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SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT

SWAZILAND HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1995

SHIES 1995

MAIN REPORT

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 456
MBABANE**

Preface

This is the second national survey on Household Income and Expenditure that has been conducted by the Central Statistical Office. I am greatly indebted to the Board of Investments and Technical Support (BITS) who provided technical support to this survey; ranging from the sample design to the processing and analysis of the survey results. Part of their input was done through technical co-operation with Statistics Sweden and the release of personnel to carry out the analysis. I must also thank the World Bank which funded the analysis of the survey. The bank will also fund the poverty analysis which will be another report based on this survey.

The first Household Income and Expenditure survey was conducted in 1985 with the assistance of the German Government, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The 1995 survey was carried out from November 1994 to October 1995, and it covered a total of 6392 households.

The results of this survey is a product of several hands and agencies. These range from households who provided the data to the analysts and financiers without whom this report would not have been made available. The co-operation of everyone involved is greatly acknowledged.

I would particularly like to express my sincere thanks to the members of the 6392 households who gave their valuable time to provide the data on which this report is based. Without their co-operation and understanding, this report would not have been made available.

The diligence and care taken by the field, clerical and professional staff who were involved in this survey is also greatly appreciated.

The tables in this report are not exhaustive, and, therefore, additional raw data is available, on request, from the Director of Statistics. It is possible that further programming may be required to satisfy some requests, and this will depend on the availability of resources.

(D. M. LUKHELE)

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

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Executive summary

- The total number of households in Swaziland is about 145 000 and about 0.9 million persons live in these households.
- Most of the population lives in the rural areas - about 700 000 persons compared to about 200 000 persons in urban areas. The Manzini region has the largest population of about 180 000 persons or 31 per cent of the population.
- 10 per cent or more than 14 000 of the Swazi households are single person households. 90 per cent of these are living in urban areas.
- About 25 per cent of the Swazi household includes no children. The rate is very different in urban and rural areas, about 50 percent and 11 percent respectively.
- There are big differences on educational attainment for the urban and rural population. On average 14 per cent or about 110 000 persons of the Swazi population 6 years and above have no education at all. The rate of no education is twice as high in rural population compared to urban population, about 16 percent and 8 percent respectively.
- About 19 per cent of the Swazi population 20 years and above have some tertiary education. The corresponding figures for urban and rural population are about 33 percent and 14 percent respectively.
- The adult population, 12 years old or more, are about 611 000 persons or 67 per cent of the total Swazi population and about 56 percent of them are economically active.
- The unemployment rate for the Swazi labour force population is about 22 percent. This rate is about 15 percent in urban areas and about 25 percent in rural areas.
- The young age groups are really suffering from unemployment. The age group 15-49 have an unemployment rate of about 49 percent on national level. The corresponding figures for urban and rural persons are about 40 percent and about 50 percent respectively.
- About 30 percent of the Swazi households have accommodation of low standard. As expected there is a big difference between urban and rural standard. Only about 3 percent of the urban households have low housing standard compared to about 45 per cent of the rural households.
- The average monthly Swazi household consumption 1995 is E 583. The difference between urban and rural households is very big. In urban households the average monthly household consumption is E 845 compared to E 446 in rural households. The consumption in the urban areas is 90 per cent higher than in the rural areas.

Chapter 1 BACKGROUND

The Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1995 (the SHIES 1995) is the second survey of this nature to be carried out by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The first survey was carried out in 1985 (see reference 7).

The main objectives of the SHIES 95 were in the first place to provide basic data required for policy making at national and regional levels as well as for different sectors. Secondly the survey would facilitate the determination of needs or in the establishing of targets which can be identified as follows:

- To obtain macro estimates of household **consumption and expenditure patterns** needed to revise the **weighting system** for the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**.
- Identifying prevailing **patterns of consumption** and the effect of the different demographic and social changes.
- To obtain household consumption and expenditure patterns to make **market analysis**.
- To constitute a platform in order to specify a set of basic economic and social **welfare indicators** to be monitored at regular time intervals.
- To provide macro economic estimates on the household consumption for the **National Accounts**.
- To acquire data on households **level of consumption and expenditure** which can be used for **poverty mapping** and analysing the changes in the **standard of living over time**, when SHIES is repeated.
- Ownership of **durable goods**.
- To obtain data of **non-expenditure consumption**, i.e. consumption of own production and payments in kind, which can only be measured by a survey like the SHIES.
- To obtain data on household income by source of income.
- To make **nutrition** analysis.

The survey will contribute to overall national economic and social planning, research and policies formulation and monitoring.

The results presented in this report are only a small part of what is possible to extract from the available information. There is more raw data available at CSO which could be used for further analysis.

This report is concentrates on:-

- Socio-demographic characteristics of households and individuals
- Education
- Economic activity
- Housing
- Household consumption

Income data are not presented in this report as they are not reliable. More on this problem is given in Chapter 3.

An other subject matter area, not covered in this report, is poverty mapping and inequality of consumption. There are plans for a special report on poverty mapping. Accordingly no Equivalence scale, Lorenz curves or Gini indices have been calculated for this report.

Chapter 2 Survey Methodology

2.1 Survey design

The survey plan follows mainly the UN/ILO recommendations for Household Budget Surveys and has been practised in most countries since the second world war (see reference 1). These recommendations follow the concepts of National Accounts (SNA). The questionnaires used are enclosed as APPENDIX 1-3.

2.1.1 Sample design

The sample design is based on the nation-wide Master Sample, covering both urban and rural areas (see references 2 and 3). The institutional population is **not** included in the survey. These people do not live in private households but in institutions like hospitals, hostels, military or police barracks, prisons etc.

A stratified two-stage sampling design is used with the Census 1986 enumeration areas (EAs) as the primary sampling unit and homesteads as secondary sampling unit. The number of sampled EAs were 216 of the total 1079 EAs. They were selected by using PPS (probability proportional to size, i.e. number of homesteads). All together 6350 homesteads were sampled with systematic random sampling within the EA. Urban areas are slightly over sampled.

The enumerators were instructed to interview all households in a homestead and make separate collection for each household.

In Table A population and sample figures of EAs and homesteads are presented by strata.

Table A Distribution of EAs and Homesteads in population and sample by Strata.

Strata	EAs in population	Selected Eas	Homesteads in population	Selected Homesteads
Total-Rural	912	165	83 024	4 776
Hhohho-Rural	225	41	21 184	1 184
Manzini-Rural	219	41	20 361	1 165
Shiselweni-Rural	262	43	22 594	1 266
Lubombo-Rural	206	40	18 885	1 161
Total-Urban	167	51	39 344	1 574
Gazetted Towns	136	25	22 388	742
Company Towns	33	26	16 956	832
Swaziland	1 079	216	122 368	6 350

2.1.2 Estimation

The weighting system used is as follows:

	In the frame			After listing		Refusals			
EA number	Size of stratum	Size of EA	# EAs selected	Size of EA	# of hms selected	# of hh interviewed	# of hms responding	Select. Probability	Weight
	M_i	m_{ij}	k_i	N_{ij}	n_{ij}	T_{ij}	t_{ij}		W_i

M_i = Number of homesteads in strata according to 1986 Census

m_{ij} = Number of homesteads in EA according to the 1986 Census

k_i = Number of EA selected in strata

N_{ij} = Number of homesteads in EA according to listing

n_{ij} = Number of homesteads selected in selected EA

T_{ij} = Number of households interviewed in a homestead

t_{ij} = Number of homesteads responding in EA

Before the file was used in PASCAL, the weights were calculated: with the number of hms selected (n_{ij}) set to "1" for all EAs. Instead the actual number of homesteads was calculated from the data file in the weighting programme. The weights were calculated as:

$$W = M_i/k_i * N_{ij}/m_{ij} * 1/t_{ij}$$

where t_{ij} is the actual number of homesteads in the EA on the data file.

As the distribution of households over the time is rather uneven, there are reasons to believe that it can cause bias. The participating households in December are much higher, with a risk of overestimating the annual expenditures as much more money is spent during Christmas time. Anyhow, most of the households participating the last two weeks of November 1994 through the first two weeks of December have been incorrectly coded as participating in December 1994. This weighting procedure will, however, not take care of the bias caused of non-response where the reason for non-response is correlated with particular expenditures. In January few households are participating due to vacations. Expenditures for vacations will be underestimated even if we re-weight for the period. Those actually measured in January were probably not on vacation and therefor had no expenditures for that. The weighting for month applied on consumption and expenditure data, is done automatically in the programme with the following formula:

$$W_m = \frac{\text{total number of households in the data file/number of months}}{\text{number of households in the month}}$$

This report is based on 6 392 participating households.

2.1.3 Method of data collection

The selected households participated for a period of four weeks. During the initial interview the interviewer collected socio-economic details of every member of the household. Some housing characteristics were recorded at the same time. The household was then instructed on how to keep a record of daily expenditure or other consumption, and informed that regular visits would be paid thereafter.

The main instruction was to make the household to fill in FORM B themselves. However, many households could not fulfil this task due to illiteracy. In these cases some person in the household, a school child, or a neighbour kept records in a notebook and the interviewer transferred these records to FORM B every second or third day.

At the last day of the recording period the interviewer asked for details of income received during the previous month. This applied only to household members aged 12 years or more.

2.1.4 General definitions used in the SHIES 1995

Homestead

Refers to a house or collection of houses found in a common yard or home normally in rural areas. A homestead would be a built-in plot in urban areas.

Private household

A private household consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who *live together* in one or part of one or more than one housing unit/dwelling *and have common catering arrangements*.

In general, a household consists of husband and wife/wives, their children with or without other relatives, domestic servants, boarders and lodgers.

A person, who lives alone and caters for himself/herself constitutes a one person household.

Household member

A household member is a person, who fulfils the above two restrictions (*living together and eating together*). A temporarily absent household member is included as member of his/her usual household. A visitor is consequently included in his/her usual household (from where he/she is temporarily absent).

Head of household

The head of household is the person recognised as such by the other members of the household. Often he/she is the main decision maker or responsible for financial support and welfare of the household members. The classified head of household must be present in the household. He/she can not be a migrant worker, who only visits the household occasionally.

Survey period

The survey period was **12 months**, November 1994 - October 1995.

Recording period

Recording period is **4 weeks**, when the households kept records of their expenditure and consumption in detail.

Household expenditure and consumption

Household expenditure and consumption can be defined as follows:

- Cash spent on purchases of goods and services used for living purposes.
- The value of goods and services received as pay or part of pay from employer.
- Home produced goods and food consumed by the household.
- Estimated rent value for owner-occupied dwelling or provided free or subsidised from other sources.
- Cash spent or/and the value of own produced goods given away for taxes, gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.

Reference period

The reference period for income and consumption is 4 weeks, but for some capital goods (more infrequent purchases) the reference period is 12 months.

Children/Adults

A person is defined as child if he/she is younger than 12 years. Adults are defined as persons 12 years of age or above.

Variables

When the definition is not self-evident, the definition of the variable is presented the first time the variable is used in a table. (See APPENDIX 4, Item list and APPENDIX 1-3, FORMs A, B and C.)

2.2 Field work

The fieldwork was carried out by 4 Supervisors and 90 Interviewers (see APPENDIX 5).

Before data collection started the 4 Supervisors and 30 Interviewers were trained for 10 days. 3 of these days were used for a mini pilot survey, when selected households were interviewed and kept records for 2-3 days.

After 2 months a further 60 Interviewers were recruited. No formal training on the SHIES were given. They were supposed to act as assistant Interviewers collecting data for the Child Mortality Study in FORM A.

The Supervisors came into Office once a week. And most of the Interviewers once a month.

Table B Results of Fieldwork

Strata	Homesteads in population	Selected Homesteads	Responding Homesteads	Non-response %
Total-Rural	83 024	4 776	4 466	6.5
Hhohho-Rural	21 184	1 184	1 069	9.7
Manzini-Rural	20 361	1 165	1 136	2.5
Shiselweni-Rural	22 594	1 266	1 168	7.7
Lubombo-Rural	18 885	1 161	1 093	5.9
Total-Urban	39 344	1 574	1 436	8.8
Gazetted Towns	22 388	742	638	14.0
Company Towns	16 956	832	798	4.1
Swaziland	122 368	6 350	5 902	7.1

This is the only possible presentation of non-response figures as the sampling unit in the second stage was homesteads and not households. Besides the field staff have made a lot of unauthorised substitution of selected homesteads (see Chapter 3). Anyhow, not taking that into consideration, the non-response rate is acceptable. As expected, it is most difficult to persuade households in urban areas to participate in a survey like the SHIES. The 14 % non-response rate in Gazetted Towns is according to world wide experiences. The problem of homesteads contra households will be discussed in Chapter 3.

2.3 Coding, editing and data entry

The coders had to code Occupation, Industry and Consumption transactions, see APPENDICES 1-4. The rest of the questions in the questionnaires were pre-coded

The software used for data entry is the IMPS Version 3, (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (see reference 4). This program, especially the validation program caused a lot of problems. More on that in Chapter 3.

2.4 Tabulation

The program used for final tabulation was PASCAL. The original plans were to use IMPS for tabulation (see reference 5). Anyhow, we reconsidered as PASCAL was more convenient to run the complicated tables on consumption

Chapter 3 Reliability of data

The reliability of data is mostly depending on how the different sources of errors are taken care of during the different phases of the survey. These errors can mainly be divided into two groups of errors: **sampling errors** and **non-sampling errors**.

The sampling errors can be minimised within the given budget if a suitable design is adopted and this error can always be calculated if a probability sample is used.

The non-sampling errors arise from several sources during survey operation. One way to classify non-sampling errors is the phase of the survey in which they occur. Below follows a discussion on how different errors affect the SHIES data.

3.1 Sampling

The sample design applied is a well known two stage stratified sample. The sampling was carried out according to the recommendations given reference 2 and 3.

Listing of rural households for the frame was made in 1993 and urban households in 1994. The rural list of household was a little out of date.

Another problem is, that some of the selected urban EAs were not completely listed in 1994. This was discovered, when tables on population were run. For example this affects the estimation of population figures in Hhohho urban. The estimates seems to be underestimated by approximately 20 000 people.

Another, rather serious problem, is that some field staff have not followed instructions for substitution of selected homesteads. The instruction was:

- if a selected homestead had moved out of the selected EA in between listing and start of the recording period, the supervisor had to select the next homestead on the list
- if a selected homestead had moved inside the EA, the interviewer was instructed to follow that homestead and make data collection.

Comparisons between selected households and interviewed households indicates that slightly more than 10 of the homesteads were substituted. As to how many of these substitutions were made according to instructions is impossible to determine. Of course this will give bias in our estimates. There are even a few example of substitutions were the field staff completely have omitted more remote areas of an EA. How this bias affects our estimates is very difficult to determine.

3.2 Field work

A survey like the SHIES is one of the most complicated and complex surveys to carry out. It is very important to have a good quality of the field work.

There was insufficient supervision in terms of field checks undertaken from the Office staff at CSO. If this had not been the case the above mentioned problems could have been avoided.

3.3 Coding and editing

Coding of occupation and industry created a lot of problems. The interviewers were instructed to give a description of these variables in at least two words. Anyway this was not enough to make the coding. As a result a lot of individuals could not be coded at all. That is the reason why these variables have not been used in this report.

3.4 Data entry and data cleaning

The IMPS data entry program and validation program caused a lot of problems (reference 4). It created duplicates of households and individuals but the incidence was higher with the latter. Strangely enough these duplicates seemed to be created at random.

An other problem was that a number of batches had disappeared after data entry. To solve this more than 30 % of the FORM B had to be re-punched.

Even if a lot of effort were used for data cleaning, all problems could not be solved. To take care of these problems took a lot of time. It also delayed publishing of this report.

3.5 Estimations

3.5.1 Population

The population figures seem reasonable when compared to the 1986 Census projection (see APPENDIX 7). There are slight errors in the distribution between regions, which emanate from the weights due to mistakes made during listing of households.

There are rather severe errors in the population age structure. The youngest groups (0-4 years) are significantly lower than the Census projection. Probably due to false reporting. One explanation could be that children younger than 1 year are omitted by the respondents and children 4 years old are reported as older to have an opportunity to start school early. This is a pattern observed in other African countries when making interview surveys.

3.5.2 Households

The estimates on number of households are slightly too low. The reason is that many interviewers did not apply the definition of households. They were instructed to make separate data collection for each defined household in a selected homestead. It might have been possible to reconstruct these aggregated households. However, it would have been impossible to re-allocate consumption data. As the main objective of the SHIES is to present consumption levels and patterns this option was not applied.

