below a poverty line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Tables

10.1 Estimates of poor versus non-poor

Table 36: Selected indicators by household poverty status (R577)

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
001	Total number of people	25 593 339	23 326 364	48 919 703
002	Total number of households	4 783 089	7 801 002	12 584 091
003	Average household size	5,4	3,0	3,9
004	Average age of head of household	47,8	45,8	44,5
005	Average number of persons aged 0 - 17 per household	2,5	0,9	1,5
	Dwellings and Services			
006	Proportion of households living in informal dwellings	17,8	11,0	13,6
007	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	14,4	2,5	7,1
008	Proportion of households living in formal dwellings	65,3	84,5	77,2
009	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	51,8	84,8	72,3
010	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because they could not afford it.	49,6	40,9	46,7
011	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because of the bad quality of water from taps.	4,2	3,2	3,9
012	Proportion of households who had access to water from the municipality and paid for it	34,6	72,8	61,0
013	Proportion of households who have access to water from the municipality and not pay for it because they could not afford it	40,8	30,4	35,8
014	Proportion of households that had a flush toilet in the dwelling or on site	31,5	76,7	59,5
015	Proportion of households that had street lighting by their dwelling	32,8	70,7	56,3
016	Proportion of households that had a connection to the main electricity supply	70,1	89,5	82,1
017	Proportion of households that did not have a connection to the main electricity supply because it was too expensive.	32,8	25,7	30,3
018	Proportion of households using electricity or solar energy for lighting, cooking or heating.	71,2	90,9	83,4
019	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish was removed by a local authority	36,7	76,2	61,2
020	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest public transport	93,6	89,1	90,8
021	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest pre-primary/pre-school centre	87,2	81,8	83,8
022	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest welfare office	30,5	37,5	34,8
023	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	30,3	40,7	36,7

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
	Dwellings and Services			
024	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest clinic	58,9	62,7	61,3
025	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest hospital	19,9	28,5	25,2
026	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest primary school	85,2	78,6	81,1
027	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest secondary school	74,0	70,7	71,9
028	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest food market/shop	73,5	77,2	75,8
	Household Assets			
029	Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9	5,2	8,5
030	Proportion of households that owned cattle or other large livestock	9,3	2,8	5,2
031	Proportion of households that owned sheep, goats or other medium livestock	9,8	2,6	5,3
032	Proportion of households that owned poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	20,8	5,5	11,3
033	Proportion of households that owned a stereo/hifi	18,6	35,2	28,9
034	Proportion of households that owned a tape recorder	12,3	16,4	14,8
035	Proportion of households that owned a DVD player	39,2	64,2	54,8
036	Proportion of households that owned a video cassette recorder	7,9	18,2	14,3
037	Proportion of households that owned a refrigerator	57,2	79,9	71,3
038	Proportion of households that owned a microwave oven	19,1	56,9	42,6
039	Proportion of households that owned a washing machine	12,0	44,9	32,5
040	Proportion of households that owned a motor cycle / scooter	4,0	5,6	5,0
041	Proportion of households that owned a bicycle	12,1	17,9	15,7
042	Proportion of households that owned a canoe / boat	3,8	4,4	4,2
043	Proportion of households that owned a generator	4,9	6,6	6,0
044	Proportion of households that owned a camera	6,7	25,0	18,1
045	Proportion of households that owned power driven tools	6,0	22,4	16,2
046	Proportion of households that owned kitchen furniture	49,0	62,9	57,7
047	Proportion of households that owned dining room furniture	34,5	54,4	46,8
048	Proportion of households that owned bedroom furniture	49,3	66,3	59,8
049	Proportion of households that owned a tractor	4,6	4,1	4,3
050	Proportion of households that owned a plough	8,8	5,3	6,6

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
	Household Assets			
051	Proportion of households that owned a donkey cart/ox cart	4,6	3,4	3,9
052	Proportion of households that owned a grinding mill	5,3	5,1	5,1
053	Proportion of households that owned a radio	55,4	61,6	59,2
054	Proportion of households that owned a television	62,6	81,4	74,3
055	Proportion of households that subscribed to DSTV	5,5	26,0	18,2
056	Proportion of households where at least one member owned a cellular phone.	80,1	89,1	85,7
057	Proportion of households that owned a stove	76,9	90,3	85,2
058	Proportion of households that owned a sewing /knitting machine	8,2	15,4	12,7
059	Proportion of households that owned a computer	6,1	29,1	20,4
060	Proportion of households that owned a watch or clock	34,6	55,5	47,5
061	Proportion of households that owned at least one bed	87,9	89,5	88,9
062	Proportion of households that owned a wheelbarrow	33,9	26,2	29,1
063	Proportion of households that owned a car	8,9	44,2	30,8
	Health			
064	Proportion of the population that suffered from chronic or long term illnesses such as TB, AIDS, cancer, etc.	7,0	9,4	8,1
065	Proportion of the population whose ability to look for a job is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	37,6	25,0	30,6
066	Proportion of the population whose involvement in gainful work is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	30,4	22,2	25,9
067	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker	78,8	79,0	78,9
068	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a medical practitioner other than a spiritual or traditional healer	97,8	98,3	98,1
069	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a spiritual healer.	0,5	0,1	0,3
070	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a traditional healer.	1,2	0,8	1,0
071	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a public sector	78,6	45,6	60,1
072	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a private sector.	20,8	53,7	39,2
073	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in the nearest health facility	80,9	76,6	78,5

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
	Health			
074	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because consultation was too expensive	18,1	14,9	16,3
075	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because facility/service was too far	8,0	2,1	4,7
076	Proportion of people that are covered by medical aid, medical benefit scheme or private health insurance	1,1	29,9	14,8
077	Proportion of people with a disability	3,6	3,6	3,6
078	Proportion of people who could not be involved in gainful employment (do regular work) without any help due to their disability	37,9	29,1	33,7
079	Proportion of people who could not be involved in work in and around the house without any help due to their disability	20,1	14,2	17,3
080	Proportion of people who could not be involved in community activities without any help due to their disability	31,5	21,6	26,7
081	Proportions of households where an adult went hungry because there was not enough food	32,0	10,2	18,8
082	Proportion of households where a child went hungry because there was not enough food	25,2	4,4	12,3
	Education			
083	Proportion of the population that successfully finished grade 12	14,4	46,1	31,8
084	Proportion of the population that had tertiary qualifications	2,7	23,1	14,5
085	Proportion of the population that could read or write in at least one language	84,7	94,6	90,0
086	Proportion of people that had repeated a grade	33,0	24,8	28,9
087	Proportion of the school going population that was attending an educational institution.	92,2	93,3	92,6
088	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a public institution	96,4	84,3	91,8
089	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a private institution	3,6	15,7	8,2
090	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that attended through correspondence/distance learning	3,4	11,1	6,6
091	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to the nearest educational institution	89,0	76,9	84,2
092	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of lack of teachers	6,0	11,3	9,3
093	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because fees were too high	9,0	7,3	8,0

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
	Education			
094	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of crime at school	6,0	14,0	11,0
095	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because no space was available	13,9	12,6	13,1
096	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have running water	21,8	11,6	17,6
097	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a toilet facility	12,6	9,3	11,3
098	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a library	71,7	42,1	59,4
099	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a functioning science library	83,5	55,7	72,0
100	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have functional computers	73,1	41,4	60,0
101	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a feeding scheme	40,3	58,0	47,6
102	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a security guard at the gate	55,1	39,5	48,6
103	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a school without sports facilities	30,7	27,2	29,2
104	Proportion of the population aged 7 - 18 years that are not attending an educational institution because of lack of money for school fees	2,0	2,0	2,0
	Employment			
105	Proportion of the population aged 15 and above that was employed during the 12 months prior to the survey.	29,0	57,4	44,1
106	Proportion of people who owned their businesses during the past 12 months	16,4	15,5	15,8
107	Proportion of the employed population that had permanent jobs during the 12 months prior to the survey	28,8	56,2	47,8
108	Proportion of employed people working in the formal sector	46,5	73,0	64,9
109	Proportion of employed people working in the informal sector and private households	49,3	24,1	31,9
	Telecommunications			
110	Proportion of households that owned or had access to a landline telephone	7,4	30,1	21,5
111	Proportion of households that subscribed to internet	4,2	17,0	12,1
112	Proportion of households that did not receive mail	24,6	9,5	15,3
113	Proportion of households within 2 km of the post office or a post office agent	40,6	51,5	47,4

No.	Indicator	Poor	Non-Poor	Total
	Income			
114	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on pensions and social welfare grants as their main source of income	47,5	13,6	27,3
115	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on remittances as the main source of income	3,3	2,3	2,7
116	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on the sale of farm produce as the main source of income	-	0,1	0,1
117	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on salaries and wages as the main source of income	35,7	64,5	52,9
	Subsistence			
118	Proportion of households that engaged in growing food, raising livestock, fishing and/or hunting	21,1	7,6	12,7
119	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of funds	70,7	44,3	59,3
120	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of skills	28,9	20,6	25,3
121	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of equipment	49,0	40,5	45,3
122	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because land is too far away	4,8	6,8	5,7
	Crime			
123	Proportion of people that had been victims of a crime	1,6	3,6	2,5

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

10.2 Estimates by province

Table 37: Selected indicators for poor households by province (R577)

