

Methodological report on the rebasing of the national poverty lines using the Income and Expenditure Survey 2022/23



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Methodological report on the rebasing of the national poverty lines using the Income & Expenditure Survey 2022/23

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Risenga Maluleke, Statistician-General

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Preface

This technical report presents the joint work of Stats SA and the World Bank on the rebasing of South Africa's three national poverty lines using the latest household expenditure data sourced through the Income & Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23. The rebased 2023 lines that have been computed in this report will replace Stats SA's current NPL series which was based on data sourced from the IES 2010/11. These rebased 2023 lines have been deflated using CPI price data to generate the new NPL 2023 series that will be applied to household expenditure data collected by Stats SA to produce new money-metric poverty estimates for 2023 and revised estimates for the four previous data points, namely 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2015.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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This joint technical report was borne out of a collaborative process between Stats SA and the World Bank. This robust partnership between Stats SA and the World Bank continues to enrich and strengthen the country's data ecosystem and ensures South Africa has the necessary knowledge, capacity and tools to fight and overcome the scourge of poverty.

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The layout of the technical report and corresponding Poverty Trends Report (Report No. 03-10-06) was prepared by Brenda Ryan with artwork from Mbongiseni Mndebele.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview
CoBN	Cost of basic needs
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DU	Dwelling unit
EA	Enumeration area
FPL	Food poverty line
GHS	General Household Survey
GIF	Geospatial Information Frame
HHQ	Household questionnaire
IES	Income & Expenditure Survey
Kcal	Kilocalories
LBPL	Lower-bound poverty line
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
MYPE	Mid-Year Population Estimates
NPL	National Poverty Lines
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PAPI	Paper-and-Pen Interviewing
PPS	Probability-proportional-to-size

PSU	Primary sampling unit
PTR	Poverty Trends Report
QR	Quantile Regression
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRD	Social relief of distress
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UBPL	Upper-bound poverty line
WCA	Welfare consumption aggregate
WD	Weekly diary
ZAR	South African Rand

1. Introduction

This report presents the methodology employed in the updating of the national poverty lines (NPLs) using the Income & Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23. It details the steps taken to construct the welfare consumption aggregate (WCA), the computation of the NPLs, and the generation of new poverty estimates. Rebasement of the national poverty lines is a critical exercise that ensures benchmarks used to measure poverty accurately reflect current economic and social realities. Over time, changes in the cost of living, inflation, and societal standards can render existing poverty lines outdated. This can lead to misrepresentation of the true extent of poverty. Therefore, by periodically updating the NPLs with certain frequency, policymakers can ensure that poverty measurements remain relevant and effective in identifying individuals and households who are truly in need of assistance. National poverty lines are a key metric for tracking progress over time, facilitating the evaluation of policies and programs aimed at reducing poverty.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the internationally recognized “cost of basic needs”¹ (CoBN) approach to establish the national poverty lines. The decision to adopt this approach was informed by comprehensive stakeholder consultations and expert engagements on the optimal methodology for poverty measurement in South Africa (refer to Stats SA, 2015) prior to the development of the first national poverty lines. Despite adopting this approach, Stats SA recognizes that poverty manifests in various forms and can be measured through multiple definitions. In addition to focusing on the cost of basic needs approach which measures money-metric poverty, Stats SA also applies diverse definitions to profile poverty subjectively and in a multidimensional manner in separate reports.

The first NPLs for South Africa were developed using the IES conducted in 2000. These NPLs were developed as pilot NPLs in 2008 (Statistics South Africa, 2012). The IES 2000 lines (NPL 2000 Series) were then rebased using IES 2010/11 data and were published in 2015 (Statistics South Africa, 2015). The current rebasing exercise, therefore, updates the IES 2010/11 lines (NPL 2011 Series). Between rebasing intervals, Stats SA publishes inflation-adjusted poverty lines annually (see Table A1 in Annexure).

There are three NPLs that Stats SA develops, namely the food poverty line (FPL), lower-bound poverty line (LBPL), and upper-bound poverty line (UBPL). These lines measure varying levels of poverty. The FPL indicates the monetary threshold below which individuals cannot consume enough food to meet the minimum daily energy requirement. The LBPL and UBPL include a non-food component that is estimated based on the non-food consumption of one of two target populations. The LBPL includes the cost of basic food plus the average non-food spending of households whose total expenditure is near the food poverty line. At this threshold, due to limited resources, individuals are choosing between sufficient food to reach the minimum daily energy requirement and essential non-food items (such as clothing and transportation). In contrast, the UBPL includes the cost of basic food plus the average non-food spending of households whose food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. At this higher threshold, individuals can afford enough food to meet the minimum daily energy requirement and spend on non-food items.

¹ The cost of basic needs approach measures monetary poverty by establishing a poverty line at the level of income required to purchase a minimum basket of goods and services deemed necessary for basic survival and physical well-being. This is done by first estimating the cost of a basic food bundle, then adding an allowance for non-food necessities like shelter, clothing, and transportation.

2. Scope of the report

This report explains the technical processes followed in the rebasing of the 2023 national poverty lines based on the IES 2022/23 (NPL 2023 Series). It describes the data sources used, adjustments applied on the WCA, the approach followed in computing the NPLs, and ultimately the process followed in ensuring comparability going backwards. While the report presents the overall new poverty estimates, it does not delve into the details of poverty patterns and poverty trends between groups and geographic locations. Stats SA compiles a separate report known as the Poverty Trends Report (PTR) that covers patterns and trends in detail (see Report No. 03-10-06).

The rest of this report is structured as follows: Section 3 describes the data sources used. Section 4 elaborates on the approaches adopted for the construction of the WCA, while Section 5 explains the methods used to compute the NPLs and the results. Section 6 provides the poverty estimates based on the newly rebased poverty lines and processes followed in ensuring comparability. Finally, Section 7 concludes and offers guidance on the use of the poverty lines.

3. Data sources

While there are several data sources referred to in this report (such as the price data, the nutrition data, and data on the previous Income & Expenditure Surveys (IESs) and Living Conditions Surveys (LCSs)), the IES 2022/23 remains the primary data source in the rebasing exercise, whilst the other data sources remain auxiliary. This section delves into the details of the IES 2022/23 in terms of its quality and completeness, while also touching briefly on the auxiliary data sources.

3.1 The IES 2022/23

The history of the IES in South Africa dates back to the early 1990s. Initially, the survey was conducted every five years utilizing a recall method. In 2005, the methodology transitioned from recall only to a combination of diary and recall methods for household expenditure data. In 2008, the LCS was introduced to increase the frequency and range of poverty and inequality data production. To date, four comparable data points on monetary poverty have been collected through the IES 2005/06, LCS 2008/09, IES 2010/11, and LCS 2014/15, all employing Pen-and-Paper Interviewing (PAPI) methodology. The IES 2022/23 will be the fifth data point in this comparable series.

While the IES 2022/23 maintained the same approach for collecting expenditure and income data as previous surveys, the data collection methodology transitioned from PAPI to Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using Survey Solutions. Table 1 below highlights the similarities and differences in the adopted methodology². Testing and piloting of the IES 2022/23 took place in 2018, with data collection for the actual survey commencing in November 2022 and concluding in October 2023.³

2 Parallel pilot surveys were conducted prior to implementing significant changes in the survey methodology. The first pilot tested the comparability of estimates when transitioning from a 4-week to a 2-week diary keeping period. The second pilot assessed the shift from PAPI to CAPI. In both cases, the pilot results indicated that the estimates were comparable.

3 The substantial gap between testing in 2018 and the actual survey in 2022/23 was primarily due to budget constraints, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is unlikely that this gap compromised the quality of the survey. On the contrary, it provided additional time to analyze the pilot results and refine plans and methodologies based on the pilot findings.

Table 1: Methodology across poverty surveys

Distinguishing features		IES 2005/06	LCS 2008/09	IES 2010/11	LCS 2014/15	IES 2022/23
Reference year		2006	2009	2011	2015	2023
Sample size		24 000 DUs	31 473 DUs	31 419 DUs	30 818 DUs	31 042 DUs
Methodology		Diary and recall	Diary and recall	Diary and recall	Diary and recall	Diary and recall
Household questionnaire		Five modules	Seven modules	Four modules	Four modules	Four modules
Diaries		Four weekly diaries	Four weekly diaries	Two weekly diaries	Two weekly diaries	Two weekly diaries
Data collection method		PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	PAPI	CAPI
Expenditure data collection approach	Goods	Acquisition approach	Acquisition and payment approaches	Acquisition approach	Acquisition approach	Acquisition approach
	Services	Payment approach	Payment approach	Payment approach	Payment approach	Payment approach
	Own production	Consumption approach	Consumption approach	Consumption approach	Consumption approach	Consumption approach
Data collection period		22 Aug 2005 to 10 Sep 2006	25 Aug 2008 to 11 Sep 2009	23 Aug 2010 to 4 Sep 2011	13 Oct 2014 to 25 Oct 2015	7 Nov 2022 to 26 Nov 2023
Diary-keeping period		1 Sep 2005 to 31 Aug 2006	1 Sep 2008 to 31 Aug 2009	30 Aug 2010 to 29 Aug 2011	20 Oct 2014 to 19 Oct 2015	14 Nov 2022 to 13 Nov 2023
Survey midpoint		March 2006	March 2009	March 2011	April 2015	May 2023
Visits per household		Six	Six	Four	Four	Four
Classification of expenditure items		COICOP 1999	COICOP 1999	COICOP 1999	COICOP 1999	COICOP 2018
National response rate		96,8%	88,0%	91,6%	84,9%	81,9%

3.1.1 Data collection

The IES 2022/23 survey used two main data collection instruments: the Household Questionnaire (HHQ) and the Weekly Diary (WD). The HHQ is an electronic questionnaire divided into four modules that covers 29 sections, gathering detailed information on household demographics, income, expenditure, and the acquisitions of goods and services over varying recall periods (one month for selected services and non-durable items and 12 months for semi-durable and durable items).

Complementing the HHQ, the WD served as a paper-based booklet in which households documented daily non-durable purchases and acquisitions, expenditures on meals outside the home, and payments for various services over a two-week span. Upon completion, the diaries were systematically digitized by interviewers to ensure integration with the electronic CAPI data system.

The survey's data collection process was predominantly executed using CAPI, with Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) deployed as a contingency. The operational period extended from November 2022 through November 2023. Key procedural components included extensive preparatory activities, training of field staff, targeted publicity efforts, data collection and a series of rigorous verification measures to ensure data accuracy and completeness.

3.1.2 The sample and response details

The sample was selected from a Geospatial Information Frame (GIF) based on Census 2011 enumeration areas (EAs). It adopted a stratified two-stage design using probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) principles. In the initial stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected. Subsequently, dwelling units (DUs) were systematically chosen in the second stage. The sample is representative at national, provincial and metro levels. It is also categorized by geographic type, i.e., urban, traditional and farms.

Included in the sample:

- Urban, farms, and traditional areas⁴.
- All types of dwellings, including workers' hostels and family units.

Excluded from the sample:

- Institutions such as hospitals, prisons, old-age homes, student hostels, and dormitories.
- Accommodation services such as hotels, lodges, guest houses, and Airbnbs.

A total of 31 042 dwelling units from 3 318 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected nationwide for the survey. Approximately 31 530 households were identified during the survey undertaking. Of these, 7 194 dwelling units were classified as out-of-scope, indicating the absence of eligible households resulting from a series of possible reasons including a dwelling that has changed status, or been demolished, unoccupied, etc. Of the remaining 24 336 households, 4 396 (18,1%) did not respond, making the response rate of 81,9%.

Sub-nationally, unit non-response rates exhibited considerable variation. Metropolitan areas had higher non-response rates compared to non-metropolitan areas as seen in Table 2. Notably, the metros of Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, and Western Cape display elevated non-response rates. The City of Tshwane and the City of Johannesburg registered the highest non-response rates at 43,3% and 34,6%, respectively, significantly surpassing the national average.

4 Urban refers to formal cities and towns characterized by higher population densities, high levels of economic activities and high levels of infrastructure. Farms refers to an area of land, together with its building, concerned with the growing of crops or the raising of animals. Traditional areas refers to communally owned land under the jurisdiction of a traditional leader.

Table 2: Non-response rates at national, provincial and metropolitan area levels

Province / Metropolitan area	Non-response rates
National	18,1
Western Cape	23,0
Non-Metro	18,2
City of Cape Town	25,2
Eastern Cape	7,3
Non-Metro	4,4
Buffalo City	9,1
Nelson Mandela Bay	16,8
Northern Cape	12,6
Free State	6,0
Non-Metro	5,4
Mangaung	7,5
KwaZulu-Natal	14,7
Non-Metro	6,4
eThekweni	29,9
North West	12,6
Gauteng	32,2
Non-Metro	19,7
Ekurhuleni	25,3
City of Johannesburg	34,6
City of Tshwane	43,3
Mpumalanga	14,4
Limpopo	6,9

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

3.1.3 Weights

Weights were calculated by assigning each record an initial design weight based on the inverse probability of selection. Adjustments in the weights accounted for sub-sampled or segmented PSUs, non-coverage of small Census EAs, and unit non-response. Extreme weights were trimmed to reduce variance. Finally, the adjusted weights were calibrated with population and household estimates by age, race, and sex based on the 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE).

3.1.4 Data quality

Ensuring rigorous data quality is fundamental to the integrity and reliability of survey results. Throughout the data collection and processing phases, comprehensive quality assurance mechanisms were implemented. The use of real-time validation and consistency checks within the CAPI system allowed for the prompt identification and rectification of inconsistencies or incomplete entries. As a result, item non-response rates remained exceptionally low, minimizing the need for data imputation. Where imputations were necessary, these were limited to variables critical for assessing household expenditure. Subsequent analysis verified that the imputation process did not introduce any bias into the estimates.

Outlier detection and management were also prioritized to maintain the credibility of the dataset. Pre-determined range checks and the interquartile range method were utilized to flag anomalous values. When out-of-range data points were identified, they were thoroughly reviewed, and, if deemed erroneous, replaced with median values, ensuring consistency without compromising data accuracy.

3.2 The price data

The second key data source is the price data. Stats SA conducts monthly price data collection – independent of the IES – to provide up-to-date monitoring of consumer price fluctuations. The data collection process utilizes a CAPI methodology, which enhances accuracy and efficiency by reducing manual entry errors and enabling prompt data validation.

Prices are systematically gathered from a diverse array of retail outlets, service providers, and points of sale across the country. The overarching goal is to obtain a representative sample that reflects the actual purchasing experiences of consumers across varied geographic regions and population segments, namely:

- **Urban Coverage:** The sample encompasses all major urban centers throughout South Africa, ensuring robust representation of prices in the urban centers.
- **Small Urban and Rural Areas:** In addition to metropolitan hubs, the sample selection extends to at least one smaller urban area and one rural locality within each province. This approach guarantees a comprehensive and inclusive Consumer Price Index (CPI), sensitive to regional price disparities.

The construction of the CPI basket of goods and services is directly informed by household consumption expenditure data sourced from IES and LCS surveys. Expenditure items are classified using the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) framework, which facilitates seamless integration between household survey data and price data, and ensures methodological consistency with global standards. Within the framework of the current exercise of rebasing the NPLs, the price data served several critical roles, including the determination of food quantities and costing of the reference food basket.

3.3 Food composition tables

The third key data source is the food composition tables. Food composition tables are a resource provided by the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). These tables provide comprehensive nutritional profiles for foods commonly consumed within specific countries or regions. They encompass an expansive range of food items, including staple grains, fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, oils, processed goods, etc. For each entry, the tables provide detailed nutritional data, namely:

- Energy content (kilocalories and kilojoules)
- Protein (grams)
- Total fat (grams), further delineated into saturated, monounsaturated, and polyunsaturated fats
- Carbohydrates (grams), with specifics on sugars, starches, and dietary fiber
- Vitamins (such as vitamin A, B-complex, C, D, E, and K)
- Minerals (such as calcium, iron, magnesium, zinc, iodine, and selenium)
- Other components (including water, cholesterol, sodium, and, where applicable, phytochemicals)

Nutrient information is expressed per 100 grams of edible portion, though alternative measures are sometimes included, tailored to particular research contexts. In the context of this rebasing exercise, nutritional data from the SAMRC food composition tables played a pivotal role in calculating cost per kilocalorie.

4. The Welfare Consumption Aggregate

To measure monetary poverty, three main components are required: (1) a welfare measure for individuals that is used to derive a distribution of living standards; (2) a poverty line that is used as the threshold below which individuals are classified as poor; and (3) a poverty measure that is the summary statistics of poverty in the population. This section focuses on the first component – a welfare measure. In South Africa, household consumption expenditure is the proxy for the standard of living (the welfare measure).

The welfare measure (welfare consumption aggregate) encompasses the total monetary value of all goods and services consumed by households within a specified period. This includes expenditures on food, non-food items, durable goods, and housing, thereby providing a comprehensive reflection of household consumption patterns. By aggregating these expenditures, the nominal welfare consumption aggregate serves as a foundational measure from which adjustments for household size and temporal price changes – via the CPI – can be made to ensure comparability across households and over time. The development of the WCA adhered to the methodological framework established by Deaton and Zaidi (2002), but also incorporated tailored adjustments to address the specific contextual requirements outlined in this section (see Sections 4.1 to 4.5).