It also means that the average household size, 6.29 persons is too high. According to the listing for the planned 1996 Census (carried out 1995) the average household size was 5.13 persons.

According to the SHIES the average number of households per EA was 1.08. The corresponding figure for the Census listing was 1.34.

3.5.3 Consumption

Most of cash expenditure are derived from the record book (FORM B). There were two main exceptions to this:

- Non-cash consumption in respect of wages and salaries in kind and rent for owner occupied housing were taken from Part B of FORM A
- Cash expenditure of some durables were derived from Part A of FORM C. The longer reference period improves the sampling reliability of these estimates as more observations are obtained than if estimates had been derived from diary recording only. To avoid duplication, any expenditure on these durables, which has been recorded in FORM B is ignored when compiling estimates.

There is an under reporting of owned durables. According to field staff and earlier experiences the households do not dare to report ownership mainly because of risk for theft.

The number of observations, households in sample, is given in the head of the tables. 200 households or more generally gives reliable estimates. Smaller groups should be treated with care. Frequently consumed items are more reliable than infrequent items.

The measure used for consumption is average monthly household figures by item/ item-groups. For each item group all the households total expenditure or total consumption value (kind transactions) are summed and then divided by total number of households. It means that the average figures are calculated for all household independent of whether they had this expenditure or not. The average figures for certain goods or services might be considerably lower than among the households that actually had that expenditure during the recording period.

These average figures are rough measurement if the distribution of household expenditure are skewed. The standard of living in Swaziland is rather skewed. All figures show much higher standard of living in urban households compared to rural households.

The 95 percent confidence interval for the estimated average Swazi household monthly total consumption is E 583 \pm E 24 or \pm 4.2 percent. This figure is a little high. Internationally the estimates of total consumption in this type of survey use to have a 95 percent confidence interval of \pm 3 percent.

The average monthly Swazi household consumption 1995 is E 583. It is probably an underestimate. Anyhow, the relative distribution (the consumption pattern) seems fair, except there is an overestimate of the item group 'housing' and an underestimate of the item group 'transport and communication'.

3.5.4 Income

The figures on income seem heavily blurred, not to say flawed. It is by no means specific for the SHIES. It is well known that the quality of income data in this kind of survey usually is inferior due to various reasons:

- income is for different reasons sensitive to report, which usually yields underreported income
- genuinely difficult to measure, since it is easy to mix up individual income with that of the entire household or income from informal small scale business
- unclear definitions

There are 12 per cent of the households with no reported income at all. In another 10 per cent of the households, income is less than one third of the consumption.

In 29 per cent of the households, income is more than five times higher than consumption. This may be attributed to underreported commodities e.g. entertainment but this does not necessarily explain what underpins this type of relationship between income and consumption.

Looking at source of income 68 per cent is earned from paid employment and only 3 per cent from subsistence farming. In 1985, the corresponding figures were 44 and 5 per cent respectively. In this respect, both surveys seem incorrect. In a mainly rural country like Swaziland, farming should yield a larger part of income.

The similarity between the figures on farming as primary source of income in the 1985 and 1995 survey indicate a design error as the SHIES 1995 is designed exactly as the 1985 survey.

On the whole, there is rather little correlation between income and expenditure. The correlation coefficient is 0.32.

Due to the findings presented above tabulation on income is omitted.

Chapter 4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of individuals and households

Some comments on the figures:

Population

- The total number of households in Swaziland is about 145 000 and about 0.9 million persons live in these households.
- Most of the population lives in the rural areas - about 700 000 persons compared to about 200 000 persons in urban areas. Manzini region has the largest population about 180 000 persons or 31 per cent of the population.
- The Swazi population is young. About 27 per cent of the population are below 10 years. 40 per cent are below 15 years of age. More than half the population, 52 per cent, are below 20 years of age.
- About 63 per cent of the Swazi population is in working ages, that is in the age group 12-59. The rate is somewhat lower in rural areas but higher in urban areas, 60 and 70 percent respectively. Less than 3 percent of the Swazi population is 60 years or older.

Household composition

- The average household size in Swaziland according to the SHIES 1995 is 6.3 persons. There is a big difference of household size between urban and rural households, 3.8 persons and 7.6 persons respectively.

This is possibly an overestimate of about 1 person per household as was also observed in paragraph 3.5.2.

- More than 70 per cent of the Swazi households are headed by males. It is more common to find female headed households in rural areas than in urban areas, 30 percent compared to 22 percent.
- 10 per cent or more than 14 000 of the Swazi households are single person households. 90 percent of these are living in urban areas.
- 25 per cent of the Swazi household includes no children. The rate is very different in urban and rural areas, about 50 and 11 per cent respectively.

Table 4.1 The private Swazi households and their population by region, rural and urban areas.

Numbers and percent

REGION	Households		Population		Average house- hold size
	Number	%	Number	%	
Hhohho	36 985	25	224 831	25	6.1
Manzini	43 113	30	278 239	31	6.5
Shiselweni	31 476	22	231 645	25	7.4
Lubombo	33 181	23	174 964	19	5.6
Swaziland	144 755	100	909 679	100	6.3
Urban	50 373	35	190 917	21	3.8
Rural	94 383	65	718 762	79	7.6

Table 4.2.1 The Swazi population in private households by age and sex.

Numbers and per cent.

AGE GROUP	SEX						Rate female/male
	Female		Male		Both sexes		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0-4	55448	11.6	51673	11.5	107121	11.5	0.9
5-9	70619	14.9	69099	15.3	139718	15.1	1.0
10-14	62489	12.9	62236	13.8	124725	13.4	1.0
15-19	57865	12.6	52963	11.7	110828	12.2	1.1
20-24	46960	10.3	41916	9.7	88876	10.0	1.1
25-29	38382	8.5	34266	8.0	72648	8.2	1.1
30-34	30031	6.6	27153	6.4	57184	6.5	1.1
35-39	25877	5.7	23428	5.7	49305	5.7	1.1
40-44	18583	4.1	18593	4.2	37176	4.2	1.0
45-49	16682	3.6	16922	3.9	33604	3.7	1.0
50-54	11802	2.6	13085	2.9	24886	2.8	0.9
55-59	10915	2.2	12035	2.7	22950	2.4	0.9
60-64	7650	1.6	7410	1.6	15060	1.6	1.0
65+	13802	2.8	11798	2.6	22599	2.7	1.2
ALL AGES	467103	100	442577	100	909679	100	1.1
0-11	152119	32.6	146553	33.1	298672	32.8	1.0
12-59	293532	62.8	276816	62.5	570348	62.7	1.1
60+	21452	4.6	19208	4.3	40660	4.5	1.1

Note: Aggregation of age groups at the bottom of the table is due to the definition of child younger than 12 years of age and retired persons as 60 years of age or above.

**Table 4.2.2 The urban population in private households by age and sex.
Numbers and per cent.**

AGE GROUP	SEX					
	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	9221	9.8	8753	9.4	17974	9.6
5-9	13194	13.7	11345	12.1	24540	12.9
10-14	9468	9.9	10922	11.5	20390	10.7
15-19	13078	14.0	8908	9.5	21986	11.7
20-24	11366	12.2	10919	11.4	22285	11.8
25-29	10045	10.5	10622	10.6	20667	10.6
30-34	7753	8.1	8557	8.6	16309	8.3
35-39	6172	6.6	8207	8.5	14378	7.6
40-44	4767	5.1	5233	5.1	10000	5.1
45-49	3180	3.5	4738	4.7	7918	4.1
50-54	2514	2.8	3130	3.1	5644	3.0
55-59	1062	1.1	2369	2.4	3431	1.8
60-64	1099	1.1	1181	1.2	2279	1.2
65+	1453	1.7	1662	1.8	3115	1.7
TOTAL	94372	100	96545	100	190917	100
0-11	26257	27.8	23875	24.7	50132	26.2
12-59	65563	69.5	69827	72.3	135390	70.9
60+	2552	2.7	2843	2.9	5395	2.8

Note: Aggregation of age groups at the bottom of the table is due to the definition of child younger than 12 years of age and retired persons as 60 years of age or above.

Table 4.2.3

The rural population in private households by age and sex.

Numbers and percent.

AGE GROUP	SEX					
	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	46227	12.4	42920	12.4	89146	12.4
5-9	57424	15.4	57754	16.7	115178	16.0
10-14	53021	14.2	51314	14.8	104335	14.5
15-19	44788	12.0	44055	12.7	88842	12.4
20-24	35593	9.5	30998	9.0	66591	9.3
25-29	28336	7.6	23644	6.8	51981	7.2
30-34	22279	6.0	18569	5.4	40875	5.7
35-39	19705	5.3	15221	4.4	34962	4.9
40-44	13815	3.7	13360	3.9	27175	3.8
45-49	13502	3.6	12184	3.5	25686	3.6
50-54	9287	2.5	9955	2.9	19242	2.7
55-59	9853	2.7	9666	2.8	19519	2.7
60-64	6552	1.8	6229	1.8	12781	1.8
65+	12348	3.3	10136	3.0	22484	3.1
TOTAL	372731	100	346032	100	718762	100
0-11	125822	33.8	122678	35.5	248499	34.6
12-59	228009	61.2	206989	59.8	434998	60.5
60+	18900	5.1	16365	4.7	35265	4.9

Note: Aggregation of age groups at the bottom of the table is due to the definition of child younger than 12 years of age and retired persons as 60 years of age or above.

Table 4.3.1 Household size by region and national.**Number of households and percent.**

Household size	Region								Swaziland	
	Hhohho		Manzini		Shiselweni		Lubombo		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
1 person	3714	10.0	4103	9.5	1063	3.4	5536	16.7	14415	10.0
2 persons	2764	7.5	3589	8.3	802	2.5	3393	10.2	10548	7.3
3 persons	3174	8.6	3355	7.8	1923	6.1	2760	8.3	11211	7.7
4 persons	3710	10.0	3909	9.1	2483	7.9	3623	10.9	13725	9.5
5 persons	3743	10.1	3912	9.1	3176	10.1	3363	10.1	14194	9.8
6 persons	4391	11.9	3982	9.2	3681	11.7	3182	9.6	15236	10.5
7 persons	3302	8.9	3924	9.1	4243	13.5	2546	7.7	14015	9.7
8 persons	3085	8.3	3388	7.9	3840	12.2	2156	6.5	12469	8.6
9 persons	2632	7.1	3515	8.2	2924	9.3	1866	5.6	10398	7.6
10 persons	3786	10.2	4425	10.3	4006	12.7	3077	9.3	15294	10.6
≥ 11 persons	2684	7.3	5011	11.6	3335	10.6	1680	5.1	12710	8.8
Total	36985	100	43113	100	31476	100	33181	100	144755	100

Table 4.3.2 Household size by urban, rural areas and national.**Number of households and percent.**

Household size	Urban/Rural area				Swaziland	
	Urban		Rural		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
1 person	13048	25.9	1367	1.4	14415	10.0
2 persons	7860	15.6	2688	2.8	10548	7.3
3 persons	5498	10.9	5713	6.1	11211	7.7
4 persons	6493	12.9	7232	7.7	13725	9.5
5 persons	5055	10.0	9139	9.7	14194	9.8
6 persons	3852	7.6	11384	12.1	15236	10.5
7 persons	2523	5.0	11493	12.2	14015	9.7
8 persons	1868	3.7	10601	11.2	12469	8.6
9 persons	1579	3.1	9358	9.9	10398	7.6
10 persons	1936	3.8	13358	14.2	15294	10.6
≥ 11 persons	661	1.3	12049	12.8	12710	8.8
Total	50373	100	94383	100	144755	100

Table 4.4.1 Household composition by region and national.

Number of households and percent.

Household composition	Region								Swaziland	
	Hhohho		Manzini		Shiselweni		Lubombo		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
1 adult, no children	3714	10.0	4103	9.5	1063	3.4	5536	16.7	14415	10.0
1 adult, < 3 children	670	1.8	729	1.7	536	1.7	573	1.7	2508	1.7
1 adult, ≥ 3 children	960	2.6	487	1.1	880	2.8	798	2.4	3124	2.2
2 adults, no children	2373	6.4	3169	7.4	562	1.8	3183	9.6	9287	6.4
2 adults, < 3 children	3294	8.9	3496	8.1	1981	6.3	2830	8.5	11602	8.0
2 adults, ≥ 3 children	3671	9.9	3205	7.4	4190	13.3	3050	9.2	14116	9.8
3+ adults, no children	2683	7.3	3726	8.6	2056	6.5	3260	9.8	11725	8.1
3+ adults, < 3 children	6616	17.9	8773	20.3	6238	19.8	5289	15.9	26916	18.6
3+ adults, ≥ 3 children	13003	35.2	15426	35.8	13970	44.4	8663	26.1	51062	35.3
Total	36985	100	43113	100	31476	100	33181	100	144755	100

Table 4.4.2 Households composition by urban, rural areas and national.

Numbers and Per cent.

Household composition	Urban		Rural		Swaziland	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 adult, no children	13048	25.9	1367	1.4	14415	10.0
1 adult, < 3 children	1207	2.4	1301	1.4	2508	1.7
1 adult, ≥ 3 children	647	1.3	2477	2.6	3124	2.2
2 adults, no children	7143	14.2	2144	2.3	9287	6.4
2 adults, < 3 children	5948	11.8	5654	6.0	11602	8.0
2 adults, ≥ 3 children	3259	6.5	10858	11.5	14116	9.8
3+ adults, no children	4770	9.5	6956	7.4	11725	8.1
3+ adults, < 3 children	7637	15.2	19279	20.4	26916	18.6
3+ adults, ≥ 3 children	6714	13.3	44347	47.0	51062	35.3
Total	50373	100	94383	100	144755	100

Table 4.5 Private households by sex of head of household, region, rural and urban areas.

Numbers and percent

REGION	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hhohho	11 636	31.6	25 155	68.4	36 791	100
Manzini	10 994	25.8	31 629	74.2	42 624	100
Shiselweni	9 782	31.1	21 647	68.9	31 430	100
Lubombo	6 952	21.2	25 894	78.8	32 846	100
SWAZILAND	39 365	27.4	104 325	72.6	143 690	100
Urban	10 939	22.2	38 413	77.8	49 352	100
Rural	28 426	30.1	65 912	69.9	94 338	100

Note: 1 065 weighted households with no statement on sex of head of household are excluded.

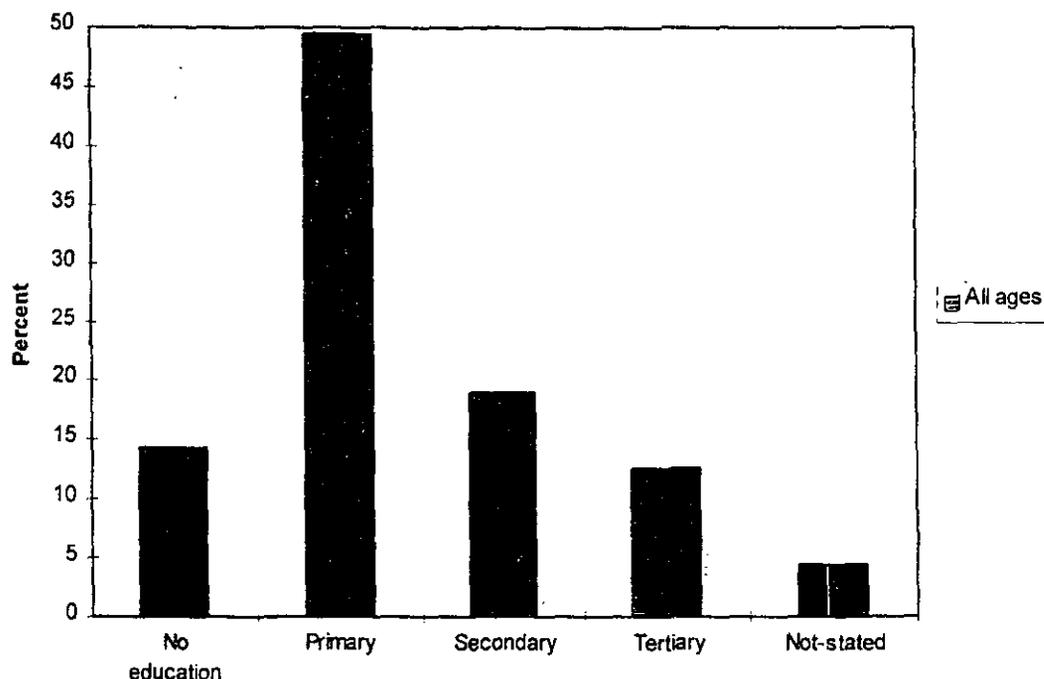
Table 4.6 Swazi Households by age of head of household urban and rural areas.
Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	Urban			Rural			Swaziland		
	Number	%	Average household size	Number	%	Average household size	Number	%	Average household size
Under 35	18731	37.3	2.5	12336	13.1	5.5	31067	21.5	3.7
35-44	14479	28.8	4.1	20862	22.1	6.9	35340	24.4	5.8
45-54	9244	18.4	4.7	23531	24.9	8.0	32775	22.7	7.1
55-64	4492	8.9	6.1	21499	22.8	8.4	25991	18.0	8.0
65+	3355	6.7	4.1	16158	17.1	8.5	19512	13.5	7.7
Total	50301	100	3.8	94384	100	7.6	144685	100	6.3

Note: 70 weighted households without no statement on age of head of household are excluded.