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
001	Total number of people	25 593 339	1 625 180	4 350 360	655 653	1 667 389	6 098 481	1 955 353	3 052 436	2 252 275	3 936 212
002	Total number of households	4 783 089	304 372	799 039	119 508	364 197	999 410	395 095	633 035	414 765	753 670
003	Average household size	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,5	4,6	6,1	4,9	4,8	5,4	5,2
004	Average age of head of household	47,8	44,4	50,6	48,4	47,0	49,8	48,9	43,7	46,7	47,6
005	Average number of persons aged 0 - 17 per household	2,5	2,3	2,7	2,4	2,0	2,9	2,2	2,1	2,7	2,5
	Dwellings and Services										
006	Proportion of households living in informal dwellings	17,8	33,8	9,1	11,8	23,8	11,7	24,6	43,3	12,0	4,6
007	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	14,4	0,2	45,4	4,2	3,6	23,8	1,6	-	5,9	5,4
008	Proportion of households living in formal dwellings	65,3	62,9	43,7	78,5	72,2	62,0	70,6	53,6	78,7	87,9
009	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	51,8	77,1	27,1	65,1	83,5	40,6	53,7	77,2	58,0	39,8
010	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because they could not afford it.	49,6	21,6	55,5	58,1	55,4	50,4	60,7	29,8	34,2	51,5
011	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because of the bad quality of water from taps.	4,2	0,5	1,3	1,4	-	3,5	3,3	4,2	11,1	8,0
012	Proportion of households who had access to water from the municipality and paid for it	34,6	49,2	37,2	48,1	33,7	26,3	45,0	43,2	29,0	19,4
013	Proportion of households who have access to water from the municipality and not pay for it because they could not afford it	40,8	40,2	37,9	61,4	68,7	37,4	34,5	38,2	42,1	32,4

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Dwellings and Services											
014	Proportion of households that had a flush toilet in the dwelling or on site	31,5	74,3	20,1	51,8	53,9	19,3	27,9	65,7	19,9	7,8
015	Proportion of households that had street lighting by their dwelling	32,8	72,7	23,8	54,7	64,9	24,2	34,6	55,6	14,7	8,5
016	Proportion of households that had a connection to the main electricity supply	70,1	81,2	57,5	79,1	83,7	58,4	80,6	71,3	78,6	75,4
017	Proportion of households that did not have a connection to the main electricity supply because it was too expensive.	32,8	30,5	26,3	20,8	31,2	45,8	27,2	20,9	18,4	37,8
018	Proportion of households using electricity or solar energy for lighting, cooking or heating.	71,2	85,9	57,1	78,6	84,1	60,0	81,4	72,8	79,6	76,3
019	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish was removed by a local authority	36,7	72,5	24,1	58,8	70,8	25,3	40,4	71,7	23,7	6,4
020	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest public transport	93,6	88,7	95,4	90,6	93,9	93,4	95,3	94,7	89,1	94,8
021	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest pre-primary/pre-school centre	87,2	86,8	93,1	82,1	91,8	80,6	87,9	87,8	81,9	90,6
022	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest welfare office	30,5	47,7	22,6	40,5	55,0	14,1	23,2	46,1	28,0	32,6
023	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	30,3	63,4	31,6	24,0	43,7	15,9	17,6	52,2	31,0	16,8
024	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest clinic	58,9	75,8	50,4	73,8	78,7	46,6	68,7	67,6	59,5	52,5
025	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest hospital	19,9	26,3	19,4	19,0	35,7	12,9	12,2	32,7	14,4	15,7

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Dwellings and Services										
026	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest primary school	85,2	83,8	90,1	83,7	89,8	79,9	84,4	82,3	81,5	90,6
027	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest secondary school	74,0	78,4	64,5	69,7	83,8	70,0	73,1	75,6	74,6	82,6
028	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest food market/shop	73,5	79,2	83,1	77,1	91,3	46,5	78,9	82,4	61,9	84,1
	Household Assets										
029	Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9	1,5	22,3	5,5	7,3	24,8	10,5	1,4	12,4	13,3
030	Proportion of households that owned cattle or other large livestock	9,3	0,2	21,6	4,2	3,9	15,6	5,5	0,3	4,5	6,9
031	Proportion of households that owned sheep, goats or other medium livestock	9,8	0,6	24,2	7,0	1,6	14,4	5,2	0,4	4,2	10,0
032	Proportion of households that owned poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	20,8	3,2	39,6	15,9	8,3	30,7	18,7	1,4	17,4	20,7
033	Proportion of households that owned a stereo/hifi	18,6	26,9	16,2	23,3	23,7	16,0	17,9	20,1	19,0	17,1
034	Proportion of households that owned a tape recorder	12,3	12,2	13,3	14,1	11,6	11,5	8,8	11,3	12,6	15,0
035	Proportion of households that owned a DVD player	39,2	47,4	26,7	41,1	38,8	35,7	42,0	47,3	45,4	42,3
036	Proportion of households that owned a video cassette recorder	7,9	5,3	6,1	8,5	6,5	10,4	6,7	8,9	8,4	7,7
037	Proportion of households that owned a refrigerator	57,2	65,8	36,7	61,2	62,8	54,6	66,1	62,4	69,0	60,3
038	Proportion of households that owned a microwave oven	19,1	32,0	14,5	22,8	24,3	18,3	19,9	25,2	20,0	10,9

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Household Assets										
039	Proportion of households that owned a washing machine	12,0	28,2	7,0	21,4	9,0	8,9	15,3	17,4	13,5	7,8
040	Proportion of households that owned a motor cycle / scooter	4,0	1,0	3,5	3,5	3,0	6,6	3,2	3,6	4,4	3,7
041	Proportion of households that owned a bicycle	12,1	10,7	6,9	19,2	9,6	12,0	18,9	12,1	14,9	13,5
042	Proportion of households that owned a canoe / boat	3,8	1,4	3,4	3,2	2,7	6,1	3,3	3,2	3,6	3,6
043	Proportion of households that owned a generator	4,9	1,7	4,5	4,3	3,1	7,6	4,3	4,3	5,2	4,7
044	Proportion of households that owned a camera	6,7	5,3	4,8	8,2	4,8	10,0	5,7	7,9	6,6	5,5
045	Proportion of households that owned power driven tools	6,0	5,3	4,5	7,1	5,6	7,7	5,2	7,1	7,4	4,5
046	Proportion of households that owned kitchen furniture	49,0	55,7	50,9	65,5	76,8	34,2	63,7	46,9	52,3	40,2
047	Proportion of households that owned dining room furniture	34,5	33,9	32,7	30,9	42,0	32,4	38,9	30,9	38,8	34,5
048	Proportion of households that owned bedroom furniture	49,3	52,4	46,2	53,9	65,4	42,1	53,4	43,9	53,3	52,1
049	Proportion of households that owned a tractor	4,6	2,2	4,4	3,5	3,1	7,9	3,1	2,2	4,8	5,0
050	Proportion of households that owned a plough	8,8	1,9	12,3	3,7	3,6	15,1	3,4	2,5	12,3	9,3
051	Proportion of households that owned a donkey cart/ox cart	4,6	1,6	4,7	9,0	2,9	6,5	6,3	2,2	4,3	4,7
052	Proportion of households that owned a grinding mill	5,3	1,2	7,2	3,2	3,1	8,4	3,5	3,5	5,4	4,5

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Household Assets										
053	Proportion of households that owned a radio	55,4	47,0	49,6	46,0	50,4	69,7	54,3	51,1	52,3	55,6
054	Proportion of households that owned a television	62,6	76,4	48,8	66,2	69,3	55,5	71,0	70,6	68,0	63,5
055	Proportion of households that subscribed to DSTV	5,5	3,2	4,0	5,1	4,0	7,0	5,1	6,3	5,8	6,2
056	Proportion of households where at least one member owned a cellular phone.	80,1	73,6	77,7	67,6	79,4	81,6	78,2	79,8	84,2	84,9
057	Proportion of households that owned a stove	76,9	91,8	80,4	87,2	83,9	67,9	83,5	89,8	74,8	61,1
058	Proportion of households that owned a sewing /knitting machine	8,2	3,8	7,9	7,3	8,4	10,5	8,1	8,1	8,7	7,1
059	Proportion of households that owned a computer	6,1	4,8	3,8	5,8	4,7	8,0	5,8	8,7	6,5	5,0
060	Proportion of households that owned a watch or clock	34,6	39,2	39,5	30,6	31,8	40,5	31,7	33,2	34,5	24,3
061	Proportion of households that owned at least one bed	87,9	92,8	90,1	89,0	90,8	85,0	87,6	83,7	89,0	88,6
062	Proportion of households that owned a wheelbarrow	33,9	4,2	26,7	19,4	22,0	35,1	44,3	18,4	44,6	61,3
063	Proportion of households that owned a car	8,9	7,0	6,0	12,4	5,7	10,2	9,8	11,6	12,2	7,5
	Health										
064	Proportion of the population that suffered from chronic or long term illnesses such as TB, AIDS, cancer, etc.	7,0	6,7	8,3	7,5	8,4	7,6	7,7	6,6	5,8	4,4
065	Proportion of the population whose ability to look for a job is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	37,6	33,2	36,8	39,3	46,8	37,0	39,1	32,4	36,7	41,5

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
					Health						
066	Proportion of the population whose involvement in gainful work is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	30,4	30,7	28,8	31,0	36,7	30,6	31,3	25,4	28,2	34,7
067	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker	78,8	79,1	82,7	79,5	77,7	74,7	83,7	85,5	67,6	81,2
068	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a medical practitioner other than a spiritual or traditional healer	97,8	99,6	98,6	99,6	99,4	98,4	98,8	96,4	95,9	95,5
069	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a spiritual healer.	0,5	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,3	-	0,5	2,8
070	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a traditional healer.	1,2	0,4	1,1	0,4	0,2	1,5	0,7	1,1	2,9	1,2
071	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a public sector	78,6	76,1	78,6	83,5	69,1	83,8	74,9	73,7	71,7	86,5
072	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a private sector.	20,8	22,8	20,9	15,9	30,7	15,6	24,8	25,8	27,1	13,2
073	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in the nearest health facility	80,9	84,9	81,8	90,2	85,7	82,2	72,7	82,5	69,8	81,3