Table A8 in the Annexure provides a comprehensive list of all items incorporated into the WCA. The expenditure for each item was annualized to accurately represent annual household costs, expressed in Rand. The following categories of expenditures were excluded from the WCA:

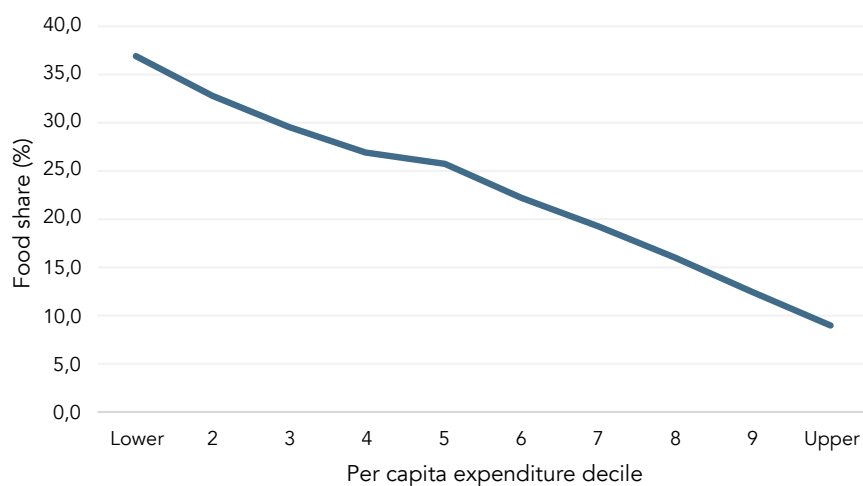
- Transfers to other households
- Donations to religious or charitable organizations
- In-patient health expenditures
- Investments, savings and loan repayment
- Taxes and levies (income tax)
- Life event expenses
- Value of free public services such as free health services and free education services
- Leisure time
- Inputs for household businesses
- Inputs for household own produce
- Major household repairs or upgrades to dwelling

4.1 Non-durable items (food and other non-durable items)

Food and other non-durable items (such as personal care items and detergents) acquired by households were recorded in WDs kept by households for a period of two weeks. These include items that were bought, received as gifts, produced at home, or received as payment. The cost in Rand values was recorded for food and other non-durable items purchased by household members, while market values were recorded for items received as gifts, maintenance (i.e. child support or spousal support) or those produced by households themselves. Additionally, information on whether an item was acquired for household consumption or as a transfer to another household was also captured. To estimate annual household expenses on these items, the two-week expenditure was multiplied by 26.

An analysis of the relationship between food expenditure and total expenditure across household expenditure deciles confirms the expected pattern described by Engel's Law, as illustrated in Figure 1. Specifically, the analysis demonstrates that as household income increases, the proportion of total expenditure allocated to food declines, even though overall spending on food may rise in absolute terms.

Figure 1: Food share to total expenditure by per capita expenditure decile



Source: Author's calculations using on IES 2022/23

Regarding the estimation of daily energy (caloric) intake, a significant limitation of the survey is the non-recording of food quantities. Measures to address this challenge are discussed in Section 5, which focuses on the rebasing of the national poverty lines.

4.2 Semi-durable goods

Semi-durable goods acquired by households were documented in the HHQ. These items encompass clothing, footwear, household textiles, household utensils, small appliances, and similar products. They have a recall period of 12 months.

Semi-durable goods bought, received as gifts, received as maintenance, or obtained as payment for household consumption/use were recorded in the respective sections of the HHQ. However, expenditures on semi-durable goods acquired not for household consumption/use were aggregated and recorded separately. Given the 12-month recall period for semi-durable goods, expenditure was not subject to a multiplier for annualisation.

4.3 Health, education and other services

4.3.1 Health

Household health expenditure was also recorded in the HHQ, including medical aid subscriptions, insurance premiums, and out-of-pocket expenses incurred both in and out of hospitals (refer to Table A8 – items 455 to 475 and 623 to 624). The recall period for all health expenditures spanned the 12 months prior to the survey month. Given the 12-month recall period for health services, expenditure was not subject to a multiplier for annualisation.

Excluded from this data are healthcare services provided free by South Africa’s public health sector, which offers free or subsidized services based on affordability. Furthermore, health expenses covered by medical aid or insurance are excluded, prioritising the inclusion of premiums instead. On average, households allocate approximately R1 356 per year to health, representing 1,1% of their total consumption as seen in Table 3. The proportion of spending on health relative to overall consumption is lowest among households in the bottom expenditure per capita quintile and increases progressively with higher expenditure levels.

Table 3: Average annual consumption on health and share to total consumption by per capita consumption expenditure

Quintile	N (ZAR)	%
Quintile 1	277	0,6
Quintile 2	478	0,7
Quintile 3	649	0,8
Quintile 4	1 045	0,9
Quintile 5	4 330	1,6
RSA	1 356	1,1

Source: Author’s calculations using IES 2022/23

4.3.2 Education

Expenditure on education was also documented in the HHQ. This included tuition and boarding fees paid by households, covered through refundable loans or covered through non-refundable bursaries in both private and public institutions, as outlined in Table A8 – items 572 - 599. The recall period for education expenditures spans the 12 months prior to the survey month. Given the 12-month recall period for education, expenditure was not subject to a multiplier for annualisation. On average, households allocate approximately R3 266 per year to education, representing 2,7% of their total consumption as seen in Table 4. The proportion of spending on education relative to overall consumption was lowest among households in the bottom expenditure per capita quintile and increases progressively with higher expenditure levels.

In South Africa, certain schools located in underserved communities have been designated as no-fee schools as part of the country’s social welfare system. It is difficult to assign a monetary value to the education services provided by these no-fee schools; hence, households are not required to report this “in-kind” expenditure. Consequently, the value of these expenditures were excluded from the WCA.

Table 4: Average annual consumption on education and share to total consumption by per capita consumption expenditure

Quintile	N (ZAR)	%
Quintile 1	730	1,5
Quintile 2	1 263	1,8
Quintile 3	1 793	2,1
Quintile 4	3 169	2,6
Quintile 5	9 377	3,5
RSA	3 266	2,7

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

4.3.3 Other services

Expenditure on services such as utilities, security services, garden services, and more were recorded in the HHQ. For household utilities, the recall period is one month, whereas for less frequent services, such as repairs to household goods, it is 12 months. Payments for all acquired services are included in the WCA. However, households are not required to estimate the value of services obtained free of charge, such as transportation provided by a friend. Consequently, such services are not recorded in any section of the HHQ and are therefore not included in the welfare consumption aggregate.

4.4 Durable Goods

Durable goods differ from non-durable goods in that they can add to household utility by delivering useful services to the consumer through repeated use over an extended period (usually more than the survey reference period, which for South Africa is a year). These are lumpy, typically large and somewhat infrequently purchased physical goods for which a current stock and value is practical and for which the use year after year can be realistically modeled using depreciation. The ownership and buying patterns of durables typically vary across households, therefore including the item purchase value rather than its consumption use value over the reference period distorts the welfare ranking of households. To accurately capture consumption over the reference year, the WCA should include the "value of services" (consumption flow) that the household receives from owning and using the durable asset over the reference period rather than the purchase price of assets bought during the survey period. However, measuring the flow of services from durables is not a trivial exercise as it requires detailed information on the stock of assets, purchase price, purchase year, and estimates of current sale value. Deaton and Zaidi (2002) propose several methods to estimate the consumption flow of durable goods over the reference period, each of which requires that the survey includes a minimum set of information.

Information on ownership of durable goods was detailed in the HHQ. The list of durable goods covered is shown in Table 5. While ownership data was collected, information regarding the age of each durable good, its purchase value, or resale value was not included. This omission prevented the calculation of use value, leading to the decision to exclude durable goods from the WCA.

Table 5: Durable goods listed in the IES 2022/23 questionnaire

Radio	Refrigerator	Bedroom furniture
Home theatre	Stove	Lounge furniture
Satellite TV (e.g., DStv, OpenView (OVHD), Star Satellite, etc.)	Microwave oven	Computer/desktop/laptop/tablet computer
Television	Dishwasher	Camera
DVD/Blu-ray player	Washing machine	Cellular telephone
Deep Freezer (free standing)	Tumble dryer	Motor vehicle
Refrigerator	Vacuum cleaner	Motorcycle/scooter
Stove	Geyser	Bicycle
Microwave oven	Movable kitchen furniture	Generator
	Dining room furniture	Solar panels
	Wheelbarrow	Tractor
	Bed (base and mattress)	

4.5 Housing Costs/Value

The valuation of the flow of services derived from housing constitutes a critical element in the calculation of household consumption expenditures, as highlighted by Deaton and Zaidi (2002) and Mancini and Vecchi (2022). For households renting their dwellings, this service flow is effectively captured by the actual rent payments. However, rental values are not observed for owner-occupied properties or for households benefiting from subsidized or free accommodation. To achieve a comprehensive assessment of household consumption, it is therefore essential to estimate the implicit rental value of owner-occupied, subsidized, and free housing using robust imputation techniques.

As economies develop, housing makes up a growing share of household consumption expenditure, making it essential that housing services are accurately captured for welfare analyses. Leaving out the imputed value of owner-occupied housing would significantly underestimate homeowners' welfare and distort their position in the welfare distribution. Including these housing service flows is therefore crucial for a fair and accurate assessment of household well-being.

To estimate the flow of services from housing, Stats SA initially categorized households into two groups based on their tenure status. The first group consists of renters (22,4%), while the second group includes owners and those renting without charge (77,6%), Figure 2. While the rental market is relatively large in urban areas (28,5%) and somewhat large in farms (19,9%), it is extremely thin in traditional areas where only 6,4% of the households surveyed reported rent payments.

Figure 2: Proportion of households who rent the dwellings they occupy

Figure 2.1: By province

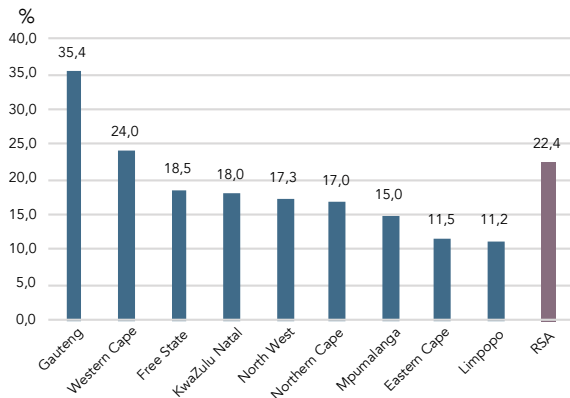
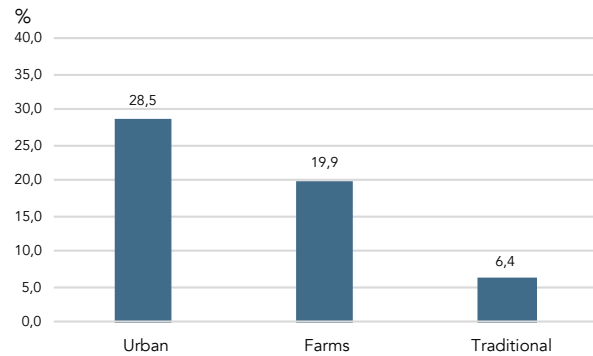


Figure 2.2: By Settlement type



Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

Four methods for estimating the flow of housing services for owners and free-renters were evaluated. The first method involves the use of self-reported rents⁵, the second method employs use of rental yields⁶, the third method predicts rent using ordinary least squares (OLS) regression⁷, and the fourth method predicts rent using quantile regression (QR) method⁸. The OLS and QR methods are two distinct specifications of hedonic regression. They use reported rental information from renters with similar demographic attributes and housing characteristics as owners to estimate rental values for owners. For both methods, the same independent variables were utilized to predict rent⁹. The dependent variable was specified as the log of rent.

A thorough evaluation was undertaken to identify which estimation method most accurately approximates actual rents for dwellings with comparable characteristics and locations. This assessment compared actual rent values with the average estimated rents produced by the four approaches: self-reported rents, rental yield calculations, OLS regression, and quantile regression. The QR model was found to deliver the most precise estimates, aligning most closely with the observed actual rents (see Table 6). Based on these results, quantile regression was selected as the preferred method for imputing rents for owner-occupied properties (refer to Table A2 and Figure A1 in Annexure for regression results). Due to the smaller shares of renters at sub-national level, only one model was developed – at national level.

5 Self-reported rent is the estimated rental value that a household assigns to the dwelling they occupy, whether they own it or rent it for free, see Question 8.5 of the HHQ.

6 Rental yield methodology involves a process of calculating estimated rents using a rental yield, which is a percentage of a dwelling's total value. In 2023, the average rental yield was 9.4%, according to the Global Property Guide 2024. Stats SA applies this percentage to estimate rental values for owners and individuals renting at no cost. While this method has been used in previous surveys, Stats SA is transitioning to an international standard methodology for estimating housing service flows.

7 Specifically, a stepwise regression model was applied which is a methodology that iteratively selects the most statistically significant variables one at a time. The Backward stepwise regression was also applied. In either case it is the algorithm that determines the final variables that will be kept in the model.

8 Quantile regression model estimates the conditional quantile functions of a response variable based on predictor variables. Differing from ordinary least squares (OLS) regression, which primarily models the conditional mean, quantile regression evaluates the effects across various points of the distribution. This method provides deeper insights into relationships, particularly in the distribution's upper and lower tails.

9 Refer to Table A2 in Annexure for independent variables used.

Table 6: Average actual and predicted household rents for renters using various estimation techniques by renters' expenditure per capita quintile and settlement type

Settlement type	Actual rents	Predicted QR (20%)	Predicted QR (50%)	Predicted OLS
Expenditure per capita quintile 1				
Urban	13 197	10 382	13 069	12 792
Traditional	12 709	10 993	12 642	12 297
Farms	15 461	12 908	16 116	14 975
Expenditure per capita quintile 2				
Urban	19 971	13 803	18 975	18 714
Traditional	15 063	12 634	14 810	14 624
Farms	16 448	13 642	15 557	15 129
Expenditure per capita quintile 3				
Urban	27 164	17 330	25 751	25 136
Traditional	15 216	12 687	14 643	14 805
Farms	20 764	16 116	22 874	20 674
Expenditure per capita quintile 4				
Urban	36 882	21 102	33 345	32 136
Traditional	18 272	15 111	18 346	18 654
Farms	33 352	20 935	30 578	27 940
Expenditure per capita quintile 5				
Urban	75 970	34 565	64 923	61 113
Traditional	28 892	17 395	23 706	24 903
Farms	46 774	33 413	67 477	56 471

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

4.6 Adjustments to Consumption Aggregate

To achieve accurate comparisons of wellbeing among households varying in size and location and interviewed at different times throughout the survey year, it is essential to adjust for household size and price differences across time and space. This section outlines the adjustments applied to the IES 2022/23 WCA.

4.6.1 Household size adjustment

Given the diversity in household sizes and the impact of household size on consumption levels, larger households naturally incur higher consumption compared to smaller households. This disparity necessitates adjustments of consumption figures by household size to enable direct comparison between households of varying sizes. There are two approaches in which this direct comparison can be achieved. The first and most straightforward method involves calculating per capita household consumption (dividing consumption by household size), presuming that resources are distributed equally among all members. Alternatively, a more nuanced approach employs adult equivalence scales, which adjust for the age and sex composition of household members when determining per capita consumption.

Stats SA opted to use household size rather than the adult equivalence scales for these adjustments, primarily due to its simplicity and for alignment with previous data points.

4.6.2 Price level adjustments

Households are interviewed at different times throughout the year, and without adjustment, the data collected would reflect varying price levels, making it difficult to draw accurate comparisons. Adjusting expenditure to a common price level can eliminate the effects of price changes, allow assessment of real changes, and ensure that the data is comparable over time.

Given that the survey was conducted from November 2022 to November 2023, Stats SA selected the survey midpoint May 2023 as the base month for adjustments. Expenditure for all households, regardless of the month in which the household was surveyed, was adjusted using the CPI to May 2023 prices. The calculation of the adjustment factors considered the various recall periods used in the survey. For non-durable items (collected from WDs) and services with a one month recall period - the national CPI for the month in which the household was surveyed was utilized to determine the adjustment factor, as demonstrated in Formula A.

$$\textbf{Formula A: Adjustment factor} = \frac{\textit{May 2023 CPI}}{\textit{Survey Month CPI}}$$

For semi-durable items and services with a recall period of 12 months, the average CPI for the 12 months preceding the survey month was utilized to calculate the adjustment factor as illustrated in Formula B.

$$\textbf{Formula B: Adjustment factor (12 month)} = \frac{\textit{May 2023 CPI}}{\textit{Average CPI for the reference 12 months}}$$

Recognizing time constraints and the importance of comparability across data points, Stats SA elected not to implement spatial price adjustments across the five data points. The surveys lack information on food quantities, and the existing common discrepancies in granularity between price data and survey records render data alignment difficult. Recognizing these challenges, it was therefore determined that such a task warranted a dedicated standalone project to ensure that methodological rigor and accuracy are not compromised.

5. Rebasing of the national poverty lines

As outlined in Section 1, Stats SA applies the cost-of-basic-needs approach in the development and rebasing of national poverty lines. While the methodology was consistently applied in the previous rebasing exercises, the current iteration introduces several methodological enhancements. These updates reflect internationally recommended techniques and aim to ensure improved measurement and greater alignment with global and national standards.

