

A Comparison of Real Household Consumption Expenditures and Price Levels in Africa



2012

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Preface

This Report presents the results of the first reduced-scale data collection for Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in 49 Regional Member Countries for the year 2009 under the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa) managed by the African Development Bank (AfDB).

ICP-Africa is part of the global statistical initiative set up in 1970 as a joint venture of the United Nations and the International Comparisons Unit of the University of Pennsylvania to compare, on a regular and timely basis, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of countries in real –“price-adjusted” – terms. From modest beginnings, the ICP has expanded to now cover more than 150 countries in the latest benchmark comparison for 2005.

From its inception, the participation of African countries in ICP has progressively increased. In the first two experimental phases (1970 and 1973), Kenya was the only African country representing the developing world. In the subsequent phases, the number of African countries increased to four in 1975, and to 15, 23 and 22, respectively, in 1980, 1985, and 1993. The ICP 2005 Program for Africa covered 48 countries and was the first to be coordinated by an African institution – the AfDB.

Following the successful completion of the 2005 round, the Africa region embraced ICP-Africa as a routine statistical operation to be undertaken annually on a reduced scale.

The success of the program depended on a concerted team effort involving a cross section of stakeholders. On behalf of the AfDB, I wish to thank those who have contributed to making this 2009 ICP-Africa exercise a great success. In particular, I wish to commend the national statistical offices for taking on board the ICP as part of their routine activities despite operating under constrained resources, both financial and human. Moreover, I want to thank the subregional organizations for their technical input under the guidance of the staff in the AfDB Statistics Department.

Finally, I would like to congratulate everyone involved for a job well done and recommend this publication to all AfDB clients.



Mithuli Ncube

Chief Economist and Vice President
African Development Bank

Acknowledgments

This publication was prepared by a team led by Oliver J. M Chinganya, ICP-Africa Coordinator and Manager, Statistical Capacity Building Division, Statistics Department of the AfDB. The core team included Besa Muwele, Stephen Bahemuka, Marc Koffi Kouakou, Grégoire Mboya De Loubassou, Meryem Mezhoudi, Meriem Bekri, Abodoulaye Adam (AfDB consultant), Derek Blades (AfDB consultant) and Ridha Benzart (AfDB consultant). The AfDB Statistics Department team responsible for desktop publishing was led by Marc Koffi Kouakou and Mboya De Loubassou Grégoire.

The collection, editing and validation of country data was carried out by the participating 49 countries under the close supervision of the AfDB's statistics team and respective ICP support team at the subregional organizations. The multilateral review of input data and the generation of results were led by Yuri Dikhanov from the World Bank, who also provided valuable input on aggregation methods.

The program also benefited from support provided by the ICP-Africa coordination teams in the participating subregional organizations, led by Martin Balepa (AFRISTAT), Themba Munalula and Rees Mpofo (COMESA), Ackim Jere and Mantoa Molengoane (SADC), and Ilyasu M. Bobbo and Ilboudo Joseph (ECOWAS).

The program could not have been successfully completed without the support and hard work of price statisticians and national accounts experts from the 49 participating countries. The AfDB coordinating team benefitted not only from their willingness to collect, edit and review their data inputs but also from the practical insights and advice they provided during the workshops and one-on-one consultations over the course of the project. They are too numerous to mention here but their support is highly appreciated by the AfDB team, which looks forward to working with them in future rounds of the ICP.

This publication was prepared under the direction of Charles Leyeka Lufumpa, Director of the AfDB Statistics Department, and the overall guidance of AfDB Chief Economist Mthuli Ncube.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRISTAT	Observatoire Economique et Statistique d’Afrique Subsaharienne
BH	Basic Heading
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	Country Product Dummy
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GOV	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
HFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICOP	International Comparison of Output and Productivity
LCU	Local Currency Unit
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PLI	Price Level Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SNA	System of National Accounts
WDI	World Development Indicator
ZAR	South African Rand

Executive Summary

In the 2008 Accra Declaration, the heads of African national statistical offices agreed to make the ICP a part of their regular statistical work. As a full-scale ICP would not be feasible for most countries every year, the AfDB developed a reduced program which would provide annual updates of the latest benchmark comparisons and help countries enhance their statistical capacities in the two important areas of national accounts and price statistics.

The reduced program covers only HFCE rather than GDP as a whole. Prices were collected only in capital cities with spatial adjustment factors being used to convert them to estimated national annual average prices. The reduced program used fewer price collections of household consumption expenditure items than would be needed for full-scale comparison. Moreover, it also made maximum use of price data of products common to both the ICP and Consumer Price Index (CPI), which were already being collected for each country's CPI.

The planning started in 2008 with prices being collected during 2009. All regional member countries agreed to participate with the exception of Eritrea and Somalia. In the event, Equatorial Guinea and Angola were not able to provide sufficient price data and therefore they are not included in 2009 comparisons. The remaining 49 countries provided price statistics and expenditure weights from their national accounts to allow the AfDB to calculate Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and Price Level Indices (PLIs) for HFCE broken down into the 32 classes of the ICP Expenditure Classification.

PPPs can be regarded as spatial price indices that are used to remove price level differences between countries so that comparisons can be made between the volumes of goods and services produced in different countries. There is a clear parallel here between PPPs as "spatial" price indices and GDP deflators which are "temporal" price indices used to compare changes over time in the volumes of goods and service produced in a single country. PLIs are ratios of PPPs to market exchange rates and show the differences in price levels from one country to another. In general, price levels are higher in richer compared to poorer countries because both labor costs and product taxes are usually higher in rich countries.

PPPs measure the prices in each country compared to a reference (or "numeraire") currency which is set at 1.0. In the 2005 ICP, an artificial currency – the Afric – was used as the numeraire but some users found this confusing and in this report the South African Rand (ZAR) is used as the numeraire. Note that PPPs are calculated in such a way that the choice of numeraire currency has no impact on the relationship between the PPPs of the countries included in the comparison. If one country's GDP is shown as being twice as large as another when it is measured in the Afric, its GDP would still be shown as twice as large if it were measured in ZAR or any other country's currency. It is important to stress that South Africa is not being given any special treatment: its price and expenditure data enter into the calculations in exactly the same way as those of the other participating countries.

The results show that the four largest economies in Africa – Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria and Algeria in that order – accounted for over 55% of all HFCE in Africa for 2009. Two quite small countries in terms of total HFCE – Mauritius and Seychelles – have the highest HFCE on a per capita basis, at just over 40,000 ZAR compared with barely 1,200 ZAR in Liberia.

Eleven countries recorded per capita HFCE in excess of 15,000 ZAR, 19 had per capita HFCE between 5,000 to 15,000 ZAR, and 21 recorded per capita HFCE of less than 5,000 ZAR. Of the four largest countries in Africa in terms of total HFCE, Algeria, Egypt, and South Africa are in the top group while Nigeria is only a middle-expenditure country. The bottom group with less than 5,000 ZAR per capita includes several countries that have recently experienced civil unrest and armed conflict.

In Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland, real expenditures on food are more than three times higher than the all-Africa average. At the other end of the scale, food expenditures are less than half the all-Africa average in 13 countries with particularly low expenditures in Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia and Niger. In these countries, many people must be living at near-starvation levels.

Expenditure patterns differ between richer and poorer countries. In the richer countries, expenditure shares are higher for luxury goods and services such as motor vehicles and recreation services and lower for necessities such as bread and cereals. Real expenditure shares based on PPPs can be used to estimate income elasticities for particular goods and services.

Cape Verde, Comoros, Gabon, Seychelles and Congo have price levels 40% or higher than the average for Africa as a whole while the Gambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Egypt and Tanzania have price levels nearly 20% lower than the average. Note, however, that these are overall price levels and there are interesting differences between countries in price levels for particular types of goods and services.

Islands in general have higher PLIs and large countries tend to have lower PLIs so as to reflect the size of their domestic markets and in many cases the size of domestic production. The Southern African countries are mostly clustered together and gravitate towards South Africa. The relatively small oil exporters Gabon and Congo are relatively high on the PLI scale, which reflects the fact that most of their consumption goods are imported. At the same time, DRC exhibits a relatively high price level combined with one of the lowest incomes per capita. For DRC, the relatively high PLI is perhaps related to its inland location and the civil strife going on in the country.

About three-quarters of the regional population (73%) are living in economies with per capita HFCE below the regional average. The most populous country in Africa – Nigeria – is below the regional average in real HFCE per capita, meaning its overall economy in HFCE terms is smaller than those of Egypt and South Africa. Furthermore, DRC, which has a relatively large share of the region's population, is smaller in terms of real HFCE than a number of less populous countries.

The successful completion of the 2009 update shows that a reduced comparison program can deliver useful PPPs and PLIs as well as making a significant contribution to statistical capacity building. Apart from its direct benefits for Africa, the simplified approach used for the update may serve as a model for other regions.

A second update for 2010 is now under way with the results to be published in the course of 2012. These two updates improved the preparation of African countries to participate in the 2011 Benchmark comparison, which is currently being coordinated by the AfDB.



Part One Introduction

1. Background

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is a global statistical initiative set up on the recommendation of the United Nations Statistical Commission to enable international comparisons of economic aggregates such as GDP, price levels, and purchasing power of currencies. It was established in 1970 as a joint venture of the United Nations and the International Comparisons Unit of the University of Pennsylvania to compare on a regular and timely basis the GDPs of countries in the comparison. This remains the purpose of the program, although its coverage and scope has been broadened in recent rounds.

From its inception, the participation of African countries in ICP has progressively increased. In the first two experimental phases (1970 and 1973), Kenya was the only participating African country. In the subsequent phases, the number of African countries increased to four in 1975, to 15 in 1980, to 23 in 1985 and then decreased to 22 in 1993. The next two rounds of Africa's ICP activities were financed and supervised by Eurostat. In contrast, local institutions within other regions carried out ICP coordination for their respective regions. The ICP 2005 Program represented the first time that Africa's ICP activities were coordinated by an African institution – the AfDB.

In December 2007, the heads of African national statistical offices meeting in Ghana issued the Accra Declaration in which they agreed to integrate ICP-Africa activities into their routine statistical activities. Apart from the inherent usefulness of reliable PPPs, the chief statisticians also recognized the value of the program for statistical capacity building – an important objective for the AfDB and its member countries. Participation in ICP-Africa leads to better practices in both price collection and national accounts and the program involves workshops where statisticians learn new techniques and exchange experiences in these two important areas.

In line with that Declaration, the AfDB transformed ICP-Africa into a routine statistical operation to be

undertaken annually but on a reduced basis. Data collection for ICP activities was included as part of the AfDB's Statistical Capacity Building Phase II, which commenced in 2008.

2. ICP-Africa Approach

As in other regions, ICP-Africa comparisons are made from the “expenditure side” which identifies the components of final demand: consumption, investment and net exports.¹ International comparisons from the expenditure side mean that inter-country comparisons can be made between both the main demand aggregates – household expenditure, government expenditure, investment and net export – and between sub-aggregates such as food consumption, machinery and equipment, or individual and collective government expenditures.

International volume comparisons of GDP depend on three conditions being met:

1. the definition of GDP (production boundary) is the same;
2. the measurement of GDP is the same; and
3. the currency unit in which GDP is expressed is the same.

GDP estimates of countries participating in the ICP-Africa 2009 comparisons generally meet the first condition as they are compiled broadly in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA).

The measurement of GDP is currently not sufficiently uniform over all participating countries to satisfy the second condition. In particular, the GDPs of countries with large informal and/or subsistence economies may be underestimated. Obtaining

¹ PPPs have also been calculated for value-added by kind of activity (production side) – the alternative way of breaking down GDP. Under the leadership of Angus Maddison, the University of Groningen has developed sets of PPPs for production by kind of activity. This is called the Database for International Comparisons of Output and Productivity by Industry (ICOP) (see <http://www.ggdc.net/databases/icop.htm>). All rounds of the ICP, however, have produced PPPs for the expenditure components of GDP.

exhaustive estimates of GDP for all countries participating in the ICP has to be a long-term goal and remains a challenge for most countries. To this end, the AfDB through the Statistical Capacity Building Program has over the last six years been working with its member countries to improve the comparability of their GDP estimates. These efforts will continue, especially in the light of implementing the SNA 2008.

The GDP estimates of the majority of participating countries are expressed in different national currencies. To meet the last condition, it is necessary to have conversion rates that both convert to a common currency and equalize the purchasing power of different currencies in the process of conversion. Such conversion rates are called PPPs and ICP-Africa comparisons are made using PPPs.