Chapter 5 Education

Graph 1: Population by highest level of educational attainment in percent



There are about 770 000 persons who are 6 years or above. The question on education was asked for this population. Unfortunately there was no question on school attendance which might have been very useful. Such a question simplifies matters when one defines persons who have never attended school at all. (e.g. Never attended school, attending school full-time, attending school previously and attending school part-time.)

To be classified into one of the categories a person must have completed **at least** one year on that level. Tertiary education consists of High school, University and Vocational Training.

Some comments on the figures:

Urban and rural differences of educational attainment

- There are big differences on educational attainment for the urban and rural population. On average 14 percent or about 110 000 persons of the Swazi population 6 years and above have no education at all. The rate of no education is twice as high in rural population compared to urban population, about 16 percent and 8 percent respectively.

- About 64 percent of the Swazi population 6 years and above have no secondary education. The corresponding figures for urban and rural population are about 46 percent and about 69 percent, respectively
- About 19 percent of the Swazi population 20 years and above have some tertiary education. The corresponding figures for urban and rural population are about 33 percent and 14 percent respectively.

Age differences of educational attainment

- There is also a strong correlation between age and level of educational attainment. This can be seen for both urban and rural population. However, there is a difference between urban and rural population. The level of educational attainment declines in the rural population 35 years or above. The corresponding change in the urban population appears for the age groups 45 years or above.

Gender differences of educational attainment

- There is a slight non-significant trend that males have a higher level of educational attainment than females. However, the difference is very small, e.g. 13.9 percent of Swazi males have some tertiary education while the corresponding figure for females is 11.5 percent.

Table 5.1.1 The Swazi population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment, by age groups.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	Educational attainment										
	No education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Not stated		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
6-9	22598	21.0	79396	73.8	-	-	-	-	5646	5.2	10764
10-14	7291	5.8	103067	82.6	10660	8.6	310	0.2	3397	2.7	12472
15-19	4474	4.0	44160	39.8	42050	37.9	18065	16.3	2080	1.9	11082
20-24	5119	5.8	28033	31.5	24516	27.6	28951	32.6	2257	2.5	8887
25-34	12445	9.6	43263	33.3	38610	29.7	30846	23.8	4668	3.6	12983
35-44	14933	17.3	34201	39.5	19038	22.0	13589	15.7	4720	5.5	8648
45-54	15415	28.1	25866	44.2	7443	12.7	4168	7.1	4597	7.9	5849
55-64	14615	38.5	15220	40.0	2530	6.7	1599	4.2	4046	10.6	3801
65+	12289	48.0	8182	32.0	780	3.0	443	1.7	3905	15.3	2559
All ages	110179	14.3	381388	49.5	146076	19.0	98089	12.7	34748	4.5	77048

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a person must have completed at least one year on that level. Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 5.1.2 The Urban population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment, by age groups

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	Educational attainment										
	No education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Not stated		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
6-9	3003	16.3	14358	78.2	-	-	-	-	1008	5.5	1837
10-14	645	3.2	15683	76.9	3574	17.5	58	0.3	429	2.1	2039
15-19	491	2.2	5150	23.4	9624	43.8	6374	29.0	347	1.6	2198
20-24	965	4.3	4170	18.7	6414	28.8	10571	47.4	165	0.7	2228
25-34	2139	5.8	8098	21.9	12454	33.7	13563	36.7	722	2.0	3697
35-44	2214	9.1	6849	28.1	7093	29.1	7446	30.5	776	3.2	2437
45-54	2299	17.0	5291	39.0	3141	23.2	2170	16.0	661	4.9	1356
55-64	1477	25.9	2182	38.2	962	16.8	815	14.3	274	4.8	571
65+	799	25.7	1503	48.3	299	9.6	226	7.3	288	9.2	311
All ages	14034	8.4	63284	37.9	43668	26.2	41316	24.8	4471	2.7	16677

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a person must have completed at least one year on that level. Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 5.1.3 The rural population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment, by age groups.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	Educational attainment										
	No education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Not stated		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
6-9	19595	22.0	65038	72.9	-	-	-	-	4637	5.2	8927
10-14	6646	6.4	87384	83.8	7086	6.8	252	0.2	2968	2.8	10433
15-19	3983	4.5	39010	43.9	32426	36.5	11691	13.2	1732	1.9	8884
20-24	4154	6.2	23862	35.8	18103	27.2	18380	27.6	2091	3.1	6659
25-34	10306	11.1	35165	37.9	26156	28.2	17282	18.6	3947	4.3	9285
35-44	12719	20.5	27352	44.0	11945	19.2	6142	9.9	3944	6.4	6210
45-54	14116	31.4	20575	45.8	4303	9.6	1998	4.4	3936	8.8	4492
55-64	13138	40.7	13038	40.4	1568	4.9	781	2.4	3772	11.7	3230
65+	11490	51.1	6679	29.7	481	2.1	217	1.0	3617	16.1	2248
All ages	96145	15.9	318104	52.7	102408	17.0	56774	9.4	30278	5.0	60370

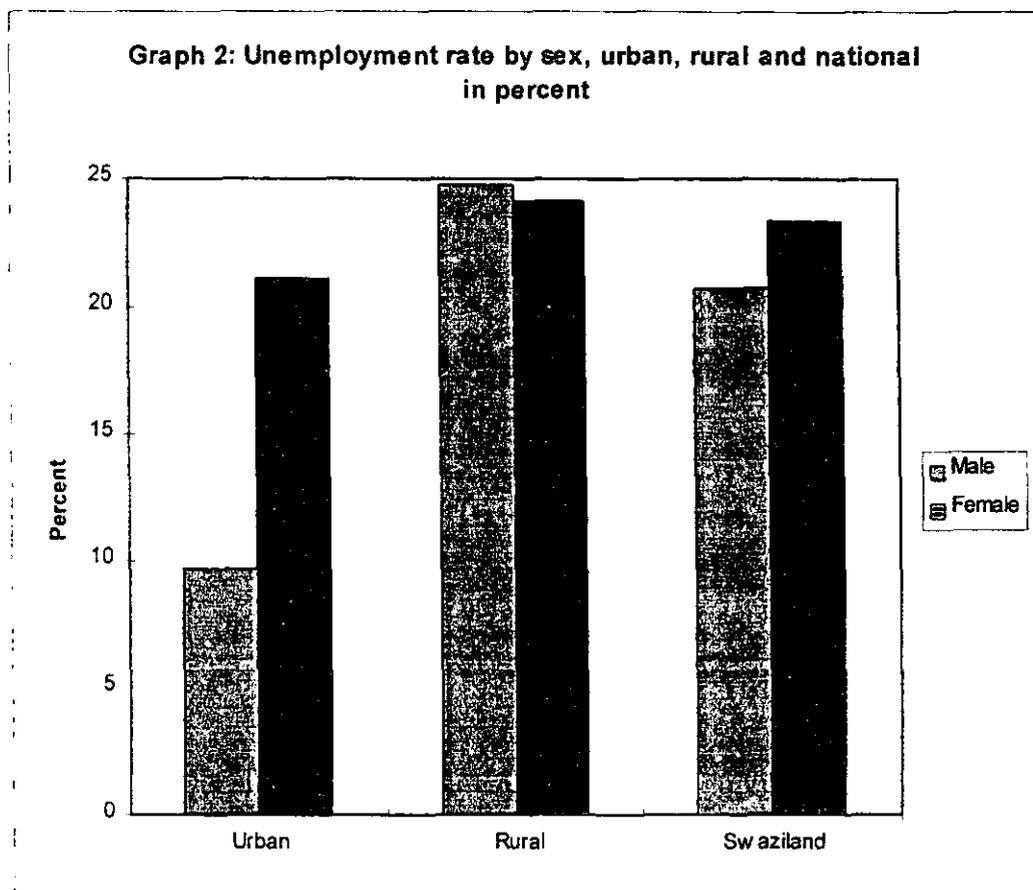
Note: To be classified into one of the categories a person must have completed at least one year on that level. Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Training.

Table 5.2 The Swazi population 6 years and above by highest level of educational attainment by sex, regions, urban and rural areas.

Numbers and percent

REGION	Educational attainment										
	No education		Primary education		Secondary education		Tertiary education		Not stated		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Hhohho	28747	15.3	89186	47.4	36455	19.4	26135	13.8	7609	4.0	18815
<i>Female</i>	15919	16.4	44622	45.9	20076	20.6	12377	12.8	4256	4.4	9725
<i>Male</i>	12828	14.1	44564	49.0	16379	18.0	13757	15.2	3353	3.7	9088
Manzini	19454	8.2	114451	48.2	52072	21.9	39059	16.5	12528	5.3	23756
<i>Female</i>	10543	8.7	58205	47.9	28492	23.5	17376	14.3	6819	5.6	12143
<i>Male</i>	8911	7.7	56246	48.4	23581	20.3	21683	18.7	5709	4.9	11613
Shiselweni	31037	16.0	105230	54.4	31706	16.4	17045	8.8	8568	4.4	19358
<i>Female</i>	15876	15.7	54099	53.7	17930	17.8	8957	8.9	3961	3.9	10082
<i>Male</i>	15161	16.3	51131	55.1	13776	14.9	8090	8.7	4607	5.0	9276
Lubombo	30941	20.5	72521	48.0	25843	17.1	15850	10.5	6044	4.0	15119
<i>Female</i>	15823	21.0	36429	48.3	12641	16.8	7027	9.2	3491	4.6	7541
<i>Male</i>	15119	19.9	36092	47.6	13202	17.4	8824	11.6	2553	3.4	7578
SWAZILAND	110179	14.3	381388	49.5	146076	19.0	98089	12.8	34748	4.5	77048
<i>Female</i>	58160	14.7	193355	49.0	79139	20.0	45737	11.5	18526	4.7	39491
<i>Male</i>	52019	13.9	188033	50.1	66938	17.8	52353	13.9	16222	4.3	37556
Urban	14034	8.4	63284	37.9	43668	26.2	41316	24.8	4471	2.7	16677
<i>Female</i>	6631	8.1	30764	37.7	23211	28.4	18704	22.9	2358	2.9	8166
<i>Male</i>	7402	8.7	32521	38.2	20458	24.0	22611	26.5	2112	2.5	8510
Rural	96145	15.9	318104	52.7	102408	17.0	56774	9.4	30278	5.0	60370
<i>Female</i>	51529	16.4	162592	51.9	55928	17.9	27031	8.5	16168	5.2	31324

Chapter 6 Economical activity



Definitions used on economic activity

Employed

All persons aged 12 years and above, who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during a seven-day period before the interview or those who did not work during that period but had a job/business to go back to.

Unemployed

A person aged 12 years and above, who was not working, even one hour, during the seven-day period before the interview or had no job/business to go back to but who was available and looking for job during that period.

Economically active

Economically active population \Rightarrow Labour force = Employed + Unemployed

Economically inactive

All persons aged 12 years and above excluding all Economically active persons. These persons were not available for work during the seven-day period before the interview because of studies, housework, age or other unknown reasons and they did not actively look for work during that period.

Labour force participation rate

The proportion of the population 12 years of age or above who are currently economically active.

Unemployment rate

The proportion of the unemployed out of the labour force

Some comments on the figures:**Labour force participation rate**

- The adult population, 12 years old or more, are about 611 000 persons or 67 per cent of the total Swazi population and about 56 percent of them are economically active.
- The labour force participation rate for the adult population, 12 years and above, in Swaziland is 56 percent.

Out of this economically active population, 78 percent are employed and 22 percent are unemployed

- The labour force participation rate is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas, 53 percent and 66 percent respectively.
- The labour force participation rate is lower for females than for males. The same patterns prevails over all age groups from 20 years of age and above.
- The labour force participation increases up to the age group 40-44, where it reaches the peak value for both females and males.

Unemployment rate

- The unemployment rate for the Swazi labour force population is about 22 percent. This rate is about 15 percent in urban areas and about 25 percent in rural areas.
- Swazi females have about 2 percentage higher unemployment rate than males on a national level, about 23 percent compared to about 22 percent. However, the difference is rather big for the urban adult population. The urban females have an unemployment rate of about 21 percent compared to about 10 percent for the urban males.
- The young age groups are really suffering from unemployment. The age group 15-49 have an unemployment rate of about 49 percent on national level. The corresponding figures for urban and rural persons are about 40 percent and about 50 percent respectively.

The situation is nearly as bad for persons aged 20-24 years. The unemployment rate is about 41 percent on national level and about 32 percent and about 44 percent for urban and rural population respectively.

Economically active population

- In urban areas about 66 percent of the adult population is economically active compared to about 44 percent for rural and 56 percent for the adult Swazi population.

Economically inactive population

- About 61 percent of the Swazi economically inactive population are students. The corresponding figures for urban and rural economically inactive population are about 73 percent and about 60 percent respectively.

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Table 6.1 The Swazi population by activity status.

Number and per cent

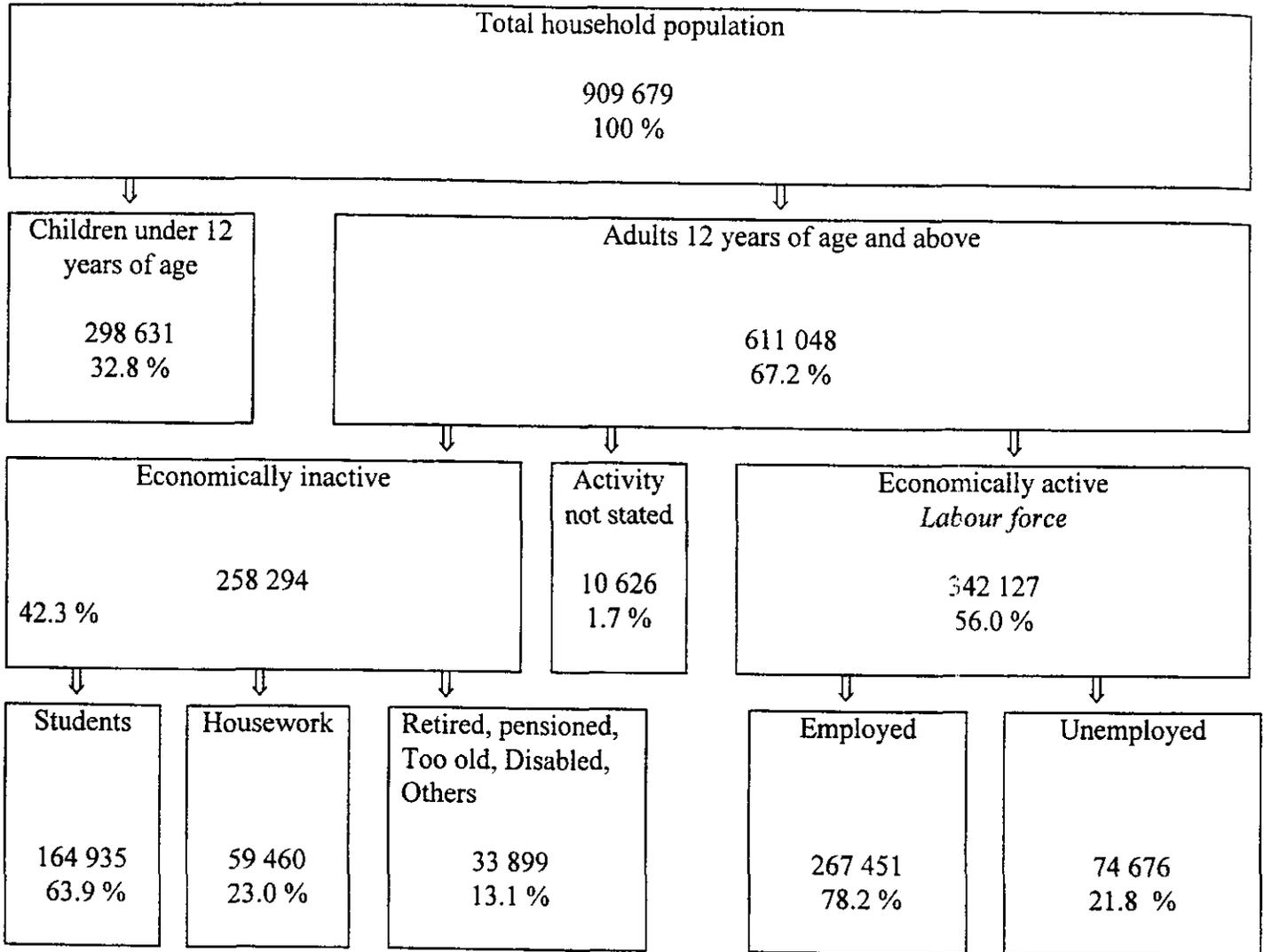


Table 6.2.1 Labour force participation by sex and age in Swaziland.**Numbers and percent**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
12-14	36476	3289	9.0	36455	3327	9.1	72931	6616	9.1
15-19	57865	17127	29.6	52963	14394	27.2	110828	31521	28.4
20-24	46960	27147	57.8	41916	30136	71.9	88876	57282	64.5
25-29	38382	26612	69.3	34266	31531	92.0	72648	58143	80.0
30-34	30031	19762	65.8	27153	25715	94.7	57184	45478	79.5
35-39	25877	16463	63.6	23428	22458	95.9	49305	38922	78.9
40-44	18583	12244	65.9	18593	17556	94.4	37176	29801	80.2
45-49	16682	9664	57.9	16922	15069	89.0	33604	24734	73.6
50-54	11802	6621	56.1	13085	11476	87.7	24887	18097	72.7
55-59	10915	5247	48.1	12035	9584	79.6	22950	14830	64.6
60-64	7650	3197	41.8	7410	4683	63.2	15060	7880	52.3
65+	13802	2869	20.8	11798	5955	50.5	25600	8824	34.5
All ages	315025	150242	47.7	296024	191884	64.8	611049	342127	56.0