The national standards refer to the recommendations by Budlender et al. (2015) to evaluate the computation of the current rebased UPBL, with the objective of refining the truncation method previously applied during the 2015 rebasing exercise using the IES 2010/11. Although the recommendation was tested, it was ultimately not adopted in the final computation. Instead, the final UBPL computation excluded any households that overlapped in the top three total expenditure deciles while also being in the bottom three food expenditure deciles of the distribution. This section presents details of the rebasing exercise and highlights improvements implemented.

5.1 Determination of a reference food basket

To establish a poverty threshold in monetary terms to distinguish poor from the non-poor, it is necessary to cost a basket of goods and services that represent the essential basic needs of individuals. Beginning with food, data from the IES 2022/23 revealed that food preferences vary widely across South African households, influenced by factors such as geographic location and income level. A total of 375 food items were recorded in the survey, demonstrating that the normative daily caloric requirement for an individual can be met through a broad variety of food bundles. This diversity necessitates the construction of a reference food basket that reflects food items consumed by a typical poor household in South Africa. Therefore, the process of constructing the reference food basket for this exercise involved three main steps.

The first step involved identifying the reference population – households whose consumption behaviour will anchor the cost of basic needs. In the CoBN approach, this reference group is typically drawn from households around the lower part of the consumption distribution so as to reflect “typical poor” consumption patterns rather than the overall average household. This is important because even when caloric intake remains constant, household food expenditure varies: higher-income households tend to spend more per calorie due to their preference for branded, convenient, and/or premium products. At the other end, using the poorest decile (i.e. decile 1) as part of the reference group can bias the poverty basket and line because their observed consumption often reflects acute deprivation, measurement noise, and atypical coping strategies rather than “typical poor” needs. As such, households within per capita expenditure deciles 2 to 6 were chosen as the reference population to derive a food basket that meets minimum caloric requirements based on actual diets of a typical poor household.

The second step involved selecting food items that are commonly consumed by the reference group of households identified above. The same criterion used in compiling the CPI basket of goods and services was applied. A food item qualified for inclusion if it accounted for at least 0,5 percent of total food consumption expenditure and was consumed by at least 10 percent of total households. Using this criterion, 34 food items were selected, representing approximately 77 percent of total food consumption expenditure for households in consumption per capita deciles 2 – 6.

In the third step, attention was given to ensuring that the reference food basket accurately represents consumption patterns across different settlement types, including urban areas, traditional areas, and farm areas. Using the same selection criteria applied in the second step, but now for each settlement type individually, five additional items – spaghetti/macaroni/pasta, instant noodles, cheese, sweet biscuits/cookies and dried beans – were incorporated into the reference food basket due to their significant importance in specific locales. For example, spaghetti/macaroni/pasta, instant noodles, cheese and sweet biscuits were notably prevalent in urban areas, while dried beans were more commonly consumed in traditional and farm areas. The inclusion of these five items expanded the reference food basket to encompass 39 food items in total.

Moreover, to ensure nutritional diversity and to reflect widely consumed items, seven additional food products – samp, apples, bananas, instant/powdered coffee, Russian sausages, fruit juices and powdered cream – were incorporated into the basket, despite not meeting the original expenditure threshold of 0,5%. However, each of these items did meet the second criteria of being consumed by over 10 percent of households. Ultimately, the final food basket comprised 46 items shown in Table 7, representing roughly 90% of total food consumption for households in consumption per capita deciles 2 – 6.

Table 7: The reference food basket

Food Category	Food Item Description for NPL 2023 Reference Food Basket
Cereals and cereal products	Rice
	Cake wheat flour
	Mealie meal
	Samp
	Brown bread
	White bread
	Sweet biscuits / cookies
	Breakfast cereal
	Spaghetti / macaroni / pasta
	Instant noodles
Fish, live animals, meat, and other parts of slaughtered land animals	Beef
	Poultry
	Poultry offal
	Chicken (heads and feet)
	Boerewors
	Polony
	Russian sausages
	Canned fish

Food Category	Food Item Description for NPL 2023 Reference Food Basket
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	Fresh full cream milk
	Long life full cream milk
	Powdered cream
	Cheese
	Yoghurt
	Sour milk
Oils and fats	Eggs
	Cooking oil
Fruits and nuts	Margarine
	Bananas
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, bananas, and pulses	Apples
	Cabbage
	Tomatoes
	Onions and shallots
	Pumpkin
	Potatoes
	Dried beans
	Canned beans
Sugar, confectionery, and dessert	Potato crisps
	White sugar
Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c.	Brown sugar
	Mayonnaise
Fruit and vegetable juice	Soup powder
	Fruit juice
Coffee and coffee substitutes	Concentrated fruit / vegetable juices
	Instant coffee
Soft drinks	Ceylon / black tea
	Aerated / soft drinks

Source: Author's calculations using the IES 2022/23

5.2 The food poverty line

While food is undeniably a fundamental necessity, establishing a consumption threshold is essential to determine whether an individual is experiencing food deprivation. A baseline of 2 100 kilocalories (kcal) per day recommended to meet the energy requirements of an average adult engaged in light physical activity was adopted. This threshold of 2 100 kcal mirrors the standard used in the prior rebasing exercise based on the IES 2010/11 by Budlender et al 2015 in line with “The management of nutrition in major emergencies” (WHO, 2000).

To determine the food poverty line, the cost of acquiring 2 100 kcal per person per day was estimated utilising the reference food basket. This estimation required three essential data inputs: the quantity of each food item consumed, the caloric value of each item (per 100 grams), and its price (per 100 grams). Due to the absence of food quantity data in the IES 2022/23, Stats SA utilized monthly food price data at national level to derive consumption quantities. The price dataset includes detailed descriptions of each food item, its corresponding price, and the associated quantity in grams, kilograms, milliliters or liters. Therefore, to estimate consumption quantities, reported household consumption expenditure for each food item was divided by the unit price (per 100g) as provided in the price data. This approach enabled the calculation of quantities consumed (refer to Text Box 1). Caloric information was obtained from the SAMRC’s food composition tables, while the price data was sourced from Stats SA’s own collection efforts for CPI computation purposes.

Text box 1: Methodology adopted to derive food quantities consumed

One notable limitation of the IES 2022/23 is the absence of direct data on the actual quantities of food consumed by households. To address this gap, Stats SA utilised price data to estimate quantities. The price database details food items, unit prices, and associated quantities. For the rebasing exercise, all prices were standardized to reflect their cost per 100g (or per 100ml in the case of liquids).

On the other hand, the IES 2022/23 microdata file records both the food items consumed and the related household consumption expenditure for each item. By methodically integrating these data sources using COICOP codes, it was possible to derive estimated consumption quantities. This was achieved by dividing the reported expenditure on each food item by its corresponding price per 100g. For example, if a household spent R100 on bananas and the listed price from the price data was R20 per 100g, the implied consumption is 500g of bananas.

Exceptions were made when the granularity of the price data exceeded that of the survey data; in such cases, an average price was applied (e.g., Item 13 and Item 14 in Table A7).

Drawing upon these foundational data inputs, the analytical process determined that the reference food basket provides a total of 442 015 kcal per person per year. This equates to an average daily intake of 1 211 kilocalories per person, at a monthly expenditure of R457, or R14.72 per day. For a comprehensive overview of the costing methodology refer to Text Box 2. Given that the observed caloric intake of 1 211 kcal is significantly below the recommended threshold of 2 100 kcal per day, a proportional adjustment was applied. By scaling the expenditure in accordance with the required energy intake ($2\ 100 / 1\ 211$), the cost necessary to achieve nutritional adequacy was derived. Consequently, the food poverty line was established at R777 per person per month, reflecting a cost of R25.90 per kilocalorie per day.

Text box 2: Methodology adopted to cost the kilocalories

Assessment of caloric intake for households in food deciles two through six was achieved by leveraging the comprehensive data provided in the SAMRC food composition tables. This data details calorie content per 100 grams for various food items. Caloric information corresponding to each food item in the reference food basket was therefore systematically extracted from these tables, ensuring an accurate and standardized calculation process. The cost per kilocalorie was then calculated by aggregating both the total caloric content of the reference food basket consumed by these households and the corresponding expenditure required for acquisition.

In instances where the level of detail in the food composition tables exceeded that available in the survey, the SAMRC was consulted to recommend the most appropriate caloric values. The SAMRC provided either an average caloric content for the relevant items – demonstrated in Table A7 (see items 8, 13, 14, 23, and 37) – or recommended a more specific proxy, as illustrated by items 27 and 35.

The cost per kilocalorie was subsequently computed by dividing the total household expenditure of the food reference basket by the total kilocalories derived from these items.

5.3 The lower and upper-bound poverty lines

It is important to recognize that basic needs extend beyond mere sustenance. Food alone does not define poverty. People also require access to basic non-food necessities such as shelter, healthcare, clothing, transportation, and education. To account for these, Stats SA estimates two broader poverty thresholds: the LBPL and the UBPL. Unlike food consumption, there are no universal benchmarks for non-food thresholds to classify individuals as poor. Therefore, using a methodology adapted from Ravallion (1998), two reference groups of households were identified. The averaged median non-food consumption expenditure of each reference group of households was added to the food line to produce the LBPL and the UBPL.

It is crucial to understand the rationale behind these poverty lines by recognizing the delicate balance between essential food and non-food expenditures. The LBPL reflects a very conservative assumption about essential non-food (i.e., very basic clothing, shelter, health, transport). These households are so resource-constrained that any non-food spending implies sacrificing some food intake. The UBPL reflects a more generous assumption about essential non-food spending. These households do achieve the food threshold and reveal the minimum non-food spending commonly needed alongside it.

The LBPL was therefore established by incorporating the averaged median non-food consumption expenditure of households whose total spending approximates the food poverty line. Following the methodology set forth by Ravallion, this averaged median is determined by considering households whose total consumption expenditure falls within a range of 10% above and below the food poverty line. The analysis was conducted by increasing the interval in successive 1% steps up to a maximum of 10%. The median non-food consumption expenditures of households within each incremental band were then averaged to derive the lower-bound figure. The underlying assumption is that these households must economize on basic food necessities, thereby subsisting on survival foods to be able to cover only essential non-food items, so, their non-food expenditure is indicative of the minimum essential spending on non-food basic needs. Using this methodology, the average non-food expenditure at a mid-point of the IES 2022/23 survey period (May 2023 prices) was R523 per capita per month which, when added to the food poverty line (R777), yields a LBPL of R1 300 per person per month.

The UBPL was derived similarly, albeit with a different reference group of households: those whose food (rather than total) consumption expenditures closely align with the food poverty line. The UBPL was established by averaging the non-food expenditures of households whose food expenditure falls within a range of 10% above and below the food poverty line. The analysis was conducted by increasing the interval in successive 1% steps up to a maximum of 10%. This threshold operates under the premise that these households can adequately sustain their daily energy intake, thus their non-food expenditures represent merely adequate survival costs. For these households, the averaged median non-food consumption expenditure was found to be R1 858 per person per month. Adding this to the food poverty line (R777) gives an UBPL of R2 635 per person per month.

Comparing the newly rebased poverty lines to the 2010/11 lines (adjusted to 2023 prices using CPI) revealed higher values in the 2022/23 lines. As shown in Table 8, the food poverty line difference is about R17, while differences are larger for the lower- and upper-bound lines (R247 and R1 077, respectively). Four factors may explain these disparities:

- i. The previous rebasing exercise utilised data from the IES 2010/11, meaning that those poverty lines were based on household spending patterns of that period. Over a decade later, these spending patterns have shifted due to factors such as changes in dietary habits, the introduction of new market items, and expanded social protection programs.
- ii. The WCA used for the 2010/11 rebasing significantly differs from the current one. More household expenditure items are included in the current WCA. Additionally, the method used to estimate rental values for owners changed from using rental yields to using the QR method. The impact of these changes is presented in Table A3 and Table A4. The application of the QR method results in higher poverty lines compared to those using rental yields, particularly for the UBPL.

- iii. Methodological differences also exist between the rebasing exercises. Although both the 2010/11 and 2022/23 poverty lines applied the CoBN approach, certain nuances distinguished their application, particularly with respect to the reference group of households used. For the IES 2010/11 lines, the reference food basket was determined using food consumption expenditure shares from households in per capita expenditure deciles 2 to 4 (Stats SA 2015). In contrast, the IES 2022/23 lines calculated these shares using households in food deciles 2 to 6. Naturally, households in per capita expenditure deciles 2 to 4 would have lesser average expenditure on non-food items compared to households in per capita expenditure deciles of 2 to 6.
- iv. Furthermore, the upper-bound poverty line based on the IES 2010/11 was established using data exclusively from households within consumption deciles 2 to 7 (Stats SA, 2015), whereas the updated UBPL incorporated all households whose food consumption levels were close to the food poverty line, but excluding households in high per-capita expenditure deciles assumed to have under-reported their food consumption¹⁰. Similar to Point iii) above, households in per capita deciles 2 to 7 will have lesser average expenditure compared to when all households are considered.

Table 8: 2022/23 rebased and inflation National Poverty Lines

Type of poverty line	Value of food component (ZAR per person per month)	Value of non-food component (ZAR per person per month)	Total value (ZAR per person per month)
Rebased poverty lines using IES 2022/23			
FPL	777	-	777
LBPL	777	523	1 300
UBPL	777	1 858	2 635
Poverty lines based on IES 2010/11 adjusted to 2023 using CPI			
FPL	760	-	760
LBPL	760	298	1 058
UBPL	760	798	1 558

Author's calculations using the IES 2022/23

¹⁰ Households in the top three per capita expenditure deciles but located in the bottom three per capita food consumption deciles were identified as likely underreporting their food consumption. As a result, these households were excluded from the calculation of the UBPL.

5.4 Implications of the rebased national poverty lines

This section outlines the implications of the rebased poverty lines on the estimates and depth of poverty in South Africa. It also details the processes implemented to ensure comparability of the old estimates with the new ones. Finally, it presents a new series of comparable estimates dating back to 2005/06.

The newly rebased national poverty lines yielded headcount estimates of 17,6% for the FPL, 37,9% for the LBPL, and 66,7% for the UBPL (see Figure 3.2). It is essential to emphasize that these latest poverty estimates, derived from the updated benchmarks, are not directly comparable with those calculated using the previous lines as shown in Figure 3.1. The divergence arises from two principal factors: the adoption of refined methodologies during the current rebasing exercise and substantial shifts in household consumption patterns over the intervening decade. Figure 3.1 illustrates the historical trajectory of poverty rates using the former methodology and benchmarks, while Figure 3.2 presents the outcomes based on the revised approach and contemporary poverty lines.

Figure 3: Poverty headcounts¹¹ (%) by poverty line: 2006 – 2023

Figure 3.1: Current series based on the 2010/11 lines adjust for inflation

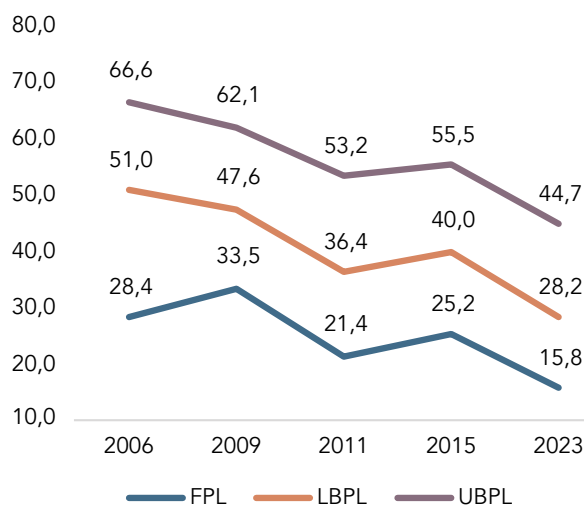
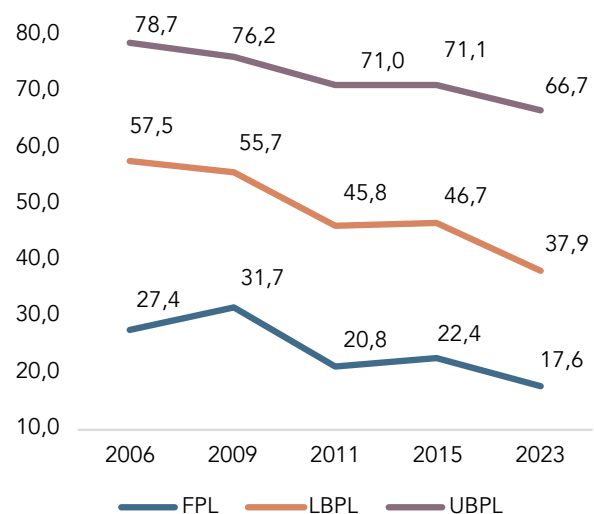


Figure 3.2: New series based on the 2022/23 rebased line retrospectively adjusted for inflation



Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

There are two significant observations from these figures. Firstly, poverty rates declined in 2023, with trends remaining consistent regardless of the methodology employed. The decline between 2015 and 2023 followed a similar pattern however less sharply when using the updated methodology. Based on the updated methodology, poverty using the FPL and the UBPL declined by almost 5 percentage points, while the LBPL indicated a reduction of about 9 percentage points. In contrast, the previous methodology and poverty lines revealed a more pronounced decline: estimates for the UBPL and the FPL fell by around 10 percentage points, while decreases for the LBPL reached approximately 12 percentage points.