3. The 2009 Update

3.1 Why do an update?

Forty-eight of the 53 member countries of the AfDB took part in the 2005 round of the ICP and about the same number are taking part in the 2011 round. These rounds produce benchmark estimates of PPPs and it is expected that benchmark estimates will continue to be made at five or six year intervals. Between benchmarks, PPPs can be updated by extrapolating each country's PPP by its rate of price inflation relative to the rate of price inflation in the reference country. Price inflation is here measured by each country's GDP deflator. For example, if Ghana's GDP deflator increased by 5% in 2006 and the United States' GDP deflator rose by 3% over the same period, then Ghana's 2005 PPP (with the United States as reference country) will be multiplied by $1.0500/1.0300 = 1.0294$ to update it to 2006. This is the updating procedure used by the World Bank for PPP-based statistics included in the World Development Indicators (WDI).

This naïve approach to PPP extrapolation is unsatisfactory in practice. It turns out it is theoretically impossible to use national deflations and to be consistent with PPP benchmarks computed using

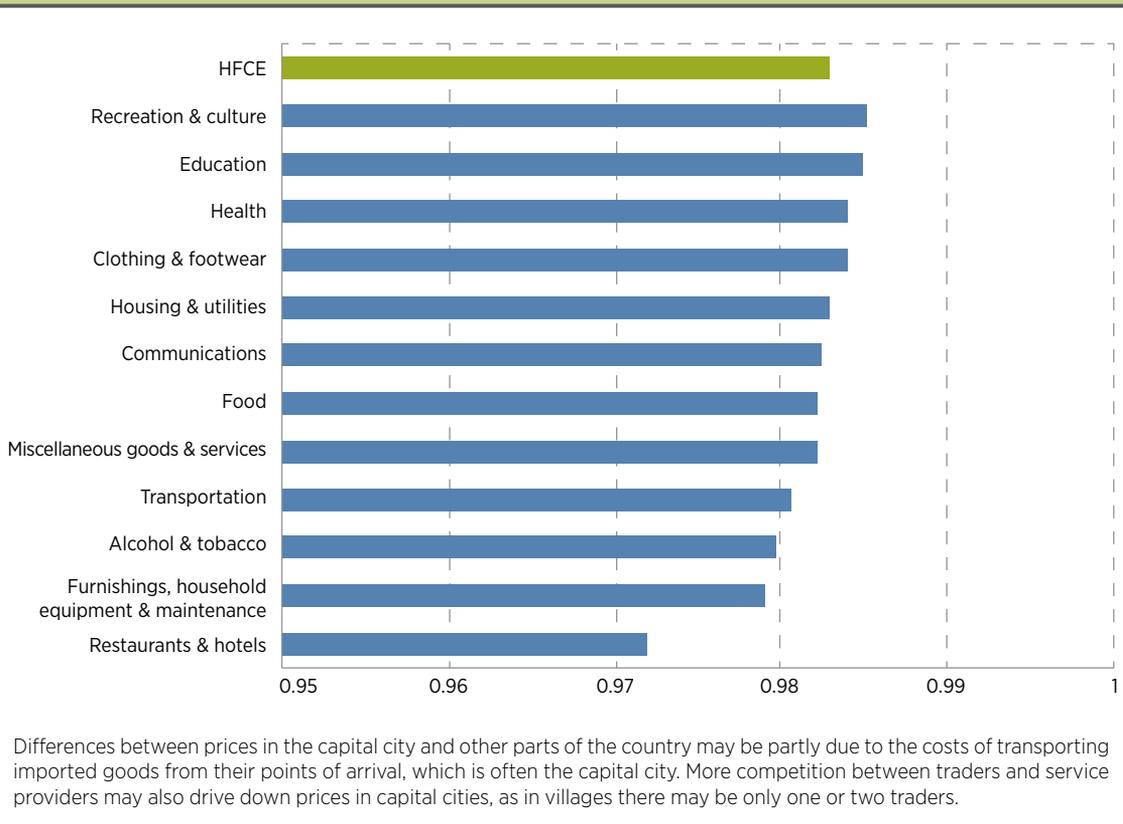
“international” baskets. Moreover, there are index number differences across countries for GDP deflators and differences between various ICP benchmarks. It is not unusual that even a group of countries such as the OECD, with largely harmonized CPIs, can exhibit sizeable inconsistencies between GDP deflators and PPP benchmarks. Another problem is that many countries can only approximately measure the overall GDP deflator: base years for calculating the price deflators are often ten years or more out of date and the price information available in many countries is frequently unreliable and incomplete. Countries in both the Asia Pacific and African regions have, therefore, been exploring the possibility of measuring PPPs on a more regular basis to avoid the need for (inaccurate) updating using price indices.

The 2005 ICP data collection used CPI data collection infrastructure in all participating African countries and this created some synergy between ICP and CPI. Some products are common to both ICP and CPI. The size of that intersection is a measure of how the two data-collection processes can benefit from each other and have their costs reduced.

Taking advantage of that synergy, the AfDB plans to publish ICP-Africa results for the years 2009 and 2010 but with coverage restricted to household consumption items collected in the capital city only. The objectives of the 2009 ICP can be summarized as follows:

- › to keep the momentum going for the 2011 ICP round and the subsequent ones;
- › to continue capacity building of member countries' experts in price statistics and national accounts;
- › to foster better coordination of data collection for ICP and CPI purposes; and
- › to investigate the feasibility of updating PPPs between two ICP rounds using a simplified approach.

**Chart 1 Ratios of Capital City to National Prices:
Averages for 49 African countries in 2005**



3.2. A simplified approach

A full benchmark ICP requires more resources than most African statistical offices can devote to this work on an annual basis. The AfDB therefore proposed to start with a reduced program. Its main features are outlined below.

1. Initially the program has been confined to HFCE. HFCE is by far the largest component of GDP, ranging between 65% and 75% of GDP for most African countries participating in the 2009 update. HFCE is also a key aggregate for assessing household welfare,² as PPPs for HFCE can be used to compare per

2 The 1993 SNA introduced a new measure called “Actual household consumption”. This consists of HFCE plus individual consumption expenditures of government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and is a better measure of “welfare” than HFCE alone. In practice, however, the individual consumption expenditures of government and NPISH on such things as education and health services are relatively low in most African countries, meaning HFCE is usually close to actual household consumption.

capita volumes of food consumption between countries, price levels of basic food items and other essentials. PPPs for HFCE are also used to update the threshold for international poverty standards.

2. Prices were only collected in the capital city or in other towns. “Capital city” actually means the largest city or most densely populated region for which a regular CPI is available. The AfDB adjusted these “capital city” prices to national prices using coefficients drawn from the 2005 round of the ICP. In the 2005 round, price data were identified by location so they could be used to derive a set of adjustment coefficients calculated as the ratio of national to capital city prices for each item³ (see Box 1 and chart 1).

3 The fact that the definition of “capital city” varies from country to country is not a problem for calculating the adjustment coefficients because “capital city” was defined in the same way in both the 2005 and 2009 rounds.

Box 1 Capital city prices are usually lower than national prices

In most of the 49 countries, capital city prices were on average lower than national prices but there were eight exceptions. Capital city prices were higher than national prices in Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Central African Republic, Tunisia, Togo, and Ghana.

Chart 1 compares capital city prices with national prices for total HFCE and for main commodity groups. The ratios are all less than 1.0, meaning that averaged overall, countries' capital city prices are lower than national prices. In other words, except in the eight countries mentioned above, prices are generally higher outside the capital city.

Prices are more nearly equal, on average, for *Education, Health and Recreation* and cultural services and are relatively low in the capital city for *Hotels and restaurants, Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance, and Alcohol and tobacco*.

Box 2 Using CPI prices for the ICP. What's the problem?

People often ask why we need to collect prices specifically for the ICP when countries already collect prices on a regular basis for their CPI and other price indices. There are two problems.

- › First, the objective of the CPI or other temporal index is to measure changes in prices from one period to the next. Price collectors working for the CPI are issued with broad specifications for each item and are told to identify a specific item within those broad specifications that is likely to still be available for subsequent pricing visits. For example, they may be instructed to price a “men’s white shirt”, leaving them freedom to select one with long or short sleeves, with or without a breast pocket, made of cotton or made of synthetics but with the sole proviso that they will have a good chance of finding the same shirt next time they visit the shop. For calculating PPPs, however, the objective is to price an identical (or near identical) item in all countries. Price collectors working for PPPs are therefore issued with much tighter specifications – for example, the shirt is 100% cotton, it has short sleeves, one breast pocket and sometimes a brand name is also specified. As a result, prices collected for the CPI are often not suitable for calculating PPPs because usually only a small subset of the prices collected for the CPI prices will refer to exactly the same item that has been priced in another country.
- › A second problem is that items are selected for the CPI because they are widely available and bought by many households in a given country. For PPPs, however, countries are required to collect prices of some items that are bought by relatively fewer households in their countries and which would not therefore be included in their CPIs, because these prices are needed to provide links with other countries where such items are widely bought by households. To calculate PPPs, therefore, countries need to go beyond the widely available and commonly bought items that are routinely included in their own CPIs and also collect prices for items that are widely available and commonly bought by households in other countries.

3. Finally, maximum use was made of prices of products common to both ICP and CPI which are collected by countries for their regular CPI. There are limits to the extent to which this can be done, as is explained in Box 2. However, careful comparisons were made of the various items covered in each countries' CPI and it proved possible to find many matching products which substantially reduced, but did not eliminate, the need for additional ICP pricing.

501 Jeans". There is no need to collect prices of all the various goods and services included in each BH and in practice it would be impossible to do so. What is important is that the items selected for pricing are typical of the goods or services commonly found in the participating countries. For each product, prices are collected from a representative selection of outlets such as street-markets, corner-shops, kiosks, department stores, and supermarkets. They should also be collected at different times of the year to take account of seasonal variations.

4. ICP 2009 Data-Collection Process

4.1 Basic headings

The ICP Expenditure Classification breaks GDP down into 155 Basic Headings (BHs), of which 110 are for HFCE. The BHs represent the most detailed expenditure breakdown that countries can provide for their GDP. BHs for HFCE include, for example, *rice, fish and seafood, garments, passenger transport by road and insurance.*

4.2 Selection of products

Within each BH, a number of items are specified. For example, for the BH rice, items to be priced included "3 kg of Basmati rice" and for the BH garments items to be priced included "men's Levi

The same products were priced for the 2009 update as for the 2005 ICP-Africa. As indicated in Table 1, the 2009 update used the prices of 1,016 items grouped into 110 BHs. The prices provided for each of the 1,016 items are averages of prices collected in different kinds of outlets and at different times of the year. The PPPs are therefore based on several thousand individual price observations.

The general rule is that more products should be priced for heterogeneous BHs – those that contain many dissimilar products. On average, 9.2 products were priced for each BH but more than this were priced for BHs under *Restaurants and hotels, Health, Clothing and footwear and Food*

Table 1 Number of Basic Headings and Products for the 2009 Update

Category	Number of BHs	Number of Products
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	29	356
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	5	41
Clothing and footwear	5	128
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7	12
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	13	104
Health	7	158
Transport	13	55
Communication	3	19
Recreation and culture	13	49
Education	1	9
Restaurants and hotels	2	51
Miscellaneous goods and services and net purchases abroad	12	34
Total HFCE	110	1,016

and non-alcoholic beverages (heterogeneous BHs) and less than nine for BHs under *Recreation and culture, Transport, and Communication* (homogeneous BHs).

4.3 Prices collected for the 2009 update

Table 2 summarizes the type of price data supplied by each country for the 2009 update. Comoros, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania submitted only prices of items common to both the ICP and their own CPI lists, while Cape Verde, Kenya, Mali and Mauritania submitted the prices of items on the ICP list.

Of the 53 regional member countries, all countries except Eritrea and Somalia initially agreed to participate in the 2009 update. However, Angola and Equatorial Guinea were not able to supply sufficient price data and could not be included in the comparison, which therefore covered 49 countries. Among these 49, Botswana could provide price data for only three months of 2009 but all the others provided some price data for nine months or more, with 44 countries submitting some price data in all 12 months of 2009.