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
					Health						
074	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because consultation was too expensive	18,1	22,5	18,3	9,9	17,4	12,2	8,7	34,0	16,4	29,9
075	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because facility/service was too far	8,0	-	9,9	15,2	6,4	10,8	2,4	1,6	6,4	11,2
076	Proportion of people that are covered by medical aid, medical benefit scheme or private health insurance	1,1	2,0	0,7	1,7	0,8	0,9	1,7	1,3	1,0	1,0
077	Proportion of people with a disability	3,6	3,3	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,0	4,9	2,9	3,5	4,0
078	Proportion of people who could not be involved in gainful employment (do regular work) without any help due to their disability	37,9	48,4	39,8	48,7	54,3	39,0	38,4	25,7	30,7	33,1
079	Proportion of people who could not be involved in work in and around the house without any help due to their disability	20,1	17,8	22,0	24,5	26,4	24,8	15,8	15,4	18,8	16,1
080	Proportion of people who could not be involved in community activities without any help due to their disability	31,5	29,0	35,5	33,9	39,3	33,2	34,5	26,6	27,8	25,0
081	Proportions of households where an adult went hungry because there was not enough food	32,0	29,6	39,1	36,7	34,1	28,7	35,6	34,2	22,3	29,5
082	Proportion of households where a child went hungry because there was not enough food	25,2	18,4	32,3	26,9	27,2	24,6	25,8	24,5	17,3	24,8

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
					Education						
083	Proportion of the population that successfully finished grade 12	14,4	12,3	10,6	10,5	12,8	14,7	15,2	20,0	16,8	14,0
084	Proportion of the population that had tertiary qualifications	2,7	2,1	2,0	0,9	2,0	3,0	2,9	3,4	2,3	3,7
085	Proportion of the population that could read or write in at least one language	84,7	89,7	83,2	79,2	85,1	85,9	81,1	92,4	80,2	81,1
086	Proportion of people that had repeated a grade	33,0	22,9	32,5	26,3	39,5	29,1	34,2	28,7	36,8	42,9
087	Proportion of the school going population that was attending an educational institution.	92,2	89,2	92,0	89,3	93,6	91,3	89,9	91,4	93,9	95,3
088	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a public institution	96,4	98,7	95,2	99,2	96,3	96,3	97,3	95,8	96,4	96,7
089	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a private institution	3,6	1,3	4,8	0,8	3,7	3,7	2,7	4,2	3,6	3,3
090	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that attended through correspondence/distance learning	3,4	2,2	1,9	1,9	2,8	4,2	4,4	7,5	3,5	1,8
091	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to the nearest educational institution	89,0	85,8	90,2	92,5	89,2	89,9	88,7	82,7	87,7	91,4
092	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of lack of teachers	6,0	5,3	6,5	3,7	5,0	4,5	-	7,8	5,4	10,6
093	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because fees were too high	9,0	6,7	13,1	5,4	5,1	10,8	1,9	15,1	6,0	4,8

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
					Education						
094	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of crime at school	6,0	11,3	5,8	7,2	4,9	6,6	1,6	8,4	4,7	4,6
095	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because no space was available	13,9	13,1	7,6	10,4	15,3	10,0	32,5	16,5	15,1	12,4
096	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have running water	21,8	5,8	41,9	14,4	6,6	29,5	9,9	12,2	15,7	14,3
097	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a toilet facility	12,6	5,9	25,3	12,7	5,9	11,3	9,3	12,5	9,1	8,7
098	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a library	71,7	47,3	86,5	61,6	48,8	75,1	74,8	52,4	72,2	76,9
099	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a functioning science library	83,5	63,3	90,9	80,4	67,0	87,2	82,5	74,0	83,9	88,3
100	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have functional computers	73,1	31,4	81,4	61,6	62,4	78,2	71,8	57,1	82,7	78,6
101	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a feeding scheme	40,3	17,2	33,3	19,6	49,3	49,1	46,2	35,5	38,7	42,8
102	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a security guard at the gate	55,1	46,6	63,5	81,5	81,3	39,9	84,9	44,2	47,7	55,6

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
					Education						
103	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a school without sports facilities	30,7	24,8	43,1	32,2	26,3	30,0	23,9	32,5	24,3	26,9
104	Proportion of the population aged 7 - 18 years that are not attending an educational institution because of lack of money for school fees	2,0	-	0,4	0,7	-	5,2	1,9	0,5	-	2,8
					Employment						
105	Proportion of the population aged 15 and above that was employed during the 12 months prior to the survey.	29,0	51,6	24,5	33,2	31,0	22,4	29,3	38,8	29,0	24,6
106	Proportion of people who owned their businesses during the past 12 months	16,4	6,5	20,2	5,1	14,9	18,0	13,7	15,4	18,5	23,8
107	Proportion of the employed population that had permanent jobs during the 12 months prior to the survey	28,8	43,3	20,3	32,3	26,2	27,1	32,3	28,3	32,8	23,5
108	Proportion of employed people working in the formal sector	46,5	62,3	41,3	58,4	44,9	44,5	48,2	45,2	48,7	37,6
109	Proportion of employed people working in the informal sector and private households	49,3	33,9	56,3	39,1	53,2	48,9	48,9	48,1	47,7	59,3
					Telecommunications						
110	Proportion of households that owned or had access to a landline telephone	7,4	11,4	6,3	12,5	6,3	8,9	7,2	8,4	6,2	4,3
111	Proportion of households that subscribed to internet	4,2	1,6	3,4	3,3	3,2	5,8	3,7	5,3	4,1	3,6
112	Proportion of households that did not receive mail	24,6	6,8	33,6	15,3	6,9	23,3	26,4	17,0	34,1	34,6
113	Proportion of households within 2 km of the post office or a post office agent	40,6	52,7	27,4	49,8	55,5	27,3	47,5	49,7	39,8	48,0

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Income										
114	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on pensions and social welfare grants as their main source of income	47,5	27,6	57,0	51,2	48,4	52,9	47,7	33,9	42,2	54,3
115	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on remittances as the main source of income	3,3	1,4	3,2	2,5	4,6	3,5	3,6	2,2	3,0	4,5
116	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on the sale of farm produce as the main source of income	-	-	-	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,1	0,2	-
117	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on salaries and wages as the main source of income	35,7	63,7	26,9	41,4	37,3	31,3	35,0	46,7	34,3	26,4
	Subsistence										
118	Proportion of households that engaged in growing food, raising livestock, fishing and/or hunting	21,1	3,1	39,2	11,6	13,4	30,4	12,4	2,3	21,4	22,3
119	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of funds	70,7	100,0	82,1	100,0	19,3	66,5	59,0	35,1	55,7	51,9
120	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of skills	28,9	21,2	25,7	53,0	19,0	29,3	43,7	35,1	66,3	32,8
121	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of equipment	49,0	-	54,8	100,0	12,4	55,6	32,6	35,1	66,3	37,2

No.	Indicator	National	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Subsistence										
122	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because land is too far away	4,8	-	4,6	-	-	-	6,6	22,2	-	11,7
	Crime										
123	Proportion of people that had been victims of a crime	1,6	3,1	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,6	2,2	1,6	1,5	0,7

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

10.3 Estimates by settlement type

Table 38: Selected indicators for poor households by settlement type (R577)

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
001	Total number of people	25 593 339		8 367 566	2 793 631	1 277 242	13 154 900
002	Total number of households	4 783 089		1 586 910	620 934	250 028	2 325 217
003	Average household size	5,4		5,3	4,5	5,1	5,7
004	Average age of head of household	47,8		46,8	41,3	45,4	50,5
005	Average number of persons aged 0 - 17 per household	2,5		2,3	2,0	2,2	2,8
Dwellings and Services							
006	Proportion of households living in informal dwellings	17,8		20,4	57,3	7,2	6,5
007	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	14,4		0,5	3,5	13,7	26,9
008	Proportion of households living in formal dwellings	65,3		76,7	37,8	70,1	64,4
009	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	51,8		89,3	43,9	45,4	29,1
010	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because they could not afford it.	49,6		32,6	39,2	40,5	54,3
011	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because of the bad quality of water from taps.	4,2		5,3	0,7	10,8	4,3
012	Proportion of households who had access to water from the municipality and paid for it	34,6		54,0	18,9	14,7	47,7
013	Proportion of households who have access to water from the municipality and not pay for it because they could not afford it	40,8		52,8	43,2	32,0	21,8

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
	Dwellings and Services						
014	Proportion of households that had a flush toilet in the dwelling or on site	31,5		77,7	27,8	26,4	1,5
015	Proportion of households that had street lighting by their dwelling	32,8		72,6	40,5	12,3	5,7
016	Proportion of households that had a connection to the main electricity supply	70,1		86,1	53,1	46,2	66,3
017	Proportion of households that did not have a connection to the main electricity supply because it was too expensive	32,8		30,0	22,0	33,0	37,6
018	Proportion of households using electricity or solar energy for lighting, cooking or heating.	71,2		87,5	55,1	47,6	66,9
019	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish was removed by a local authority	36,7		85,8	47,0	6,1	3,7
020	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest public transport	93,6		96,6	96,4	93,8	65,8
021	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest pre-primary/pre-school centre	87,2		92,4	91,4	87,7	39,4
022	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest welfare office	30,5		51,4	36,3	16,6	13,2
023	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	30,3		52,2	41,7	14,9	6,0
024	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest clinic	58,9		78,8	66,8	46,0	32,2
025	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest hospital	19,9		33,2	31,2	8,6	11,9