¹¹ Poverty headcount refers to the proportion of the population living below a specific poverty line

The second key observation is that poverty estimates produced using the updated methodology are substantially higher than those based on the previous approach. This difference does not imply that poverty has necessarily increased over time; rather it reflects significant changes in household consumption patterns, as well as improvements in the methodology used for poverty measurement.

5.5 On comparability of poverty estimates between IES 2005/06, LCS 2008/09, IES 2010/11, LCS 2014/15 and IES 2022/23

As outlined in Section 1, this exercise aimed to update certain methodological aspects of poverty measurement to align with current best practices, among other things. Methodological enhancements are a recurrent feature within the field of statistical measurement; however, such advancements often present challenges to the comparability of historical data. Addressing this requires a nuanced approach and meticulous consideration. This section delineates the procedures implemented to ensure comparability across different data points. Specifically, efforts concentrated on two principal domains: the WCA and the newly derived NPLs.

First, to ensure comparability of the WCA across survey years, standardization of the list of expenditure items included in the WCA was done, meticulously aligning items across all data points. This process entailed a detailed comparison of item inclusions and exclusions, guaranteeing uniform WCA items throughout the data series. Furthermore, consistency in estimation techniques was maintained. Specifically, methodologies such as the estimation of owner-occupied rents using the QR approach, as well as other relevant estimation procedures, were harmonized to eliminate methodological discrepancies.

Once these foundational alignments were achieved, the newly derived 2023 NPLs were systematically deflated back to 2006 values using CPI data and applied consistently across the standardized WCAs. This sequence of adjustments enabled the generation of a revised series of poverty estimates. It is, however, important to recognize that while these harmonization measures greatly enhance the consistency of poverty estimation across time, certain inherent constraints remain. The principal concern lies in the retrospective application of the 2023 NPLs: although the WCAs was standardised to mitigate discrepancies in basket composition and estimation methodology, the temporal mismatch in consumption patterns persists.

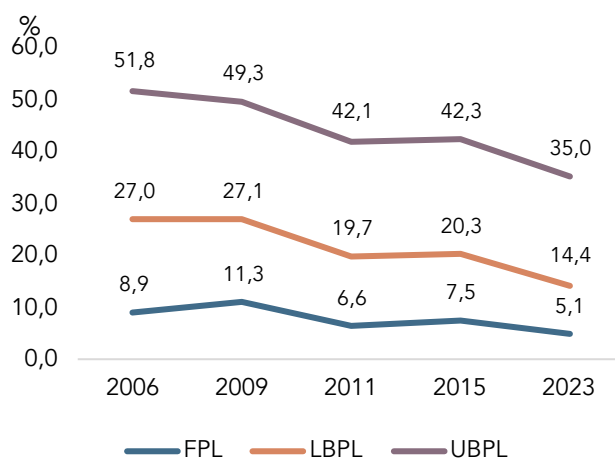
Notably, the living conditions of South African households have seen significant improvements since 2006. Data from the General Household Survey (GHS) highlight marked reductions in housing-related deprivations (see Figure A2). For instance, the proportion of households residing in informal dwellings declined to approximately 8% in 2023, down from 12% in 2011. Reports of poor roof and wall conditions have similarly decreased, while access to essential services – such as electricity and piped water within the home or on-site – has become increasingly widespread. These improvements increase the value of housing consumption, particularly for low-income households.

These advancements are, in part, attributable to social protection initiatives that include the provision of free housing, water, and electricity to households meeting the means test criteria (see Table A5). As a result, the share of household consumption allocated to housing has increased notably rising from 18,6% in 2006 to 21,2% in 2011, to 26,6% in 2015, and reaching 36,5% in 2023, particularly for those in the lowest expenditure per capita quintiles (see Table A6).

In addition, shifts in food consumption patterns have also emerged. Households within the lowest expenditure per capita quintile are now dedicating a larger portion of their food budgets to higher-value items such as proteins, rather than predominantly purchasing more affordable carbohydrates. This transition may, in part, reflect the expanded reach of social grant programs – particularly following the introduction of the social relief of distress (SRD) grant – which may have enabled recipients to access a more diverse and nutritious diet.

Figure 4 indicates that the depth of poverty declined between 2015 and 2023. This indicates that those who remain below the poverty line are, on average, experiencing less severe shortfalls. Such progress may be associated with the effectiveness of social policy interventions and targeted support initiatives implemented over the reference period.

Figure 4: Poverty gap¹² based on 2022/23 rebased lines: 2006 – 2023



¹² Poverty gap refers to the mean distance below the poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

6. Conclusion

Recalibrating national poverty lines is a critical endeavor to ensure that these benchmarks accurately reflect prevailing economic and social dynamics. As inflation, market conditions, and societal consumption patterns evolve, reliance on outdated poverty thresholds risks misrepresenting the true extent of deprivation. The prominence of national poverty lines is underscored by international and national frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1, which aspires to halve the proportion of individuals living below the national poverty line by 2030. Similarly, the National Development Plan's principal objective of poverty alleviation is anchored to the LBPL. Consequently, the ongoing refinement and maintenance of the NPLs remain indispensable for informed policy formulation and the effective targeting of poverty reduction initiatives.

This report has detailed the methodologies employed in constructing the WCA, rebasing the NPLs and producing the new poverty estimates, as well as the rigorous efforts undertaken to ensure backward compatibility within the series. These included two key processes. First, realigning the WCA across all data points using the improved methodology. Second, retrospectively adjusting the newly rebased NPLs using the CPI. These two steps enabled the creation of a new comparable time series of poverty estimates.

The analysis demonstrated that the newly rebased national poverty lines are notably higher than the previous benchmarks, when expressed in 2023 terms, underscoring the substantial impact of evolving household spending patterns over the last decade. Contemporary households exhibit a marked preference for items such as protein sources, digital connectivity, and convenience goods – contrasting sharply with consumption trends observed in earlier surveys, where these expenditures were far less prominent. While the methodological adjustments introduced have resulted in marginally higher poverty estimates, the overarching trend remains: poverty rates in South Africa declined between 2015 and 2023. Further insights into the key drivers of this reduction – chief among them the expansion of social welfare assistance – will be explored in upcoming reports. Collectively, these findings reinforce the critical importance of continuously updating poverty benchmarks to accurately inform and guide policy interventions.

Furthermore, it is essential to emphasize that Stats SA is committed to continuous enhancement of its methodologies and techniques, striving to align with internationally recognized best practices and emerging standards. As such, this report highlighted three key areas for future improvements:

1. Improved measurement of caloric intake: The calculation of kcal consumed, based on food quantity data directly collected from households, will improve the precision of nutrition consumption measurement.
2. Incorporation of durable goods use value: Integrating the use value of durable items within the WCA will better reflect the consumption flow and economic contribution of these assets.
3. Application of spatial deflators: Employing spatial deflators in the WCA will ensure that variations in prices across provinces are properly accounted for, resulting in more equitable and accurate analyses.

To implement these improvements, it will be necessary to revise both the survey questionnaire design and the associated data processing protocols. This includes ensuring that the structure of the WDs allows for the comprehensive collection of detailed food quantity information, that the HHQ systematically records the purchase price, age, and current value of each durable item owned by households, and that expenditure items are documented and coded with a level of detail that aligns closely with the categorization used in price data.

It is appropriate to conclude this report by reaffirming the perspective articulated by Statistics South Africa (2012 & 2015): the poverty lines established herein are intended to complement, not supplant, existing administrative measures used by government departments and public sector agencies. These lines serve as a reference point alongside other means-tested thresholds designed to determine eligibility for social grants, access to no-fee government services, and other forms of financial assistance.

7. Annexures

Table A1: Inflation-adjusted poverty lines, 2006 to 2023 (per person per month in rands)

Year	Food poverty line (FPL)	Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)
2006	228	461	1 054
2007	247	492	1 118
2008	286	555	1 242
2009	328	614	1 344
2010	331	629	1 391
2011	348	656	1 443
2012	377	701	1 526
2013	398	739	1 608
2014	429	787	1 703
2015	454	827	1 777
2016	510	900	1 896
2017	544	951	1 989
2018	562	985	2 066
2019	579	1 021	2 148
2020	603	1 053	2 199
2021	641	1 108	2 299
2022	680	1 176	2 441
2023	777	1 300	2 635

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23 and CPI

Table A2: Output from the Quantile Regression (50 percentile distribution) method

Parameter Estimates							
Parameter	DF	Estimate	Standard	95% Confidence Limits		t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	6.3851	0.1896	6.0133	6.757	33.67	<.0001
POPULATION1_3	1	0.3881	0.0613	0.268	0.5082	6.34	<.0001
POPULATION1_4	1	0.4609	0.0478	0.3671	0.5547	9.64	<.0001
BEDROOM_2	1	0.1446	0.0269	0.092	0.1973	5.38	<.0001
BEDROOM_3	1	0.3623	0.0582	0.2483	0.4764	6.23	<.0001
BEDROOM_4	1	0.4095	0.0873	0.2384	0.5806	4.69	<.0001
EDUCATION1	1	0.0114	0.0021	0.0073	0.0154	5.53	<.0001
DWELLING_FLOOR_3	1	-0.12	0.0251	-0.1693	-0.0708	-4.78	<.0001
DWELLING_FLOOR_4	1	-0.0586	0.0281	-0.1138	-0.0034	-2.08	0.0373
MAIN_DWELLING_2	1	-1.2436	0.1375	-1.5132	-0.974	-9.04	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_3	1	0.4104	0.0518	0.3088	0.5119	7.92	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_4	1	-0.4318	0.0228	-0.4765	-0.3871	-18.96	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_5	1	-0.5051	0.0373	-0.5781	-0.432	-13.55	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_7	1	-0.9815	0.022	-1.0246	-0.9383	-44.58	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_8	1	0.3463	0.0327	0.2821	0.4105	10.58	<.0001
MAIN_DWELLING_9	1	-0.7021	0.3169	-1.3234	-0.0808	-2.22	0.0268
NUMBER_CHILDREN	1	-0.0319	0.0149	-0.0612	-0.0027	-2.14	0.0325
ACCESS_ELECTRICITY	1	0.1612	0.0324	0.0976	0.2248	4.97	<.0001
SAVINGS_DUM	1	-0.07	0.0173	-0.1039	-0.0361	-4.04	<.0001
DISTANCE_CLINIC	1	-0.0514	0.025	-0.1003	-0.0024	-2.06	0.0396
DISTANCE_HOSPITAL	1	0.0463	0.0165	0.014	0.0785	2.81	0.0050
SWIMPOOL	1	0.2754	0.079	0.1205	0.4304	3.49	0.0005
PROVINCE_2	1	-0.2292	0.0379	-0.3035	-0.1548	-6.04	<.0001
PROVINCE_3	1	-0.3089	0.0796	-0.465	-0.1527	-3.88	0.0001
PROVINCE_4	1	-0.2535	0.0368	-0.3257	-0.1813	-6.88	<.0001
PROVINCE_5	1	-0.1548	0.0323	-0.2181	-0.0914	-4.79	<.0001
PROVINCE_6	1	-0.1908	0.0431	-0.2754	-0.1063	-4.43	<.0001
PROVINCE_7	1	-0.0819	0.0274	-0.1357	-0.0281	-2.99	0.0028
PROVINCE_8	1	-0.0731	0.039	-0.1496	0.0034	-1.87	0.0611
PROVINCE_9	1	-0.0994	0.0409	-0.1795	-0.0192	-2.43	0.0151
Geo_Type	1	0.0444	0.0225	0.0004	0.0885	1.98	0.0482
AGE1	1	-0.0021	0.0008	-0.0038	-0.0005	-2.55	0.0110
LNHH_EXP_EXCL	1	0.3094	0.0186	0.2729	0.3459	16.61	<.0001

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

Figure A1: Predicted rent - OUTPUT FROM THE QUANTILE REGRESSION (50 PERCENTILE DISTRIBUTION) METHOD

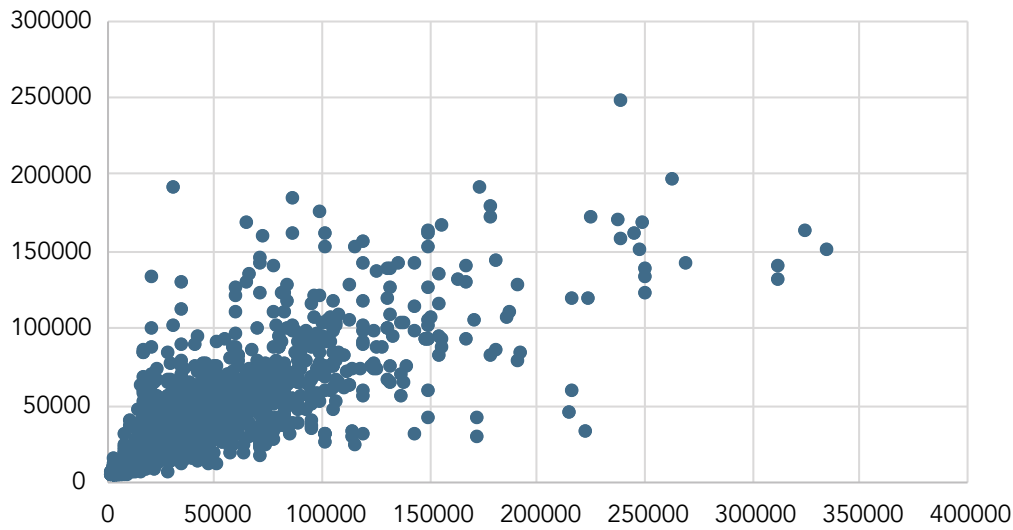


Table A3: Average annual household consumption by per-capita consumption quintile and approach used to predict rents for owner-occupiers

Per capita consumption quintile	QR	OLS	Rental yields	Self-reported rent
Poorest	9 680	9 470	9 809	9 808
2	19 178	18 930	19 538	19 535
3	32 309	32 020	33 130	33 119
4	57 424	57 031	58 969	58 960
Richest	180 261	177 898	188 822	188 814
RSA	59 768	59 070	62 057	62 046

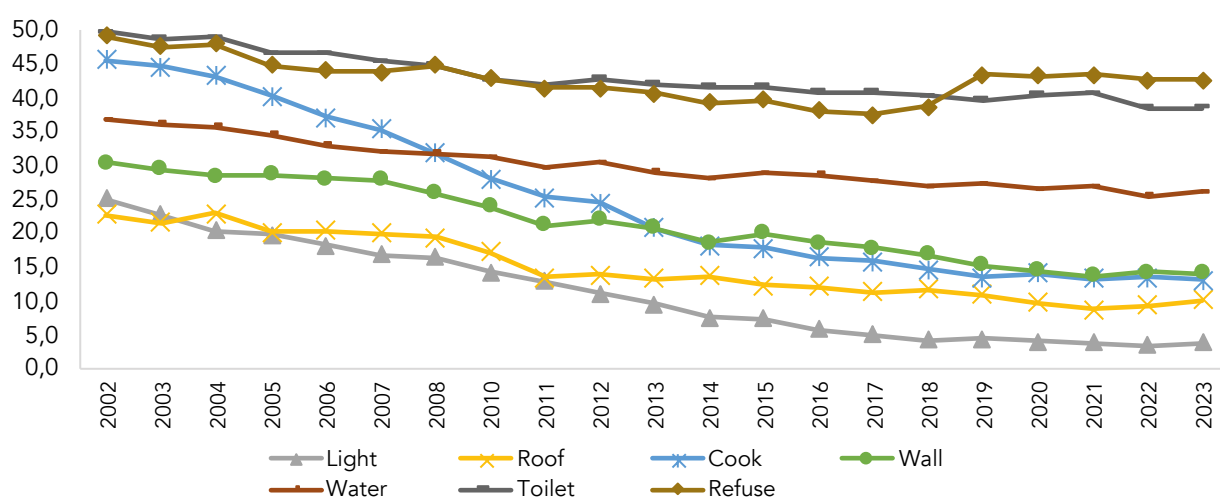
Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

Table A4: Poverty lines and poverty estimates using OLS, QR, rental yield and self-reported rents

	QR	OLS	Rental yield	Self-reported
Poverty lines				
Food Poverty Line	R777	R777	R777	R777
Lower-Bound Poverty Line	R1 300	R1 295	R1 208	R1 287
Upper-Bound Poverty Line	R2 635	R2 615	R2 065	R2 670
Poverty estimates				
Food Poverty Line	17,6	18,1	17,2	17,2
Lower-Bound Poverty Line	37,9	38,4	34,3	37,0
Upper-Bound Poverty Line	66,7	66,7	57,7	66,4

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

Figure A2: Trends in access to basic services and housing conditions: 2002 to 2023



Source: General Household Survey (GHS) 2002 – 2023

Table A5: Indigent household by free electricity, water and sanitation

Indicator	Year	Indigent households
		#
Free electricity	2015	1 239 794
	2023	1 738 089
Free water	2015	152 544
	2023	1 594 345
Free sanitation	2015	1 080 076
	2023	1 457 144

Source: Author's calculation using LCS 2014/15 and IES 2022/23

Table A6: Percentage distribution of consumption expenditure for households in the bottom per capita consumption quintile by expenditure item: 2006 - 2023

Expenditure item	2006	2009	2011	2015	2023
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	37,8	39,8	37,3	32,9	32,3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1,5	0,9	1,4	0,9	1,2
Clothing and footwear	9,9	8,2	9,8	10,3	7,8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	18,6	19,9	21,2	26,6	36,5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	7,0	6,2	6,3	4,0	2,3
Health	1,7	1,6	1,6	0,8	0,6
Transport	7,4	7,3	8,0	9,4	6,0
Information and communication	3,8	4,1	3,5	5,2	4,1