Table 6.2.2 Labour force participation by sex and age in urban areas.**Numbers and percent**

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
12-14	5626	678	12.1	7146	485	6.8	12771	1164	9.1
15-19	13078	3975	30.4	8908	1495	16.8	21986	5470	24.9
20-24	11366	7084	62.3	10919	7370	67.5	22285	14455	64.9
25-29	10045	8528	84.9	10622	10043	94.5	20667	18571	89.9
30-34	7753	5857	75.5	8557	8307	97.1	16309	14163	86.8
35-39	6172	4981	80.7	8207	8066	98.3	14378	13047	90.7
40-44	4767	4059	85.1	5233	5171	98.8	10000	9230	92.3
45-49	3180	2410	75.8	4738	4429	93.5	7918	6840	86.4
50-54	2514	1984	78.9	3130	2845	90.9	5644	4828	85.5
55-59	1062	726	68.4	2369	2160	91.2	3431	2886	84.1
60-64	1094	385	35.0	1181	824	69.8	2279	1209	53.0
65+	1453	306	21.1	1662	1121	67.4	3115	1428	45.8
All ages	68115	40973	60.2	72672	52316	72.0	140783	93291	66.3

Table 6.2.3 Labour force participation by sex and age in rural areas.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent	All	Labour force	Labour force participation rate, percent
12-14	30851	2611	8.5	29310	2841	9.7	60161	5452	9.1
15-19	44788	13152	29.4	44055	12899	29.3	88843	26051	29.3
20-24	35593	20062	56.4	30998	22765	73.4	66591	42827	64.3
25-29	28336	18084	63.8	23644	21489	90.9	51980	39573	76.1
30-34	22279	13906	62.4	18596	17408	93.6	40875	31314	76.6
35-39	19705	11481	58.3	15221	14392	94.6	34926	25873	74.1
40-44	13815	8185	59.2	13360	12385	92.7	27175	20570	75.7
45-49	13502	7254	53.7	12184	10640	83.3	25686	17894	69.7
50-54	9287	4638	49.9	9955	8631	86.7	19242	13269	69.0
55-59	9853	4520	45.9	9666	7424	76.8	19519	11944	61.2
60-64	6552	2812	42.9	6229	3858	61.9	12781	6670	52.2
65+	12348	2563	20.8	10136	4834	47.7	22484	7397	32.9
All ages	246909	109268	44.3	223354	139566	62.5	470263	248834	52.9

Table 6.3.1 Unemployment by sex and age in Swaziland.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent
12-14	3289	886	26.9	3327	1147	34.5	6616	2033	30.7
15-19	17127	7947	46.4	14394	7394	51.4	31521	15341	48.7
20-24	27147	11086	40.8	30136	12270	40.7	57282	23355	40.8
25-29	26612	7141	26.8	31531	7019	22.3	58143	14160	24.4
30-34	19762	3274	16.6	27715	4111	14.8	45478	7385	16.2
35-39	16463	2032	12.3	22458	2830	12.6	38922	4863	12.5
40-44	12244	827	6.8	17556	1689	9.6	29801	2517	8.4
45-49	9664	949	9.8	15069	1266	8.4	24734	2216	9.0
50-54	6621	267	4.0	11476	837	7.3	18097	1104	6.1
55-59	5247	345	6.6	9584	510	5.2	14830	855	5.8
60-64	3197	59	1.8	4683	351	7.5	7880	410	5.2
65+	2869	183	6.4	5955	254	4.3	8824	437	5.0
All ages	150242	34997	23.3	191884	39679	20.7	342127	74676	21.8

Table 6.3.2 Unemployment by sex and age in urban areas.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent
12-14	678	79	11.7	485	95	19.6	1164	175	15.0
15-19	3975	1552	39.0	1495	593	39.7	5470	2145	39.2
20-24	7084	2504	35.3	7370	2145	29.1	14455	4649	32.2
25-29	8528	1982	23.2	10043	1047	10.4	18571	3029	16.3
30-34	5857	899	15.3	8307	361	4.3	14163	1260	8.9
35-39	4981	638	12.8	8066	561	7.0	13047	1199	9.2
40-44	4059	457	11.3	5171	167	3.2	9230	624	6.8
45-49	2410	250	10.4	4429	14	0.3	6840	264	3.9
50-54	1984	120	6.0	2845	57	2.0	4828	176	3.6
55-59	726	103	14.2	2160	35	1.6	2886	138	4.8
60-64	385	23	6.0	824	0	0	1209	23	1.9
65+	306	23	7.5	1121	0	0	1428	23	1.6
All ages	40975	8631	21.1	52316	5075	9.7	93292	13706	14.7

Table 6.3.3 Unemployment by sex and age in rural areas.

Numbers and percent

AGE GROUP	FEMALE			MALE			BOTH SEXES		
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Unemployment rate, percent
12-14	2611	807	30.9	2841	1051	37.0	5452	1858	34.1
15-19	13152	6395	48.6	12899	6801	52.7	26051	13196	50.7
20-24	20062	8581	42.8	22765	10124	44.5	42828	18706	43.7
25-29	18084	5159	28.5	21489	5973	27.8	39571	11131	28.1
30-34	13906	2375	17.1	17408	3750	21.5	31314	6125	19.6
35-39	11481	1394	12.1	14392	2269	15.8	25875	3664	14.2
40-44	8185	370	4.5	12385	1523	12.3	20571	1893	9.2
45-49	7254	700	9.6	10640	1252	11.8	17894	1952	10.9
50-54	4638	148	3.2	8631	780	9.0	13269	928	7.0
55-59	4520	242	5.4	7424	475	6.4	11944	717	6.0
60-64	2812	36	1.3	3858	351	9.1	6671	387	5.8
65+	2563	160	6.2	4834	254	5.3	7396	414	5.6
All ages	109268	26367	24.1	139569	34604	24.8	248836	60971	24.5

**Table 6.4 Economic activity status of the Swazi population
12 years and above by sex, region and
rural/urban areas.**

Numbers and percent

REGION	Population 12 years and above		Economically active population		Economically inactive population	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hhohho	148580	100	81138	54.6	67442	45.4
<i>Female</i>	77470	100	37240	48.1	40230	51.9
<i>Male</i>	71110	100	43898	61.7	27212	38.3
Manzini	191934	100	110863	57.8	81071	42.2
<i>Female</i>	98426	100	50078	50.9	48348	49.1
<i>Male</i>	93508	100	60785	65.0	32723	35.0
Shiselweni	149661	100	78465	52.4	71196	47.6
<i>Female</i>	79214	100	34471	43.5	44743	56.5
<i>Male</i>	70447	100	43994	62.4	26453	37.6
Lubombo	120873	100	71662	59.3	49211	40.7
<i>Female</i>	59914	100	28453	47.5	31461	52.5
<i>Male</i>	60959	100	43209	70.9	17750	29.1
SWAZILAND	611048	100	342128	56.0	268920	44.0
<i>Female</i>	315024	100	150242	47.7	164782	52.3
<i>Male</i>	296024	100	191886	64.8	104138	35.2
Urban	140785	100	93291	66.3	47494	33.7
<i>Female</i>	68115	100	40975	60.2	27140	39.8
<i>Male</i>	72670	100	52316	72.0	20354	28.0
Rural	470263	100	248837	52.9	221426	47.1
<i>Female</i>	246909	100	109268	44.3	137641	55.7
<i>Male</i>	223354	100	239569	62.5	83785	37.5

*Note: Economically inactive includes persons whose activity was not stated during the interview
These account for 1.7 % of the population aged 12 years and above.*

Table 6.5 The economically active Swazi population, 12 years and above, by sex, region and rural/urban areas.

Numbers and percent

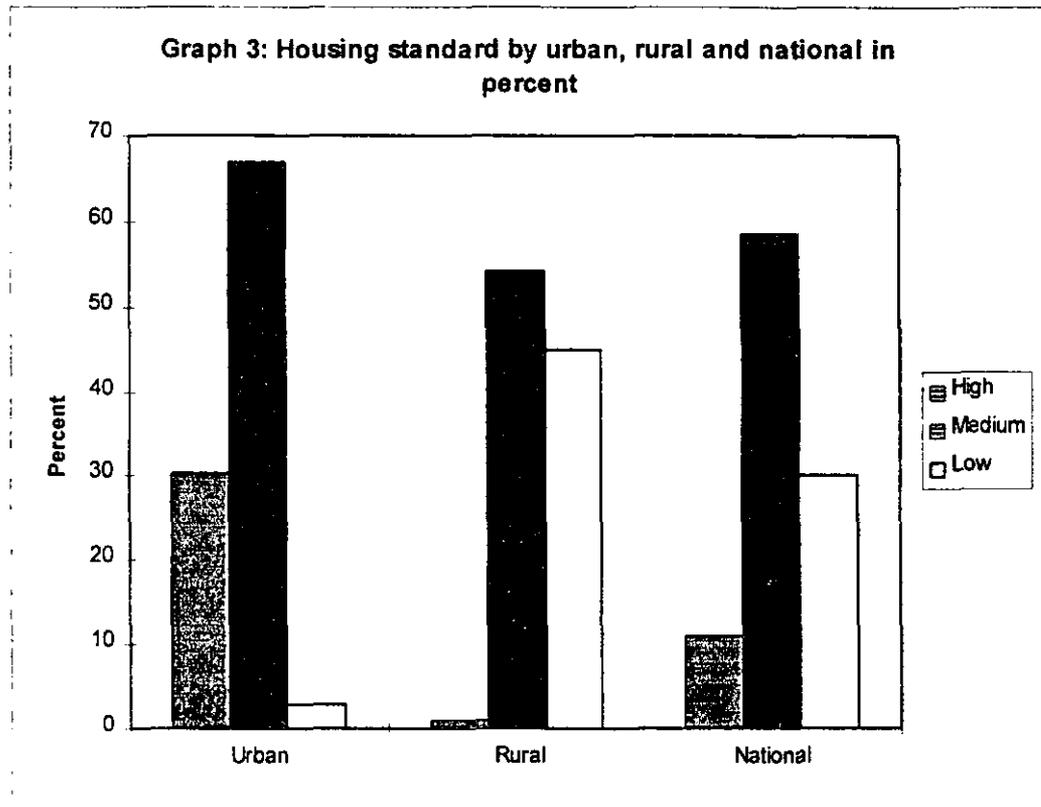
REGION	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					
	Labour force		Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hhohho	81138	100	63599	78.4	17539	21.6
<i>Female</i>	37240	100	28295	76.0	8945	24.0
<i>Male</i>	43898	100	35304	80.4	8594	19.6
Manzini	110863	100	90415	81.6	20448	18.4
<i>Female</i>	50078	100	40430	80.7	9648	19.3
<i>Male</i>	60785	100	49985	82.2	10800	17.8
Shiselweni	78465	100	58717	74.8	19748	25.2
<i>Female</i>	34471	100	26357	76.5	8114	23.5
<i>Male</i>	43994	100	32360	73.6	11634	26.4
Lubombo	71662	100	54720	76.4	16942	23.6
<i>Female</i>	28453	100	20163	70.9	8290	29.1
<i>Male</i>	43209	100	34557	80.0	8652	20.0
SWAZILAND	342128	100	267451	78.2	74677	21.8
<i>Female</i>	150242	100	115245	76.7	34997	23.3
<i>Male</i>	191886	100	152206	79.3	39680	20.7
Urban	93291	100	79585	85.3	13706	14.7
<i>Female</i>	40975	100	32344	78.9	8631	21.1
<i>Male</i>	52316	100	47241	90.3	5075	9.7
Rural	248837	100	187866	75.5	60971	24.5
<i>Female</i>	109268	100	82901	75.9	26367	24.1
<i>Male</i>	139569	100	104965	75.2	34604	24.8

Table 6.6 Activity of the economically inactive population by type of non-economical activity, sex, region and rural/urban areas.

Numbers and percent

REGION	ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE							
	Total		Student		Homework		Retired, too old etc.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hhohho	67444	100	40947	60.7	14688	21.8	11809	17.5
<i>Female</i>	40231	100	19134	47.6	14236	35.4	6861	17.0
<i>Male</i>	27213	100	21813	80.1	452	1.7	4948	18.2
Manzini	81071	100	53631	66.2	15246	18.8	12194	15.0
<i>Female</i>	48347	100	26548	54.9	14735	30.5	7064	14.6
<i>Male</i>	32724	100	27083	82.8	511	1.6	5130	15.6
Shiselweni	71194	100	43167	60.6	15910	22.3	12117	17.0
<i>Female</i>	44742	100	21868	48.9	15635	34.9	7239	16.2
<i>Male</i>	26452	100	21299	80.5	275	1.0	4878	18.5
Lubombo	49211	100	27190	55.3	13617	27.7	8404	17.0
<i>Female</i>	31461	100	13482	42.9	13272	42.2	4707	14.9
<i>Male</i>	17750	100	13708	77.2	345	1.9	3697	20.9
SWAZILAND	268920	100	164935	61.3	59461	22.1	44524	16.6
<i>Female</i>	164781	100	81032	49.2	57878	35.1	25871	15.7
<i>Male</i>	104139	100	83903	80.6	1583	1.5	18653	17.9
Urban	47492	100	34618	72.9	7740	16.3	5134	10.8
<i>Female</i>	27140	100	16526	60.9	7522	27.7	3092	11.4
<i>Male</i>	20352	100	18092	88.9	218	1.1	2042	10.0
Rural	221426	100	130316	58.9	51731	23.4	39389	17.7
<i>Female</i>	137641	100	64506	46.9	50365	36.6	22780	16.5
<i>Male</i>	83785	100	65810	78.5	1366	1.6	16609	19.9

Chapter 7 Housing



In the table below follows the criteria for classification of housing standard. This classification is based on information retrieved from FORM C (see APPENDIX 3). Unfortunately there were no questions asked on type of house, area of house or number of rooms.

Facilities	High standard	Middle standard	Low standard
Water	<i>Inside pipe or Outside pipe</i>	<i>All other combinations of facilities than High or Low standard</i>	<i>River, Well or Other</i>
Heating	<i>Electricity</i>		<i>Coal, Wood, Paraffin or Other</i>
Cooking	<i>Electricity or Gas</i>		<i>Wood, Coal, Paraffin or Other</i>
Toilet	<i>Flush toilet</i>		<i>Pit or Bush</i>
Wall	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Mud, Wood or Other</i>
Roof	<i>N/A</i>		<i>Grass, Wood or Other</i>

Some comments on the figures:

Housing standard

As seen in Graph 3 there is big difference of housing standards between urban and rural households.