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
	Dwellings and Services						
026	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest primary school	85,2		90,7	85,5	86,2	40,6
\027	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest secondary school	74,0		85,0	76,8	71,0	26,0
028	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest food market/shop	73,5		85,2	79,5	67,5	40,5
	Household Assets						
029	Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9		3,8	5,3	15,3	22,9
030	Proportion of households that owned cattle or other large livestock	9,3		1,3	1,3	11,4	16,6
031	Proportion of households that owned sheep, goats or other medium livestock	9,8		1,1	1,3	5,5	18,5
032	Proportion of households that owned poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	20,8		4,1	4,7	25,8	35,9
033	Proportion of households that owned a stereo/hifi	18,6		22,3	16,2	18,8	16,8
034	Proportion of households that owned a tape recorder	12,3		10,9	13,1	11,1	13,3
035	Proportion of households that owned a DVD player	39,2		49,3	34,0	20,6	35,8
036	Proportion of households that owned a video cassette recorder	7,9		8,8	7,4	2,4	8,0
037	Proportion of households that owned a refrigerator	57,2		69,8	43,9	38,8	54,3

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
	Household Assets						
038	Proportion of households that owned a microwave oven	19,1		30,7	15,0	9,6	13,3
039	Proportion of households that owned a washing machine	12,0		19,7	9,2	8,4	7,8
040	Proportion of households that owned a motor cycle / scooter	4,0		4,0	3,4	2,2	4,4
041	Proportion of households that owned a bicycle	12,1		11,6	11,2	20,7	11,8
042	Proportion of households that owned a canoe / boat	3,8		3,7	4,1	1,7	4,0
043	Proportion of households that owned a generator	4,9		4,3	5,1	3,7	5,4
044	Proportion of households that owned a camera	6,7		7,6	6,8	3,2	6,5
045	Proportion of households that owned power driven tools	6,0		6,9	5,7	3,5	5,7
046	Proportion of households that owned kitchen furniture	49,0		60,4	45,6	46,0	42,5
047	Proportion of households that owned dining room furniture	34,5		40,8	24,8	28,2	33,4
048	Proportion of households that owned bedroom furniture	49,3		55,3	41,9	44,0	47,7
049	Proportion of households that owned a tractor	4,6		3,4	3,4	3,6	5,8
050	Proportion of households that owned a plough	8,8		3,9	4,2	8,7	13,4
051	Proportion of households that owned a donkey cart/ox cart	4,6		3,7	3,5	3,1	5,7
052	Proportion of households that owned a grinding mill	5,3		4,2	4,9	3,1	6,3

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
	Household Assets						
053	Proportion of households that owned a radio	55,4		52,6	50,9	59,4	58,0
054	Proportion of households that owned a television	62,6		76,0	56,7	48,1	56,7
055	Proportion of households that subscribed to DSTV	5,5		5,6	5,1	2,9	5,8
056	Proportion of households where at least one member owned a cellular phone.	80,1		79,6	76,0	73,8	82,3
057	Proportion of households that owned a stove	76,9		89,6	81,9	62,9	68,4
058	Proportion of households that owned a sewing /knitting machine	8,2		7,7	6,6	3,6	9,4
059	Proportion of households that owned a computer	6,1		6,9	6,4	2,7	5,8
060	Proportion of households that owned a watch or clock	34,6		40,2	29,5	30,4	32,5
061	Proportion of households that owned at least one bed	87,9		86,4	89,4	85,6	88,7
062	Proportion of households that owned a wheelbarrow	33,9		17,5	20,3	24,8	49,6
063	Proportion of households that owned a car	8,9		10,0	7,7	8,1	8,6
	Health						
064	Proportion of the population that suffered from chronic or long term illnesses such as TB, AIDS, cancer, etc.	7,0		7,3	7,7	8,1	6,4
065	Proportion of the population whose ability to look for a job is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	37,6		36,3	32,0	26,6	41,3

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Health				
066	Proportion of the population whose involvement in gainful work is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	30,4		30,3	27,1	14,8	33,2
067	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker	78,8		82,3	81,0	75,7	76,7
068	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a medical practitioner other than a spiritual or traditional healer	97,8		98,5	98,5	97,9	97,3
069	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a spiritual healer.	0,5		0,1	-	-	1,6
070	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a traditional healer.	1,2		0,4	1,2	1,7	1,6
071	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a public sector	78,6		75,5	78,6	68,8	81,6
072	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a private sector.	20,8		24,1	20,3	30,6	18,0
073	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in the nearest health facility	80,9		85,4	76,5	75,2	79,8
074	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because consultation was too expensive	18,1		24,3	18,2	5,0	17,1

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Health				
075	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because facility/service was too far	8,0		3,6	4,4	8,2	10,4
076	Proportion of people that are covered by medical aid, medical benefit scheme or private health insurance	1,1		1,8	0,4	0,2	0,9
077	Proportion of people with a disability	3,6		3,3	3,5	3,5	3,8
078	Proportion of people who could not be involved in gainful employment (do regular work) without any help due to their disability	37,9		39,0	26,2	30,1	40,3
079	Proportion of people who could not be involved in work in and around the house without any help due to their disability	20,1		20,6	16,3	12,8	21,3
080	Proportion of people who could not be involved in community activities without any help due to their disability	31,5		31,3	24,7	17,4	34,1
081	Proportions of households where an adult went hungry because there was not enough food	32,0		32,8	31,5	31,8	31,5
082	Proportion of households where a child went hungry because there was not enough food	25,2		24,8	21,7	22,8	26,7
			Education				
083	Proportion of the population that successfully finished grade 12	14,4		17,3	13,9	7,0	13,3
084	Proportion of the population that had tertiary qualifications	2,7		2,9	2,8	1,7	2,7
085	Proportion of the population that could read or write in at least one language	84,7		89,6	88,5	75,4	81,4

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Education				
086	Proportion of people that had repeated a grade	33,0		29,2	31,6	27,9	36,3
087	Proportion of the school going population that was attending an educational institution.	92,2		91,6	88,9	87,2	93,5
088	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a public institution	96,4		96,2	96,8	95,3	96,5
089	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a private institution	3,6		3,8	3,2	4,7	3,5
090	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that attended through correspondence/distance learning	3,4		3,2	8,2	3,5	2,7
091	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to the nearest educational institution	89,0		83,4	77,8	81,4	89,0
092	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of lack of teachers	6,0		5,5	7,4	0,8	6,7
093	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because fees were too high	9,0		12,2	12,0	1,7	6,3
094	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of crime at school	6,0		7,5	2,8	-	6,2
095	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because no space was available	13,9		14,9	19,3	-	13,2

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Education				
096	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have running water	21,8		12,8	12,2	27,8	20,7
097	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a toilet facility	12,6		10,5	12,3	13,6	14,6
098	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a library	71,7		58,1	60,9	80,3	69,2
099	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a functioning science library	83,5		72,2	76,0	90,3	85,1
100	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have functional computers	73,1		58,5	64,9	81,6	73,6
101	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a feeding scheme	40,3		41,2	37,9	40,5	36,0
102	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a security guard at the gate	55,1		53,7	50,5	55,4	71,3
103	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a school without sports facilities	30,7		29,9	33,6	30,5	31,8
104	Proportion of the population aged 7 - 18 years that are not attending an educational institution because of lack of money for school fees	2,0		1,8	5,2	-	1,6

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Employment				
105	Proportion of the population aged 15 and above that was employed during the 12 months prior to the survey.	29,0		34,9	39,4	48,9	20,5
106	Proportion of people who owned their businesses during the past 12 months	16,4		11,7	15,6	4,3	25,1
107	Proportion of the employed population that had permanent jobs during the 12 months prior to the survey	28,8		33,0	23,3	41,4	23,1
108	Proportion of employed people working in the formal sector	46,5		51,4	43,0	65,2	37,5
109	Proportion of employed people working in the informal sector and private households	49,3		44,3	52,8	33,0	57,7
			Telecommunications				
110	Proportion of households that owned or had access to a landline telephone	7,4		9,7	5,5	5,0	6,5
111	Proportion of households that subscribed to internet	4,2		4,2	4,7	2,1	4,2
112	Proportion of households that did not receive mail	24,6		9,4	30,0	32,7	33,5
113	Proportion of households within 2 km of the post office or a post office agent	40,6		57,9	41,8	20,3	30,7

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
			Income				
114	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on pensions and social welfare grants as their main source of income	47,5		40,4	35,3	27,9	58,7
115	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on remittances as the main source of income	3,3		2,6	2,7	0,7	4,3
116	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on the sale of farm produce as the main source of income	-		0,1	-	0,1	-
117	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on salaries and wages as the main source of income	35,7		44,6	48,7	65,3	21,8
			Subsistence				
118	Proportion of households that engaged in growing food, raising livestock, fishing and/or hunting	21,1		5,6	6,8	22,5	35,4
119	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of funds	70,7		62,4	52,5	100,0	71,5
120	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of skills	28,9		44,0	12,6	48,2	28,1
121	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of equipment	49,0		43,8	40,5	48,2	50,4

No.	Indicator	National		Urban Formal	Urban Informal	Rural Formal	Traditional Areas
	Subsistence						
122	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because land is too far away	4,8		-	3,8	-	5,7
	Crime						
123	Proportion of people that had been victims of a crime	1,6		1,8	3,2	1,3	1,1

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

10.4 Estimates by sex

Table 39: Selected indicators for poor households by sex (R577)

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
001	Total number of people	25 593 339		11 880 216	13 713 123
002	Total number of households	4 783 089		2 304 113	2 478 976
003	Average household size	5,4		5,2	5,5
004	Average age of head of household	47,8		46,9	48,7
005	Average number of persons aged 0 - 17 per household	2,5		2,2	2,8
	Dwellings and Services				
006	Proportion of households living in informal dwellings	17,8		22,6	13,3
007	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	14,4		11,6	17,1
008	Proportion of households living in formal dwellings	65,3		63,2	67,3
009	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	51,8		54,6	49,3
010	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because they could not afford it.	49,6		46,7	52,0
011	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because of the bad quality of water from taps.	4,2		3,8	4,6
012	Proportion of households who had access to water from the municipality and paid for it	34,6		36,1	33,1
013	Proportion of households who have access to water from the municipality and not pay for it because they could not afford it	40,8		39,0	42,4