Expenditure item	2006	2009	2011	2015	2023
Recreation, sport and culture	1,4	1,1	0,8	0,4	0,9
Education services	1,8	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,3
Restaurants and accommodation services	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1
Insurance and financial services	2,8	3,4	3,8	2,8	4,4
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods	5,5	5,2	4,2	4,9	2,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Author's calculations using IES 2022/23

Table A7: Costing kcal derived from the reference food basket to derive the food poverty line

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Item no.	Food item	Total food expenditure	Population size	Per capita food expenditure (B/C)	Price per 100 gram	Consumption per 100g (D/E)	Kcal Per 100g	Kcal consumed per day ((F*G)/365)	Total Kcal consumed per day (sum of H)	Scale-up factor (2100/I)	Food poverty line per person per month ((Sum of D/12)*J)
1	Rice	9,497,539,537	33,336,048	R285	R2.46	116	385	122	1,211	1.7	R777
2	Cake wheat flour	4,088,812,248	33,336,048	R123	R1.98	62	358	61	1,211	1.7	R777
3	Mealie meal	18,929,921,594	33,336,048	R568	R1.69	337	364	336	1,211	1.7	R777
4	Samp	971,566,856	33,336,048	R29	R1.85	16	358	15	1,211	1.7	R777
5	Brown bread	12,466,528,344	33,336,048	R374	R2.46	152	246	103	1,211	1.7	R777
6	White bread	7,398,702,201	33,336,048	R222	R2.71	82	248	56	1,211	1.7	R777
7	Sweet biscuits / cookies	1,033,992,087	33,336,048	R31	R11.72	3	461	3	1,211	1.7	R777
8	Cornflakes	2,053,281,542	33,336,048	R62	R13.78	4	368	5	1,211	1.7	R777
9	Spaghetti / macaroni / pasta	947,851,830	33,336,048	R28	R4.32	7	352	6	1,211	1.7	R777
10	Instant noodles	983,030,264	33,336,048	R29	R11.16	3	438	3	1,211	1.7	R777
11	Meat of cattle and buffaloes	8,834,776,019	33,336,048	R265	R9.81	27	204	15	1,211	1.7	R777
12	Meat of poultry	25,925,252,500	33,336,048	R778	R6.69	116	186	59	1,211	1.7	R777
13	Poultry offal*	1,720,145,051	33,336,048	R52	R5.42	10	167	4	1,211	1.7	R777
14	Chicken (heads and feet)*	1,902,735,415	33,336,048	R57	R4.68	12	167	6	1,211	1.7	R777
15	Boerewors / wors	4,859,210,214	33,336,048	R146	R10.01	15	239	10	1,211	1.7	R777
16	Polony	1,877,643,133	33,336,048	R56	R5.85	10	302	8	1,211	1.7	R777
17	Russian sausages	1,676,018,960	33,336,048	R50	R5.33	9	369	10	1,211	1.7	R777
18	Canned fish	3,383,941,508	33,336,048	R102	R6.60	15	127	5	1,211	1.7	R777
19	Fresh full cream milk	3,190,746,249	33,336,048	R96	R2.15	45	69	8	1,211	1.7	R777

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Item no.	Food item	Total food expenditure	Population size	Per capita food expenditure (B/C)	Price per 100 gram	Consumption per 100g (D/E)	Kcal Per 100g	Kcal consumed per day ((F*G)/365)	Total Kcal consumed per day (sum of H)	Scale-up factor (2100/I)	Food poverty line per person per month ((Sum of D/12)*J)
20	Long life full cream milk	2,636,010,498	33,336,048	R79	R1.90	42	67	8	1,211	1.7	R777
21	Powdered cream	1,255,375,514	33,336,048	R38	R19.01	2	496	3	1,211	1.7	R777
22	Cheese	1,216,511,415	33,336,048	R36	R16.92	2	347	2	1,211	1.7	R777
23	Yoghurt	1,201,092,519	33,336,048	R36	R3.98	9	90	2	1,211	1.7	R777
24	Sour milk	2,263,639,633	33,336,048	R68	R1.80	38	65	7	1,211	1.7	R777
25	Eggs	3,876,439,080	33,336,048	R116	R6.47	18	147	7	1,211	1.7	R777
26	Sunflower-seed oil	9,529,962,595	33,336,048	R286	R4.74	60	885	146	1,211	1.7	R777
27	Margarine and diet margarine	2,148,835,401	33,336,048	R64	R6.69	10	590	16	1,211	1.7	R777
28	Bananas	829,181,999	33,336,048	R25	R1.83	14	58	2	1,211	1.7	R777
29	Apples	981,518,204	33,336,048	R29	R1.93	15	64	3	1,211	1.7	R777
30	Cabbage	1,434,175,515	33,336,048	R43	R1.88	23	33	2	1,211	1.7	R777
31	Tomatoes	2,214,044,100	33,336,048	R66	R2.98	22	22	1	1,211	1.7	R777
32	Onions and shallots	2,408,283,951	33,336,048	R72	R2.92	25	46	3	1,211	1.7	R777
33	Pumpkin	1,986,588,377	33,336,048	R60	R3.92	15	30	1	1,211	1.7	R777
34	Potatoes	4,671,900,639	33,336,048	R140	R1.75	80	78	17	1,211	1.7	R777
35	Dried beans	1,281,450,903	33,336,048	R38	R5.23	7	347	7	1,211	1.7	R777
36	Canned beans**	1,984,665,159	33,336,048	R60	R3.69	16	109	5	1,211	1.7	R777
37	Potatoe crisps	2,282,256,754	33,336,048	R68	R16.08	4	555	6	1,211	1.7	R777
38	White sugar	4,503,186,787	33,336,048	R135	R2.68	50	406	56	1,211	1.7	R777
39	Brown sugar	3,968,495,051	33,336,048	R119	R2.40	50	400	54	1,211	1.7	R777
40	Mayonnaise	1,196,562,894	33,336,048	R36	R5.60	6	518	9	1,211	1.7	R777
41	Soup powder	1,270,118,805	33,336,048	R38	R12.72	3	326	3	1,211	1.7	R777
42	Fruit juice	1,007,831,804	33,336,048	R30	R3.13	10	77	2	1,211	1.7	R777
43	Concentrated fruit / vegetable juices	1,290,195,477	33,336,048	R39	R3.34	12	58	2	1,211	1.7	R777
44	Instant coffee	1,432,432,803	33,336,048	R43	R19.39	2	364	2	1,211	1.7	R777
45	Ceylon / black tea	1,223,931,344	33,336,048	R37	R16.79	2	0	0	1,211	1.7	R777
46	Aerated / soft drinks	7,387,165,790	33,336,048	R222	R2.56	86	41	10	1,211	1.7	R777
Total		179,223,548,565	33,336,048	R5,376	R282.98	1,663	11,627	1,211	1,211	1.7	R777

Notes:

*Average Kcal/100g of chicken feet and chicken head was used.

**For "all vegetables, pulses, tubers, plantains, and cooked preserved in cans or bottles", canned beans was used.

Table A8: Items included in the Welfare Consumption Aggregate

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
01: Food and non-alcoholic beverages		
1	01111100	Wheat (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
2	01111200	Rice, including parboiled rice (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
3	01111300	Sorghum (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
4	01111400	Barley (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
5	01111500	Millet (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
6	01111600	Maize/corn (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
7	01111700	Quinoa (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
8	01111800	Teff (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
9	01111900	Other cereals (buckwheat, oats, rye, mixed cereal grains, canary seed, etc.) (dried, whether or not broken or precooked (steam), but not further prepared)
10	01112101	Cake wheat flour (instant or not)
11	01112102	Bread wheat flour (instant or not)
12	01112103	Self-raising wheat flour (instant or not)
13	01112104	Ready-mix wheat flour (instant or not)
14	01112200	Flour of rice, whether instant or not
15	01112301	Flour of sorghum
16	01112302	Sorghum/mabelle (for cooking pap/soft porridge)
17	01112400	Flour of barley
18	01112500	Flour of millet
19	01112601	Flour of maize or cornmeal, whether instant or not
20	01112602	Mealie meal (for cooking pap/soft porridge)
21	01112603	Mealie rice
22	01112604	Samp
23	01112900	Other flour of cereals (buckwheat, canary seed, etc.)
24	01113101	Brown bread
25	01113102	White bread
26	01113103	Bread rolls (white or brown)
27	01113104	Crisp bread, rusks, toasted bread and crackers
28	01113105	Tortillas
29	01113901	Pizza bases without topping, whether precooked or not
30	01113902	Sweet biscuits/cookies (e.g. tennis, eet-sum-mor, choice assorted, marie biscuits, etc.)
31	01113903	Ginger bread and the likes
32	01113904	Waffles and wafers
33	01113905	Crumpets, muffins, croissant, tart, sweet pie and other pastry goods and cakes
34	01113906	Vetkoek/fat cakes

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
35	01114001	Cornflakes/All bran flakes/Weet-bix
36	01114002	Breakfast cereals with nuts or dried fruits (muesli, granola)
37	01114003	Puff cereals including puff rice cakes
38	01114004	Other baked cereals (e.g. oat bites, etc.)
39	01114005	Instant porridge (morvite, futurelife, pronutro, iwisa instant porridge, etc.)
40	01114006	Oats (instant or not) e.g. jungle oats
41	01115001	Spaghetti/macaroni/pasta (uncooked, whether stuffed or not)
42	01115002	Instant noodles
43	01115003	Couscous
44	01115004	Uncooked dumplings, ravioli and similar
45	01119001	Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakery products
46	01119002	Popcorn kernels/prepared popcorn
47	01119003	Granola bar
48	01119004	Malt/malt extract (e.g. maltabella malted sorghum, etc.)
49	01119005	Chips and crisps of cereals (e.g. rice kriespis, coco pops, etc.)
50	01119006	Flatbread made of plant stem (pita, chepati, roti, kocho, etc.)
51	01121200	Pigs, live (purchased live for food purposes)
52	01121300	Goats, lambs and sheep, live (purchased live for food purposes)
53	01121400	Poultry, live (e.g. chicken, ducks, geese, turkey and guinea fowl) purchased live for food purposes
54	01121905	Other insects and worms (mopani worms, locusts, etc.) purchased live for food purposes
55	01122100	Meat of cattle and of buffaloes, fresh, chilled or frozen (e.g. brisket, chuck, t-bone, ribs, mince, sirloin, stew, steak, etc.)
56	01122200	Meat of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen (e.g. pork chops, ribs, fillet, etc.)
57	01122300	Meat of goat, lamb and sheep, fresh, chilled or frozen (mutton, lamb chops, mutton stew, etc.)
58	01122400	Meat of poultry, fresh, chilled and frozen (e.g. chicken, ducks, geese, turkey and guinea fowl, etc.)
59	01122902	Meat of antelopes, deer, kangaroos, fresh, chilled or frozen n.e.c
60	01122903	Meat of ostriches, pigeons, grouse and other birds, fresh, chilled or frozen n.e.c
61	01122906	Meat of other insects and worms , fresh, chilled or frozen n.e.c (mopani worms, locusts, etc.)
62	01123100	Meat of cattle and buffalo salted, dried or smoked (e.g. biltong, dried sausages, etc.)
63	01123200	Meat of pigs, cuts, salted, dried or smoked (e.g. ham, bacon, salami, etc.)
64	01123901	Other meat, dried, slated or smoked (e.g. seals, antelopes, ostriches, pigeons, reptiles, etc.)
65	01123902	Mopane worms and locusts, dried, slated or smoked
66	01124001	Cattle and buffalo offal (intestines and stripes) i.e. mala/mogodu
67	01124002	Cattle and buffalo (bones, tails, ears, tongues, heads and feet)
68	01124003	Sheep/goat offal (intestines and stripes) i.e. mala/mogodu

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
69	01124004	Sheep/goat (bones, tails, ears, tongues, heads and feet)
70	01124005	Poultry offal (giblets, neck, gizzard, hearts, intestines, livers, etc.)
71	01124006	Poultry (heads and feet)
72	01124007	Pork offal (livers, hearts, kidneys)
73	01124008	Pork (bones, tails, ears, tongues, heads and feet)
74	01124010	Other animal bones, tails, heads and feet (game animals: antelopes, deers, kangaroos, etc.)
75	01125101	Sausages (beef, pork, mutton and other game sausages)
76	01125102	Boerewors/wors
77	01125103	Polony
78	01125104	Viennas
79	01125105	Russians
80	01125200	canned/corned beef, meat balls, etc.
81	01125300	Paste (including liver paste)
82	01125901	Meat patties
83	01125902	Meat extract (e.g. beef, lamb/mutton, etc.)
84	01125903	Meat spread
85	01125904	Pre-cooked frozen meat
86	01125905	Other meat, offal or blood preparations n.e.c. (marinated, meat juice, minced meat mix, from different types of meats, breaded meat, etc.)
87	01131100	Tilapias, catfish (including pangasius), carps, Nile perch and eels, live, fresh chilled or frozen
88	01131200	Salmons and trouts, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
89	01131300	Flatfish live, fresh, chilled or frozen (soles, turbos, halibuts and plaices)
90	01131400	Hake, cods, haddock, Alaska pollock and blue whittings, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
91	01131500	Tunas and skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
92	01131600	Other pelagic fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (sardines, herrings, mackerels and swordfish)
93	01131900	Other fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen n.e.c
94	01132100	Smoked salmons and trouts
95	01132201	Hake, cods, haddock, Alaska pollock and blue whittings, dried, salted or in brine
96	01132202	Fish fillet and meat, dried, salted or in brine; smoked
97	01132901	Tuna - canned)
98	01132902	Fish - canned (e.g. lucky star pilchards, sardines pilchards, Glenrich pilchards, etc.) excluding tuna
99	01132903	Other fish, dried, salted, in brine, smoked n.e.c
100	01133100	Preparation of tunas, skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (preserved)
101	01133200	Preparation of sardines, herrings, mackerels and swordfish (preserved)
102	01133900	Fish preparations n.e.c (e.g. fish fingers, fish portions in crumbs, fish portions in batter, fish cakes, fish pastes, etc.) prepared or preserved
103	01134100	Shrimps and prawns, live, fresh, chilled or frozen

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
104	01134200	Crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
105	01134300	Oysters, scallops, clams, mussels, cockles and ark shells live, fresh, chilled or frozen
106	01134400	Cuttlefish, calamari, squid and octopus, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
107	01134900	Sea urchins, sea cucumber, sea spider and jellyfish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen
108	01135300	Oysters, scallops, clams, mussels, cockles and ark shells, dried, salted, in brine, smoked
109	01135500	Abalone and sea snails, dried, salted, in brine, smoked
110	01135900	Sea urchins, sea cucumber, sea spider and jellyfish dried, salted, in brine, smoked
111	01136100	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved
112	01137000	Livers, roes, fins, maws, meal and offal in all product form and other seafood in all forms (fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked, prepared or preserved)
113	01141101	Fresh full cream milk (pasteurised/sterilised)
114	01141102	Long life full cream milk (pasteurised/sterilised)
115	01141103	Fresh low fat milk (pasteurised/sterilised)
116	01141104	Long life low fat milk (pasteurised/sterilised)
117	01141300	Raw and whole milk of sheep and goats (fresh/pasteurised/sterilised)
118	01142000	Skimmed and semi-skimmed milk of cattle and buffaloes, sheep and goats, camel and other animals
119	01143100	Condensed or evaporated milk (sweetened/unsweetened, whole, skimmed/semi-skimmed) in liquid or paste
120	01143200	Powdered milk (sweetened/unsweetened, whole, skimmed/semi-skimmed) e.g. klim, nespray, etc. excluding baby formula
121	01143301	Powdered cream (e.g. cremora, ellis brown creamer, coffee creamer, whiteners, etc.)
122	01143302	Fresh, clotted, thickened and whipped cream
123	01143900	Other milk n.e.c
124	01144100	Coconut milk
125	01144200	Almond milk
126	01144300	Soy milk
127	01144400	Rice milk
128	01144500	Oat milk
129	01144900	Other non-animal milk for food purposes
130	01145000	All kind of cheese (fresh hard, semi-hard, blue cheese, cottage cheese, etc.) and curd, from animal and non-animal milk
131	01146001	Yoghurt (plain/flavoured) from animal milk,
132	01146002	Yoghurt (plain/flavoured) from non-animal milk (e.g. coconut, soy yoghurt,
133	01146003	Kefir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream (e.g. sour cream, buttermilk, curdled milk/cream, etc.)
134	01146004	Sour milk (e.g. inkomasi, amasi)
135	01147001	Milk based desert from milk of animal or non-animal origin (e.g. prepared custard, etc.)
136	01147002	Beverages based on milk of animal and non-animal (flavoured with cocoa, coffee or other substances)