- About 30 percent of the Swazi households have accommodation of low standard. As expected there is a big difference between urban and rural standard. Only about 3 percent of the urban households have low housing standard compared to about 45 per cent of the rural households.
- Less than 1 percent of the rural households have a high housing standard compared to about 30 percent of the urban households.

House tenure

- About 76 percent of the Swazi households live in their own houses. Only about 35 percent of the urban households live in owner-occupied houses compared to about 98 percent of the rural households.
- About 28 percent of the urban households live in company free houses and 8 percent live in company subsidised houses.
- 16 percent of the urban households rent their accommodation privately and about 11 percent of them rent publicly.

Wall material

- About 22 percent of the urban households have walls made by mud wood or other low quality materials. The corresponding figure for the rural households is as high as about 51 percent

Roof material

- Almost 97 percent of the urban houses are roofed by corrugated iron, tiles or asbestos compared to about 61 percent for the rural households.

Main source for drinking water

- About 86 percent of the urban households have inside pipe or outside pipe as main source for drinking water. The corresponding rate is less than 15 percent for the rural households.

Main fuel for heating and cooking

- More than 90 percent of the rural households use wood as the main source of energy for both heating and cooking.
- About 45 percent of the urban households use electricity for heating compared to about 2 percent of the rural households.

- About 35 percent of the urban households use electricity for cooking compared to about 2 percent of the rural households.

Table 7.1 Housing standard by region, urban, rural and national

Number of households and percent

Region	Housing standard							
	High		Medium		Low		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hhohho	4803	13.0	23668	64.1	8441	22.9	36913	100
Manzini	5357	12.4	30655	71.1	7103	16.5	43115	100
Shiselweni	974	3.1	14235	45.2	16267	51.7	31467	100
Lubombo	4922	14.8	16338	49.2	11922	35.9	33181	100
Swaziland	16055	11.1	84896	58.6	43734	30.2	144685	100
Urban	15217	30.3	33617	66.8	1467	2.9	50301	100
Rural	838	0.9	51279	54.3	42266	44.8	94384	100

Table 7.2 House tenure by region, urban, rural and national

Per cent

Tenure	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned	74.0	77.9	94.1	60.5	35.4	98.3	76.4
Rented privately	6.3	11.3	2.3	1.2	16.0	0.3	5.8
Rented publicly	6.4	5.5	1.8	1.8	10.9	0.4	4.1
Company free	6.6	1.2	0.9	33.7	27.5	0.6	10.0
Company subs.	5.7	3.1	0.3	2.0	8.1	0.1	2.9
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Table 7.3 Main material for walls by region, urban, rural and national

Per cent

Wall material	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stone	5.5	5.3	23.6	7.2	1.5	14.2	9.8
Pre-fabricated	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.8
Brick	47.0	58.5	28.3	55.4	74.2	34.5	48.3
Mud	45.4	32.1	42.7	29.9	20.7	46.1	37.3
Wood	1.4	1.6	4.3	6.4	1.1	4.4	3.2
Other	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Table 7.4 Main material for roofs by region, urban, rural and national

Per cent

Roof material	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Corrugated iron	72.3	81.6	55.5	42.2	73.3	59.9	64.5
Tiles	0.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.8
Grass	20.0	14.5	40.5	29.4	2.5	37.0	25.0
Wood	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.0
Other	5.6	0.3	0.8	25.6	21.0	0.4	7.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Note: Asbestos is included in "Other"

Table 7.5 Main source for drinking water by region, urban, rural and national

Per cent

Water source	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland %
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Inside pipe	16.4	13.5	5.6	32.6	44.3	2.3	16.9
Outside pipe	26.9	33.2	8.8	16.7	41.9	12.2	22.5
River	42.0	37.9	59.0	24.1	7.9	57.7	40.4
Well	9.4	11.8	24.7	25.2	5.3	23.4	17.1
Other	5.2	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.7	4.4	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Table 7.6 Main fuel for heating by region, urban, rural and national

Per cent

Heating fuel	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland %
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Electricity	19.5	19.0	4.4	23.7	44.6	2.3	17.0
Coal	3.2	1.6	0.3	10.0	9.0	0.8	3.7
Wood	63.0	56.2	90.3	54.9	14.4	92.1	65.1
Paraffin	11.7	16.7	2.2	6.4	23.2	2.8	9.9
Other	2.6	6.4	2.8	5.1	8.8	2.0	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Table 7.7 Main fuel for cooking by region, urban, rural and national**Per cent**

Cooking fuel	Region				Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	Urban	Rural	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Electricity	15.5	18.6	4.3	13.3	34.3	2.2	13.3
Gas	5.6	9.9	1.6	7.7	14.8	2.1	6.5
Wood	63.6	57.1	91.9	56.9	15.8	93.2	66.3
Coal	4.2	1.2	0.2	15.8	13.3	0.7	5.1
Paraffin	10.1	12.5	1.5	5.4	19.9	1.4	7.9
Other	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	36913	43115	31476	33181	50301	94384	144685

Chapter 8 Consumption

Some basic concepts

The **total private household consumption** consists of cash expenditure for consumption purposes and consumption in kind.

The **cash expenditure** for consumption purposes - the **consumption in cash** - consists of all cash purchases of food, clothing, housing, furniture, household utensils, goods and services for household operation, medical care and health services, transport and communication, education, culture, entertainment, leisure, personal care, certain insurance etc.

The **consumption in kind** includes consumption of own produce and consumption of items received by bartering, free of charge such as payments in kind etc. The housing consumption in kind is defined as the market value of living in a house owned by the household or provided free of charge to the household. Also households living in a house provided at subsidised rent have a housing consumption in kind.

There are also cash expenditure which are **not** consumption. For example, paying income tax, paying of fees for life/pension insurance, household savings and investments.

Presentation of consumption data

The Swazi total yearly private household consumption 1995 by items and item groups is enclosed as APPENDIX 6.

Consumption data are presented in 4 subchapters by the following main classifications of groups of households:

- 8.1 National, Administrative regions, Ecological regions, Urban/rural areas
- 8.2 Highest level of educational attainment in the household
- 8.3 Household size
- 8.4 Sex of head of household

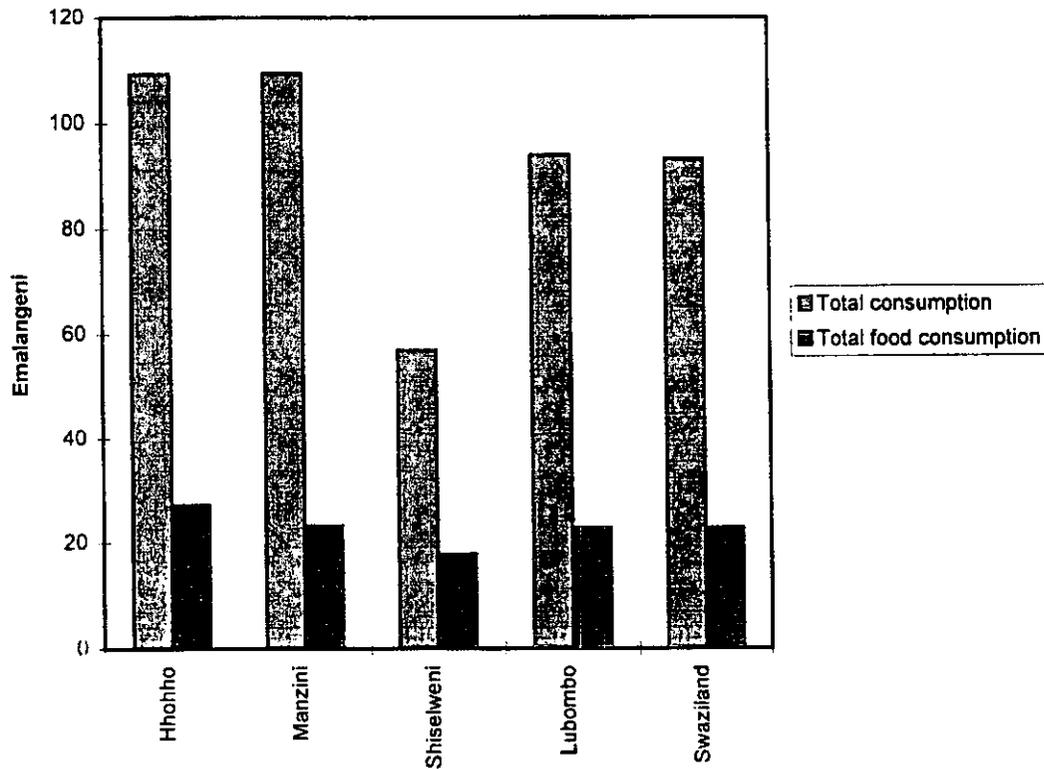
In the heading of each table there are data on number of observations in sample, estimation of population size and estimated average number of household members.

The standardised tables show Total average monthly consumption with subtotals for, Total food consumption, Food cash expenditure and Food consumption in kind (Own produced food or received in kind) and 12 different item groups.

Each table also gives information on Total cash expenditure and the two ratios Total cash expenditure/Total consumption and Food consumption/Total consumption.

8.1 Average monthly household and per capita consumption by Administrative region, Ecological region, Urban and Rural areas

Graph 4: Average monthly per capita consumption by region and national



Some comments on the figures:

- The average monthly Swazi household consumption for 1995 is E 583.
- There is a big difference between the Administrative regions but also between the Ecological regions. Most of these differences are due to unequal distribution of urban and rural households.
- The difference between urban and rural households is very big. In urban households the average monthly household consumption is E 845 compared to E 446 in rural households. It is almost 90 percent higher consumption in urban households
- The difference between urban and rural households is even bigger when comparing average monthly per capita consumption. The per capita figures are about E 223 and about E 59 for urban and rural households respectively. Members of urban households have 3.8 times higher per capita consumption compared to rural household members. This is mostly due to the difference in household size. The urban average household size is 3.8 persons compared to 7.6 persons for rural households.

- Urban average monthly households consumption of food is about 18 percent of total consumption while the corresponding figure for rural households is about 31 percent.
- Each member of the urban household spends on average about E 41 per month. The corresponding figure for members of rural household is E 18.
- If we compare the consumption patterns for the necessities of life , e.g. food + clothing and footwear + housing fuel and power, we find that urban households use about 45 percent of their total consumption on these items compared to about 68 percent for the rural households.
- Consequently the urban households live on a much higher economical level than the rural households

Table 8.1.1 Average monthly household consumption by region.

Emalangeneni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Region				Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	
Households in sample	1497	1706	1343	1846	6392
Households in population	36 985	43 113	31 476	33 181	144 755
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.5	7.4	5.6	6.3
Food expenditure	138	113	106	104	116
Cereals	21	19	22	25	22
Bread	14	11	9	8	11
Meat	16	12	14	11	13
Fish	5	3	3	3	3
Chicken	10	6	5	3	6
Dairy products	9	8	8	6	8
Eggs	3	2	1	2	2
Oil and fat	9	8	6	7	8
Tubers	2	3	2	2	2
Vegetables	10	12	7	7	9
Fruits and nuts	3	3	2	2	3
Sugar and sweets	13	10	12	8	11
Non alcoholic beverage	8	5	5	6	6
Other food	15	10	10	15	13
Meals	0	1	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	28	37	26	16	27
Cereals	21	22	19	10	18
Meat/chicken	1	5	2	2	3
Fish	5	3	3	3	3
Vegetables	4	4	3	4	4
Fruits and nuts	0	1	0	0	1
Other food in kind	2	3	1	1	2
Total food consumption	166	150	131	120	143
Clothing and footwear	77	51	30	73	58
Housing fuel and power	164	163	100	67	128
Furniture and appliances	75	36	25	70	51
Household operations	17	16	18	15	16
Domestic and other services	32	26	24	26	27
Medical care	9	17	3	9	10
Transport and communication	44	49	29	35	40
Education	27	95	21	16	43
Recreation and personal care	32	43	19	34	33
Alcohol and tobacco	6	6	5	5	5
Others	16	52	11	22	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	2	1	2	2
Total consumption	665	706	418	494	584
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	29	39	27	19	29
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	94	87	53	38	70
+ Non-consumption expenditure	4	1	2	1	2
Total cash expenditure	546	581	340	438	487
<i>Rate Cash expenditure//Total Consumption</i>	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.89	0.83

Table 8.1.2 Average monthly household consumption by ecological region and national.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Emalangeneni				Swaziland
	Ecological region				
	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo Plateau	
Households in sample	1669	2351	1862	510	6392
Households in population	39068	59232	37505	8880	144685
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.7	5.6	7.2	6.3
Food expenditure	165	94	101	106	116
Cereals	23	17	26	29	22
Bread	16	9	8	11	11
Meat	22	10	10	10	13
Fish	5	3	2	3	3
Chicken	13	4	3	3	6
Dairy products	11	7	6	5	8
Eggs	4	2	1	1	2
Oil and fat	10	7	7	7	8
Tubers	3	2	2	2	2
Vegetables	12	9	6	9	9
Fruits and nuts	4	2	2	2	3
Sugar and sweets	14	10	9	9	11
Non alcoholic beverage	10	4	5	5	6
Other food	18	9	14	9	13
Meals	0	0	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	33	29	15	41	27
Cereals	24	20	8	30	18
Meat/chicken	2	4	2	1	3
Fish	5	3	2	3	3
Vegetables	4	2	4	7	4
Fruits and nuts	0	1	0	1	1
Other food in kind	2	2	1	3	2
Total food consumption	198	124	116	148	143
Clothing and footwear	88	37	66	31	58
Housing fuel and power	176	132	67	141	128
Furniture and appliances	77	31	53	69	51
Household operations	19	15	17	11	16
Domestic and other services	45	20	22	18	27
Medical care	10	12	7	11	10
Transport and communication	54	36	33	39	40
Education	36	69	15	25	43
Recreation and personal care	42	30	33	12	33
Alcohol and tobacco	7	4	5	7	5
Others	21	36	22	16	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	2	1	4	2
Total consumption	774	548	457	532	583
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	34	31	17	45	29
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	100	75	22	109	70
+ Non-consumption expenditure	6	0	1	0	2
Total cash expenditure	646	442	419	378	486
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.83	0.81	0.92	0.71	0.83
<i>Rate Food consumption/Total Consumption</i>	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.25

Table 8.1.3 Average monthly household consumption by urban and rural areas.

Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Urban	Rural	
Households in sample	1699	4693	6392
Households in population	50 373	94 383	144 755
Average number of persons in household	3.8	7.6	6.3
Food expenditure	152	97	116
Cereals	23	21	22
Bread	12	10	11
Meat	21	9	13
Fish	3	3	3
Chicken	9	5	6
Dairy products	10	6	8
Eggs	4	1	2
Oil and fat	10	7	8
Tubers	3	2	2
Vegetables	13	7	9
Fruits and nuts	4	1	3
Sugar and sweets	9	12	11
Non alcoholic beverage	10	4	6
Other food	19	9	13
Meals	1	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	3	41	27
Cereals	1	28	18
Meat/chicken	0	4	3
Fish	0	0	0
Vegetables	1	5	4
Fruits and nuts	0	1	1
Other food in kind	0	3	2
Total food consumption	155	137	143
Clothing and footwear	114	28	58
Housing fuel and power	107	138	128
Furniture and appliances	99	26	51
Household operations	19	15	16
Domestic and other services	50	15	27
Medical care	21	4	10
Transport and communication	55	32	40
Education	96	15	43
Recreation and personal care	65	16	33
Alcohol and tobacco	7	4	5
Others	54	12	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	2	2
Total consumption	845	446	584
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4	43	29
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	55	78	70
+ Non-consumption expenditure	5	0	2
Total cash expenditure	791	325	487
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.83</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption/Total consumption</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.24</i>

Table. 8.1.4 Distribution of average monthly household consumption by region and national.