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Dwellings and Services				
014	Proportion of households that had a flush toilet in the dwelling or on site	31,5		34,6	28,6
015	Proportion of households that had street lighting by their dwelling	32,8		34,4	31,3
016	Proportion of households that had a connection to the main electricity supply	70,1		69,2	71,0
017	Proportion of households that did not have a connection to the main electricity supply because it was too expensive.	32,8		30,2	35,3
018	Proportion of households using electricity or solar energy for lighting, cooking or heating.	71,2		70,4	71,9
019	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish was removed by a local authority	36,7		39,1	34,4
020	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest public transport	93,6		92,2	94,8
021	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest pre-primary/pre-school centre	87,2		85,3	89,0
022	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest welfare office	30,5		32,2	29,0
023	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	30,3		32,1	28,5
024	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest clinic	58,9		59,9	57,9
025	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest hospital	19,9		21,4	18,4
026	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest primary school	85,2		82,9	87,4

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Dwellings and Services				
027	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest secondary school	74,0		73,2	74,8
028	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest food market/shop	73,5		74,2	73,0
	Household Assets				
029	Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9		12,8	14,9
030	Proportion of households that owned cattle or other large livestock	9,3		10,2	8,3
031	Proportion of households that owned sheep, goats or other medium livestock	9,8		10,1	9,5
032	Proportion of households that owned poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	20,8		19,4	22,0
033	Proportion of households that owned a stereo/hifi	18,6		20,1	17,2
034	Proportion of households that owned a tape recorder	12,3		12,9	11,9
035	Proportion of households that owned a DVD player	39,2		39,2	39,3
036	Proportion of households that owned a video cassette recorder	7,9		8,0	7,8
037	Proportion of households that owned a refrigerator	57,2		56,2	58,2
038	Proportion of households that owned a microwave oven	19,1		19,1	19,1
039	Proportion of households that owned a washing machine	12,0		12,7	11,3

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Household Assets				
040	Proportion of households that owned a motor cycle / scooter	4,0		4,0	4,1
041	Proportion of households that owned a bicycle	12,1		14,6	9,8
042	Proportion of households that owned a canoe / boat	3,8		3,8	3,8
043	Proportion of households that owned a generator	4,9		4,9	4,9
044	Proportion of households that owned a camera	6,7		7,0	6,5
045	Proportion of households that owned power driven tools	6,0		6,6	5,5
046	Proportion of households that owned kitchen furniture	49,0		47,5	50,4
047	Proportion of households that owned dining room furniture	34,5		33,3	35,5
048	Proportion of households that owned bedroom furniture	49,3		48,3	50,2
049	Proportion of households that owned a tractor	4,6		4,6	4,6
050	Proportion of households that owned a plough	8,8		8,6	9,0
051	Proportion of households that owned a donkey cart/ox cart	4,6		4,8	4,5
052	Proportion of households that owned a grinding mill	5,3		5,3	5,2
053	Proportion of households that owned a radio	55,4		56,7	54,1
054	Proportion of households that owned a television	62,6		62,6	62,7
055	Proportion of households that subscribed to DSTV	5,5		5,4	5,5

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Household Assets				
056	Proportion of households where at least one member owned a cellular phone.	80,1		78,8	81,3
057	Proportion of households that owned a stove	76,9		77,8	76,1
058	Proportion of households that owned a sewing /knitting machine	8,2		7,9	8,5
059	Proportion of households that owned a computer	6,1		6,1	6,1
060	Proportion of households that owned a watch or clock	34,6		34,2	34,9
061	Proportion of households that owned at least one bed	87,9		87,4	88,3
062	Proportion of households that owned a wheelbarrow	33,9		32,3	35,3
063	Proportion of households that owned a car	8,9		10,7	7,2
	Health				
064	Proportion of the population that suffered from chronic or long term illnesses such as TB, AIDS, cancer, etc.	7,0		5,3	8,4
065	Proportion of the population whose ability to look for a job is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	37,6		40,3	36,2
066	Proportion of the population whose involvement in gainful work is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	30,4		32,2	29,4
067	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker	78,8		77,6	79,6

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Health				
068	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a medical practitioner other than a spiritual or traditional healer	97,8		96,7	98,5
069	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a spiritual healer.	0,5		0,8	0,3
070	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a traditional healer.	1,2		1,4	1,0
071	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a public sector	78,6		78,1	78,9
072	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a private sector.	20,8		21,2	20,6
073	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in the nearest health facility	80,9		80,2	81,3
074	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because consultation was too expensive	18,1		16,3	19,4
075	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because facility/service was too far	8,0		7,1	8,6
076	Proportion of people that are covered by medical aid, medical benefit scheme or private health insurance	1,1		1,1	1,1

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Health				
077	Proportion of people with a disability	3,6		4,0	3,2
078	Proportion of people who could not be involved in gainful employment (do regular work) without any help due to their disability	37,9		39,8	35,9
079	Proportion of people who could not be involved in work in and around the house without any help due to their disability	20,1		22,7	17,4
080	Proportion of people who could not be involved in community activities without any help due to their disability	31,5		33,5	29,3
081	Proportions of households where an adult went hungry because there was not enough food	32,0		32,3	31,6
082	Proportion of households where a child went hungry because there was not enough food	25,2		23,1	27,2
	Education				
083	Proportion of the population that successfully finished grade 12	14,4		15,0	14,0
084	Proportion of the population that had tertiary qualifications	2,7		3,2	2,4
085	Proportion of the population that could read or write in at least one language	84,7		86,2	83,5
086	Proportion of people that had repeated a grade	33,0		34,6	31,7
087	Proportion of the school going population that was attending an educational institution.	92,2		92,6	91,8
088	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a public institution	96,4		96,4	96,4

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Education				
089	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a private institution	3,6		3,6	3,6
090	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that attended through correspondence/distance learning	3,4		3,2	3,6
091	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to the nearest educational institution	89,0		86,4	85,7
092	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of lack of teachers	6,0		6,6	5,5
093	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because fees were too high	9,0		8,6	9,3
094	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of crime at school	6,0		6,2	5,8
095	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because no space was available	13,9		13,2	14,5
096	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have running water	21,8		22,4	21,1
097	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a toilet facility	12,6		13,1	12,1
098	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a library	71,7		73,4	70,0

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Education				
099	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a functioning science library	83,5		84,2	82,9
100	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have functional computers	73,1		73,9	72,3
101	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a feeding scheme	40,3		39,8	40,8
102	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a security guard at the gate	55,1		54,5	55,6
103	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a school without sports facilities	30,7		30,9	30,5
104	Proportion of the population aged 7 - 18 years that are not attending an educational institution because of lack of money for school fees	2,0		1,7	2,4
	Employment				
105	Proportion of the population aged 15 and above that was employed during the 12 months prior to the survey.	29,0		34,5	24,7
106	Proportion of people who owned their businesses during the past 12 months	16,4		12,1	16,4
107	Proportion of the employed population that had permanent jobs during the 12 months prior to the survey	28,8		32,5	24,7
108	Proportion of employed people working in the formal sector	46,5		53,0	39,4

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Employment				
109	Proportion of employed people working in the informal sector and private households	49,3		42,6	56,6
	Telecommunications				
110	Proportion of households that owned or had access to a landline telephone	7,4		7,1	7,6
111	Proportion of households that subscribed to internet	4,2		4,0	4,3
112	Proportion of households that did not receive mail	24,6		24,0	25,2
113	Proportion of households within 2 km of the post office or a post office agent	40,6		42,1	39,3
	Income				
114	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on pensions and social welfare grants as their main source of income	47,5		26,7	59,6
115	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on remittances as the main source of income	3,3		2,3	3,9
116	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on the sale of farm produce as the main source of income	-		0,1	-
117	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on salaries and wages as the main source of income	35,7		56,4	23,8

No.	Indicator	National		Male	Female
	Subsistence				
118	Proportion of households that engaged in growing food, raising livestock, fishing and/or hunting	21,1		20,4	21,7
119	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of funds	70,7		71,6	70,2
120	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of skills	28,9		31,9	27,2
121	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of equipment	49,0		43,9	51,8
122	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because land is too far away	4,8		7,4	3,5
	Crime				
123	Proportion of people that had been victims of a crime	1,6		1,9	1,3

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

10.5 Estimates by population group

Table 40: Selected indicators for poor households by population group (R577)

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
001	Total number of people	25 593 339		24 002 067	1 449 188	89 550	52 535
002	Total number of households	4 783 089		4 507 386	252 862	13 479	9 363
003	Average household size	5,4		5,3	5,7	6,6	5,6
004	Average age of head of household	47,8		47,8	46,9	59,3	50,0
005	Average number of persons aged 0 - 17 per household	2,5		2,5	2,3	2,7	2,0
Dwellings and Services							
006	Proportion of households living in informal dwellings	17,8		18,1	13,4	2,7	4,1
007	Proportion of households living in traditional dwellings	14,4		15,3	0,6	-	-
008	Proportion of households living in formal dwellings	65,3		64,3	81,4	97,3	89,3
009	Proportion of households with piped water in the dwelling or on site	51,8		49,7	86,8	100,0	75,8
010	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because they could not afford it.	49,6		49,9	28,3	-	50,1
011	Proportion of households who were not using piped water because of the bad quality of water from taps.	4,2		4,3	1,0	-	-
012	Proportion of households who had access to water from the municipality and paid for it	34,6		32,2	62,9	71,9	43,5
013	Proportion of households who have access to water from the municipality and not pay for it because they could not afford it	40,8		40,9	37,5	51,7	32,5