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
137	01147003	Pudding based on milk of animal and non-animal origin (including maize based food drinks - Amageu)
138	01148101	Jumbo eggs
139	01148102	Extra large eggs
140	01148103	Large eggs
141	01148104	Medium eggs
142	01148105	Small eggs
143	01148106	Mixed size eggs
144	01148900	Other egg products (eggs in shell or not, preserved or cooked, eggs yolks, fresh or preserved, eggs albumin)
145	01149000	Other dairy products (whey and casein, other products consisting of milk constituents, milk protein concentrates, and products obtained from whey)
146	01151100	Sunflower-seed and sunflower-seed oil (cooking oil)
147	01151200	Palm oil
148	01151300	Olive oil
149	01151400	Soya bean oil
150	01151500	Groundnut oil
151	01151600	Coconut oil
152	01151700	Corn oil
153	01151900	Other edible vegetable oils n.e.c (e.g. avocado oil, rice bran oil, cotton oil, etc.)
154	01152101	Butter from milk of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats, camel)
155	01152102	Butter from milk of other animals if consumed for food purposes
156	01152900	Other fats and oils derived from milk (butter oil, ghee/clarified butter, whipped butter) if consumed for food purposes
157	01153000	Margarine and diet margarine
158	01159100	Lard (fats from pig)
159	01159200	Tallow (fats from cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and poultry)
160	01159300	Edible fats and oils of fish
161	01161100	Avocados - fresh
162	01161200	Bananas - fresh, excluding cooking bananas
163	01161300	Dates - fresh
164	01161400	Figs - fresh
165	01161501	Mango - fresh
166	01161502	Guava - fresh
167	01161600	Papayas/pawpaw - fresh
168	01161700	Pineapples - fresh
169	01161800	Coconuts - fresh
170	01161900	Other tropical fruit - fresh (starfruit, litchies, dragon fruits, alma, custard apple, etc.)
171	01162100	Pamelos and grapefruit, fresh
172	01162200	Lemons and limes - fresh

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
173	01162300	Oranges and naartjies - fresh
174	01162400	Tangerines, mandarins and clementines - fresh
175	01162900	Other citrus fruits, fresh
176	01163100	Apples - fresh
177	01163200	Pears and quinces - fresh
178	01163300	Apricots - fresh
179	01163400	Cherries - fresh
180	01163500	Peaches and nectarines - fresh
181	01163600	Plums and sloes - fresh
182	01163900	Other stone fruits and pome fruits - fresh
183	01164200	Gooseberries - fresh
184	01164300	Raspberries - fresh
185	01164400	Blackberries, mulberries and loganberries - fresh
186	01164500	Strawberries - fresh
187	01164600	Blueberries - fresh
188	01164700	Cranberries - fresh
189	01164900	Other berries - fresh
190	01165100	Grapes - fresh
191	01165200	Kiwi fruit - fresh
192	01165300	Fresh (spanspek - yellow/green)
193	01165400	Watermelons - fresh
194	01165500	Persimmons - fresh
195	01165900	Other fruits, fresh n.e.c
196	01166000	Frozen fruit (uncooked or cooked, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matters)
197	01167100	Raisins, dried or dehydrated
198	01167200	Prunes, dried or dehydrated
199	01167900	Other dried fruit
200	01168100	Almond nuts, in shell or shelled
201	01168200	Cashew nuts, in shell or shelled
202	01168400	Hazelnuts, in shell or shelled
203	01168500	Pistachios, in shell or shelled
204	01168600	Walnuts, in shell or shelled
205	01168800	Groundnuts, in shell or shelled (peanuts-raw)
206	01168900	Other nuts, in shell or shelled (e.g. marula nuts, pecan nuts, macadamia nuts, etc.)
207	01169200	Fruits of all kinds preserved in cans (e.g. peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, etc.)
208	01169400	Nuts and seeds roasted, salted or otherwise prepared (e.g. cooked nuts, roasted peanuts, peanuts and raisins - roasted)
209	01169900	Other fruits and nuts preparations (e.g. fruit pickles/atchaar, fruit preserved in vinegar)

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
210	01171100	Asparagus - fresh or chilled
211	01171200	Cabbages - fresh or chilled (green and red)
212	01171300	Cauliflower and broccoli - fresh or chilled
213	01171400	Lettuce and chicory - fresh or chilled
214	01171500	Spinach - fresh or chilled
215	01171700	Cassava leaves - fresh or chilled
216	01171900	Other leafy (morogo e.g. leaves from bean, pumpkin, sweet potato, thepe, etc.) or stem vegetables, fresh, chilled or dry
217	01172101	Peppers (green/red/yellow) - fresh or chilled
218	01172102	Chillie - fresh or chilled
219	01172200	Cucumber and gherkins - fresh or chilled
220	01172300	Eggplants (aubergines), fresh or chilled
221	01172400	Tomatoes - fresh or chilled
222	01172500	Pumpkins (e.g. gem squash, gourds, hubbard squash, butternut, marrows, etc.) - fresh or chilled
223	01172600	Okra, fresh or chilled
224	01173100	Green beans - fresh or chilled
225	01173200	String beans - fresh or chilled
226	01173300	Peas - fresh or chilled (excluding black-eyed peas)
227	01173400	Broad beans and horse beans, fresh or chilled
228	01173500	Soya beans, fresh or chilled
229	01173900	Other green leguminous vegetables (chickpeas, black beans, lima beans, kidney beans, black-eyed peas, navy beans, etc.) peas, fresh or chilled
230	01174100	Carrots and turnips - fresh or chilled
231	01174200	Garlic - fresh or chilled
232	01174300	Onions and shallots - fresh or chilled (including spring onion)
233	01174400	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables - fresh or chilled
234	01174500	Mushrooms and truffles - fresh or chilled
235	01174700	Olives - fresh or chilled
236	01174800	Green mealies/green corn - fresh or chilled
237	01174900	Other vegetables n.e.c.(e.g. beetroot, mixed vegetables, etc.) - fresh or chilled
238	01175100	Potatoes
239	01175200	Sweet potatoes
240	01175300	Cassava (manioc, yuca)
241	01175500	Taro (amadumbe)
242	01176100	Beans - dried
243	01176200	Broad beans and horse beans - dried
244	01176300	Chick peas - dried
245	01176400	Lentils - dried
246	01176500	Peas - dried

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
247	01176800	Bambara beans - dried
248	01176900	Other pulses
249	01178001	All frozen vegetables (e.g. sweet corn/corn kernels, green beans, pumpkins, peas, carrots, etc.)
250	01178002	Frozen tubers (e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes, potatoes, toro, yams, etc.)
251	01179100	Flour of vegetables, pulses, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas
252	01179200	All vegetables, pulses, tubers, plantains and cooking preserved in cans/bottle (e.g. green beans, baked beans, peas, mixed vegetables, beetroot, etc.)
253	01179300	Preserved olives in all kinds
254	01179400	Chipped potato - frozen
255	01179500	Tofu (soy curd)
256	01179600	Tempeh, soy meat and burgers (patties)
257	01179901	Vegetable chips and crisps (potato, maize/corn)
258	01179902	Vegetable flakes and concentrates
259	01179903	Homogenized preparations based on vegetables (puree, ready-made hummus, baba ghanoush and similar preparations), pulses and tubers
260	01179904	Veggie burgers and other meat substitutes made from vegetables and nuts (excluding soy)
261	01179905	Vegetable pickles
262	01179906	Potato starch and other starch (e.g. tapioca, sago, etc.)
263	01181101	White sugar (sugar cane, raw or refined, powdered, crystalised or in lumps)
264	01181102	Brown sugar (sugar cane, raw or refined, powdered, crystalised or in lumps)
265	01181103	Icing sugar
266	01181104	Castor sugar
267	01182001	Artificial sweeteners (candarel, xylitol, stevia etc.)
268	01182002	Other sugar and sugar substitutes (Golden syrup, coconut sugar, glucose and glucose syrups, fructose and fructose syrups, molasses, maple sugar and maple syrup, sugar n.e.c.)
269	01183100	Honey
270	01183901	Jams (apricot, peach, melon and ginger, strawberry, mixed fruit jam, fig, marmalades, etc.) - smooth/fruity
271	01183902	Fruit jellies
272	01183903	Fruit puree and pastes
273	01183904	Lemon curd and other curds
274	01184000	Nut butter and paste (peanuts butter, almond butter, walnut butter, pecan butter, macadamia nut butter, pistachio butter, etc.)
275	01185100	Chocolate in bars or slab (including white chocolate)
276	01185200	Cocoa beans in raw form
277	01185300	Cocoa powder for all purposes (exclude cocoa and chocolate based drinks) e.g. hot chocolate, milo, nesquick, etc.

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
278	01185900	Other cocoa/chocolate-based foods and cocoa/chocolate-based dessert preparations, creams or spreads (including chocolate-covered marshmallows, chocolate covered jelly, if the product is composed mainly of chocolate)
279	01186001	Ice cream and kulfi (including toffu ice cream, gelato, etc.)
280	01186002	Sorbet (blended fruit and frozen)
281	01186003	Frozen yogurt (e.g. mayo, etc.)
282	01186004	Ice cubes for drinks
283	01186005	Other edible ices and ice cream, specify (ice pops, e.g. apple munch, cool time, etc.)
284	01189100	Vegetables, fruits, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (e.g. dried fruits, etc.)
285	01189901	Sweets (candies, lollies, marshmallows, toffees, glucose sweets, etc.)
286	01189902	Chewing gums
287	01189903	Other confectionary products and desserts n.e.c. (health bars, etc.)
288	01191101	Pre-cooked dishes based on pasta as a prevailing ingredient (e.g. lasagna) - staffed or not
289	01191102	Pre-cooked dishes based on rice, quinoa, or other cereal as prevailing ingredient
290	01191103	Couscous dishes
291	01191104	Ready-to-eat dumplings, ravioli and noodles
292	01191201	Pre-cooked dishes based on meat and meat substitutes as a prevailing ingredients
293	01191202	Pre-cooked dishes based on fish as a prevailing ingredients
294	01191301	Prepared dishes and meals based on vegetables as the prevailing ingredients (e.g. vegetarian dishes, etc.)
295	01191302	Prepared salads
296	01191401	Sandwiches
297	01191402	Pastry products (pizza, pies, quiches, etc.), frozen or not
298	01191500	Omelets, crepes and other ready-made food based on eggs when pre-cooked (served as main dish)
299	01191600	Ready-made soups (including dehydrated and instant soups and stews) exclude broths and stock
300	01191900	Other prepared ready-made dishes and meals n.e.c.
301	01192100	Baby food - Milk formula (powdered, condensed and evaporated milk for baby use)
302	01192200	Baby food - rice cereals and flours for baby meals (grain) - nestum, cerelac, etc.
303	01192301	Homogenised baby food - Predominantly meat
304	01192302	Homogenised baby food - Predominantly vegetables
305	01192303	Homogenised baby food - Predominantly fruit
306	01192304	Homogenised baby food - Predominantly milk
307	01192901	Baby crackers, cookies and snack (intended for baby use/consumption)
308	01192902	Baby pasta, ready-made macaroni preparations, also including cheese, meat fish, vegetables, sauces or other ingredients (for baby use exclusively)
309	01193100	Salt (including all types of salt)
310	01193901	Vinegar

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
311	01193902	Chutney
312	01193903	Tomato sauce/ketchup
313	01193904	Mayonnaise
314	01193905	Other sauces and condiments (salad dressing, salad cream, worcestershire sauce, soy sauce, etc.)
315	01194001	Natural spices/herbs (e.g. chilli powder, cinnamon, paprika, turmeric, parsley, mixed herbs, gloves, ginger, coriander, rosemary, thyme, etc.) excluding curry powder
316	01194002	Curry powder
317	01194003	Pepper (fine white, black corns and fine black pepper)
318	01194004	Seeds (poppy, sesame, linseed and other seeds)
319	01194005	Mixed spices (e.g. BBQ spices, Chicken spice, Steak and chops)
320	01194006	Other salt and spices (e.g. aromat)
321	01199001	Instant yeast
322	01199002	Baking powder
323	01199003	Bicarbonate of soda
324	01199004	Soup powder
325	01199005	Canned soup
326	01199006	Instant pudding powder
327	01199007	Custard powder
328	01199008	Jelly powder
329	01199009	Soya products (excluding soya milk)
330	01199010	Food hampers
331	01199011	Broth/bouillon cubes (e.g. chicken, beef, mutton, vegetable cubes, etc.)
332	01199012	Sugar cane consumed for extracting juice or as a snack
333	01199013	Nutritional supplements and fortified food
334	01199014	Other products n.e.c (agar-agar, soup bases, etc.)
335	01210000	Vegetable juice (unfermented and non-alcoholic)
336	01210001	Fruit juice (unfermented and non-alcoholic)
337	01210001	Fruit and vegetable juice (combined) - unfermented and non-alcoholic
338	01210002	Concentrated juices (fruit/vegetables) - unfermented and non-alcoholic
339	01210003	Frozen juices (fruit/vegetables) - unfermented and non-alcoholic
340	01210004	Powdered juices
341	01220101	Coffee beans, whether or not decaffeinated, roasted or ground
342	01220102	Instant coffee/powdered
343	01220103	Coffee in sachets (e.g. cappuccino, ricoffy, jacobs, etc.)
344	01220200	Roasted chicory root and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof
345	01220901	Coffee extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee
346	01220902	Coffee-based beverage preparations
347	01230100	Green tea (not fermented) for infusion in leaves, whether in bags or not)

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
348	01230200	Ceylon/black tea (fermented and partly fermented for infusion in leaves, whether in bags or not) e.g. joko, glen, five roses, etc.
349	01230300	Iced tea in liquid form
350	01230400	Instant tea powder
351	01230901	Rooibos tea
352	01230902	Fruit and herbal tea
353	01230903	Tea substitutes, extracts and essences of tea
354	01240000	Cocoa and chocolate based drinks
355	01250000	Mineral/spring water (still or sparkling, not added with other ingredients)
356	01260001	Aerated/soft drinks (i.e. sodas, lemonades and colas)
357	01260002	Sparkling juices
358	01290001	Flavoured water
359	01290002	Energy drinks
360	01290003	Energy supplements and protein powder for drink preparations (e.g. energade, lucozade, etc.)
361	01290004	Syrups and concentrates for the preparation of beverages
362	01290005	Other non-alcoholic beverages (e.g. birch juice and sap, aloe vera juice and drinks, etc.)
363	01300000	Services for processing (e.g. oil pressing, fruit/vegetables crushing, grinding of mealie or cereal, slaughtering, etc.)
02: Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics		
364	02110100	Brandy, weinbrand, whiskey, Liqueur, vodka, gin, tequila, rum, e.g. klipdrift, viceroy, barcadi etc.)
365	02110200	Amaretto, Baileys Irish cream, cointreau, frangelico, kahlua, St-Germain, sambuca
366	02121100	Red/white/rose wine (sweet, semi-sweet, dry), fortified wines (such as vermouth, sherry and port wine), champagne and other sparkling wines from grapes, cooking wines, low and non-alcoholic wine, ice wine, wine-based aperitifs (appetizing wines)
367	02122100	Spirit coolers, ciders (e.g. brutal fruit, hunters dry, etc.) and perry (including alcoholic sakes)
368	02130100	Beer (all kinds of beer such as ale, larger, stout, porter, etc.), low alcohol, non-alcoholic
369	02130200	Sorghum beer (prepacked like chibuku), traditional home-made
370	02190100	Other alcoholic beverages (mixed alcohol based drinks such as soda water or mineral water-based mixed alcoholic drinks (alcopops), cola beer, shandy, radlier)
371	02200100	Alcoholic production services (crushing/pressing/bottling/aging/brewing/distilling/fermentation)
372	02301100	Cigarettes (including cigarettes purchased in bars and restaurants), Cigars (including cigars purchased in bars and restaurants)
373	02301200	Cigars (including cigars purchased in bars and restaurants)
374	02309100	Piped tobacco, chewing tobacco, hookah blends, snus/snuff; cigarette tobacco and tobacco leaf; cigarette papers, and single use filters (consumed with cigarette), Refills for electronic cigarettes, with or without nicotine. Tobacco that is consumed with shisha or hookah pipes if consumed at home

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
375	02400100	Marijuana (dagga/weed/cannabis), Drugs (nyaupe, cocaine, heroin and their derivatives), other vegetable-based narcotics such as cola nuts, kava, chart, betel leaves, etc.)
03: Clothing, footwear and other textiles		
376	03110100	Materials for clothing (leather, fur, cotton, etc.)
377	03121100	Trouser, jackets, shirts, sweater, tracksuit, suit, costume, t-shirt, pullover, raincoat, swimsuit, etc.) traditional garments excluding tailored clothes, underwear (vests, underpants, socks, etc.), sleepwear (pajamas, dressing gown, bathrobes, etc.)
378	03121200	Trouser, jackets, shirts, sweater, tracksuit, suit, costume, t-shirt, pullover, raincoat, swimsuit, etc.) traditional garments excluding tailored clothes, underwear (vests, underpants, socks, etc.), sleepwear (pajamas, dressing gown, bathrobes, etc.)
379	03122100	Trouser, skirt, jackets, shirts, sweater, tracksuit, suit, costume, t-shirt, pullover, raincoat, swimsuit, etc.), traditional garments; Underwear for women (vest, underpants, socks, stockings, tides, petticoats, bras, corsets, body stockings, etc.); Sleepwear for women (pajamas, dressing gown, bathrobes, night dresses, night shirts, etc.)
380	03122200	Trouser, skirt, jackets, shirts, sweater, tracksuit, suit, costume, t-shirt, pullover, raincoat, swimsuit, etc.), traditional garments; Underwear for girls (vest, underpants, socks, stockings, tides, petticoats, bras, corsets, body stockings, etc.); sleepwear for girls (pajamas, dressing gown, bathrobes, night dresses, night shirts, etc.);
381	03123100	Trousers, skirts, jackets, dresses, shirts, tracksuits, costumes, t-shirts, raincoat, swimsuit, etc.); Underwear for infants (0 to under 2 years) (vest, underpants, socks, stockings, tides, etc.); Sleepwear for infants (0 to under 2 years) (pajamas, dressing gowns, night shirts, bathrobes, night dresses, night shirts, etc.)
382	03124100	School uniforms
383	03131100	Ties, handkerchiefs, scarves, gloves, mittens, muffs, belts, braces, aprons, smocks, bibs, sleeve protectors, hats, caps, berets, bonnets, working gloves, etc.
384	03132100	Sewing threads, knitting yarns and accessories for making clothing, such as buckles, buttons, press studs, zip fasteners, ribbons, laces, trimmings, etc.
385	03141100	Dry-cleaning, laundering and dyeing of garments.
386	03142100	Darning, mending, repair and altering of garments; tailoring services when the customer supplies the material (the cost of materials is included only if the materials are not separately invoiced); hire of garments.
387	03211100	All footwear for men either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure. Includes gaiters and similar articles, shoelaces, parts of footwear, such as heels, soles, etc., purchased by households with the intention of repairing footwear themselves; sports footwear suitable for everyday or leisure wear (shoes for jogging, cross-training, tennis, basketball, boating, etc.).
388	03212100	All footwear for women either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure. Includes gaiters and similar articles; shoelaces; parts of footwear, such as heels, soles, etc., purchased by households with the intention of repairing footwear themselves; sports footwear suitable for everyday or leisure wear (shoes for jogging, cross-training, tennis, basketball, boating, etc.).