Per cent of total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Region				Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	
Households in sample	1497	1706	1343	1846	6392
Households in population	36 985	43 113	31 476	33 181	144 755
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.5	7.4	5.6	6.3
Food expenditure	20.8	16.0	25.3	21.0	19.8
Cereals	3.1	2.7	5.2	5.1	3.7
Bread	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.8
Meat	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.1	2.2
Fish	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Chicken	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1
Dairy products	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.3
Eggs	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Oil and fat	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
Tubers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Vegetables	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.9	1.4	2.8	1.7	1.8
Non alcoholic beverage	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.0
Other food	2.3	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.2
Meals	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Own produced food or received in kind	4.2	5.2	6.2	3.3	4.7
Cereals	3.1	3.2	4.5	1.9	3.1
Meat/chicken	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total food consumption	25.0	21.3	31.4	24.3	24.5
Clothing and footwear	11.6	7.3	7.1	14.7	9.9
Housing fuel and power	24.7	23.1	24.0	13.6	21.8
Furniture and appliances	11.2	5.1	6.0	14.1	8.8
Household operations	2.6	2.3	4.3	3.1	2.8
Domestic and other services	4.9	3.7	5.9	5.2	4.7
Medical care	1.3	2.4	0.8	1.9	1.7
Transport and communication	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.9
Education	4.1	13.4	5.1	3.3	7.4
Recreation and personal care	4.7	6.1	4.6	7.0	5.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9
Others	2.4	7.3	2.5	4.4	4.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Total consumption	100	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4.3	5.5	6.5	3.8	5.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	14.2	12.3	12.7	7.8	12.0
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Total cash expenditure	82.1	82.3	81.3	88.7	83.3

Table 8.1.5 Distribution of average monthly household consumption by ecological region and national.

Per cent of total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Ecological region				Swaziland
	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo Plateau	
Households in sample	1669	2351	1862	510	6392
Households in population	39068	59232	37505	8880	144685
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.7	5.6	7.2	6.3
Food expenditure	21.3	17.2	22.0	19.9	19.8
Cereals	2.9	3.1	5.8	5.4	3.7
Bread	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
Meat	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.3
Fish	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chicken	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1
Dairy products	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3
Eggs	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oil and fat	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3
Tubers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Vegetables	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Non alcoholic beverage	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
Other food	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.8	2.2
Meals	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	4.3	5.4	3.4	7.7	4.7
Cereals	3.0	3.7	1.6	5.5	3.1
Meat/chicken	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total food consumption	25.6	22.5	25.5	27.7	24.5
Clothing and footwear	11.3	6.9	14.4	6.0	9.9
Housing fuel and power	22.8	24.0	14.7	26.5	21.9
Furniture and appliances	9.9	5.6	11.5	13.0	8.8
Household operations	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.2	2.8
Domestic and other services	5.9	3.7	4.8	3.4	4.6
Medical care	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.7
Transport and communication	7.0	6.5	7.2	7.3	6.9
Education	4.6	12.6	3.3	4.6	7.4
Recreation and personal care	5.4	5.5	7.2	2.3	5.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9
Others	2.7	6.5	4.8	3.0	4.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Total consumption	100	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4.5	5.6	3.7	8.5	5.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	12.9	13.7	4.9	20.4	12.1
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total cash expenditure	83.4	80.6	91.7	71.0	83.3

Table 8.1.6 Distribution of average monthly household consumption by urban, rural areas and national.

Per cent of total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Urban	Rural	
Households in sample	1699	4693	6392
Households in population	50 373	94 383	144 755
Average number of persons in household	3.8	7.6	6.3
Food expenditure	17.9	21.7	19.8
Cereals	2.7	4.6	3.7
Bread	1.4	2.3	1.8
Meat	2.5	2.0	2.2
Fish	0.4	0.7	0.5
Chicken	1.1	1.0	1.1
Dairy products	1.2	1.3	1.3
Eggs	0.5	0.2	0.4
Oil and fat	1.2	1.5	1.3
Tubers	0.3	0.5	0.4
Vegetables	1.6	1.5	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.0	2.6	1.8
Non alcoholic beverage	1.1	0.9	1.0
Other food	2.3	2.0	2.2
Meals	0.1	0.0	0.1
Own produced food or received in kind	0.4	9.1	4.7
Cereals	0.1	6.2	3.1
Meat/chicken	0.1	0.9	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.1	1.1	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other food in kind	0.0	0.6	0.3
Total food consumption	18.3	30.8	24.5
Clothing and footwear	13.5	6.3	9.9
Housing fuel and power	12.7	31.1	21.8
Furniture and appliances	11.8	5.8	8.8
Household operations	2.3	3.4	2.8
Domestic and other services	5.9	3.4	4.7
Medical care	2.5	0.9	1.7
Transport and communication	6.5	7.2	6.9
Education	11.4	3.4	7.4
Recreation and personal care	7.7	3.5	5.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.8	1.0	0.9
Others	6.4	2.7	4.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.1	0.5	0.3
Total consumption	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	0.4	9.6	5.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	6.5	17.6	12.0
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.6	0.1	0.3
Total cash expenditure	93.6	72.9	83.3

Table 8.1.7 Average monthly per capita consumption by region and national.

Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Region				Swaziland
	Hhohho	Manzini	Shiselweni	Lubombo	
Individuals in sample	9630	11970	9827	10026	41453
Individuals in population	224831	278239	231645	174964	909679
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.5	7.4	5.6	6.3
Food expenditure	22.7	17.6	14.3	19.7	18.4
Cereals	3.4	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.4
Bread	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7
Meat	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
Fish	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Chicken	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0
Dairy products	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Eggs	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Oil and fat	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2
Tubers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Vegetables	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.5
Fruits and nuts	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sugar and sweets	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Non alcoholic beverage	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0
Other food	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.0
Meals	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.1	4.4
Cereals	3.4	3.5	2.6	1.8	2.9
Meat/chicken	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total food consumption	27.3	23.3	17.8	22.8	22.8
Clothing and footwear	12.7	8.0	4.0	13.8	9.2
Housing fuel and power	26.9	25.2	13.6	12.8	20.3
Furniture and appliances	12.3	5.6	3.4	13.2	8.2
Household operations	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.6
Domestic and other services	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.9	4.3
Medical care	1.4	2.7	0.5	1.7	1.6
Transport and communication	7.2	7.6	3.9	6.7	6.4
Education	4.4	14.7	2.9	3.1	6.9
Recreation and personal care	5.2	6.7	2.6	6.5	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Others	2.6	8.0	1.4	4.1	4.3
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total consumption	109.3	109.4	56.8	93.8	93.0
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4.7	6.0	3.7	3.5	4.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	15.5	13.5	7.2	7.3	11.2
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total cash expenditure	89.7	90.0	46.2	83.2	77.5
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.87	0.83
<i>Rate Food consumption/Total Consumption</i>	0.25	0.21	0.31	0.24	0.15

Table 8.1.8 Average monthly per capita consumption by ecological region and national.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Emalangeneni				Swaziland
	Ecological region				
	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lubombo Plateau	
Individuals in sample	10872	16606	10294	3681	41453
Individuals in population	236298	399127	210210	64045	909679
Average number of persons in household	6.1	6.7	5.6	7.2	6.3
Food expenditure	27.3	14.0	18.0	14.7	18.4
Cereals	3.7	2.5	4.7	4.0	3.4
Bread	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Meat	3.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.1
Fish	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chicken	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0
Dairy products	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2
Eggs	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Oil and fat	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
Tubers	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Vegetables	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
Fruits and nuts	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sugar and sweets	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Non alcoholic beverage	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0
Other food	3.0	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.0
Meals	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	5.5	4.4	2.8	5.7	4.4
Cereals	3.9	3.0	1.3	4.1	2.9
Meat/chicken	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total food consumption	32.8	18.4	20.8	20.5	22.8
Clothing and footwear	14.5	5.6	11.8	4.4	9.2
Housing fuel and power	29.1	19.6	12.0	19.6	20.3
Furniture and appliances	12.7	4.6	9.4	9.6	8.2
Household operations	3.2	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.6
Domestic and other services	7.5	3.0	3.9	2.5	4.3
Medical care	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.6
Transport and communication	8.9	5.3	5.9	5.4	6.4
Education	5.9	10.3	2.7	3.4	6.9
Recreation and personal care	6.9	4.5	5.9	1.7	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Others	3.4	5.3	3.9	2.2	4.3
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Total consumption	127.9	81.6	81.7	73.9	92.9
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	5.7	4.6	3.0	6.3	4.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	16.5	11.2	4.0	15.1	11.2
+ Non-consumption expenditure	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total cash expenditure	106.7	65.8	74.9	52.5	77.4
Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption	0.83	0.81	0.92	0.78	0.83
Rate Food consumption/Total Consumption	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.25

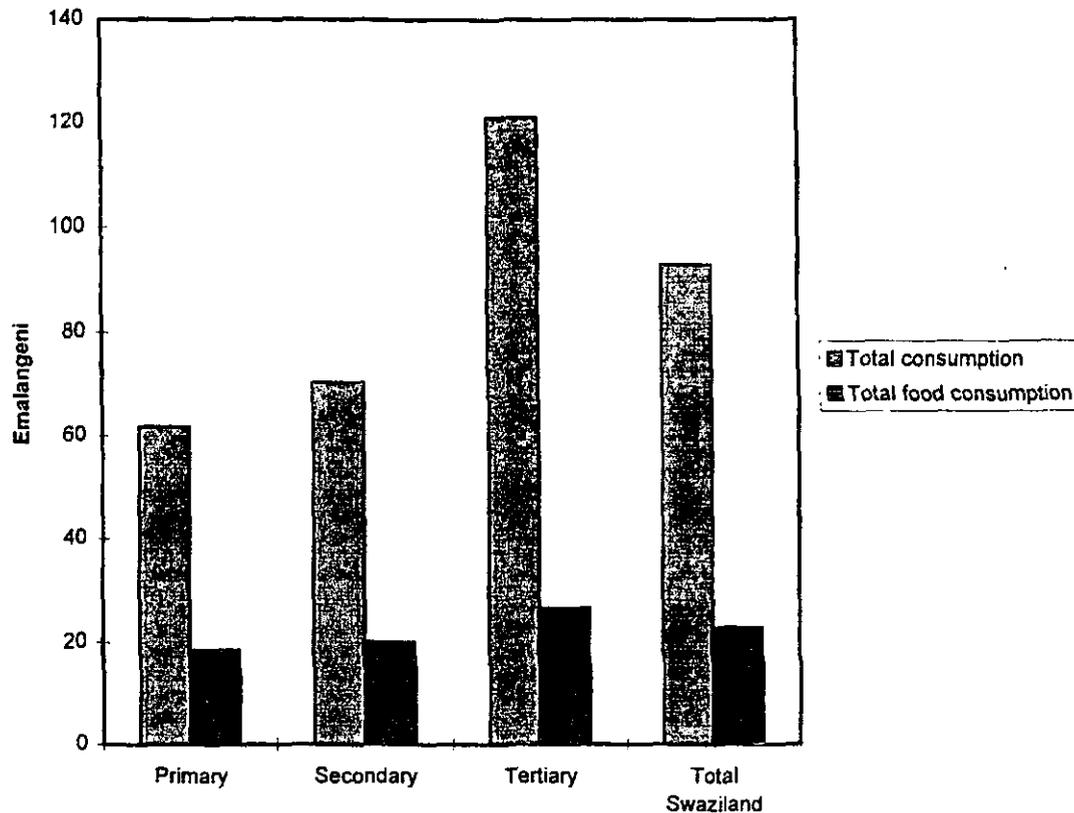
Table 8.1.9 Average monthly per capita consumption by urban, rural areas and national.

Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Urban/rural area		Swaziland
	Urban	Rural	
Individuals in sample	6012	35441	41453
Individuals in population	190917	718762	909679
Average number of persons in household	3.8	7.6	6.3
Food expenditure	39.9	12.7	18.4
Cereals	6.1	2.7	3.4
Bread	3.1	1.3	1.7
Meat	5.6	1.2	2.1
Fish	0.9	0.4	0.5
Chicken	2.4	0.6	1.0
Dairy products	2.7	0.8	1.2
Eggs	1.1	0.1	0.3
Oil and fat	2.6	0.9	1.2
Tubers	0.7	0.3	0.4
Vegetables	3.5	0.9	1.5
Fruits and nuts	1.0	0.2	0.4
Sugar and sweets	2.3	1.5	1.7
Non alcoholic beverage	2.5	0.6	1.0
Other food	5.1	1.2	2.0
Meals	0.2	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	0.8	5.3	4.4
Cereals	0.3	3.6	2.9
Meat/chicken	0.1	0.5	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.3	0.7	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total food consumption	40.7	18.0	22.8
Clothing and footwear	30.1	3.7	9.2
Housing fuel and power	28.3	18.2	20.3
Furniture and appliances	26.2	3.4	8.2
Household operations	5.1	2.0	2.6
Domestic and other services	13.2	2.0	4.3
Medical care	5.6	0.6	1.6
Transport and communication	14.4	4.2	6.4
Education	25.4	2.0	6.9
Recreation and personal care	17.2	2.1	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	1.8	0.6	0.8
Others	14.3	1.6	4.3
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total consumption	222.5	58.5	93.0
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	1.0	5.6	4.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	14.5	10.3	11.2
+ Non-consumption expenditure	1.3	0.1	0.3
Total cash expenditure	208.3	42.7	77.5
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.94	0.73	0.83
<i>Rate Food consumption/Total</i>			

8.2 Average monthly household and per capita consumption by highest level of education in the household

Graph 5: Average monthly Swazi per capita consumption by highest level of education in households, Emalangeni



Households have been classified according to the highest level of educational attainment among the members of the household. To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level.

”No education” and ”Primary education” have been aggregated as there are very few households with all members without any formal education.

Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Some comments on the figures:

- As seen in Graph 5, which shows average monthly Swazi *per capita* consumption in Emalangeni, there is a strong correlation between level of educational attainment and consumption. The old phrase ”Education is a good investment” comes true.
- The average monthly urban *per capita* consumption does not follow this trend. According to Table 8.2.8 the total per capita consumption is about E 200 for Primary and about E 144 for Secondary educational attainment.

An other explanation might be that persons, who left school after primary education have started some business, e.g. street vendors. Persons, who completed secondary education may be unemployed and still wait for employment.

- The average monthly Swazi *household* consumption is E 309, E 448 and E 863 for the three categories respectively. It means that "secondary" households have 44 percent higher consumption than "primary" households and "tertiary" households have nearly three times (2.8) as high consumption as "primary" households.
- The rate of Food consumption as compared to Total consumption also indicates a higher economic standard with higher educational attainment. The higher proportion of the total consumption is made up of food which indicates that the households have less means to satisfy other needs. The rates for Swazi households are 0.30, 0.28 and 0.22 for the three categories "Primary", "Secondary" and "Tertiary" respectively.