Table 2 Frequency and Type of Price Data Submitted

Countries	ICP Products											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Algeria												
Angola												
Benin												
Botswana												
Burkina Faso												
Burundi												
Cameroon												
Cape Verde												
Central African Rep												
Chad												
Comoros												
Congo												
Congo, DRC												
Cote d'Ivoire												
Djibouti												
Egypt												
Equatorial Guinea												
Ethiopia												
Gabon												
Gambia												
Ghana												
Guinea Bissau												
Guinea												

Table 2 Frequency and Type of Price Data Submitted (continued)

Countries	ICP Products											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Kenya												
Lesotho												
Liberia												
Libya												
Madagascar												
Malawi												
Mali												
Mauritania												
Mauritius												
Morocco												
Mozambique												
Namibia												
Niger												
Nigeria												
Rwanda												
Sao Tome and Principe												
Senegal												
Seychelles												
Sierra Leone												
South Africa												
Sudan												
Swaziland												
Tanzania												
Togo												
Tunisia												
Uganda												
Zambia												
Zimbabwe												
Total Countries	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
ICP data	6	5	7	13	11	13	33	13	33	21	32	22
ICP-CPI data	40	42	40	37	38	35	16	33	15	26	16	24
Total ICP plus ICP-CPI	46	47	47	50	49	48	49	46	48	47	48	46
No data	5	4	4	1	2	3	2	5	3	4	3	5

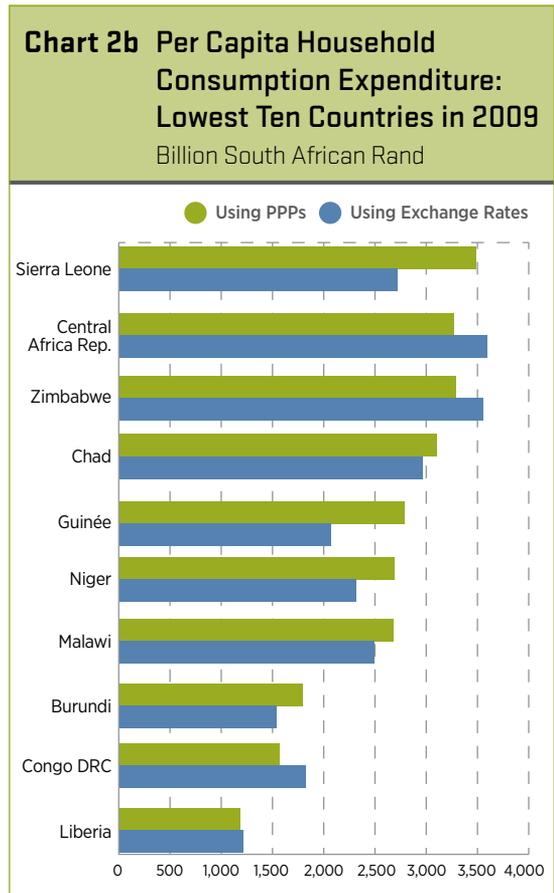
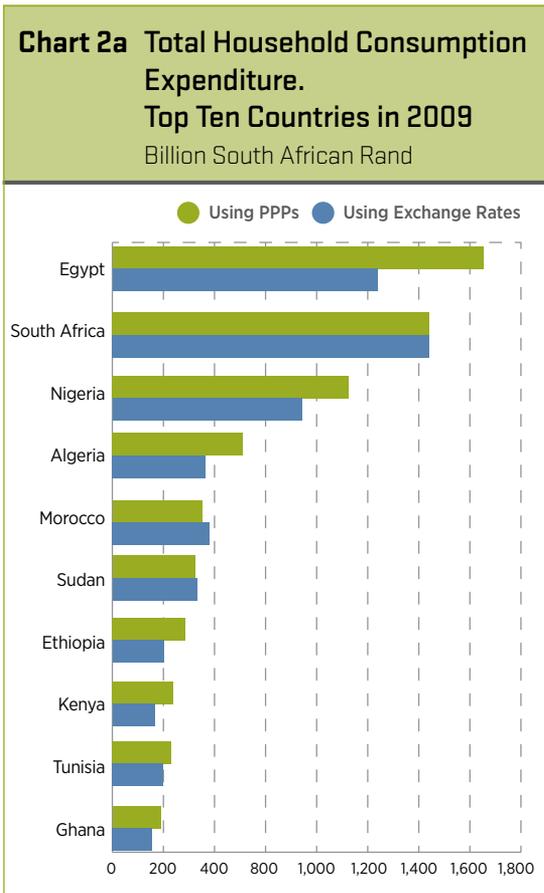
5. Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)

5.1. How do we use PPPs?

First, a word on what PPPs are not to be used for. PPPs measure the levels of real GDP and its components and they are not relevant for changes in GDP and related aggregates for individual countries over time. The only way to measure the growth of GDP in a single country from one year to the next, or to compare growth rates between countries in a given year, is to use each country's constant-price growth rate. Of course, if one were calculating the growth of a group of countries, the growth rate of each country in the group would have to be weighted by its share within the group of its real GDP, i.e. GDP converted to a common currency using PPPs. But the growth rates for the individual countries remain those calculated by each country in its domestic currency. As noted above, however, these national growth rates may not be compatible across countries, for various reasons. That is why it is important to update PPPs with actual data, not with extrapolations with deflators.

The most obvious use of PPP is to compare the size of the economies of different countries. The next two charts show just how misleading comparisons can be if they are made using exchange rates.

Chart 2a ranks the ten largest economies in Africa in 2009 in terms of total household consumption expenditure using both PPPs and exchange rates. Consumption expenditure is measured with the ZAR as the reference currency, which explains why the two bars are equal for South Africa. The blue bars show what the rankings would have been if no PPPs had been available so that exchange rates had to be used instead. Using exchange rates, South Africa's household consumption would have appeared about 16% larger than that of Egypt. Using the correct PPP measure, the positions are reversed: the green bar for Egypt's consumption is 16% larger. This is because, on average, the prices of consumer goods and services are lower in Egypt than in South Africa.



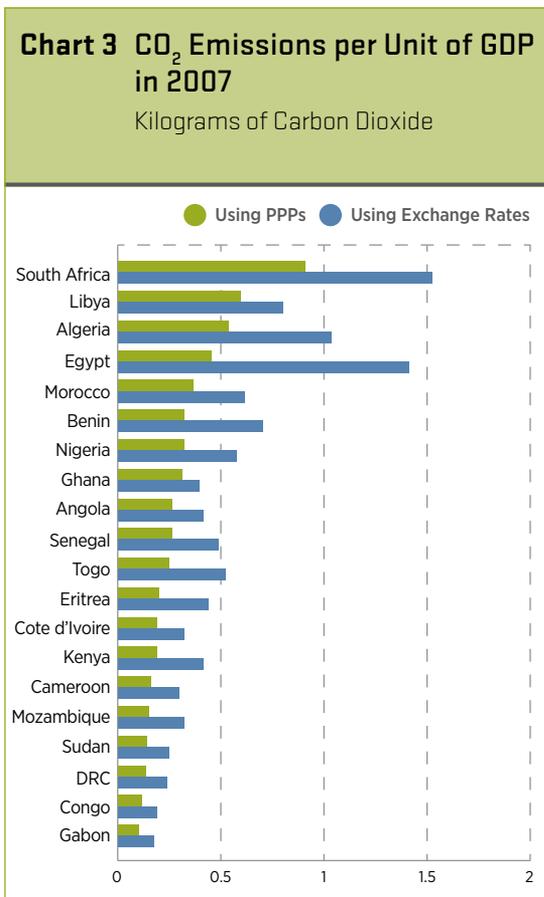
Other differences are even larger. Using exchange rates gives the impression that consumption expenditure in Ethiopia and Kenya was 40% less than the true PPP-based figures. In Sudan and Morocco, price levels for household goods and services were actually higher, on average, than in South Africa – so that their real levels of consumption (based on PPPs) are lower than the incorrect blue bars.

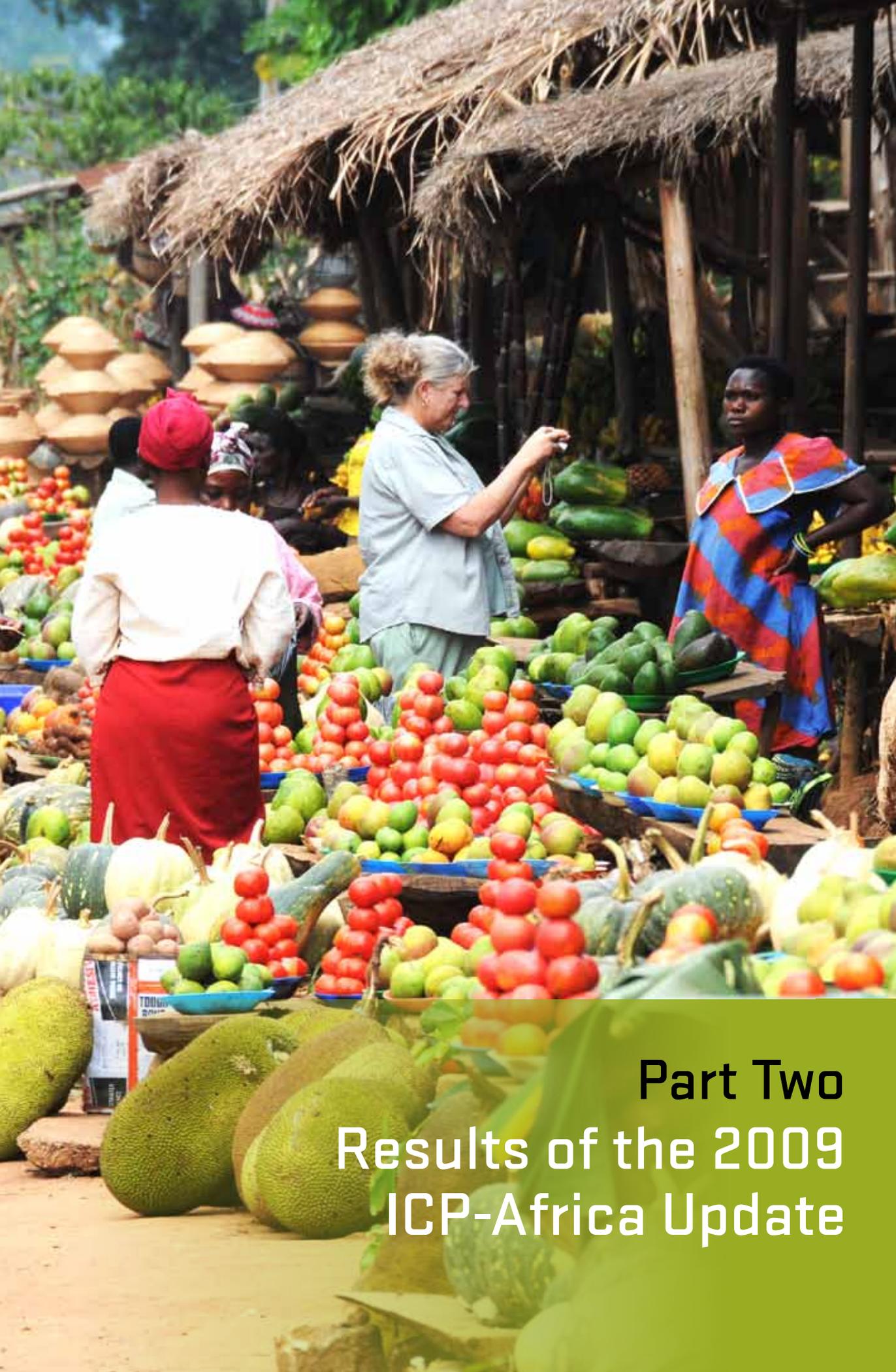
Chart 2b offers another example, showing the ten countries in Africa with the lowest consumption expenditure per head of the population. These are the poorest in the continent using expenditure rather than income as the poverty criterion. Again, there are very large differences between the PPP and exchange rate converted figures. The correct PPP figures exceed the exchange rate converted figures for Guinea and Sierra Leone by 34% and 29% respectively. The rankings also change, with

Sierra Leone, Niger and Malawi, for example, all moving up in rank when the correct PPP measures are used.

In this case, there are three countries where the differences go in the other direction. Average price levels are higher in the Central African Republic, Zimbabwe and DRC than in South Africa, so that the use of exchange rates overstates their true (price-adjusted) levels of household consumption.

Next, Chart 3 shows emissions of carbon dioxide per unit of GDP, one of the key statistics used in international negotiations on climate change. There are again large differences between the PPP and exchange rate figures and the rankings also change. Using exchange rates, Egypt appears to be emitting nearly as much CO₂ per dollar of GDP as South Africa; however, on the correct PPP basis its emissions are seen to be less than half as much. PPPs also show Benin, Togo, and Kenya in a much more favorable light. (For comparison, United States emissions were 0.42 kilos of CO₂ per dollar of GDP, putting it between Egypt and Morocco, while Japan’s CO₂ emissions were just 0.19 kilos – about the level of Kenya.)