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
389	03213100	All footwear for infants and children (under 13 years) either ready-to-wear or made-to-measure. Includes gaiters and similar articles; shoelaces; parts of footwear, such as heels, soles, etc., purchased by households with the intention of repairing footwear themselves; sports footwear suitable for everyday or leisure wear (shoes for jogging cross-training, tennis, basketball, boating, etc.); baby's booties made of fabric or sheepskin.
390	03213200	School footwear
391	03220100	Repair of footwear; shoe-cleaning services; dying of shoes; hire of footwear.
04: Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels		
392	04110100	House
393	04110200	Townhouse/cluster house (semi-detached house in a complex)
394	04110300	Flat/apartment
395	04110400	Semi-detached house, not in a complex
396	04110500	Room (including back room)
397	04110600	Informal structure (shack, wendy house, traditional dwelling/structure, tent, etc.)
398	04110700	Other (e.g. caravan)
399	04230800	Regression imputed rent for owner's
400	04311100	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (tile adhesive, paint, paint thinner, paint brush, plaster, filler, varnish, etc.)
401	04311200	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (bricks, cement, door and door frame, brandering, fitted carpets, floor tiles, geyser, etc.)
402	04312100	Security equipment (alarms, surveillance cameras, smoke detector, fire extinguisher, door bells, etc.)
403	04320100	Services/labour for maintenance and repair of dwelling (plumbers, electricians, carpenters, locksmith, decorators, service of laying of fitted carpets, etc.) NB: the cost of material is included only if the materials are not separately invoiced.
404	04320200	Security services (including reaction services)
405	04411100	Water supply through network systems (water billing, associated expenditure such as rental of metres, reading of metres, standing charges, installation of metres, etc.)
406	04411200	Free water
407	04420100	Refuse collection
408	04431100	Sewage collection (municipal)
409	04431200	Free sanitation
410	04441200	Sectional title levies
411	04449100	Property rates and taxes (including VAT on housing services)
412	04449200	Road and sidewalk cleaning and chimney sweeping, landscaping and cleaning of the ground surrounding the dwelling, etc.)
413	04449201	Contributions made towards communal provision of housing services, Such as water facilities and electricity supply (e.g. communal tap, etc.)
414	04449202	Payment for right to access a piece of land for housing purposes (e.g. tribal, etc.)
415	04510100	Electricity from all sources (coal, sola, hydro, etc. and all associated expenditure such as rental of metres, reading of metres, standing charges, etc.)
416	04510200	Free electricity

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
417	04510300	Water, sanitation and electricity
418	04522100	Gas in cylinders/refill; empty gas cylinder, gas delivery charges, gas cylinder rentals, bull nose regulator, gas hose
419	04530100	Liquid fuels (paraffin, alcohol for fire places, cooking fuel oil, bio-fuel, diesel and petrol for domestic use)
420	04541100	Coal, coal briquettes, peat and peat briquettes (including antracite)
421	04542100	Firewood, wood in chips or particles, sawdust and wood waste and scrap agglomerated in briquettes, pellets or similar form, etc.) (bought or collected)
422	04543100	Charcoal (whether or not agglomerated) blocks, sticks, granules, powder, briquettes, wood and bamboo charcoal, etc.
423	04549100	Other solid fuel (coke fuel, biomass n.e.c (waste from agricultural products, dry animal dung, etc.) (bought or collected)
424	04550100	Other energy for heating and cooling (ice used for cooling and refrigeration purposes) exclude ice cubes for drinks
05: Furnishings, Household equipment and routine household maintenance		
425	05113100	Ceiling light, standard lamp, globe light, bedside lamp, etc.)
426	05114100	Mirrors, pictures, sculptures, decorative articles of porcelain and crystal glass, wall clocks, alarm clock, screens, folding partitionings, non-textile blinds, vinyl, leather and fur for upholstery and room decorating candleholders and candlesticks
427	05114200	Loose carpets and rugs
428	05120100	Repairs and installation of furniture, furnishings and loose carpets (restoration of works of art)
429	05211100	Furnishing fabric, curtains, curtain material, fabric blinds, etc.
430	05212100	Sheets, pillowcases, blankets, travelling rugs, plaids, duvet covers, comforters, etc.
431	05212200	Pillows, futons, duvet inner, bolsters and hammocks, etc.
432	05213100	Table cloth, napkins, etc.
433	05213200	Towels, face cloth, etc.
434	05219100	Shopping bags, laundry bags, shoe bags, oilcloth, bathroom mat, doormats, rush mats, feathers and other fillers for pillows and cushions, including material for making these
435	05220100	Repair and sewing services of household textiles
436	05321100	Hotplates, toaster, sandwich maker, electric frying pans, electric wok, slow cookers, pressure cookers, food steamer, rice cooker, deep fryer, air fryer, meat and fish grills,
437	05321200	Food mixers, processors and similar accessories (e.g. blenders, ice cream, sorbet and yoghurt makers, etc.); Opener and slicing machine and similar accessories (e.g. can-opener, slicing machine, peeler and salad spinner, electric knife, etc.)
438	05322100	Water boilers like kettle, percolators, coffee makers, coffee grinder/mill, etc. (electrical and non-electric appliances)
439	05329100	Iron, steamers, fan and electric blanket, portable solar panels and other non-electric household appliances such as ironing boards, etc.
440	05330100	Repair and installation of household appliances (electric or non-electric)
441	05401100	Glassware, crystalware, ceramic ware and chinaware of the kind used for the table, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, office and indoors decorations

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
442	05402100	Cutlery, flatware and silverware (cutlery set, knives, spoons for serving and eating, silver plates and saucers, etc.)
443	05403100	Non-electrical utensils such as frying pans, saucepans, woks, cooking pot, teapot, bowls, grater, cutting board, tray, etc. Household articles of all materials (containers for bread, coffee, wastebin, laundry basket, portable money boxes, towel rails, feeding bottles, thermos flask and iceboxes)
444	05404100	Repair of glassware, crystal ware, ceramic ware and china ware, cutlery, flatware, silverware and kitchen utensils and articles.
445	05510100	Lawnmower, chainsaw, clipper for lawn, hedge cutters and cultivators, water pressure pump, electric drills, electric saw, electric sender, etc.)
446	05521100	Saw, hammer, screw driver, spanner, wrenches, pliers, trimming knives, spade, fork, sprinkler, shovels, rakes, hose pipe, spanner, power shears, wheelbarrow, ladder and steps, etc.)
447	05530100	Repair of motorized and non-motorized tools, equipment and miscellaneous accessories
448	05611100	Jik, vanish, omo bleach, washing powder, dish-washing liquid and laundry soap bars (machine/hand wash) etc.); toilet fresheners and disinfectant bleaches (e.g. Domestos, Mr Muscle, etc.); general purpose cleaners, window cleaning products, unblocking agents, disinfectants (e.g. handy andy, pine gel, blade, scouring powders, etc.); dish cloths, dish brush, household sponges, scourers, steel wool, etc. shoe, floor and furniture polish/wax, creams and other shoe cleaning articles (shoe brush, etc.); brooms and dusters (vacuum cleaner bags, mops, dustpans, dust brushes, feather duster, floor polish brush, etc.
449	05611200	Pool cleaning and water treatment chemicals (e.g. swimming pool chlorine, etc.)
450	05619100	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides for mice and rats
451	05619200	Disposable plates, cups, cutlery and paper serviettes, plastic bags, garbage bags, matches and firelighters, methylated spirits, candles, rubber gloves and gardening gloves, glues and adhesive tapes for household use, pins, needles, nuts, bolt, screws, clothes pegs, hangers, etc.
452	05621100	General domestic worker, child minder/nanny, baby sitter, chef/cook, chauffeur/driver, clothes washers/ironers/cleaners, garden worker, minder of the elderly other domestic services (e.g. herder/shepherd, collector of firewood/water, etc.)
453	05621101	Contributions to benefits (e.g. pension, medical aid,) for domestic worker paid for by household
454	05629100	Dry cleaning of household linen and textiles, carpet cleaning, fumigation and sanitizing services

06: Health

455	06111100	All medicines, ointments, syrups, capsules, vaccines, hormones, oral contraceptives, vitamins and minerals, alcohol for medical use, fluids required for dialysis, gases used in health care such as oxygen, etc. Purchased with prescription
456	06111200	All medicines, ointments, syrups, capsules, vaccines, hormones, oral contraceptives, vitamins and minerals, alcohol for medical use, fluids required for dialysis, gases used in health care such as oxygen, etc. Purchased without prescription
457	06111300	Service fees to dispense medicines charged by the pharmacists
458	06112100	Milk thistle, herbal traditional medicine, aloe vera plant, spiritual medicines, herbal teas, etc.

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
459	06121100	Diagnostic equipment for self-test or over-the-counter sale for personal use outside a health facility/institution (pregnancy test kit, HIV test kit, glucose meters, baby scale, thermometers, glucose and blood pressure metres, internet purchase of medical products for personal use, etc.
460	06122100	Condoms, mechanical contraceptive devices [loop, implant, patches, etc.] mask, medicinal stockings, medical cloves, mosquito nets, etc.)
461	06123100	Inhalers, syringes, humidifiers, nebulizers, first aid kits and bandages, ice packs, etc.
462	06131100	Spectacles, including contact lens, white canes, etc.
463	06132100	Hearing aids, including cleaning, adjustment and batteries if not separately identifiable from the product
464	06133100	Prostheses/artificial legs, walking frame, crutches, wheelchair, walkers and walking sticks, spinal belt and braces, chairs for shower/bath/toilet, etc.
465	06140100	Prostheses/artificial legs, walking frame, crutches, wheelchair, walkers and walking sticks, spinal belt and braces, chairs for shower/bath/toilet, etc.
466	06211100	Immunization services (e.g. measles, polio, influenza, yellow fever, chicken pox, travel and tourism vaccinations, immunisation/vaccination services for maternal and child care, etc.) in Public sector
467	06219100	Family planning, counselling, pre/post-natal care services, child growth and development services, screening and diagnostic tests, laboratory and imaging services (e.g. mammogram), etc.
468	06221100	Routine preventative dental check-up) in Public sector or Private sector
469	06229100	Tooth extractions, braces, tooth inlays/fillings, tooth crown, service of the dentist for aesthetic reasons, etc.) in Public sector or Private sector
470	06231100	Outpatient medical services provided by general practitioners and medical specialists without an overnight stay, including all health products needed to deliver outpatient services
471	06232100	Services of medical day care centres, medical care services for the elderly and people with disabilities, home based long term care hospital treatment without an overnight stay e.g. dialysis, nursing care delivered at home, etc.), including all health products, diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services to deliver outpatient services jointly invoiced with provider service fees
472	06310100	Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services for overnight stay (includes dental) - (care services comprising of treatment, all medical services needed to deliver inpatient service, medicines and health products, hospital/medical care centre, cost related to accommodation, cooking, cleaning for the patient, beauty treatment, etc.) in Public sector
473	06320100	Services of inpatient care hospices, medical retirement home for the elderly, medical residence for persons with disabilities, residential mental retardation facilities, etc.), all medical services needed to deliver inpatient services (e.g. lab tests, diagnostic imaging services), costs relating to accommodation, cooking, cleaning for the patient, cost associated with hosting patient's relatives if indispensable and associated with overnight stay)
474	06410100	Blood tests, urine tests, CT scans, MRI, sonography, X-rays and radiation for diagnosis and monitoring of patients, etc.
475	06420100	Ambulance services, individual transportation by airplane and vehicles for medical emergency reasons, membership for emergency transport services.) in Public sector or Private sector

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
07: Transport		
476	07211100	Tyres - (new, used or retreaded including inner tubes for cars, bicycles and motorcycles, etc.)
477	07212100	All parts for personal transport (Shock absorbers, disc/brake pads, spark plug, clutch kits, battery, fan belt, rims/alloy wheels, bearings, wiper blades, water/petrol/diesel pumps, injectors, etc.)
478	07213100	Accessories for personal transport equipment (e.g. car mats, radio, seat covers, GPS gadgets/GPS map update, satellite positioning, fire extinguishers, dash camera, helmet, car seats for babies, cleaning products for cars, etc.)
479	07221100	Diesel fuel
480	07222100	Petrol fuel
481	07224100	Lubricants (e.g. oils and grease, coolants, brakes and transmission fluids, etc.)
482	07230100	Car service/labour (fitting of parts and accessories, tyre changing, wheel balancing, breakdown service, oil changes, grease and washing, installing of car cameras, locksmith services for the car
483	07230101	Motor vehicle panel-beating repair, including excess paid for panel-beating and other cost related to panel-beating - Paid for by the household
484	07230200	Car wash and valet services, including engine cleaning/wash
485	07241100	Parking fees (rental of garage or spaces not providing in connection with the dwelling, rental of municipal street parking, parking meters, charge for parking places in parking garages such as those in shopping centres hired for few hours, valet service parking, parking permits for designated areas)
486	07242100	Toll facilities (toll gates, charges for hire and purchase of electronic tags and toll devices (including e-tolls tags)
487	07243100	Motor vehicle license renewal and registration fees, road worthiness tests, ownership transfer charges for vehicle, etc.
488	07243200	Driving/learner lessons, learners tests, including bookings, learner's license fees
489	07243300	PDP/Driving/learner's license fees, temporary license fees, driver's license renewal costs)
490	07243400	Traffic fines
491	07244100	Car hire/rental, including fees for participation in car-sharing (without a driver)
492	07311100	Train fares (Gautrain, Bluetrain, Shosholoza, etc.)
493	07321100	Bus and coach fares, including long distance bus fares (City to City, Eldos coaches, Mosmati, etc.)
494	07322100	Taxi fare (minibus/kombi taxi)
495	07322200	Car rental (with driver)
496	07322300	Metered taxi fare (including Bolt, Uber, etc.)
497	07322400	Lift clubs (with a driver)
498	07323100	School transport fees (bus, taxi, private car, bakkie, etc.)
499	07329100	Other passenger transport by road (Tuk-tuk taxi/Keke, animal cart, etc.)
500	07329101	Value of discounted fares (for pensioners and scholars)
501	07331100	Airfares (airplane and helicopter) - domestic
502	07332100	Airfares (airplane and helicopter) - international

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
503	07340100	Boat/ship/ferry/hovercraft fees
504	07350100	Combined passenger transport (two or more mode of transport when the expenditure cannot be apportioned between them)
505	07360100	Other purchased transport services (cable-car (not for entertainment), chairlift transport, services of porters and left-luggage, travel agent's commission (if separately priced), etc.)
506	07411100	Rental of post box
507	07411200	New postage stamp (including envelopes/fast mail envelopes, registered mail, postcards, telegrams, courier of letters, etc.)
508	07412100	Parcel delivery services (courier of parcels, delivery service of goods purchased online)
509	07491100	Removal and storage services of furniture
510	07492100	Service of delivery of goods (if charged separately)
08: Information and Communication		
511	08200100	Operating system application and programming languages, software subscription and use of online software, etc.
512	08310100	Calls from private line or from a public line, (local, regional, national and international calls)
513	08310101	Value Added Tax (VAT) on landline telephone
514	08310200	Installation and subscription costs of fixed personal telephone equipment
515	08310300	Other telephone fees (calls from hotels, restaurants, cafes, place of work, etc.)
516	08320100	Pre-paid air-time and data bundles
517	08320200	Subscription costs and fees - cellphone/tablet (air time and or data)
518	08320201	Connection to the network (including initiation fee)
519	08320202	Value Added Tax (VAT) on contract cellular services
520	08320300	Service subscription costs (sim only deals (air-time and/or data bundles), data bundles/air-time/SMS/MMS bundles or combination)
521	08330100	Internet access services provided by operators of wired, wireless or satellite infrastructure (e.g. fibre, rain)
522	08330200	Other internet access costs (activation/initiation and installation fees and monthly rate, subscription for email services, cloud storage, file hosting and web hosting,)
523	08340100	Bundled telecommunication services (mobile equipment and subscription costs (inclusive of cellphone/TV/laptop/WiFi router/tablet, data, air-time, SMS/MMS bundles)
524	08350100	Rental of information and communication equipment (telephones/wireless telephone equipment, telefax/telefax machines, internet access provision equipment, etc.)
525	08350200	Repairs of all information and communication equipment (cost of material included if not separately invoiced)
526	08391100	Television and radio license fees (e.g. SABC TV license)
527	08392100	Subscription to pay TV channels/satellite TV (multichoice), TV via decoder
528	08392200	Subscription to streaming services of music or films (e.g. Netflix, Showmax, Disney+)
529	08392300	Rental, download or subscription of CDs, DVDs, Blurays, disks, software, etc. (excluding game software)
530	08399200	Rental/lease fees for a decoder