Table 8.2.1 Average monthly Swazi household consumption by highest level of education in the households.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Emalangeni			Total
	Highest education in the household			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Households in sample	1976	1803	2613	6392
Households in population	42522	40335	61829	144685
Average number of persons in household	5.0	6.4	7.1	6.3
Food expenditure	74	103	153	116
Cereals	16	20	26	22
Bread	7	11	14	11
Meat	7	10	19	13
Fish	2	3	4	3
Chicken	3	6	9	6
Dairy products	4	6	11	8
Eggs	1	2	3	2
Oil and fat	5	8	9	8
Tubers	1	2	3	2
Vegetables	8	8	11	9
Fruits and nuts	1	2	4	3
Sugar and sweets	9	10	12	11
Non alcoholic beverage	3	5	9	6
Other food	7	10	18	13
Meals	0	0	1	0
Own produced food or received in kind	19	24	36	27
Cereals	13	16	24	18
Meat/chicken	2	3	4	3
Fish	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	3	3	4	4
Fruits and nuts	0	1	1	1
Other food in kind	1	2	3	2
Total food consumption	93	127	189	143
Clothing and footwear	32	49	82	58
Housing fuel and power	62	107	186	128
Furniture and appliances	25	45	73	51
Household operations	11	16	21	16
Domestic and other services	19	12	43	27
Medical care	3	7	18	10
Transport and communication	20	30	60	40
Education	18	20	76	43
Recreation and personal care	14	17	56	33
Alcohol and tobacco	5	5	6	5
Others	6	12	51	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	1	2	2
Total consumption	309	448	863	583
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	20	26	38	29
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	29	54	109	70
+ Non-consumption expenditure	1	1	3	2
Total cash expenditure	261	369	719	486
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/ /Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption / /Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.25</i>

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.2 Average monthly urban household consumption by highest level of education in the households. Emalangeneni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total Urban
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Households in sample	514	457	728	1699
Households in population	12690	13441	24171	50301
Average number of persons in household	2.2	3.6	4.8	3.8
Food expenditure	93	112	204	152
Cereals	16	19	29	23
Bread	8	10	15	12
Meat	11	12	31	21
Fish	2	3	5	3
Chicken	4	5	14	9
Dairy products	5	7	15	10
Eggs	2	3	6	4
Oil and fat	7	10	12	10
Tubers	1	2	3	3
Vegetables	12	10	16	13
Fruits and nuts	2	3	5	4
Sugar and sweets	7	8	10	9
Non alcoholic beverage	5	8	13	10
Other food	10	11	29	19
Meals	0	0	1	1
Own produced food or received in kind	4	2	3	3
Cereals	2	0	1	1
Meat/chicken	0	0	1	0
Fish	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	2	1	1	1
Fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0
Other food in kind	0	0	0	0
Total food consumption	97	114	207	155
Clothing and footwear	75	89	149	114
Housing fuel and power	34	60	172	107
Furniture and appliances	55	73	138	99
Household operations	16	20	21	19
Domestic and other services	51	13	70	50
Medical care	3	10	37	21
Transport and communication	18	32	87	55
Education	43	41	156	96
Recreation and personal care	24	29	107	65
Alcohol and tobacco	8	6	7	7
Others	17	24	90	54
Own produced goods or received in kind	0	0	1	1
Total consumption	441	511	1242	843
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	5	2	4	4
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	17	27	91	55
+ Non-consumption expenditure	3	2	7	5
Total cash expenditure	422	484	1159	789
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/ Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.94</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption / Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>

te: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.3 Average monthly rural household consumption by highest level of education in the households.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total rural
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Households in sample	1462	1346	1885	4693
Households in population	29832	26894	37658	94384
Average number of persons in household	6.2	7.7	8.7	7.6
Food expenditure	66	98	120	97
Cereals	16	21	24	21
Bread	6	11	13	10
Meat	6	8	12	9
Fish	2	3	4	3
Chicken	2	6	6	5
Dairy products	4	6	8	6
Eggs	1	1	2	1
Oil and fat	4	8	8	7
Tubers	1	2	3	2
Vegetables	6	7	8	7
Fruits and nuts	1	2	3	2
Sugar and sweets	10	11	14	12
Non alcoholic beverage	2	4	7	4
Other food	6	10	11	9
Meals	0	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	25	35	56	41
Cereals	17	24	38	28
Meat/chicken	2	4	6	4
Fish	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	3	4	7	5
Fruits and nuts	0	1	1	1
Other food in kind	1	3	4	3
Total food consumption	91	134	177	137
Clothing and footwear	14	28	39	28
Housing fuel and power	74	130	195	138
Furniture and appliances	13	32	31	26
Household operations	9	13	21	15
Domestic and other services	5	11	26	15
Medical care	3	5	5	4
Transport and communication	21	29	43	32
Education	7	9	26	15
Recreation and personal care	10	12	23	16
Alcohol and tobacco	4	4	5	4
Others	2	6	25	12
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	2	3	2
Total consumption	254	415	619	444
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	26	37	60	43
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	35	68	121	78
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0	1	0	0
Total cash expenditure	210	335	477	351
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/ Total Consumption</i>	0.83	0.81	0.77	0.79
<i>Rate Food consumption / Total Consumption</i>	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.31

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.4 Distribution of average monthly Swazi household consumption by highest level of education in the households.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Swaziland
Households in sample	1976	1803	2613	6392
Households in population	42522	40335	61829	144 685
Average number of persons in household	5.0	6.4	7.1	6.3
Food expenditure	24.0	23.0	17.7	19.8
Cereals	5.1	4.5	3.0	3.7
Bread	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8
Meat	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Fish	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chicken	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Dairy products	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Eggs	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Oil and fat	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3
Tubers	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Vegetables	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sugar and sweets	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.8
Non alcoholic beverage	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other food	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
Meals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Own produced food or received in kind	6.1	5.4	4.1	4.7
Cereals	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.1
Meat/chicken	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total food consumption	30.0	28.5	21.9	24.5
Clothing and footwear	10.4	10.9	9.5	9.9
Housing fuel and power	20.0	23.9	21.6	21.8
Furniture and appliances	8.2	10.2	8.5	8.8
Household operations	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.8
Domestic and other services	6.0	2.6	5.0	4.7
Medical care	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.7
Transport and communication	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9
Education	5.8	4.5	8.8	7.4
Recreation and personal care	4.6	3.9	6.5	5.6
Alcohol and tobacco	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Others	2.0	2.7	5.9	4.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total consumption	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	6.3	5.8	4.4	5.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	9.5	12.1	12.6	12.0
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total cash expenditure	84.5	82.4	83.3	83.3

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.5 Distribution of average monthly urban household consumption by highest level of education in the households.

Per cent of total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total Urban
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Households in sample	514	457	728	1699
Households in population	12690	13441	24171	50301
Average number of persons in household	2.2	3.6	4.8	3.8
Food expenditure	21.1	21.9	16.4	17.9
Cereals	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.7
Bread	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.4
Meat	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Fish	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Chicken	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Dairy products	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2
Eggs	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Oil and fat	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.2
Tubers	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Vegetables	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.0
Non alcoholic beverage	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1
Other food	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Meals	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Own produced food or received in kind	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cereals	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meat/chicken	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Fruits and nuts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other food in kind	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total food consumption	22.1	22.3	16.7	18.3
Clothing and footwear	17.0	17.4	12.0	13.5
Housing fuel and power	7.7	11.6	13.9	12.7
Furniture and appliances	12.4	14.3	11.1	11.8
Household operations	3.5	3.9	1.7	2.3
Domestic and other services	11.5	2.6	5.7	5.9
Medical care	0.7	1.9	3.0	2.5
Transport and communication	4.0	6.3	7.0	6.5
Education	9.7	8.0	12.5	11.4
Recreation and personal care	5.6	5.7	8.6	7.7
Alcohol and tobacco	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.8
Others	3.8	4.8	7.3	6.4
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total consumption	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	3.9	5.3	7.3	6.5
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total cash expenditure	95.8	94.7	92.9	93.6

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.6 Distribution of average monthly rural household consumption by highest level of education in the households.

Per cent of Total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total Rural
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Households in sample	1462	1346	1885	4693
Households in population	29832	26894	37658	94384
Average number of persons in household	6.2	7.7	8.7	7.6
Food expenditure	26.0	23.7	19.4	21.7
Cereals	6.2	5.0	3.9	4.6
Bread	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3
Meat	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Fish	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chicken	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0
Dairy products	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Eggs	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oil and fat	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.5
Tubers	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Vegetables	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.5
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sugar and sweets	3.7	2.7	2.2	2.6
Non alcoholic beverage	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
Other food	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0
Meals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	9.8	8.6	9.1	9.1
Cereals	6.8	5.8	6.2	6.2
Meat/chicken	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Fruits and nuts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other food in kind	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total food consumption	35.8	32.3	28.5	30.8
Clothing and footwear	5.5	6.8	6.3	6.3
Housing fuel and power	29.1	31.5	31.5	31.1
Furniture and appliances	5.1	7.6	5.1	5.8
Household operations	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Domestic and other services	2.0	2.5	4.2	3.4
Medical care	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9
Transport and communication	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.2
Education	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.4
Recreation and personal care	3.8	2.8	3.7	3.5
Alcohol and tobacco	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0
Others	0.6	1.4	4.1	2.7
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total consumption	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	10.2	9.0	9.6	9.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	13.7	16.3	19.5	17.6
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total cash expenditure	76.2	74.8	71.0	72.9

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level.
 "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education".
 Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.7 Average monthly Swazi per capita consumption by highest level of education in the households. Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Swaziland
Individuals in sample	10085	11933	19435	41453
Individuals in population	212854	256016	440810	909679
Average number of persons in household	5.0	6.4	7.1	6.3
Food expenditure	14.8	16.2	21.5	18.4
Cereals	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.4
Bread	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.7
Meat	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.1
Fish	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Chicken	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
Dairy products	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.2
Eggs	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Oil and fat	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Tubers	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Vegetables	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
Fruits and nuts	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Non alcoholic beverage	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other food	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.0
Meals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	3.7	3.8	5.0	4.4
Cereals	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.9
Meat/chicken	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total food consumption	18.5	20.0	26.5	22.8
Clothing and footwear	6.4	7.7	11.5	9.2
Housing fuel and power	12.4	16.8	26.1	20.3
Furniture and appliances	5.1	7.2	10.2	8.2
Household operations	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.6
Domestic and other services	3.7	1.8	6.1	4.3
Medical care	0.6	1.0	2.5	1.6
Transport and communication	4.0	4.7	8.4	6.4
Education	3.6	3.1	10.7	6.9
Recreation and personal care	2.8	2.7	7.9	5.2
Alcohol and tobacco	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Others	1.2	1.9	7.1	4.3
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total consumption	61.7	70.2	121.0	92.9
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	3.9	4.1	5.3	4.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	5.9	8.5	15.3	11.2
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total cash expenditure	52.1	57.8	100.8	77.4
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption / Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.25</i>

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

Table 8.2.8 Average monthly urban per capita consumption by highest level of education in the households. Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total Urban
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Individuals in sample	1054	1578	3380	6012
Individuals in population	27867	47916	115133	190917
Average number of persons in household	2.2	3.6	4.8	3.8
Food expenditure	42.3	31.6	42.8	39.9
Cereals	7.3	5.3	6.1	6.1
Bread	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.1
Meat	4.8	3.5	6.6	5.6
Fish	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9
Chicken	1.9	1.5	3.0	2.4
Dairy products	2.5	2.0	3.1	2.7
Eggs	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1
Oil and fat	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6
Tubers	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Vegetables	5.7	2.9	3.3	3.5
Fruits and nuts	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Sugar and sweets	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.3
Non alcoholic beverage	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Other food	4.4	3.2	6.1	5.1
Meals	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Own produced food or received in kind	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.8
Cereals	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Meat/chicken	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other food in kind	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total food consumption	44.3	32.1	43.5	40.7
Clothing and footwear	34.1	25.1	31.3	30.1
Housing fuel and power	15.4	16.7	36.2	28.3
Furniture and appliances	24.8	20.5	28.9	26.2
Household operations	7.1	5.7	4.4	5.1
Domestic and other services	23.0	3.8	14.7	13.2
Medical care	1.5	2.8	7.8	5.6
Transport and communication	8.1	9.0	18.2	14.4
Education	19.5	11.5	32.7	25.4
Recreation and personal care	11.1	8.1	22.5	17.2
Alcohol and tobacco	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.8
Others	7.6	6.8	18.9	14.3
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total consumption	200.3	143.8	260.8	222.5
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	7.7	7.6	19.1	14.5
+ Non-consumption expenditure	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.3
Total cash expenditure	192.0	136.2	242.3	208.3
<i>Rate Cash expenditure / Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.94</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption / Total consumption</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level.
 "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education".
 Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

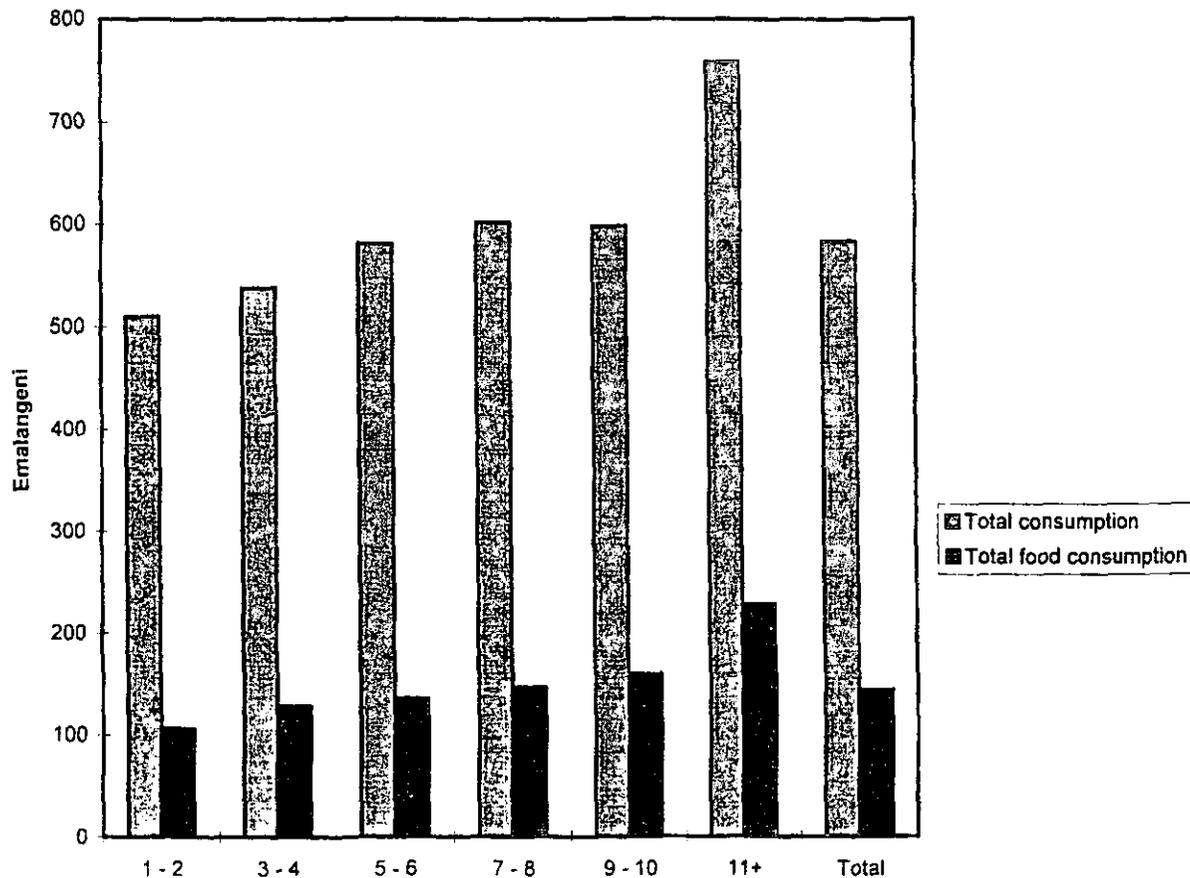
Table 8.2.9 Average monthly rural per capita consumption by highest level of education in the households. Emalangení

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Highest education in the household			Total Rural
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Individuals in sample	9031	10355	16055	35441
Individuals in population	29832	26894	37658	94384
Average number of persons in household	6.2	7.7	8.7	7.6
Food expenditure	10.7	12.7	13.9	12.7
Cereals	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Bread	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Meat	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Fish	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Chicken	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Dairy products	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Eggs	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Oil and fat	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Tubers	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vegetables	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fruits and nuts	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sugar and sweets	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Non alcoholic beverage	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6
Other food	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Meals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	4.0	4.6	6.5	5.3
Cereals	2.8	3.1	4.4	3.6
Meat/chicken	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other food in kind	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total food consumption	14.7	17.3	20.4	18.0
Clothing and footwear	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.7
Housing fuel and power	11.9	16.9	22.6	18.2
Furniture and appliances	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.4
Household operations	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.0
Domestic and other services	0.8	1.4	3.0	2.0
Medical care	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transport and communication	3.4	3.7	5.0	4.2
Education	1.2	1.2	3.0	2.0
Recreation and personal care	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.1
Alcohol and tobacco	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	0.3	0.7	2.9	1.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total consumption	41.0	53.6	71.7	58.7
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4.2	4.8	6.9	5.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	5.6	8.7	14.0	10.3
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total cash expenditure	31.2	40.2	50.8	42.9
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/ Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>
<i>Rate Food consumption / Total consumption</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.31</i>

Note: To be classified into one of the categories a household member must have completed at least one year on that level. "No education" and "Primary education" have been aggregated as there are very few households with "No education". Tertiary education consists of High School, University and Vocational Training.

8.3 Average household consumption by household size

Graph 6: Average monthly Swazi household consumption by household size, Emalangeni



Some comments on the figures;

- There is a strong positive correlation between household size and average monthly Swazi household consumption. This correlation is higher in urban households than in rural households.
- The correlation between household size and consumption patterns (percent of total consumption for different item groups) is rather strong.
- The rate of food consumption in kind (own produced food or received in kind) as proportion of total consumption is strongly correlated to household size, e.g. the Swazi households consisting of 11 or more household members use 11 percent of total consumption while the corresponding figure for Swazi households consisting of 1-2 persons is about 1 percent. The corresponding average figure for all Swazi households is about 5 percent.
- There is also a strong positive correlation between household size and consumption of housing, fuel and power for both urban and rural households.
- In urban households the part of total consumption used for education is positively correlated to household size. The variation in education consumption in rural households is less systematic.