Part Two
Results of the 2009
ICP-Africa Update

6. Summary Results of the 2009 Update

The 2009 ICP-Africa results do not cover the entire GDP but only Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE). The results are centered on the following 17 tables, which are grouped into two main categories: (a) country input data – which relate to national accounts data as provided by the countries for the reference year 2009; and (ii) actual PPP results – which relate to results generated using the Country Product Dummy (CPD) and IKLE methods.

The **country input data** are further presented in (a) National Currency (Tables A2 and A5) and (b) US Dollars (Tables A6 to A7), both expressed in per capita values based on population and exchange rate figures supplied by the countries.

The **PPP results** are based on PPPs (Table A3), in which the deviation from a country's exchange rate is an indicator of PLLs (Table A4 – Price Level Indices: Africa Region = 1) for each of the categories of household goods and services shown in the tables. Interpreted as economic exchange rates, PPPs for a particular country are used to convert the country's nominal expenditures into real values (Tables A11 to A14).

There are three **analytical tables** related to real expenditures that need to be highlighted as they show the position of a country in relation to the African average or its share of the overall expenditure for Africa:

Table A15 – Per Capita Real Expenditure Relatives: Africa Region = 100% – contains volume indices that show how a particular country compares with the African average in terms of its per capita consumption of a particular category of goods and services.

Table A16 – Real Expenditures: Country Shares – shows the contribution of a particular country to the total Africa expenditure for each pertinent category of household goods and services.

Table A17 – Real Expenditures: Item Shares – helps compare the structures of expenditures across the countries.

The data on final consumption expenditure by households are presented at three different levels of aggregation depending on the current stage of national accounts data (provisional, semi-final, final) as provided by the countries. For all countries, table headings relate to individual consumption expenditure by households and its main 13 categories: (i) *Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages*; (ii) *Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics*; (iii) *Clothing and Footwear*; (iv) *Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels*; (v) *Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance*; (vi) *Health*; (vii) *Transport*; (viii) *Communication*; (ix) *Recreation and Culture*; (x) *Education*; (xi) *Restaurants and Hotels*; (xii) *Miscellaneous Goods and Services*; and (xiii) *Net Purchases of Residents Abroad*.

6.1 Basic data tables

Table 3 gives the population estimates used to derive per capita data and the exchange rates used to obtain PLLs.

Table A3 (to be found in the Analytical Tables section) shows the PPPs for HFCE in 2009 with ZAR as the numeraire currency. If another currency had been selected as numeraire – the Zambian Kwacha, for example – the PPPs would be different but the ratio between any pair of countries with the Kwacha = 1.0 would be exactly the same as the ratio with the ZAR = 1.0. South Africa is not in any way being treated differently from the other countries: South Africa's prices and expenditure data enter into the calculation of PPPs in exactly the same way as those of all other countries.

Table A10 (also to be found in the Analytical Tables section) shows expenditures in LCUs as shares of total expenditure on HFCE. These are the weights that were used in calculating PPPs above the BH level.

6.2 Major findings

The charts that accompany the short texts on these analytic tables are given as examples of how they can be used for analytic purposes.

Table 3 Population and Exchange Rates

Country	Population (Million)	Exchange Rate to ZAR	Exchange Rate to the US\$
Algeria	34.75	8.85	74.69
Angola	...	...	...
Benin	8.77	55.97	472.20
Botswana	1.70	0.60	5.05
Burkina Faso	15.23	55.97	472.20
Burundi	8.32	145.79	1230.10
Cameroon	19.70	55.97	472.20
Cape Verde	0.52	9.41	79.38
Central African Republic	4.39	55.97	472.20
Chad	11.27	55.97	472.20
Comoros	0.67	42.11	355.30
Congo	3.84	55.97	472.20
Congo, Democratic Republic	70.39	95.58	806.45
Côte d'Ivoire	22.10	55.97	472.20
Djibouti	0.82	21.06	177.72
Egypt	76.06	0.66	5.53
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...
Ethiopia	76.80	1.24	10.42
Gabon	1.51	55.97	472.20
Gambia, The	1.67	2.92	24.65
Ghana	23.42	0.17	1.41
Guinea	10.61	579.00	4885.10
Guinea-Bissau	1.46	55.97	472.20
Kenya	39.28	9.22	77.77
Lesotho	1.88	1.00	8.42
Liberia	3.57	0.12	1.00
Libya	5.86	0.15	1.29
Madagascar	19.91	231.84	1956.06
Malawi	13.52	16.71	141.00
Mali	14.52	55.97	472.20
Mauritania	3.29	30.99	261.51
Mauritius	1.28	3.79	31.94
Morocco	1.28	3.79	31.94
Mozambique	21.80	3164.56	26700.00
Namibia	2.10	1.00	8.44
Niger	14.69	55.97	472.20
Nigeria	154.21	17.67	149.12
Rwanda	10.10	67.35	568.26
Sao Tome and Principe	0.16	1921.02	16208.00
Senegal	12.17	55.97	472.20
Seychelles	0.09	1.63	13.72
Sierra Leone	5.61	374.12	3156.49
South Africa	49.32	1.00	8.44
Sudan	40.19	0.28	2.33
Swaziland	1.04	1.00	8.44
Tanzania	40.68	156.49	1320.30
Togo	5.73	55.97	472.20
Tunisia	10.23	0.16	1.35
Uganda	30.66	240.66	2030.50
Zambia	12.90	598.04	5045.81
Zimbabwe	12.20	0.12	1.00

6.2.1 Total Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in South African Rand (ZAR)

Table A12 (to be found in the Analytical Tables section) gives the values in ZAR of real HFCE in 49 countries. Charts 4a and 4b show total HFCE in billion ZAR for the 24 largest and 25 smallest countries. Two charts are needed because of the enormous differences in the size of the 49 countries, ranging from Egypt with HFCE of 1,678 billion ZAR to Sao Tome with HFCE of just over 1 billion ZAR.

6.2.2 Per Capita HFCE in ZAR

Table A14 (to be found in the Analytic Tables section) shows HFCE on a per capita basis. Two quite small countries in terms of total HFCE – Mauritius and Seychelles – have the highest HFCE on a per capita basis, at just over 40,000 ZAR compared with barely 1,200 ZAR in Liberia.

Chart 5 below provides a broad indication of welfare levels in the 49 countries. Per capita actual household consumption is theoretically a better

measure than per capita HFCE but the difference between the two measures (namely per capita individual consumption expenditure of NPISH and government) is quite small in most African countries.

The color-coding in Chart 5 shows 11 countries in a high-expenditure group (over 15,000 ZAR per capita), 19 in a middle-expenditure group (5,000 to 15,000 ZAR per capita) and 21 in a low-income group (under 5,000 ZAR per capita). Of the four largest countries in Africa in terms of total HFCE, Algeria, Egypt, and South Africa are in the top group while Nigeria is only a middle-expenditure country. Not surprisingly, the lowest expenditure group includes several countries that have recently suffered armed conflict and civil unrest – Burundi, Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe are examples.

6.2.3 Indices of Total HFCE: Africa = 100

Table A16 (to be found in the Analytic Tables section) is an alternative presentation of Table 11, with the total for Africa shown as 100.

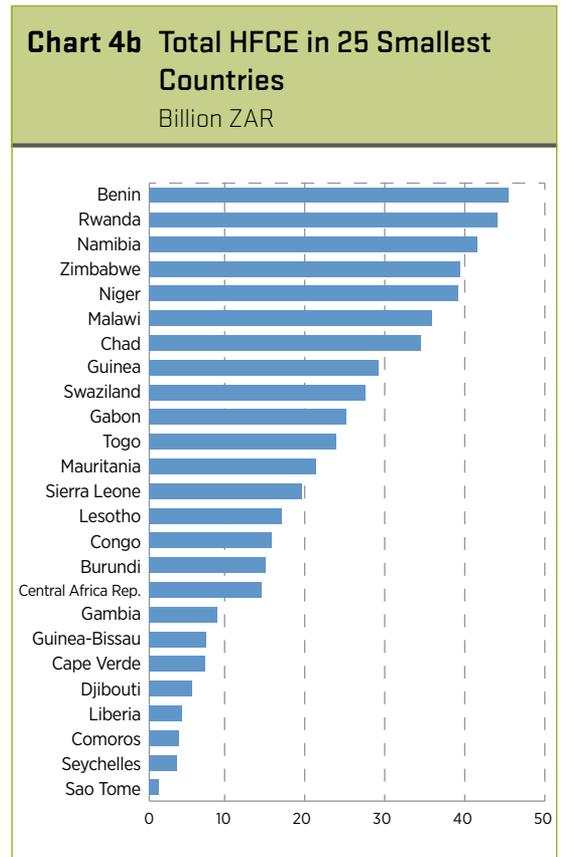
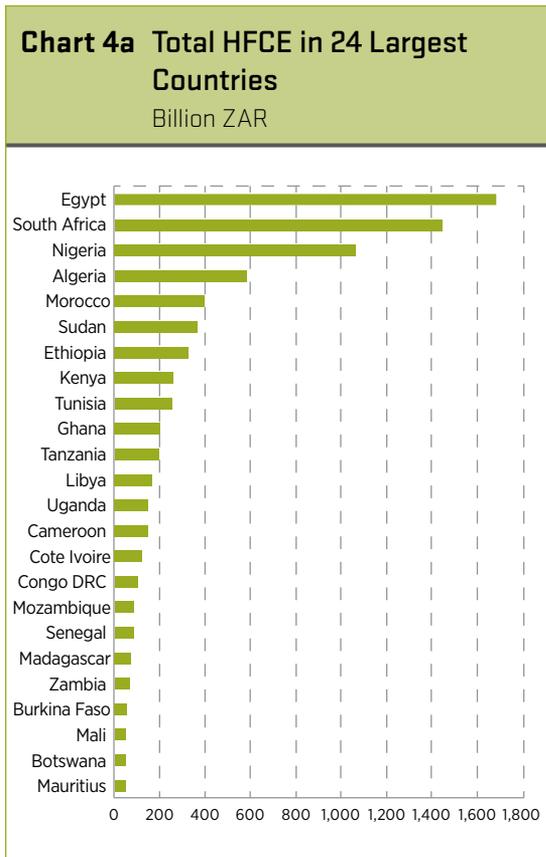
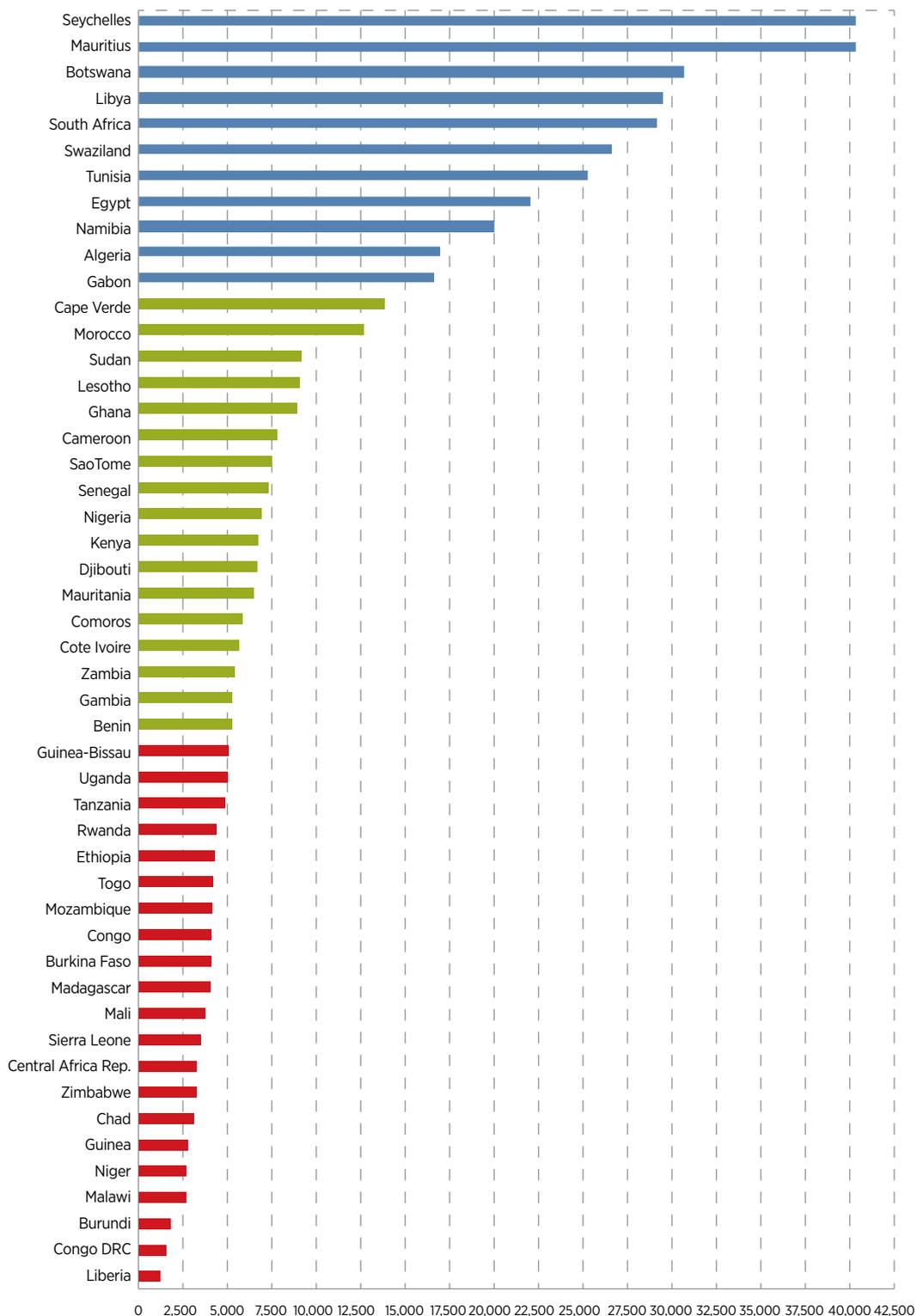