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
	Dwellings and Services						
014	Proportion of households that had a flush toilet in the dwelling or on site	31,5		28,7	76,9	87,3	71,7
015	Proportion of households that had street lighting by their dwelling	32,8		30,4	71,2	94,0	48,9
016	Proportion of households that had a connection to the main electricity supply	70,1		69,3	83,3	94,0	75,8
017	Proportion of households that did not have a connection to the main electricity supply because it was too expensive.	32,8		32,8	31,0	100,0	0,0
018	Proportion of households using electricity or solar energy for lighting, cooking or heating.	71,2		70,4	84,4	100,0	72,4
019	Proportion of households where refuse/rubbish was removed by a local authority	36,7		34,3	73,7	100,0	63,1
020	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest public transport	93,6		94,1	85,1	100,0	72,6
021	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest pre-primary/pre-school centre	87,2		87,5	81,5	100,0	65,9
022	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest welfare office	30,5		29,4	49,2	54,8	54,8
023	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	30,3		29,4	45,3	48,8	26,0
024	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest clinic	58,9		58,0	72,3	80,4	65,9
025	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest hospital	19,9		19,1	31,6	55,2	35,1

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
	Dwellings and Services						
026	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest primary school	85,2		85,5	79,4	94,0	65,9
027	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest secondary school	74,0		74,3	69,7	94,0	57,6
028	Proportion of households within 2 KM of the nearest food market/shop	73,5		73,5	75,6	76,0	41,9
	Household Assets						
029	Proportion of households that owned or had access to land that could be used for growing food or raising livestock	13,9		14,6	2,6	-	-
030	Proportion of households that owned cattle or other large livestock	9,3		9,8	0,3	-	-
031	Proportion of households that owned sheep, goats or other medium livestock	9,8		10,4	1,1	-	-
032	Proportion of households that owned poultry such as chickens, ducks, etc.	20,8		21,7	5,2	-	4,1
033	Proportion of households that owned a stereo/hifi	18,6		18,3	24,6	35,0	11,1
034	Proportion of households that owned a tape recorder	12,3		12,3	12,2	24,6	6,1
035	Proportion of households that owned a DVD player	39,2		38,7	47,3	66,3	40,7
036	Proportion of households that owned a video cassette recorder	7,9		7,8	7,7	39,6	6,1
037	Proportion of households that owned a refrigerator	57,2		56,5	68,5	79,3	69,1

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
	Household Assets						
038	Proportion of households that owned a microwave oven	19,1		18,1	34,3	66,0	24,5
039	Proportion of households that owned a washing machine	12,0		10,5	36,0	31,3	34,1
040	Proportion of households that owned a motor cycle / scooter	4,0		4,0	3,4	13,6	6,1
041	Proportion of households that owned a bicycle	12,1		11,6	20,3	30,6	10,2
042	Proportion of households that owned a canoe / boat	3,8		3,8	3,2	24,6	6,1
043	Proportion of households that owned a generator	4,9		4,9	3,5	24,6	6,1
044	Proportion of households that owned a camera	6,7		6,5	8,5	39,6	6,1
045	Proportion of households that owned power driven tools	6,0		5,8	8,8	31,3	14,5
046	Proportion of households that owned kitchen furniture	49,0		47,8	68,2	90,9	56,2
047	Proportion of households that owned dining room furniture	34,5		34,2	36,5	73,9	45,5
048	Proportion of households that owned bedroom furniture	49,3		48,2	64,8	93,7	68,8
049	Proportion of households that owned a tractor	4,6		4,6	4,0	13,6	12,8
050	Proportion of households that owned a plough	8,8		9,1	4,2	13,6	6,1
051	Proportion of households that owned a donkey cart/ox cart	4,6		4,6	4,4	13,6	6,1
052	Proportion of households that owned a grinding mill	5,3		5,3	3,3	13,6	6,1

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
	Household Assets						
053	Proportion of households that owned a radio	55,4		55,9	46,2	48,3	53,9
054	Proportion of households that owned a television	62,6		62,0	74,4	77,6	45,3
055	Proportion of households that subscribed to DSTV	5,5		5,4	5,5	34,6	6,1
056	Proportion of households where at least one member owned a cellular phone.	80,1		81,1	64,3	75,4	54,8
057	Proportion of households that owned a stove	76,9		76,3	87,5	79,2	78,0
058	Proportion of households that owned a sewing /knitting machine	8,2		8,3	5,8	13,6	10,2
059	Proportion of households that owned a computer	6,1		5,9	7,4	39,6	6,1
060	Proportion of households that owned a watch or clock	34,6		33,7	47,2	55,5	71,3
061	Proportion of households that owned at least one bed	87,9		87,7	91,4	88,9	83,8
062	Proportion of households that owned a wheelbarrow	33,9		35,3	10,1	24,6	10,2
063	Proportion of households that owned a car	8,9		8,7	10,7	37,4	25,2
	Health						
064	Proportion of the population that suffered from chronic or long term illnesses such as TB, AIDS, cancer, etc.	7,0		6,9	6,9	18,8	3,1
065	Proportion of the population whose ability to look for a job is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	37,6		38,0	33,2	30,7	-

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Health				
066	Proportion of the population whose involvement in gainful work is limited in a way due to a chronic illness	30,4		30,7	29,1	12,0	-
067	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker	78,8		79,0	73,4	81,3	80,4
068	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a medical practitioner other than a spiritual or traditional healer	97,8		98,0	100,0	64,0	100,0
069	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a spiritual healer.	0,5		0,5	-	-	-
070	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a traditional healer.	1,2		1,2	-	-	-
071	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a public sector	78,6		78,7	81,5	46,0	100,0
072	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in a private sector.	20,8		20,7	18,2	54,0	-
073	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker in the nearest health facility	80,9		80,4	88,3	100	100,0
074	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because consultation was too expensive	18,1		18,7	10,8	-	-

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Health				
075	Proportion of the population who were sick during the month prior to the survey and did not consult because facility/service was too far	8,0		7,9	9,9	-	-
076	Proportion of people that are covered by medical aid, medical benefit scheme or private health insurance	1,1		1,0	1,8	8,1	1,8
077	Proportion of people with a disability	3,6		3,6	3,7	4,7	0,9
078	Proportion of people who could not be involved in gainful employment (do regular work) without any help due to their disability	37,9		37,0	49,1	80,0	100,0
079	Proportion of people who could not be involved in work in and around the house without any help due to their disability	20,1		19,9	22,5	36,9	100,0
080	Proportion of people who could not be involved in community activities without any help due to their disability	31,5		31,1	35,4	36,9	100,0
081	Proportions of households where an adult went hungry because there was not enough food	32,0		32,0	32,1	16,3	43,8
082	Proportion of households where a child went hungry because there was not enough food	25,2		25,5	21,4	13,6	31,7
			Education				
083	Proportion of the population that successfully finished grade 12	14,4		14,6	10,2	45,7	5,3
084	Proportion of the population that had tertiary qualifications	2,7		2,8	0,9	13,4	0,0
085	Proportion of the population that could read or write in at least one language	84,7		84,4	87,7	99,2	92,1

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Education				
086	Proportion of people that had repeated a grade	33,0		33,9	20,8	3,4	44,7
087	Proportion of the school going population that was attending an educational institution.	92,2		92,5	85,3	100,0	95,3
088	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a public institution	96,4		96,3	98,9	82,8	100,0
089	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a private institution	3,6		3,7	1,1	17,2	-
090	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that attended through correspondence/distance learning	3,4		3,5	1,9	5,5	-
091	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to the nearest educational institution	89,0		89,1	87,5	84,9	100,0
092	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of lack of teachers	6,0		5,9	9,2	-	-
093	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because fees were too high	9,0		8,7	14,0	-	-
094	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because of crime at school	6,0		5,5	16,7	-	-
095	Proportion of learners/students not attending the nearest educational institution because no space was available	13,9		13,7	17,4	-	-

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Education				
096	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have running water	21,8		22,4	8,5	3,5	-
097	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a toilet facility	12,6		12,9	7,4	-	-
098	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a library	71,7		72,8	50,5	6,7	70,7
099	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a functioning science library	83,5		84,3	69,9	27,5	87,2
100	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have functional computers	73,1		74,9	36,4	13,0	43,8
101	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a feeding scheme	40,3		41,1	23,5	13,1	29,0
102	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that did not have a security guard at the gate	55,1		54,7	65,2	27,2	81,4
103	Proportion of the population attending an educational institution that went to a school without sports facilities	30,7		31,1	22,5	15,8	29,0
104	Proportion of the population aged 7 - 18 years that are not attending an educational institution because of lack of money for school fees	2,0		2,2	0,2	-	-

No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Employment				
105	Proportion of the population aged 15 and above that was employed during the 12 months prior to the survey.	29,0		27,7	47,0	38,6	54,8
106	Proportion of people who owned their businesses during the past 12 months	16,4		17,9	3,7	1,7	-
107	Proportion of the employed population that had permanent jobs during the 12 months prior to the survey	28,8		26,6	46,6	41,8	48,8
108	Proportion of employed people working in the formal sector	46,5		44,6	63,8	55,6	31,2
109	Proportion of employed people working in the informal sector and private households	49,3		51,3	32,7	27,1	43,6
			Telecommunications				
110	Proportion of households that owned or had access to a landline telephone	7,4		6,8	14,9	37,8	12,8
111	Proportion of households that subscribed to internet	4,2		4,1	3,2	28,6	6,1
112	Proportion of households that did not receive mail	24,6		25,7	6,1	8,8	24,2
113	Proportion of households within 2 km of the post office or a post office agent	40,6		39,9	53,8	44,2	45,6
			Income				
114	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on pensions and social welfare grants as their main source of income	47,5		48,8	32,7	34,0	12,7