Table 8.3.1 Average monthly Swazi household consumption by household size.
Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Household size						Total
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11+	
Households in sample	1021	1050	1270	1200	1251	601	6392
Households in population	25581	24783	29035	22055	26179	12710	144685
Average number of persons in household	1.4	3.6	5.5	7.5	9.6	14.0	6.3
Food expenditure	100	111	112	116	125	145	116
Cereals	16	21	21	22	25	28	22
Bread	7	8	10	11	15	18	11
Meat	14	14	11	13	14	13	13
Fish	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
Chicken	4	7	8	5	6	9	6
Dairy products	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Eggs	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
Oil and fat	7	8	7	7	9	9	8
Tubers	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Vegetables	7	7	9	13	8	13	9
Fruits and nuts	2	2	3	3	2	4	3
Sugar and sweets	8	9	10	10	14	17	11
Non alcoholic beverage	7	5	7	6	5	6	6
Other food	16	15	12	10	11	13	13
Meals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	6	17	24	30	34	83	27
Cereals	3	12	15	20	23	57	18
Meat/chicken	0	1	4	3	4	7	3
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	2	2	3	4	4	11	4
Fruits and nuts	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Other food in kind	0	1	2	2	2	7	2
Total food consumption	106	128	135	146	159	228	143
Clothing and footwear	70	71	48	61	45	54	58
Housing fuel and power	47	94	132	154	165	212	128
Furniture and appliances	53	64	32	46	30	123	51
Household operations	14	17	15	19	17	17	16
Domestic and other services	33	32	37	14	20	26	27
Medical care	13	12	10	8	10	6	10
Transport and communication	25	32	59	40	44	34	40
Education	30	36	37	50	75	21	43
Recreation and personal care	31	38	49	31	17	25	33
Alcohol and tobacco	9	5	4	5	4	4	5
Others	78	8	21	27	11	5	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	1	2	1	1	4	2
Total consumption	510	538	581	602	598	759	583
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	6	18	26	31	35	87	29
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	17	42	72	88	101	132	70
+ Non-consumption expenditure	3	4	4	1	0	0	2
Total cash expenditure	490	482	487	484	462	540	486
<i>Rate Cash expenditure / Total Consumption</i>	0.96	0.90	0.84	0.80	0.77	0.71	0.83
<i>Rate food consumption / Total Consumption</i>	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.25

Table 8.3.2 Average monthly urban household consumption by household size. **Emalangen**

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Household size				Total
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7+	Urban
Households in sample	803	386	262	248	1699
Households in population	21451	11838	8531	8481	50301
Average number of persons in household	1.3	3.5	5.5	8.8	3.8
Food expenditure	104	144	179	254	152
Cereals	15	23	29	38	23
Bread	7	9	16	25	12
Meat	15	21	18	39	21
Fish	2	3	4	6	3
Chicken	4	11	16	13	9
Dairy products	6	12	15	16	10
Eggs	3	4	5	6	4
Oil and fat	7	10	11	14	10
Tubers	2	2	3	7	3
Vegetables	7	10	14	34	13
Fruits and nuts	2	3	6	7	4
Sugar and sweets	7	6	10	14	9
Non alcoholic beverage	8	8	14	12	10
Other food	18	21	17	23	19
Meals	0	2	1	0	1
Own produced food or received in kind	3	2	2	6	3
Cereals	1	0	1	2	1
Meat/chicken	0	0	0	1	0
Fish	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	1	1	1	2	1
Fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0	0
Other food in kind	0	0	0	1	0
Total food consumption	107	146	181	261	155
Clothing and footwear	79	117	99	215	114
Housing fuel and power	40	92	145	261	107
Furniture and appliances	62	116	52	221	99
Household operations	16	20	25	22	19
Domestic and other services	39	60	83	32	50
Medical care	13	20	24	42	21
Transport and communication	27	41	139	58	55
Education	29	61	100	312	96
Recreation and personal care	36	72	113	84	65
Alcohol and tobacco	8	7	4	6	7
Others	91	12	40	33	54
Own produced goods or received in kind	0	1	1	1	1
Total consumption	547	765	1006	1548	843
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	3	2	3	8	4
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	11	33	79	175	55
+ Non-consumption expenditure	3	7	12	1	5
Total cash expenditure	536	737	936	1366	789
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.88	0.94
<i>Rate Food consumption/Total Consumption</i>	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18

Note: Due to too few observations, households with more than 6 members have been excluded.

Table 8.3.3 Average monthly rural household consumption by household size.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Emalangeni					Total Rural
	Household size					
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	
Households in sample	218	664	1008	1073	1207	4693
Households in population	4130	12945	20504	22055	34749	94384
Average number of persons in household	1.6	3.5	5.6	7.5	11.1	7.6
Food expenditure	82	82	84	90	117	97
Cereals	24	19	17	19	24	21
Bread	5	7	8	8	15	10
Meat	8	7	8	8	11	9
Fish	2	3	3	3	3	3
Chicken	3	3	4	4	7	5
Dairy products	4	4	6	7	7	6
Eggs	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oil and fat	5	5	5	6	8	7
Tubers	1	2	2	2	3	2
Vegetables	7	5	7	6	8	7
Fruits and nuts	1	1	1	1	3	2
Sugar and sweets	8	12	9	10	14	12
Non alcoholic beverage	4	3	4	4	5	4
Other food	7	9	10	8	10	9
Meals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	19	31	32	35	55	41
Cereals	13	23	20	24	38	28
Meat/chicken	1	2	5	4	5	4
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	4	4	4	4	7	5
Fruits and nuts	0	2	1	1	1	1
Other food in kind	0	1	3	2	4	3
Total food consumption	101	113	116	124	172	137
Clothing and footwear	22	29	26	27	30	28
Housing fuel and power	84	97	126	143	165	138
Furniture and appliances	9	16	23	34	28	26
Household operations	6	13	11	18	17	15
Domestic and other services	3	8	18	9	22	15
Medical care	13	4	4	3	4	4
Transport and communication	16	24	26	41	36	32
Education	31	14	10	14	17	15
Recreation and personal care	8	8	23	16	15	16
Alcohol and tobacco	12	3	4	5	4	4
Others	10	5	14	21	9	12
Own produced goods or received in kind	1	2	3	1	2	2
Total consumption	316	336	404	456	521	444
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	20	33	35	36	57	43
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	47	51	69	80	97	78
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total cash expenditure	249	252	300	341	367	323
<i>Rate Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.79	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.70	0.73
<i>Rate Food Cash expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	0.32	0.34	0.29	0.27	0.33	0.31

Note: Due to too few observations, households with more than 8 members have been aggregated.

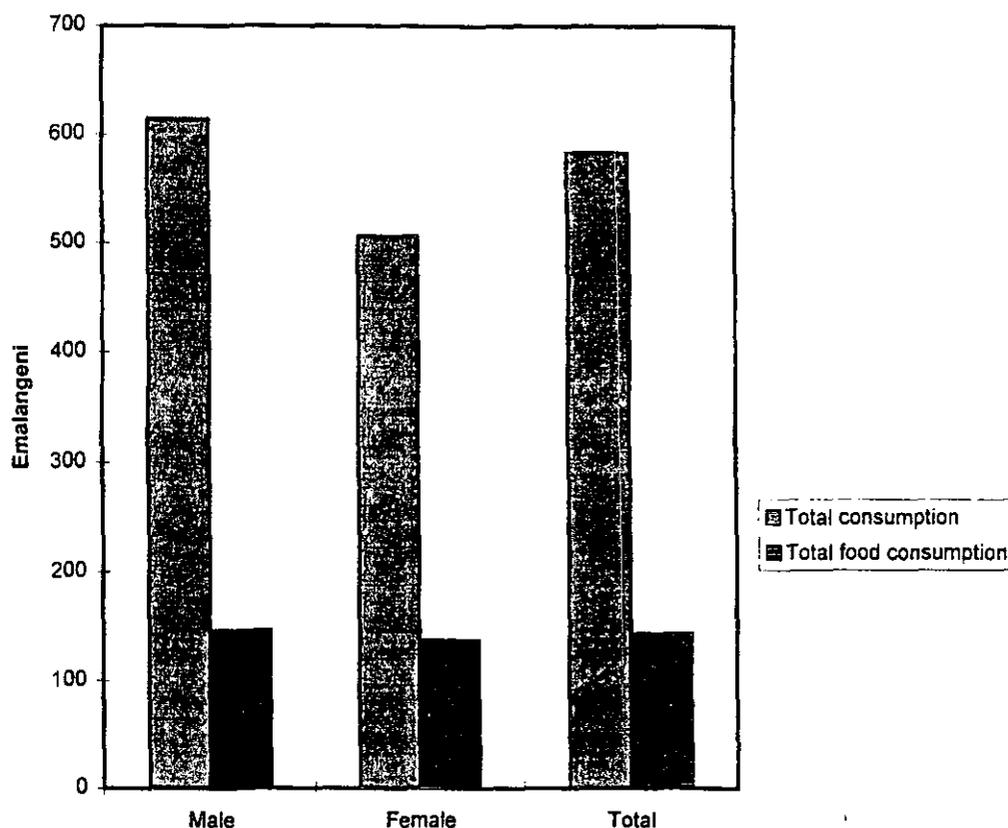
Table 8.3.6 Distribution of average monthly rural household consumption by household size.

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Household size					Total
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	
Households in sample	218	664	1008	1073	1207	4693
Households in population	4130	12945	20504	22055	34749	94384
Average number of persons in household	1.6	3.5	5.6	7.5	11.1	7.6
Food expenditure	25.7	24.3	20.8	19.6	22.4	21.7
Cereals	7.7	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6
Bread	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.3
Meat	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Fish	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Chicken	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
Dairy products	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Eggs	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oil and fat	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Tubers	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Vegetables	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Fruits and nuts	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Sugar and sweets	2.6	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6
Non alcoholic beverage	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Other food	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0
Meals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Own produced food or received in kind	6.1	9.3	8.0	7.6	10.6	9.1
Cereals	4.2	6.7	5.0	5.3	7.3	6.2
Meat/chicken	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other food in kind	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6
Total food consumption	31.8	33.6	28.8	27.3	33.0	30.8
Clothing and footwear	6.9	8.6	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.3
Housing fuel and power	26.5	28.8	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.1
Furniture and appliances	2.9	4.8	5.7	7.4	5.3	5.8
Household operations	2.0	4.0	2.7	4.0	3.2	3.4
Domestic and other services	0.9	2.3	4.4	1.9	4.2	3.4
Medical care	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9
Transport and communication	5.1	7.1	6.3	8.9	6.9	7.2
Education	9.9	4.1	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.4
Recreation and personal care	2.5	2.4	5.6	3.6	2.9	3.5
Alcohol and tobacco	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0
Others	3.2	1.5	3.4	4.5	1.7	2.7
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
Total consumption	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	6.4	9.9	8.7	8.0	11.0	9.6
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	14.7	15.1	17.1	17.6	18.6	17.6
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total cash expenditure	79.0	75.1	74.3	74.7	70.4	72.9

Note: Due to too few observations, households with more than 8 members have been aggregated.

8.4 Average monthly household consumption by sex of head of household

Graph 7: Distribution of average monthly Swazi household consumption by sex of head of household, Emalangeni



Some comments on the figures:

- The Swazi male headed households have a higher average monthly *household* total consumption than female headed households, E 614 compared to E 506 or 21 percent higher total consumption for male headed households. The difference is 27 percent for the average monthly *per capita* total consumption.
- The female headed households consume more than the National average on Total food consumption than their male counterparts. The ratios are 0.24, 0.27 and 0.25 for male, female and national respectively which indicates that the female headed households have less to satisfy other needs than their male counterparts.
- Although the figures show that the male headed households consume more than the female headed households in most items, female headed households consumed more than their counterparts in **domestic and other services and medical care.**

Table 8.4.1 Average monthly Swazi household consumption by sex of head of household.

Emalangeni

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Sex of head of household		Total
	Male	Female	
Households in sample	4653	1739	6392
Households in population	105418	39267	144685
Average number of persons in household	6.2	6.5	6.3
Food expenditure	117	112	116
Cereals	22	21	22
Bread	11	11	11
Meat	13	14	13
Fish	3	4	3
Chicken	7	6	6
Dairy products	8	7	8
Eggs	2	2	2
Oil and fat	8	8	8
Tubers	2	2	2
Vegetables	9	8	9
Fruits and nuts	3	2	3
Sugar and sweets	11	9	11
Non alcoholic beverage	6	5	6
Other food	13	12	13
Meals	0	0	0
Own produced food or received in kind	28	25	27
Cereals	19	18	18
Meat/chicken	3	3	3
Fish	0	0	0
Vegetables	4	3	4
Fruits and nuts	1	1	1
Other food in kind	2	2	2
Total food consumption	146	137	143
Clothing and footwear	61	51	58
Housing fuel and power	131	118	128
Furniture and appliances	55	40	51
Household operations	17	16	16
Domestic and other services	25	34	27
Medical care	9	12	10
Transport and communication	45	26	40
Education	50	26	43
Recreation and personal care	36	25	33
Alcohol and tobacco	6	4	5
Others	31	16	27
Own produced goods or received in kind	2	1	2
Total consumption	614	506	583
Own produced food/goods or received in kind	30	27	29
Wood, fetched firewood etc.	73	63	70
Food expenditure	2	2	2
Total expenditure	513	418	486
<i>Expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>
<i>Food expenditure/Total Consumption</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.25</i>

Table 8.4.2 Distribution of average monthly Swazi household consumption by sex of head of household.

Per cent of Total consumption

CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE	Sex of head of household		Total
	Male	Female	
Households in sample	4653	1739	6392
Households in population	105418	39267	144685
Average number of persons in household	6.22	6.47	6.29
Food expenditure	19.1	22.0	19.8
Cereals	3.5	4.2	3.7
Bread	1.8	2.1	1.8
Meat	2.1	2.8	2.2
Fish	0.5	0.7	0.5
Chicken	1.1	1.1	1.1
Dairy products	1.2	1.5	1.3
Eggs	0.4	0.4	0.4
Oil and fat	1.3	1.5	1.3
Tubers	0.4	0.5	0.4
Vegetables	1.5	1.7	1.6
Fruits and nuts	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sugar and sweets	1.8	1.8	1.8
Non alcoholic beverage	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other food	2.1	2.4	2.2
Meals	0.1	0.0	0.1
Own produced food or received in kind	4.6	5.0	4.7
Cereals	3.0	3.5	3.1
Meat/chicken	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fish	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetables	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fruits and nuts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food in kind	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total food consumption	23.8	27.0	24.5
Clothing and footwear	9.9	10.1	9.9
Housing fuel and power	21.4	23.2	21.8
Furniture and appliances	9.0	8.0	8.8
Household operations	2.7	3.2	2.8
Domestic and other services	4.1	6.6	4.7
Medical care	1.5	2.4	1.7
Transport and communication	7.4	5.2	6.9
Education	8.2	5.1	7.4
Recreation and personal care	5.9	4.9	5.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	0.8	0.9
Others	5.0	3.2	4.6
Own produced goods or received in kind	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total consumption	100	100	100
- Own produced food/goods or received in kind	4.9	5.2	5.0
- Imputed rent, fetched firewood etc.	11.9	12.4	12.0
+ Non-consumption expenditure	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total cash expenditure	83.5	82.7	83.3

male headed counterparts in

References

Presented below are documents mentioned as references in this report. They may also give deeper understanding of the SHIES 1995.

Number of reference	Name of reference
1	United Nations: <u>Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, a technical study</u> , National Household Survey Capability Programme, New York 1989.
2	Olsson U.: <u>Sampling in Swaziland</u> , Mission report. Statistics Sweden, SWASTAT 1993:1, November/December 1993.
3	Olsson U.: <u>Sampling in Swaziland 2</u> , Mission report. Statistics Sweden, SWASTAT 1994:2, March 1994.
4	Amutenya O. and Georgsson B.: <u>Income and Expenditure Survey Data entry system</u> , Mission report. Statistics Sweden, SWASTAT 1995:1, February 1995.
5	Lundgren L., Medin T. And Carlsson L.: <u>Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1994/1995. Technical Advice on Preliminary Results</u> . Mission report. Statistics Sweden, SWASTAT 1995:2, October 1995.
6	Namibia Central Statistics Office: <u>Living Conditions in Namibia</u> , Basic description with highlights. The 1993/1994 Namibia Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, Main Report, May 1996.
7	Swaziland Central Statistical Office: <u>National Income and Expenditure Survey 1985</u> , Main report, October 1988.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 FORM A

Appendix 2 FORM B

Appendix 3 FORM C

Appendix 4 Item list

Appendix 5 Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1995. Administrative Report

Appendix 6 Total Swazi yearly household consumption by Item numbers and Groups of Item numbers

Appendix 7 Comparisons between 1986 Census projection and the SHIES 1995