Chart 5 Per Capita Household Final Consumption Expenditure

ZAR



Charts 6a and 6b show household expenditure on energy, i.e. electricity, petroleum products, charcoal, firewood and other solid fuels. The four largest countries (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa) account for 60% of total household expenditure on energy in Africa, with Nigeria alone accounting for over a quarter of the total. Because PPPs are used, these figures represent real expenditures, i.e. adjusted for differences in prices between countries, which are quite considerable in Africa.

6.2.4 Indices of Per Capita HFCE: Africa = 100

Table A15 (to be found in the Analytical Tables section) is an alternative presentation of Table A14, with the average per capita expenditure for Africa equal to 100.

Chart 7 shows per capita expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages. Real expenditures on food are more than three times higher

than the all-Africa average in Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Swaziland. At the other end of the scale, food expenditures are less than half the all-Africa average in 13 countries, with particularly low expenditures in Burundi, DRC, Liberia and Niger. In these countries, many people must be living at near-starvation levels. In principle, food expenditures include imputed expenditures on own-produced crops and livestock products, although these may be understated in some cases.

6.2.5 Real Expenditure Shares in HFCE

Table A17 (to be found in the Analytical Tables section) shows real expenditure shares in total HFCE. This is the "real" version of Table A10, in which shares were calculated from expenditures in LCUs and so were unadjusted for differences in price levels.

Chart 6a Household Energy Expenditure: 24 Top Countries

Africa = 100

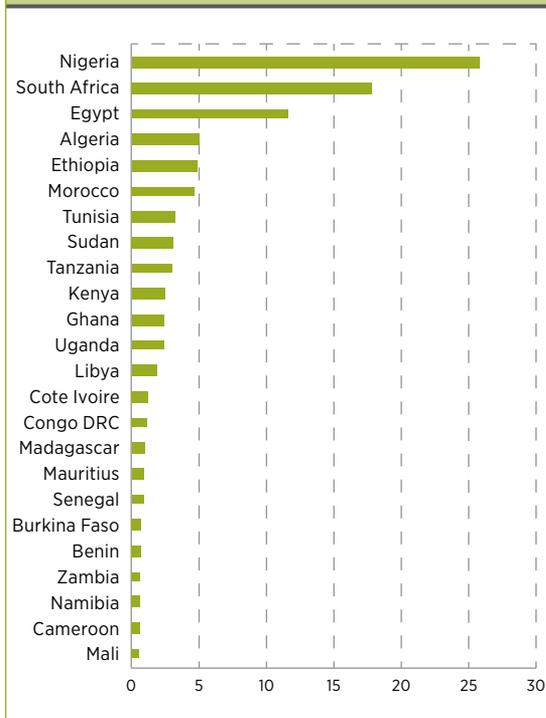


Chart 6b Household Energy Expenditure: 25 Bottom Countries

Africa = 100

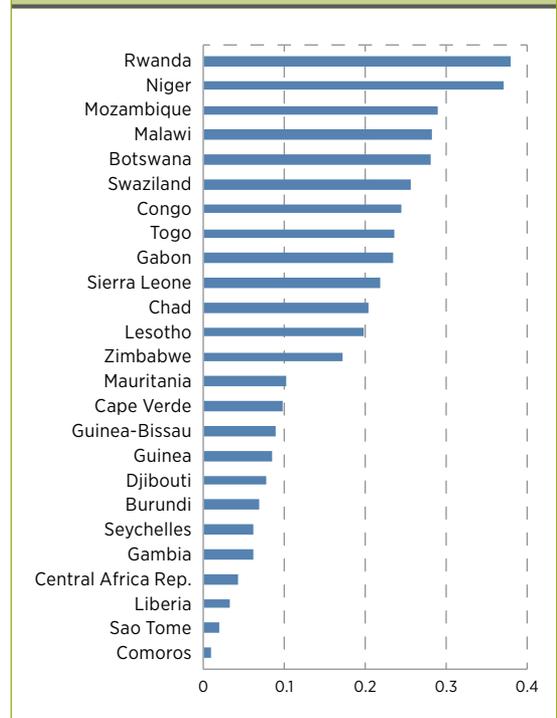


Chart 7 Per Capita Food Consumption Expenditure

Africa average = 100

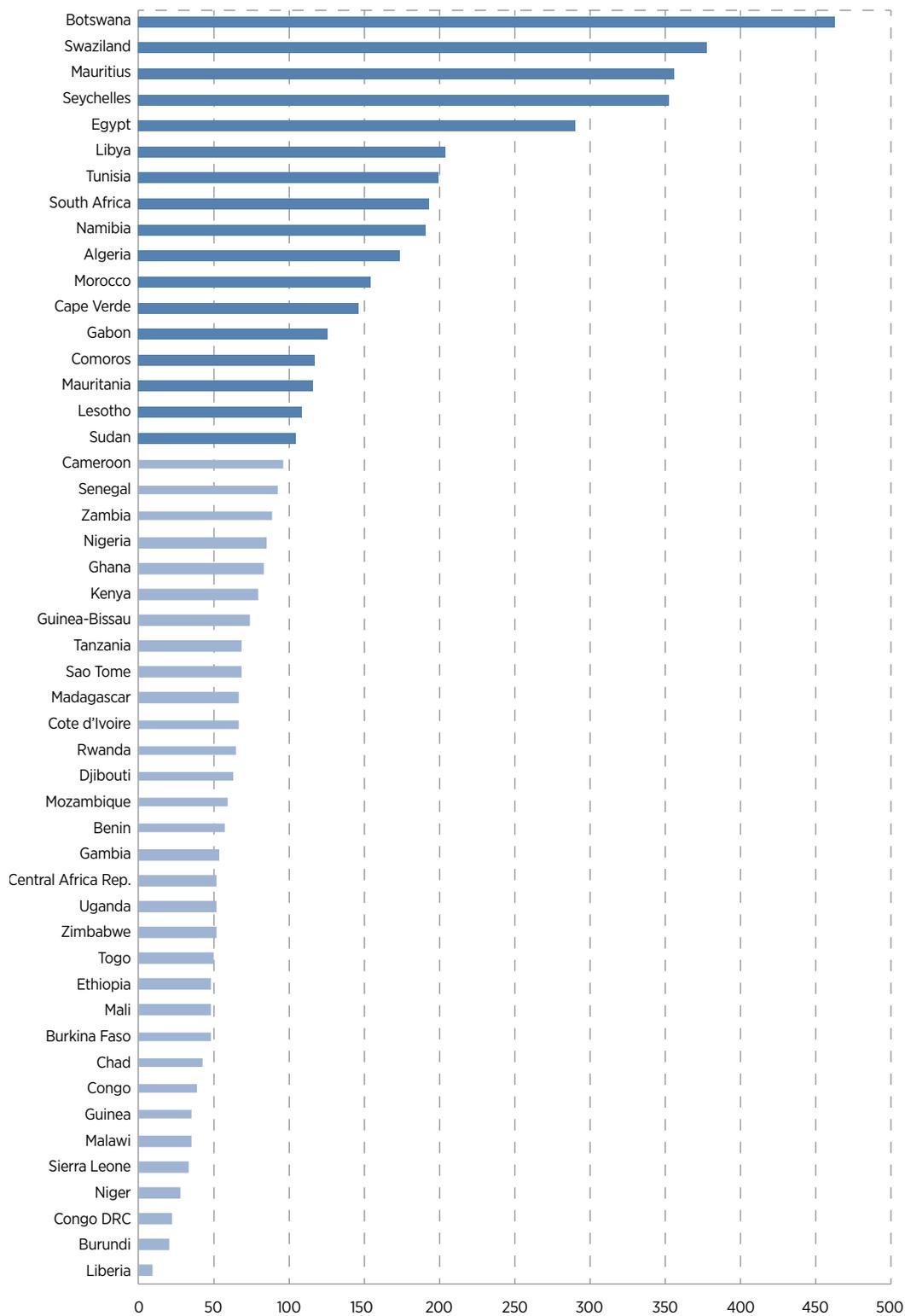


Chart 8 shows how expenditure shares on an important food group – *Bread and cereals* – are related to per capita expenditure on total HFCE. As the latter can be taken as an indicator of income levels, the chart can be seen as showing how people spend a smaller percentage of income on this basic food item as they get richer. The R^2 value suggests that over 40% of the variation in expenditure share on bread and cereals may be accounted for by variation in per capita income.

6.2.6 Price Level Indices: Regional average = 1.0

Price Level Indices (PLIs) are the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates. They measure the differences in price levels compared with the average for the region as a whole. A PLI shows by how much the prices of goods and services in country X, when converted into country Z's currency at the current exchange rate, exceed or fall below the prices of the same goods and services in country Z. A PLI that is higher or lower than 1.0 indicates higher or lower cost respectively.

The PLIs for HFCE in Chart 9a range from 0.73 for Tanzania (indicating a price level that is low relative to the African average) to 1.66 for Cape Verde (indicating a high price level). In Chart 9a, color-coding indicates countries with below and above average PLIs. In addition to Cape Verde, Comoros, Gabon, Seychelles and Congo have price levels 41% or higher than the average of Africa while the Gambia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Egypt follow Tanzania on the low side, with price levels about 17% lower than the average for Africa. In general, price levels are higher in richer countries and lower in poorer countries.

The coefficient of variation (CV) of PLIs for the different categories varies from 15.1% for Balance of expenditures of residents abroad and expenditures of non-residents to 58.3% for Housing and utilities, indicating a high variation of price levels for the latter. These variations show that costs are more similar (low CVs) for some categories than for others (high CVs).