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
09: Recreation, Sport and culture		
531	09211100	Video games, electronic games, computer and TV games; gaming consoles (include X-box, play-station and Wii); video game software (for game consoles, computers, tablets, smart phones, downloads and on any media, including CD ROMs, cartridges, DVDs, Blue-ray discs, flash drives, etc.); video game applications; game accessories like joysticks and controllers, game pads, racing wheels and other accessories for video gaming
532	09212100	Traditional games (e.g. card games, board games, chess sets, etc.), stuffed animal toys (e.g. teddy bears, etc.), dolls including sex dolls, puzzles, modelling clay/slime, toy construction sets, etc.)
533	09212200	Other items for collection, tools and articles n.e.c for hobby purposes (coin collection, stamp collection, medals, minerals, zoological and botanical specimen, etc.)
534	09213100	Fireworks and rockets; Christmas trees, ornaments and lights; holiday decorations for Christmas, Easter, Diwali and similar celebrations
535	09221100	Ski boots, football/soccer boots, golfing shoes, ice skating shoes, rollers/spikes, etc.)
536	09221400	Rockets, sky-diving equipment, etc.
537	09221600	Other weapons, and body armours for hunting, sports, and personal protection
538	09221700	Fishing rods, other fishing equipment, etc.
539	09222100	Sleeping bag, tent, camping stoves, inflating pumps, air mattress, barbecues and other accessories related to camping
540	09311100	Pots and pots holders, decorations and ornaments for garden which are not plants
541	09311200	Fertilizers, compost, soil peat, turf for lawns, horticultural preparations, specially treated soil for ornamental gardens and pesticides
542	09312100	Flower seeds (including seed bulbs and tubers for planting); bouquets and cut flowers, indoor plants/flowers, indoors plants/flowers including natural and artificial (in a vase/pot or not); outdoor plants/flowers, natural or artificial flowers and wreaths for decoration of burial places.
543	09321100	Purchase of pets (exclude domestic pets for transport purposes). Includes adoption fees charged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
544	09322100	Food and medication for dogs, cats, fish, birds, etc.
545	09322200	Kennels, bird cage, cat litters, etc.)
546	09322300	Feed and veterinary products for animals used for transportation, own consumption or recreation (exclude veterinary services for pets and household animals)
547	09410100	Repair and hire of photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments
548	09431200	Subscription of game software and apps
549	09432100	Hire of video game consoles, toys, hobby articles, games and other equipment to play games
550	09440100	Hire of equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (e.g. beach umbrellas and deckchairs)
551	09461100	Fairgrounds and amusement parks, booking of lapa, playgrounds facilities for children, out-of-school lessons for chess, cooking, sewing, pinball machines, water parks, arcade games, entrance fees for dancing establishments, nightclubs, etc.)
552	09462100	Sport club and fitness centre, hunting and fishing licenses, fishermen's and hunter's club, etc.

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
553	09462200	Swimming pools, skating rinks, golf courses, gymnasium, fitness centres, tennis court, squash court, bowling alleys, shooting ranges, aerobics, etc.)
554	09462500	Paid fishing, navigational services for boating, cable car and chairlift transport ski resort and holiday centres, ski slope, ski lift and the likes
555	09463100	Tickets for sporting events like soccer/football games, hockey games, ice skating competitions, ski competitions, tennis matches, cricket, etc.
556	09470100	Service charges for games of chance (lottery, bookmakers, casino and other gambling establishments, gaming machines, scratch cards, sport betting, online games of chance, etc.)
557	09510100	Musical instruments and spare parts (e.g. pianos, organs, violin, guitar, drums, trumpets, flute, recorders and other musical instruments, sound equipment and accessories)
558	09610100	Services provided by cinemas, theatres and concert venues (cinemas, theatres, opera houses, concert and music venues, circuses, sound and light shows)
559	09620100	Services provided by museums, libraries and cultural sites (museums, art galleries, exhibitions, historical monuments and archeologic sites, library fees and fines, national parks, zoological and botanical gardens, aquaria)
560	09630100	Film developing, print processing, enlarging, portrait photography, event photography and video (e.g. for weddings, parties), etc.
561	09690400	Repair of musical instruments
562	09711100	Formal education textbooks (school/academic manuals, study guides, etc.) - paid by household or by means of loans in Public
563	09711101	Formal education textbooks (school/academic manuals, study guides, etc.) - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public
564	09711110	Formal education textbooks (school/academic manuals, study guides, etc.) - paid by household or by means of loans in Private
565	09711111	Formal education textbooks (school/academic manuals, study guides, etc.) - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private
566	09719100	Fiction/nonfiction books, children's books, scrap books and album for children, colouring books for children, art books, religious books, travel guides.
567	09721100	Newspapers bought in kiosk/all electronic form of newspapers, subscription for newspaper (home delivery), internet subscription for newspapers.
568	09722100	Magazines and periodicals (lifestyle, finance, children, hobbies, leisure, business, political, TV magazines and journals), subscription for magazines and periodicals (home delivery), internet subscription for magazines and periodicals
569	09730100	Miscellaneous printed matter (e.g. road maps, greeting cards, posters, GPS map if bought separately, announcement cards, etc.)
570	09740100	Stationary and drawing materials (writing pads, envelopes, exercise books, exam pads, wrapping paper, pen, pencils, sharpeners, paper punch, scissors, glues, staplers, staples, geometric instruments, pencil boxes, crayons, paints, pastels and brushes, chinks, files, etc.)
571	09800100	Package holidays (inclusive of holiday tours, food, accommodation, tour guides, etc.)
10: Education services		
572	10101100	Pre-primary education and education services for children with special educational needs, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
573	10101101	Pre-primary education and education services for children with special educational needs, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants , non-refundable bursaries in Public sector
574	10101200	Pre-primary education and education services for children with special educational needs, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector
575	10101201	Pre-primary education and education services for children with special educational needs, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants , non-refundable bursaries in Private sector
576	10102100	Primary education, including literacy programmes for students too old for primary school, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector
577	10102101	Primary education, including literacy programmes for students too old for primary school, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector
578	10102200	Primary education, including literacy programmes for students too old for primary school, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector
579	10102201	Primary education, including literacy programmes for students too old for primary school, excursions which are part of the normal school programme - travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private sector
580	10200100	Secondary education, including out-of-school secondary education for adults and young people, excursions which are part of the normal school programme) paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector
581	10200101	Secondary education, including out-of-school secondary education for adults and young people, excursions which are part of the normal school programme) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector
582	10200200	Secondary education, including out-of-school secondary education for adults and young people, excursions which are part of the normal school programme) paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector
583	10200201	Secondary education, including out-of-school secondary education for adults and young people, excursions which are part of the normal school programme) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private sector
584	10300100	Non-tertiary vocational (includes theory and practical skills) education in TVETs (previously known as FET - N1 to N6, etc.), including related excursion costs and travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector. (NQF 5 - 6)
585	10300101	Non-tertiary vocational (includes theory and practical skills) education in TVETs (previously known as FET - N1 to N6, etc.), including related excursion costs and travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector. (NQF 5 - 6)

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
586	10300200	Non-tertiary vocational (includes theory and practical skills) education in TVETs (previously known as FET - N1 to N6, etc.), including related excursion costs and travel and accommodation costs paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector. (NQF 5 - 6)
587	10300201	Non-tertiary vocational (includes theory and practical skills) education in TVETs (previously known as FET - N1 to N6, etc.), including related excursion costs and travel and accommodation costs paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector. (NQF 5 - 6)
588	10400100	Tertiary education and/or advanced vocational or professional education, including related excursions costs, university admission tests, and e-learning courses paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector (NQF7-10)
589	10400101	Tertiary education and/or advanced vocational or professional education, including related excursions costs, university admission tests, and e-learning courses paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector (NQF7-10)
590	10400200	Tertiary education and/or advanced vocational or professional education, including related excursions costs, university admission tests, and e-learning courses paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector (NQF7-10)
591	10400201	Tertiary education and/or advanced vocational or professional education, including related excursions costs, university admission tests, and e-learning courses paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private sector (NQF7-10)
592	10501100	Tutoring (independent/online tutors, homework help centres, exam preparation courses) paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector
593	10501101	Tutoring (independent/online tutors, homework help centres, exam preparation courses) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector
594	10501200	Tutoring (independent/online tutors, homework help centres, exam preparation courses) paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector
595	10501201	Tutoring (independent/online tutors, homework help centres, exam preparation courses) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private sector
596	10509100	Short courses (language proficiency test, language courses in classes/online, information technology courses (e.g. learning how to use specific software, etc.) paid by household or by means of loans in Public sector
597	10509101	Short courses (language proficiency test, language courses in classes/online, information technology courses (e.g. learning how to use specific software, etc.) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public sector
598	10509200	Short courses (language proficiency test, language courses in classes/online, information technology courses (e.g. learning how to use specific software, etc.) paid by household or by means of loans in Private sector
599	10509201	Short courses (language proficiency test, language courses in classes/online, information technology courses (e.g. learning how to use specific software, etc.) paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private sector

11: Restaurants and hotels

600	11111100	Food and beverages served by waiters to seated customers, e.g. Tuscan BBQ, Mugg & Bean, Spur, News Café, etc.
601	11111200	Tobacco and narcotics (tobacco consumed with shisha or hookah pipes in a restaurant, café, shisha lounges and narcotics purchased in coffee shops if service charge is applied)
602	11111300	Tips and gratuity in restaurants, cafes and the likes (with full service)

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
603	11112100	Food and beverage for immediate consumption provided by well-known fast-food serving places like Steers, KFC, Chicken Licken, Burger King, Romans Pizza, Debonnairs Pizza, Fishaways, Sushi bars restaurants,
604	11112200	Food and beverage for immediate consumption provided by kiosks, food stalls, food carts, street vendors and the like
605	11112300	Food and beverage provided by catering contractors whether collected by the customer or delivered to the customer's home.
606	11112400	Food and beverage services on public transport (coach, trains, boats, airplanes, etc.) if separately invoiced.
607	11112500	Tobacco and narcotics (tobacco consumed with shisha or hookah pipes in a restaurant, café, shisha lounges and narcotics purchased in coffee shops if service charge is applied)
608	11112600	Ice cream parlours and cake serving places
609	11112700	Tips and gratuity (with limited service)
610	11201100	Accommodation services in resorts, hotels including hotel letting rooms by the hour, motels, inns
611	11201200	Accommodation services provided by private, holiday homes, guesthouses/bed and breakfast and boarding houses as secondary residence.
612	11203100	School boarding fees - paid by household or by means of loans in Public
613	11203101	School boarding fees - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public
614	11203110	School boarding fees - paid by household or by means of loans in Private
615	11203200	University boarding fees, including teachers training and technical colleges boarding fees - paid by household or by means of loans in Public
616	11203201	University boarding fees, including teachers training and technical colleges boarding fees - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public
617	11203210	University boarding fees, including teachers training and technical colleges boarding fees - paid by household or by means of loans in Private
618	11203211	University boarding fees, including teachers training and technical colleges boarding fees - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Private
619	11209100	Tips and gratuity for hotel porters and maids/housekeeping
620	11209200	Travel agency fees for accommodation, railway sleeping cars, hostels and other accommodation for workers, website fees to find accommodation, etc.)
12: Insurance and financial services		
621	12110100	Funeral policies/funeral insurance, death benefit insurance,
622	12110500	Accident insurance
623	12120100	Health insurance/medical aid contribution/any other health insurance (e.g. transport insurance)
624	12120200	Health insurance/medical aid contribution/any other health insurance (e.g. transport insurance)
625	12130100	Household content insurance
626	12141100	Motor vehicle insurance (e.g. bicycle, car, truck, bike/motorcycles, etc.); insurance in respect of personal transport equipment (e.g. trailers and wagons, etc.)
627	12141200	Insurance in respect of boats, yachts, sailboats, airplanes, etc.; insurance for rims/tyres/dents

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
628	12190100	Package insurance (combination of insurances), legal insurance and pet medical insurance, service charge for standardised guarantees, civil liability for injury or damage to third parties or third property)
629	12220100	Bank/finance charges and interest charged
630	12291100	Remittances fees for financial service provided by financial auxiliaries (e.g. Mukuru, etc.)
631	12299100	Admin charges, fees and service charges (e.g. money market, brokers, foreign exchange, etc.)
13: Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods		
632	13111100	Electrical appliances for personal care (hairdryers, hot brushes, straightening irons, electrical toothbrushes and other electric appliances for dental hygiene, electrical shavers, electric razors, vibrators, curling tong, etc.)
633	13112100	Repair of electrical appliances for personal care (cost of material is included only if the materials are not separately invoiced)
634	13120100	Non-electrical appliances (shavers, razors, hair trimers, toothbrushes, scales, scissors, combs, hairbrushes, etc.) exclude sex dolls and include in 09.2.1.2
635	13120200	Articles for personal hygiene (toilet soap, toilet paper, medicinal soap, cleansing oil and milk, shaving soap, shaving cream and foams, toothpaste, epilation wax, paper handkerchief/pocket tissues, kitchen paper towels, sanitizers, diapers/pads, nappies, wipes, etc.) exclude handkerchiefs made of fabric, diapers for aging population and baby scales
636	13120300	Beauty products (lipsticks, makeups, makeup removers, aftershave products, hair removers, perfumes, personal deodorants, bath products, etc.)
637	13131100	Service of hair dressing, saloon and barbers for women, men and children
638	13132100	Facial beauty treatments (exclude spas for medical purposes) including skin care, diet clubs, tattoo and piercing services (excluding animal tattooing), other beauty treatments like pedicure and manicure, non-medical massage, sauna, depilation, Turkish bath, etc. (exclude spas for medical purposes)
639	13220100	Devotional articles for religious and ritual celebrations (crucifixes and rosaries, pictures, votive candles, amulets, menorah chandeliers, strips of papers with prayers, articles to be used in religious celebrations and rituals, etc.) exclude Christmas trees, holiday decorations and religious books
640	13291100	Travelling goods and other carriers of personal effect (suit case, trunk travelling bags, hand bags, wallets, purse, attache case, school bags, etc.)
641	13291200	Articles for babies (baby carriages, pushchairs/prams, carrycots, recliners, back-carriers, front-carriers, harnesses for babies, etc.)
642	13291300	Articles for smokers (pipes, lighters, cigarette cases, cigar cutters, ashtrays, electronic cigarette devices, rizlars, lighter fuel, wall thermometers and barometers, etc.)
643	13291400	Miscellaneous personal articles (sunglasses, protective glasses, walking sticks and cane, umbrellas and parasols, ferns, keyrings, pill organisers, ear plugs, etc.)
644	13292100	Repair and hire of other personal effects n.e.c (e.g. suitcase, carrycots, sunglasses, umbrellas, etc.)
645	13301100	Child care services (child-minding outside home, nursery, day care facilities, wet-nurses, crèches, other child-minding facility for babies) exclude babysitters, educational kindergartens - paid by household or by means of loans in Public

Item number	COICOP	Data Collection Descriptions
646	13301101	Child care services (child-minding outside home, nursery, day care facilities, wet-nurses, crèches, other child-minding facility for babies) exclude babysitters, educational kindergartens - paid by means of grants, non-refundable bursaries in Public
647	13301200	After school centres (after-care)
648	13901100	Service provided by the prostitutes or sex workers and the like
649	13909100	Professional service fees (e.g. services fees of the lawyers, services fees of accountants, services fees of architectures, etc.); professional membership fees (e.g. medical professional fees (South African nursing council, medical and dental council of South Africa, Law Society of South Africa, Engineering Council of South Africa, etc.), trade union or staff associations e.g. NEHAWU, SADTU, PSA, NUMSA, etc.); other fees for issuing of birth, death and marriage certificates, and other administrative documents. legal fees (e.g. awarded by courts, etc.) and employment agencies (e.g. employer-paid fees, applicant-paid fees), etc.)
650	13909600	Payment for photocopy, printing services and other reproduction of documents
651	13909700	Payment for service of estate agents, housing agents, auctioneers, salesrooms operators and other intermediaries, payment for newspaper notice and advertisements
652	13909800	Firearms licenses
653	13909900	Payment for the services of graphologist, astrologers, palmists, private detectives, bodyguards, marriage guidance counsellor, etc.
654	13909920	All other expenditure
66: Own produce		
662	66123902	Worms and insects (e.g. mopani worms, locusts, frogs, insects, birds, etc.)
663	66140011	Milk
664	66140012	Eggs
665	66160011	Fruits
666	66170011	Vegetables (e.g. green maize, beans, cabbage carrots, onion, etc.)
667	66181000	Sugar cane

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