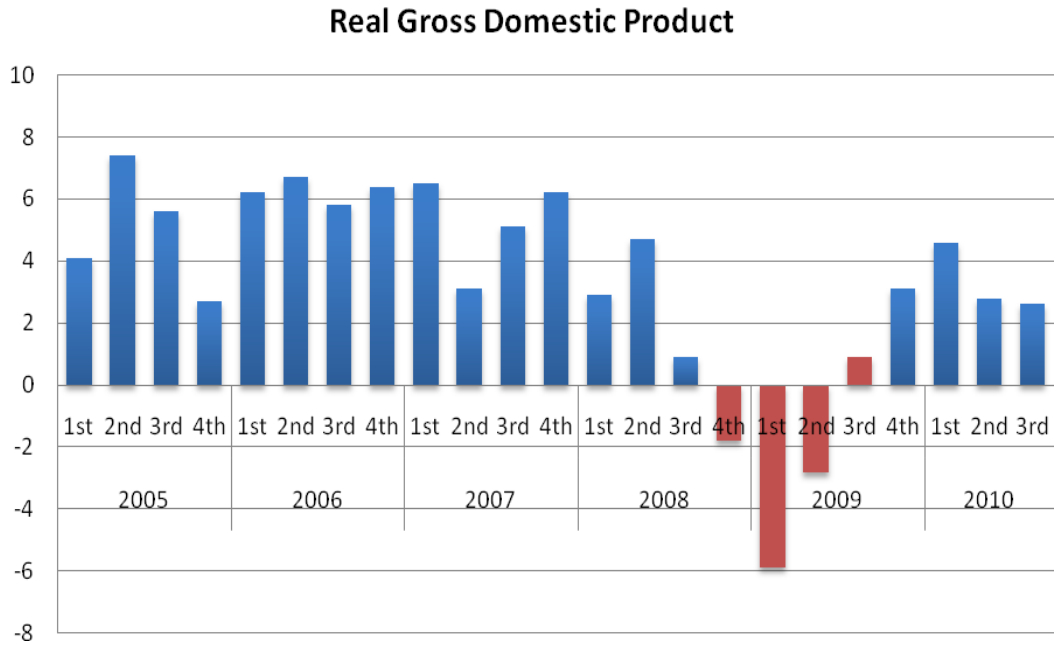
No.	Indicator	National		African / Black	Coloured	Indian / Asian	White
			Income				
115	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on remittances as the main source of income	3,3		3,4	1,8	-	3,5
116	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on the sale of farm produce as the main source of income	-		0,1	-	-	-
117	Of those with the source of income; proportion of persons who depended on salaries and wages as the main source of income	35,7		33,7	60,6	43,2	58,2
			Subsistence				
118	Proportion of households that engaged in growing food, raising livestock, fishing and/or hunting	21,1		22,1	5,7	-	9,3
119	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of funds	70,7		69,9	100,0	-	-
120	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of skills	28,9		28,7	35,5	-	-
121	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because of a lack of equipment	49,0		49,5	31,5	-	-
122	Proportion of households that had access to land but did not engage in growing food or raising livestock because land is too far away	4,8		5,0	-	-	-
			Crime				
123	Proportion of people that had been victims of a crime	1,6		1,5	2,2	1,9	0,7

A dash indicates that the proportion is less than 0.1%

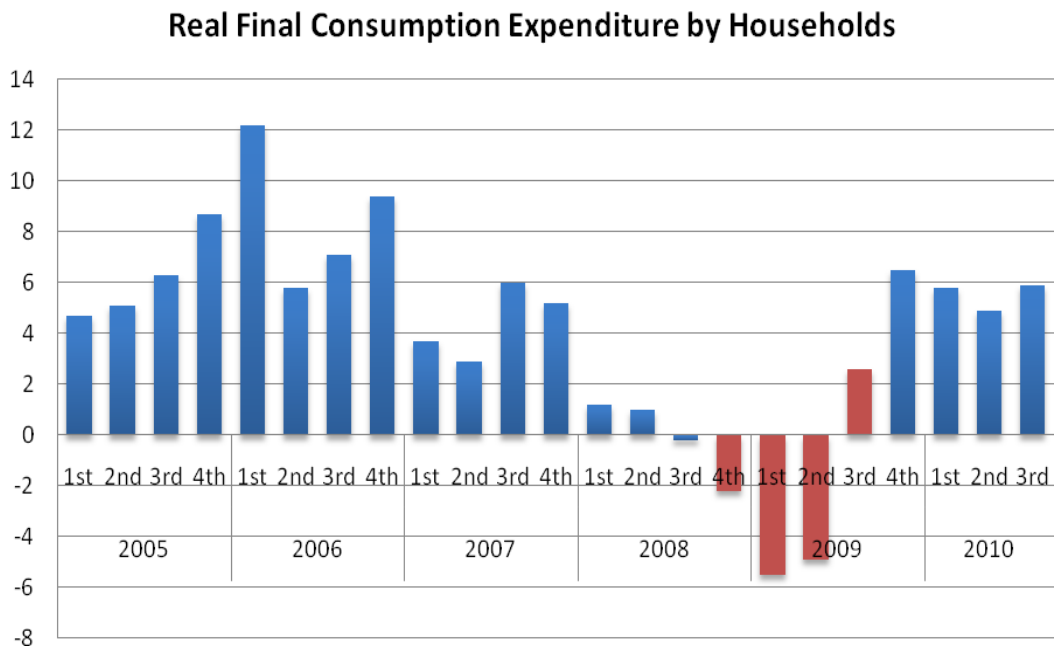
Annexure A – Overview of Economic Conditions in South Africa

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

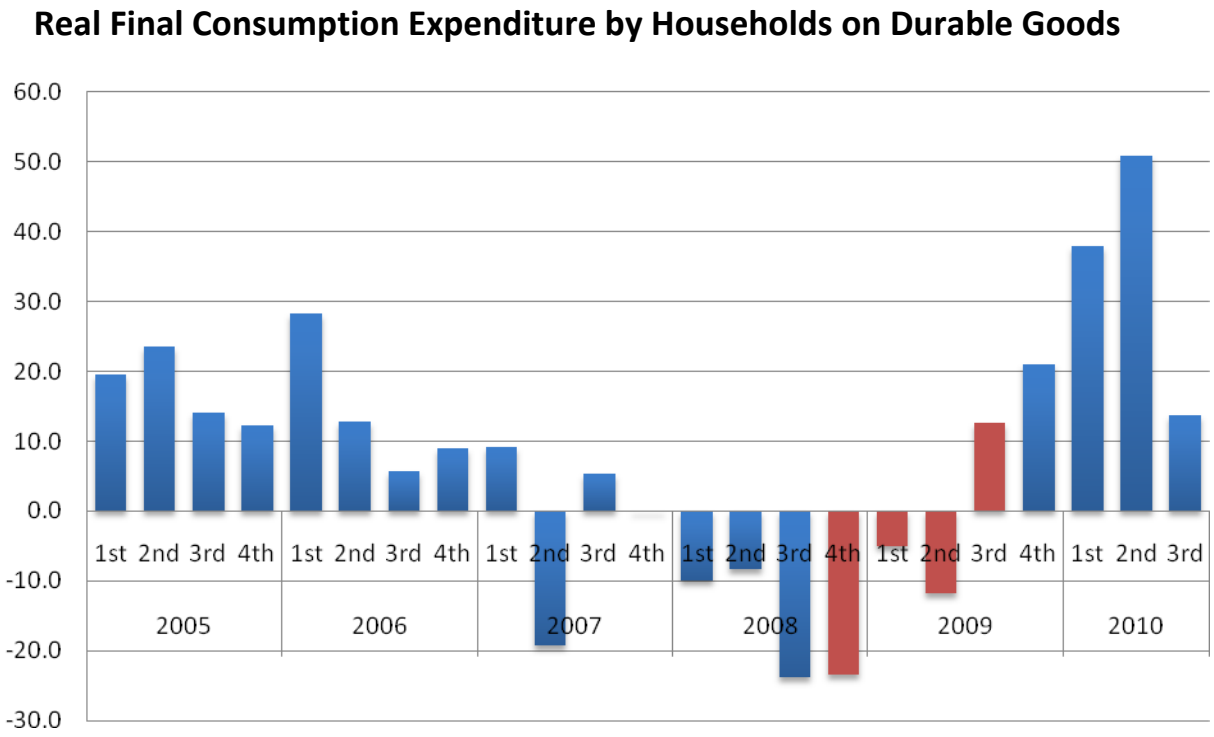
The LCS, which was conducted between September 2008 and August 2009, coincided with this period of global economic downturn. The first figure highlights the quarterly percentage change in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (the four quarters overlapping with the LCS are marked in red).