Chart 8 Expenditure Shares on Bread and Cereals and per capita Expenditure Indices

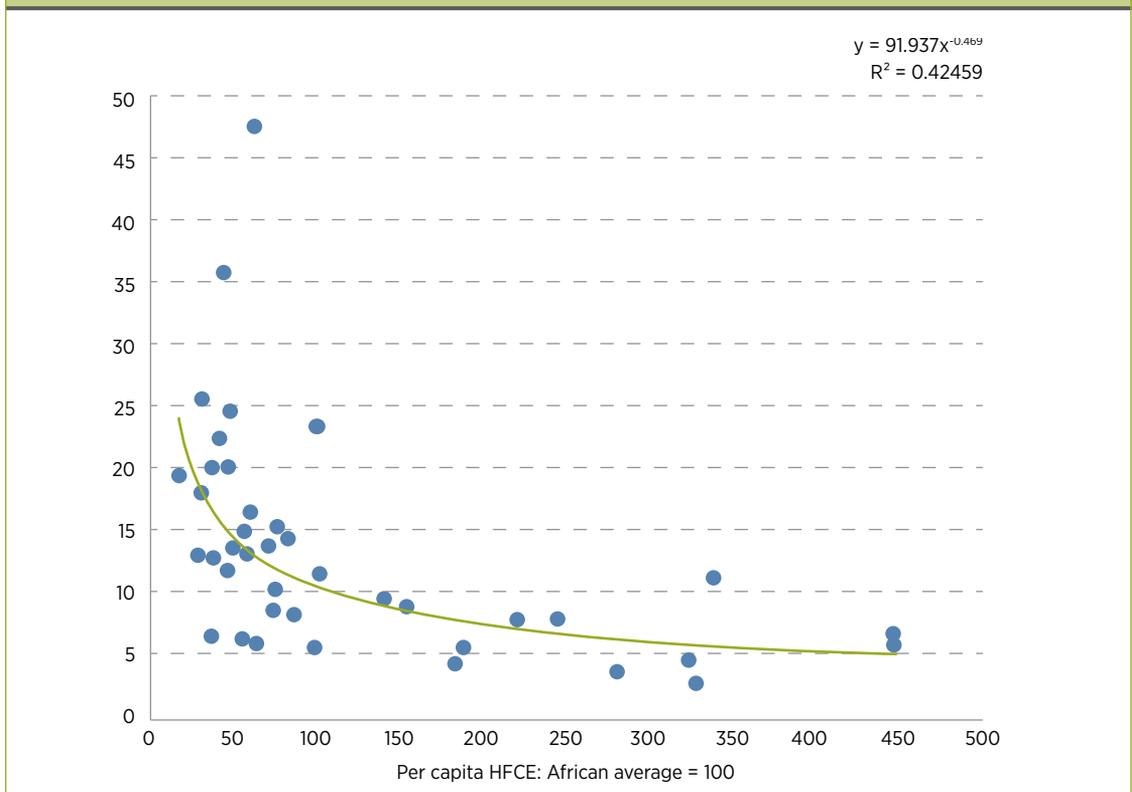


Chart 9a Price Level Indices for Household Final Consumption Expenditure

Average for Africa = 100

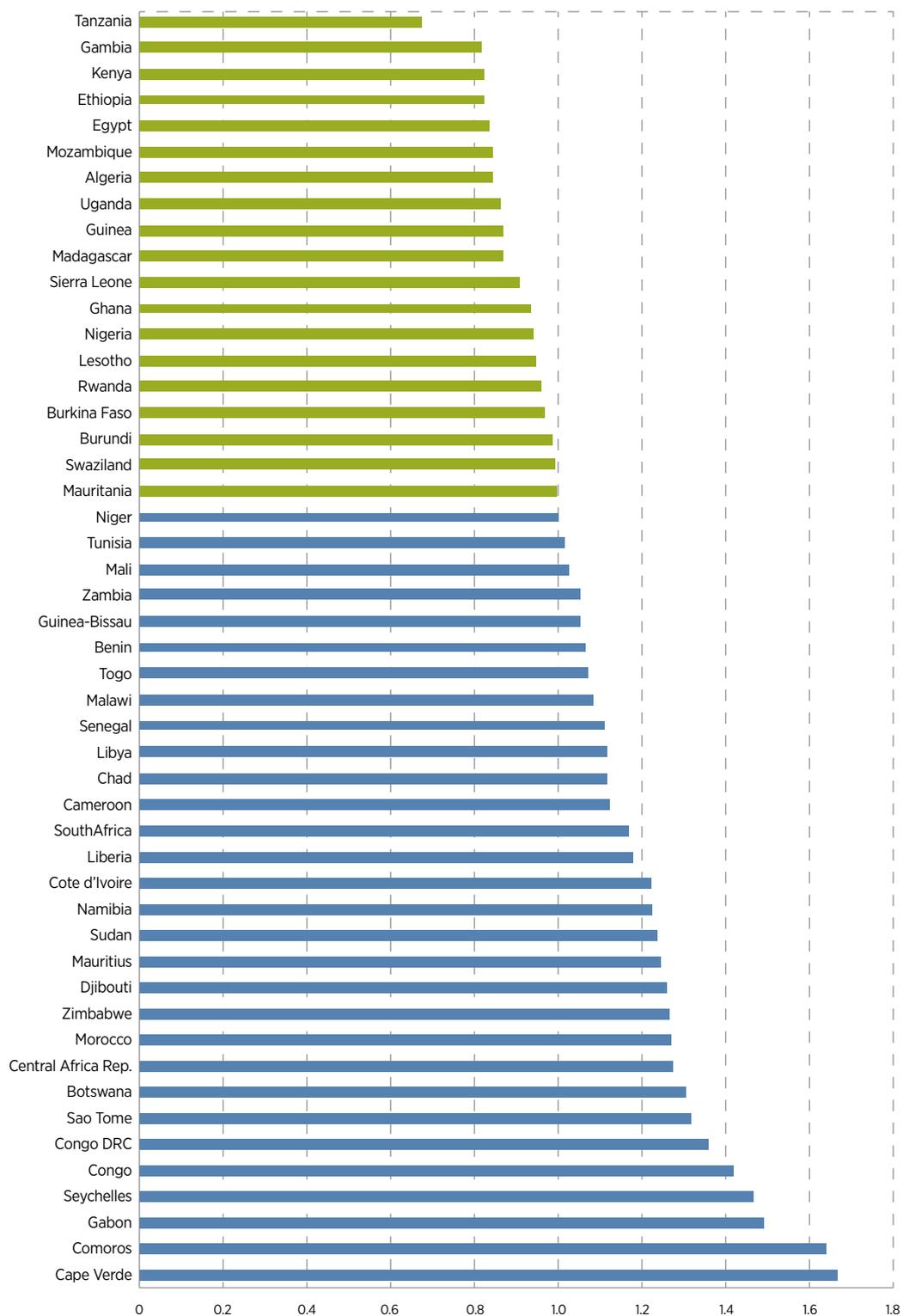


Chart 9b shows the most and least expensive countries for food and health. Gabon has the highest costs for food and health while Tanzania, Egypt and Ethiopia are cheapest. Congo and Sudan also have high costs for food. Comoros has the second highest cost for health.

Chart 9c presents the most and least expensive costs for education, transportation and communication. Education, transportation and communication are the most expensive in Gabon, Comoros and Cape Verde respectively. Tanzania has the least expensive costs for education and communication. The cheapest cost for transportation is found in Libya.

Another way of analyzing prices is to compare the price levels of particular goods or services in a country with its price level for all consumer goods and services. In Chart 9d, each country's PPP for Food has been divided by its overall PPP for total HFCE. This reflects how people are likely to per-

ceive the levels of food prices in each country. People in Nigeria, Sudan and Sierra Leone probably consider food prices to be rather high: they are about 20% above the overall price level for all consumer goods and services. In Comoros and Cape Verde, on the other hand, people are likely to find food prices more affordable: on average, they are about 20% below the overall price level.

6.2.7 Bird's eye view of the African economy

This section presents a broad view of the 2009 African comparison. Two charts are shown. Chart 10 plots PLI vs. real household expenditures (real HFCE) per capita while showing the size of the country as a share in African HFCE. Each country is represented by a sphere with size proportional to the country's real HFCE. Spheres are colored to reflect country groupings. The following country groupings are indicated: the island economies are shown in red, Southern African countries in orange, North African in green and other African countries are shown in gray. Chart 10 combines

Chart 9b Most and Least Expensives Countries for Food and Health

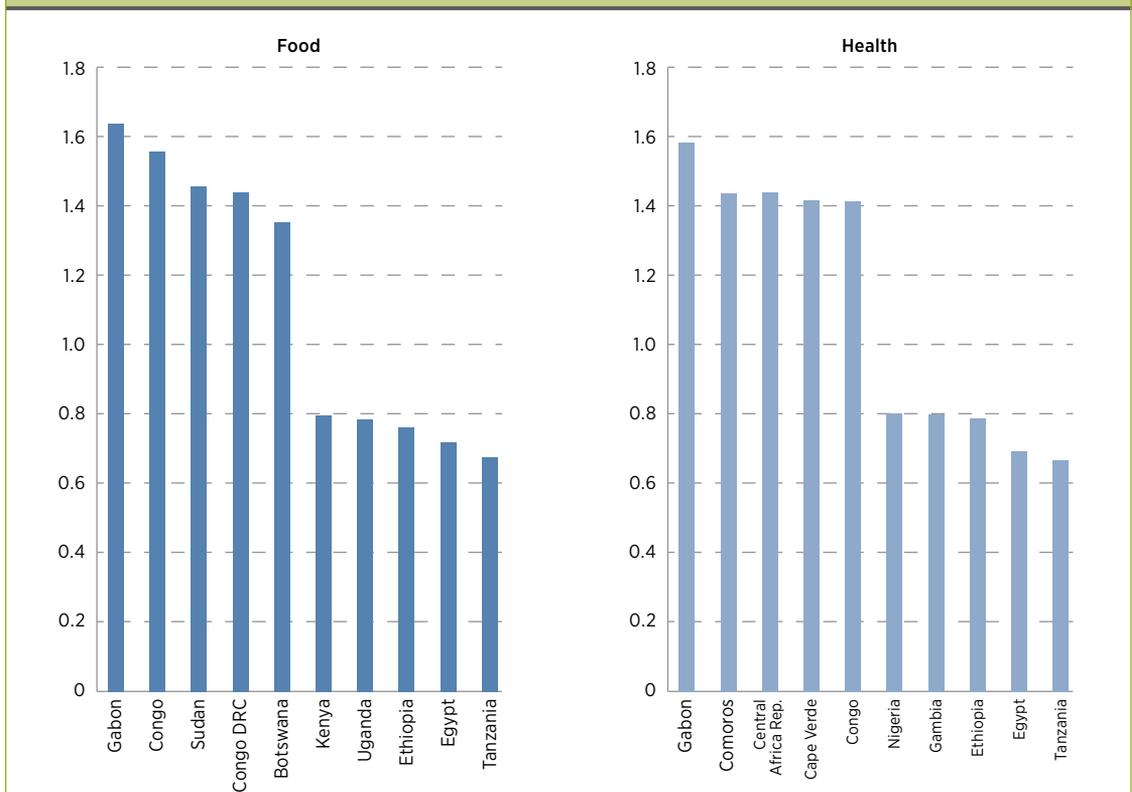


Chart 9c Most and Least Expensive Countries for Education, Transport, and Communications

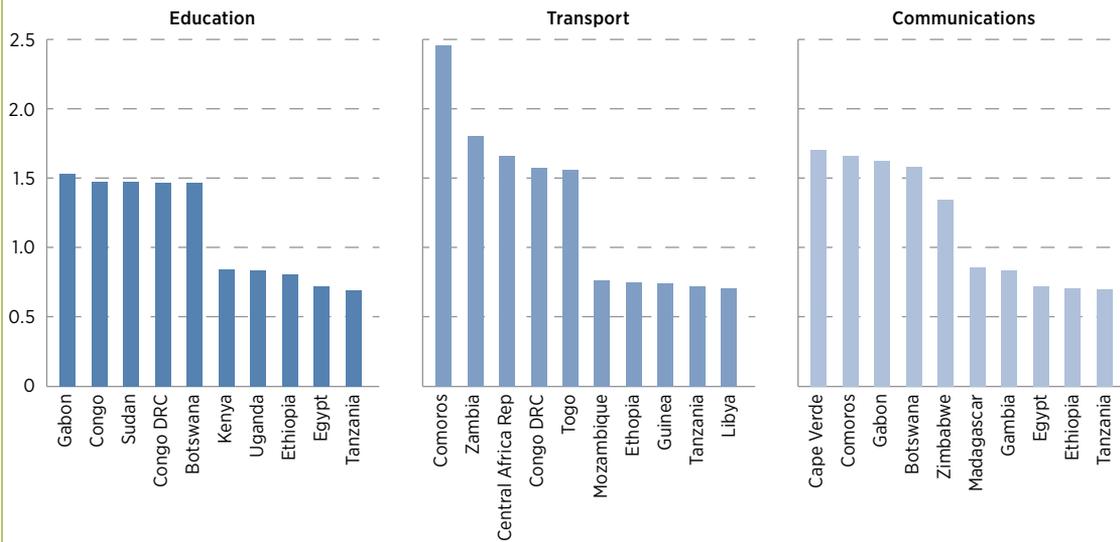


Chart 9d Price Level of Food Compared with Price Level for HFCE

Price level for all consumer goods and services = 100

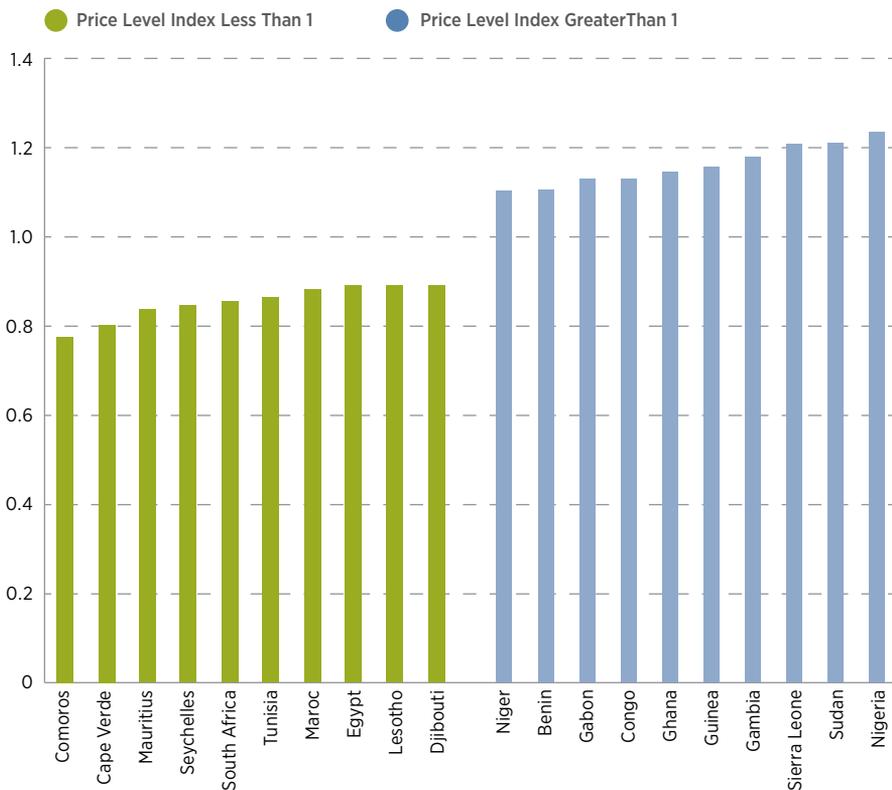
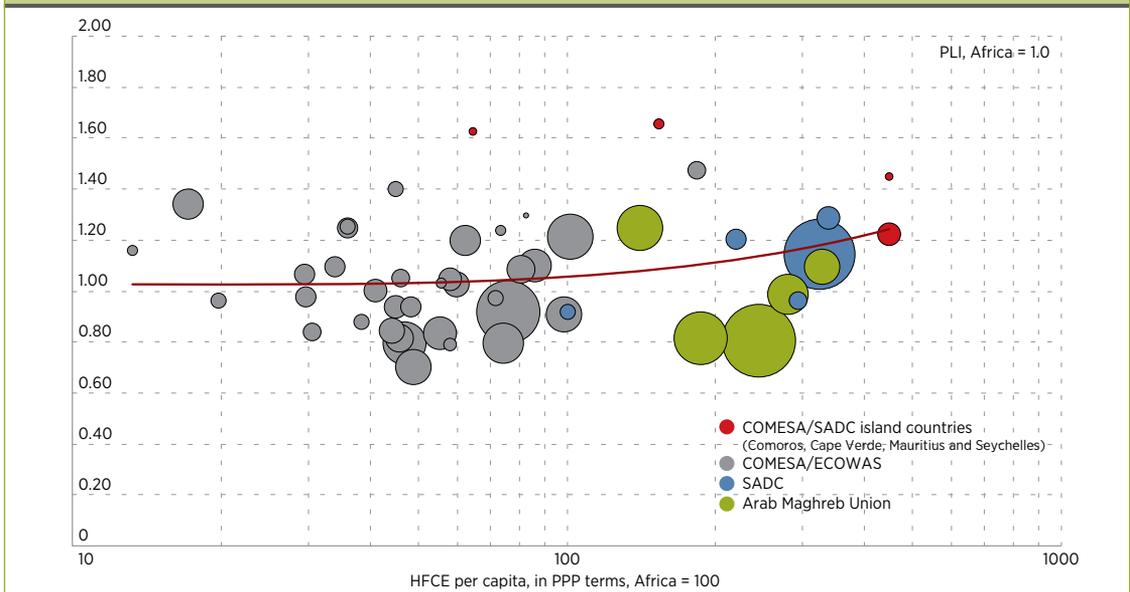


Figure 10 2009 PLI vs. HFCE per capita

Countries are presented by spheres, the size of which is proportional to their HFCE in PPP terms. Country spheres are color-coded by subregion.



major findings and key elements of the regional comparison in one chart: the PPPs and exchange rates are expressed through the PLI, the real HFCE per capita represents country's affluence, and the size of the sphere shows that the country's HFCE is the real HFCE per capita multiplied by population.

It can be seen that the islands in general have higher PLIs and that larger countries tend to have lower PLIs so as to reflect their size of domestic markets and in many cases the size of domestic production. The Southern African countries are mostly clustered together and gravitate towards South Africa. The relatively small oil exporters Gabon and Congo are relatively high on the PLI scale, which reflects the fact that most of consumption goods are imported. At the same time, DRC exhibits a relatively high price level combined with one of the lowest incomes per capita. For DRC, the relatively high PLI is perhaps related to its inland location and the civil strife going on in the country.

In general, the regression on income per capita and economy size shows a moderately significant t-stat for both: 2.47 and -2.36, corresponding to P-values of 0.0171 and 0.0226, with negative sign coefficients for economy size (share) and positive for per capita income (Y/cap). R2 is borderline 0.17 (standard errors are shown in brackets):

$$PLI = 0.0668 \cdot Y / cap - 0.01801 \cdot share + 1.058$$

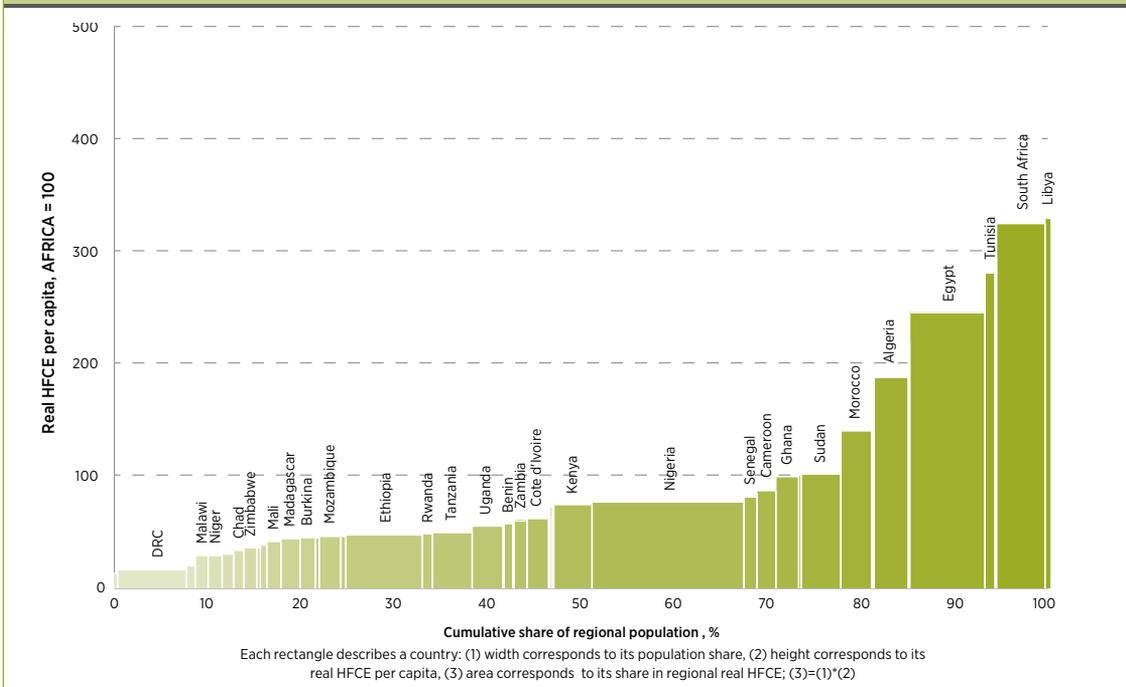
(0.027) (0.0076) (0.042)

Thus, in general, while there is a tendency for the price levels to be higher in most countries, it is not clear how factors such as the size of the market, transportation access and occurrences of civil strife, which certainly have a role, have an impact on the overall African economy.

Chart 11 shows the distribution of the real regional HFCE by country. It allows us to see the overall picture of regional income inequality by country. It simultaneously shows population, per capita real HFCE and overall real HFCE for each country. The countries are arranged in the order of real HFCE per capita along the horizontal axis and presented as rectangles. The rectangle's length along the horizontal scale corresponds to each economy's share of the regional population. Correspondingly, the real HFCE per capita as a percentage of the regional average is shown on the vertical axis. The country's HFCE size is then represented by the rectangle area for each country, which is the product of population and real HFCE per capita and thus would be directly comparable among countries.

Chart 11 Distribution of African Regional HFCE by Country

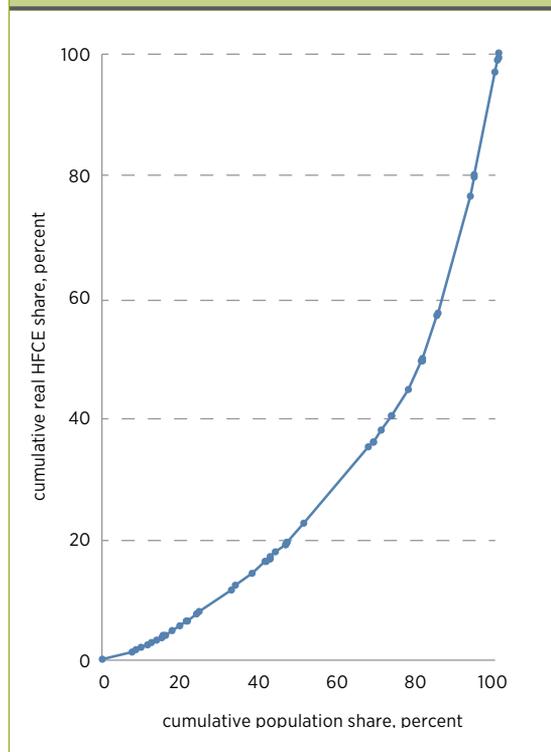
Countries are arranged in the order of increasing real HFCE per capita



As the countries are shown in increasing order of real HFCE per capita, South Africa and Libya are placed at the right, with the three highest income countries in Africa (Seychelles, Mauritius and Botswana) reflected by thin lines because of their small population. The intersection of the 100 percent line with the rectangles shows that about three-quarters of the regional population (73%) are in economies with per capita HFCE below the regional average. The most populous country in Africa – Nigeria – is below the regional average in real HFCE per capita, and thus its overall economy in HFCE terms is smaller than those of Egypt and South Africa. Furthermore, DRC, which has a relatively large share of the region's population, is smaller in terms of real HFCE than a number of less populous countries.

The presentation in Chart 11 is closely related to the Lorenz curve (Chart 12) and allows estimating the Gini coefficient of income inequality (treating countries as entities without accounting for intra-country inequality). Thus, the computed Gini coefficient for Africa is 0.404, which reflects rather high income disparities in the continent (this does not include intra-country inequalities).