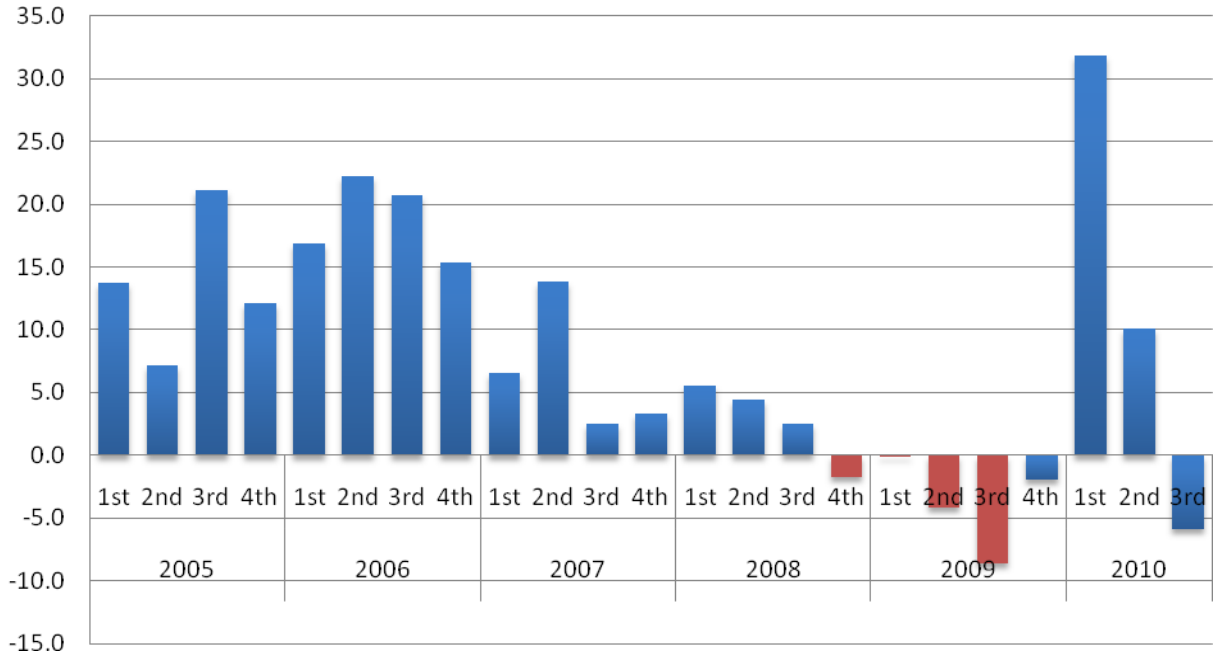
According to the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the tight domestic economic environment was reflected in stagnant real disposable income of the household and a contraction, the first since 1998, in the sector's real final consumption expenditure. Purchases of consumer durables declined considerably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



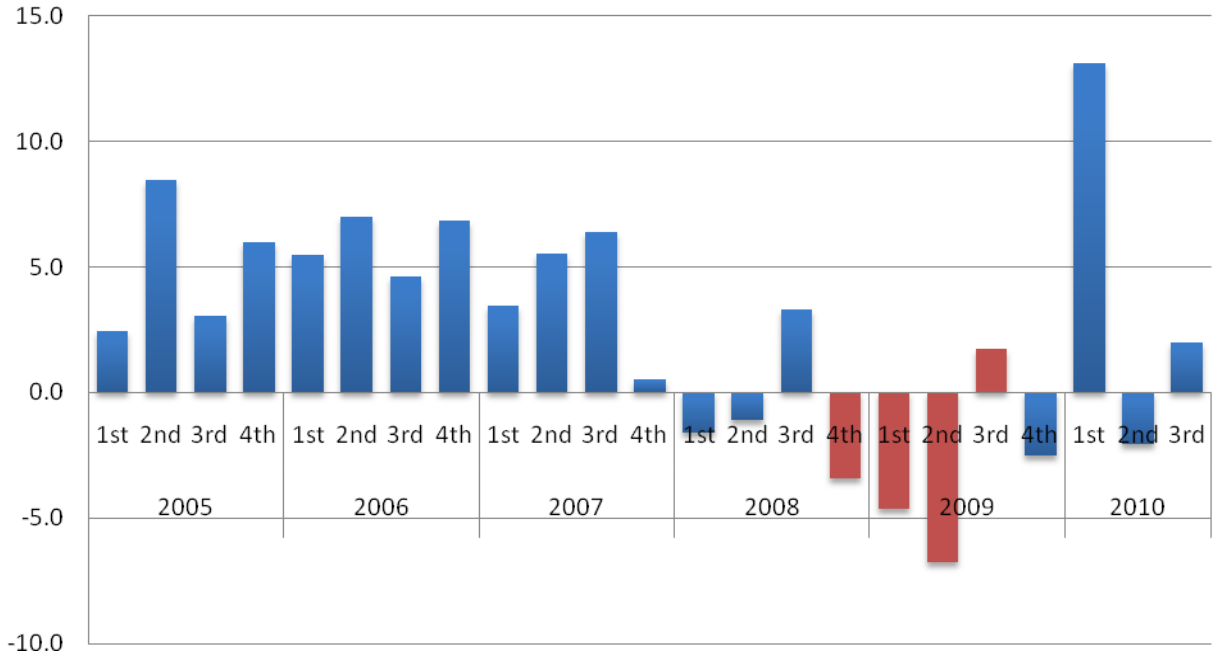
Over the same period, the breakdown of durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services (constant at 2005 prices and seasonally adjusted annualised rates) show the following trends in terms of percentage change from quarter to quarter:

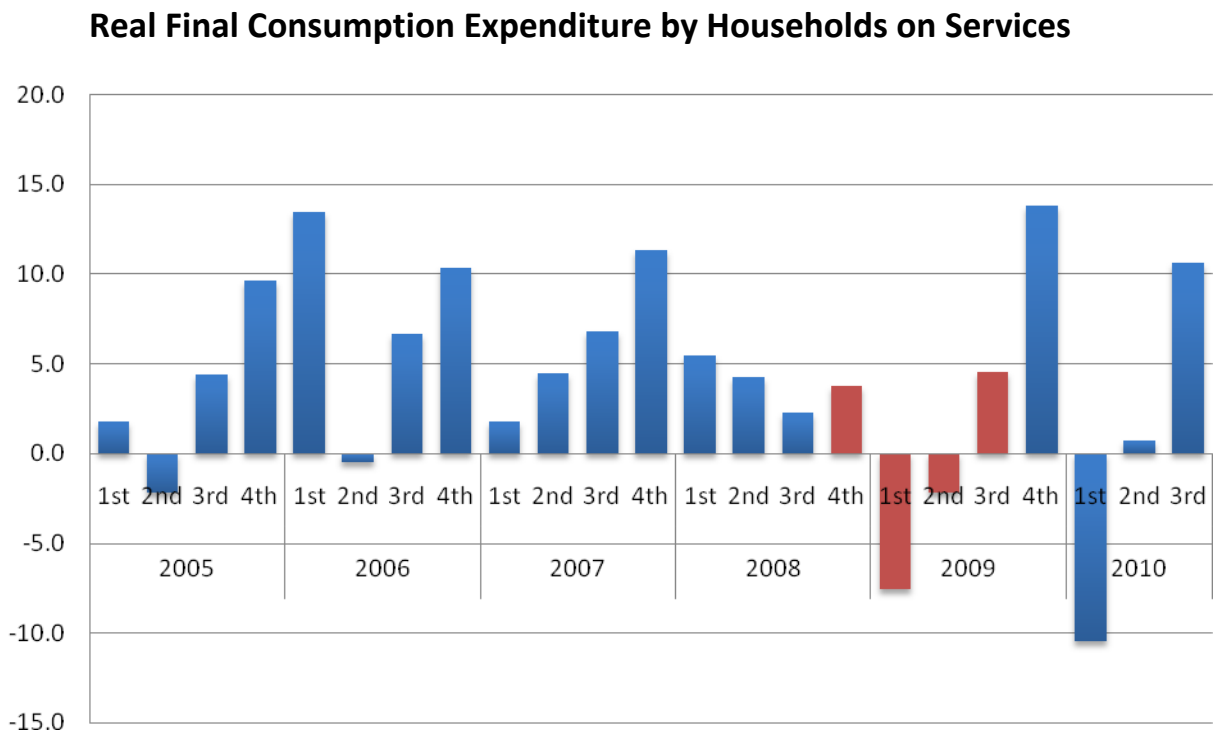


Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Semi-Durable Goods

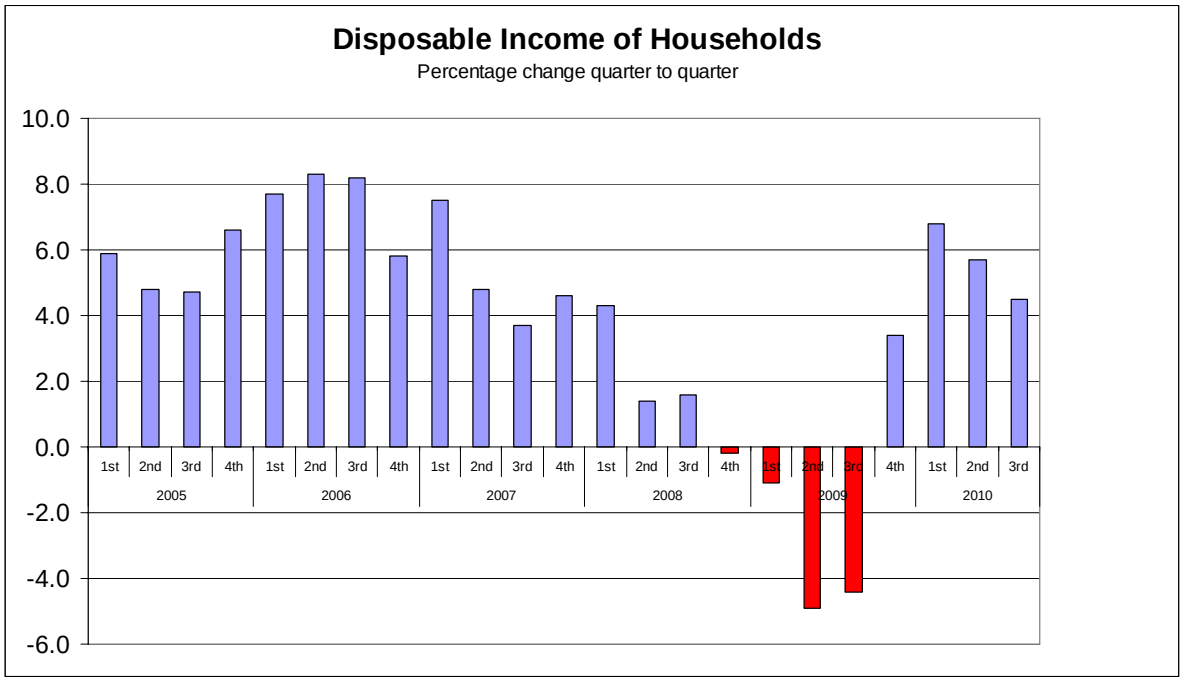


Real Final Consumption Expenditure by Households on Non-Durable Goods





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



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