Chart 12 Lorenz curve of regional real HFCE distribution by country





Analytical tables

Table A1 Individual Consumption Expenditure by Household

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Per Capita Nominal Expenditures US\$
Algeria	0.85	1,452.14
Angola	...	...
Benin	1.07	569.05
Botswana	1.30	4,050.64
Burkina Faso	0.96	399.17
Burundi	0.99	179.33
Cameroon	1.12	888.89
Cape Verde	1.66	2,344.74
Central African Republic	1.27	423.01
Chad	1.12	350.52
Comoros	1.64	972.13
Congo	1.42	587.33
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.36	214.85
Côte d'Ivoire	1.22	697.92
Djibouti	1.26	851.86
Egypt	0.83	1,872.52
Equatorial Guinea	...	...
Ethiopia	0.83	358.39
Gabon	1.49	2,507.39
Gambia, The	0.82	438.42
Ghana	0.94	849.97
Guinea	0.87	244.10
Guinea-Bissau	1.05	540.42
Kenya	0.82	564.41
Lesotho	0.95	871.84
Liberia	1.18	143.46
Libya	1.12	3,361.52
Madagascar	0.87	355.23
Malawi	1.09	295.06
Mali	1.03	388.46
Mauritania	1.00	655.39
Mauritius	1.24	5,112.33
Morocco	1.27	1,631.59
Mozambique	0.84	355.84
Namibia	1.22	2,473.18
Niger	1.00	273.62
Nigeria	0.94	661.88
Rwanda	0.96	429.97
Sao Tome and Principe	1.31	1,000.54
Senegal	1.11	824.22
Seychelles	1.46	6,019.80
Sierra Leone	0.91	321.51
South Africa	1.17	3,464.63
Sudan	1.23	1,151.67
Swaziland	0.99	2,673.36
Tanzania	0.73	331.17
Togo	1.07	455.56
Tunisia	1.01	2,597.23
Uganda	0.86	438.75
Zambia	1.05	576.52
Zimbabwe	1.26	419.67

Per Capita Real Expenditures	Rankings (1=highest)			Real Expenditure Shares (Africa=100%)	Population (Million)	Exchange Rate to the US\$
	"Price Level Index (Africa = 1)"	Per Capita Nominal Expenditures US\$	Per Capita Real Expenditures			
1,717.08	43	13	10	6.84%	34.75	74.69
...
532.75	25	27	28	0.54%	8.77	472.20
3,109.65	8	3	3	0.61%	1.70	5.05
413.94	34	36	37	0.72%	15.23	472.20
181.93	33	48	47	0.17%	8.32	1230.10
792.44	19	17	17	1.79%	19.70	472.20
1,408.83	1	10	12	0.08%	0.52	79.38
332.56	9	34	41	0.17%	4.39	472.20
313.48	20	41	43	0.41%	11.27	472.20
594.30	2	16	24	0.05%	0.67	355.30
414.60	5	25	36	0.18%	3.84	472.20
158.34	6	47	48	1.28%	70.39	806.45
571.95	16	22	25	1.45%	22.10	472.20
677.80	12	19	22	0.06%	0.82	177.72
2,243.05	45	11	8	19.57%	76.06	5.53
...
433.58	46	38	33	3.82%	76.80	10.42
1,685.74	3	8	11	0.29%	1.51	472.20
534.41	48	32	27	0.10%	1.67	24.65
907.23	38	20	16	2.44%	23.42	1.41
280.95	41	46	44	0.34%	10.61	4885.10
512.53	26	29	29	0.09%	1.46	472.20
684.97	47	28	21	3.09%	39.28	77.77
920.95	36	18	15	0.20%	1.88	8.42
121.83	17	49	49	0.05%	3.57	1.00
3,008.05	21	5	4	2.02%	5.86	1.29
408.00	40	40	38	0.93%	19.91	1956.06
271.37	23	44	46	0.42%	13.52	141.00
378.01	28	37	39	0.63%	14.52	472.20
658.52	31	24	23	0.25%	3.29	261.51
4,110.78	13	2	2	0.60%	1.28	31.94
1,288.27	10	12	13	4.66%	1.28	31.94
421.61	44	39	35	1.05%	21.80	26700.00
2,023.45	15	9	9	0.49%	2.10	8.44
273.41	30	45	45	0.46%	14.69	472.20
700.68	37	23	20	12.40%	154.21	149.12
446.40	35	33	32	0.52%	10.10	568.26
761.40	7	15	18	0.01%	0.16	16208.00
743.43	22	21	19	1.04%	12.17	472.20
4,110.90	4	1	1	0.04%	0.09	13.72
354.71	39	43	40	0.23%	5.61	3156.49
2,973.56	18	4	5	16.83%	49.32	8.44
933.27	14	14	14	4.30%	40.19	2.33
2,699.34	32	6	6	0.32%	1.04	8.44
450.81	49	42	31	2.10%	40.68	1320.30
423.93	24	30	34	0.28%	5.73	472.20
2,564.78	29	7	7	3.01%	10.23	1.35
509.22	42	31	30	1.79%	30.66	2030.50
548.95	27	26	26	0.81%	12.90	5045.81
331.89	11	35	42	0.46%	12.20	1.00

Table A2 Nominal Expenditures in Billion, National Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	3,768.46	1,612.25	91.97	165.29	240.44	137.44
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	2,355.60	1,097.73	61.48	236.86	266.18	81.44
Botswana	34.77	21.47	0.72	0.98	2.35	3.03
Burkina Faso	2,870.02	1,265.61	277.11	98.89	281.77	256.40
Burundi	1,834.25	798.80	315.04	20.35	215.87	24.86
Cameroon	8,268.80	3,865.89	195.17	753.23	663.35	834.07
Cape Verde	95.93	31.15	1.83	3.66	29.13	5.26
Central African Republic	876.89	568.15	55.87	50.02	29.64	20.41
Chad	1,866.03	1,000.04	96.44	46.80	115.40	139.33
Comoros	231.18	138.04	0.77	8.12	72.31	0.47
Congo	1,064.48	436.45	48.93	31.87	154.45	40.99
Congo, Democratic Republic	12,196.16	7,635.13	412.99	626.46	1,466.61	408.33
Côte d'Ivoire	7,283.65	3,284.15	243.89	268.63	735.43	639.15
Djibouti	123.86	40.21	10.47	3.96	41.31	7.49
Egypt	787.47	351.03	19.55	41.73	141.77	28.24
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	286.81	119.44	7.60	20.44	65.65	21.33
Gabon	1,793.74	587.52	110.51	98.91	269.74	88.93
Gambia, The	18.08	8.25	0.54	1.41	1.28	0.50
Ghana	28.04	11.52	0.43	4.41	3.07	2.16
Guinea	12,653.52	7,286.41	196.35	949.61	1,005.28	519.90
Guinea-Bissau	371.72	200.73	6.62	32.01	50.60	27.88
Kenya	1,724.08	776.48	70.59	47.27	142.44	56.18
Lesotho	13.80	5.60	0.64	1.34	2.60	0.88
Liberia	0.51	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.03
Libya	25.39	6.20	0.13	1.19	7.20	0.80
Madagascar	13,834.83	8,772.21	473.86	624.08	2,182.31	693.56
Malawi	562.48	301.21	29.79	16.03	55.83	60.44
Mali	2,662.92	1,325.37	40.18	164.18	230.05	169.60
Mauritania	564.05	387.76	5.62	23.14	54.21	14.03
Mauritius	208.66	58.50	16.86	11.80	49.69	15.64
Morocco	415.69	171.06	16.46	21.36	65.09	19.19
Mozambique	207,147.88	120,231.22	9,968.96	11,173.61	12,914.99	6,362.56
Namibia	43.90	14.86	1.52	2.94	6.96	2.91
Niger	1,898.36	834.93	44.06	155.37	184.45	91.68
Nigeria	15,220.97	8,929.99	161.04	921.38	1,772.42	1,107.91
Rwanda	2,468.05	1,289.96	93.32	92.27	404.93	87.23
Sao Tome and Principe	2,607.99	933.86	64.30	105.24	414.79	156.42
Senegal	4,736.99	2,359.83	149.81	202.62	559.35	311.13
Seychelles	7.21	2.02	0.58	0.41	1.72	0.54
Sierra Leone	5,691.12	2,597.17	171.14	443.23	401.99	156.99
South Africa	1,441.73	311.35	73.98	73.04	221.84	109.48
Sudan	107.67	56.69	0.74	4.89	15.25	7.10
Swaziland	23.39	11.50	0.22	1.40	3.27	2.67
Tanzania	17,788.63	9,272.79	175.69	1,755.07	3,283.52	1,118.97
Togo	1,232.68	569.50	30.82	65.33	94.92	59.17
Tunisia	35.85	9.30	1.34	2.75	5.89	2.32
Uganda	27,315.64	10,168.14	1,780.63	883.20	5,107.28	1,749.36
Zambia	37,517.25	23,049.32	317.47	2,789.54	4,610.34	658.92
Zimbabwe	5.12	3.14	0.19	0.31	0.34	0.16

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
180.37	657.57	308.48	78.57	4.12	129.71	162.26	-
...
45.50	188.99	44.96	53.61	27.02	203.21	118.44	(69.82)
0.32	1.38	0.84	0.52	0.02	0.01	3.15	-
49.68	235.39	32.72	54.89	41.51	170.11	105.96	-
15.34	141.03	16.94	22.26	8.42	129.36	51.36	74.62
95.66	669.90	125.14	129.21	86.89	600.50	178.09	71.71
1.97	6.61	3.25	3.31	2.41	2.97	4.40	0.00
8.91	57.97	10.83	13.01	15.20	17.86	27.92	1.10
55.67	192.36	78.41	43.86	5.40	15.61	32.37	44.33
1.41	1.33	1.68	0.91	5.26	0.05	-	0.83
46.31	96.98	61.85	24.37	22.38	89.33	33.82	(23.24)
442.75	338.76	146.56	130.29	100.79	251.13	236.35	-
219.80	845.00	222.17	266.48	29.77	110.96	335.92	82.30
1.30	8.29	0.40	1.41	2.83	1.32	2.79	2.08
51.26	35.60	20.66	17.05	27.14	32.91	62.81	(42.27)
...
3.21	10.59	1.44	2.00	12.77	14.32	10.50	(2.50)
67.04	163.94	86.98	40.57	33.98	90.05	51.54	104.02
2.50	0.52	0.50	0.61	0.96	0.22	0.80	(0.00)
0.58	2.03	0.47	0.33	2.06	0.01	1.08	(0.11)
821.75	734.73	21.75	106.50	350.74	189.55	322.92	148.03
4.91	24.95	2.04	15.02	3.35	1.86	1.71	0.04
70.58	251.88	68.17	58.57	45.71	122.04	111.66	(97.48)
0.09	1.31	0.20	0.17	0.46	0.02	0.48	0.02
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.04	-
0.46	6.24	0.80	0.34	0.12	0.19	0.73	1.00
160.90	350.70	32.87	70.94	421.98	203.23	166.11	(317.92)
11.03	47.96	10.34	14.14	5.80	15.41	12.47	(17.98)
58.89	382.27	63.52	104.33	20.71	51.96	82.84	(30.98)
11.57	26.66	20.08	2.33	4.28	4.31	9.76	0.28
5.52	27.24	6.17	12.56	8.74	9.85	10.49	(24.39)
17.36	43.16	26.60	17.61	8.56	27.02	27.29	(45.07)
1,711.36	18,558.03	2,857.57	5,494.52	2,407.37	2,247.77	11,216.55	2,003.35
1.07	5.54	0.41	1.56	1.37	2.46	5.12	(2.82)
71.06	152.43	45.75	101.92	18.01	94.26	107.47	(3.04)
308.99	742.91	52.36	198.66	411.50	111.20	500.96	1.64
33.40	178.77	33.76	41.45	52.27	86.53	74.16	-
55.12	447.24	44.85	48.72	85.51	81.34	167.45	3.15
211.44	257.91	263.16	94.40	66.43	54.98	173.53	32.40
0.19	0.94	0.21	0.43	0.30	0.34	0.36	(0.84)
787.38	164.37	157.03	191.18	301.74	68.19	250.71	(0.01)
108.33	194.98	49.96	58.00	42.54	37.83	181.71	(21.31)
1.08	8.98	1.79	2.39	2.92	2.43	2.83	0.56
0.81	1.96	0.33	1.06	1.26	0.16	0.40	(1.63)
194.38	1,015.71	42.91	256.74	181.67	3.50	493.43	(5.72)
60.40	73.43	30.82	15.32	41.91	107.24	139.07	(55.24)
1.71	5.43	1.40	1.09	0.22	5.12	2.58	(3.30)
592.88	1,819.56	562.41	938.32	1,675.10	871.08	1,167.68	-
349.62	526.49	959.68	238.83	1,965.80	103.96	1,947.28	-
0.04	0.43	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.26	0.04

Table A3 Purchasing Power Parities

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	6.43	7.02	8.32	8.39	2.88
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	51.31	56.74	49.46	58.90	37.98
Botswana	0.67	0.72	0.66	0.70	0.38
Burkina Faso	46.32	45.43	48.16	37.67	37.19
Burundi	123.34	116.11	151.43	135.62	140.35
Cameroon	53.88	53.47	62.84	56.13	44.51
Cape Verde	13.44	10.83	12.72	15.91	19.92
Central African Republic	61.10	65.08	65.66	56.87	20.40
Chad	53.71	53.27	58.89	56.65	32.77
Comoros	59.12	46.12	50.50	62.70	128.84
Congo	68.04	76.96	84.80	79.82	58.72
Congo, Democratic Republic	111.31	121.47	111.67	91.69	93.77
Côte d'Ivoire	58.61	58.63	57.49	53.90	49.62
Djibouti	22.72	20.30	11.18	21.57	40.17
Egypt	0.47	0.42	0.72	0.67	0.70
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	0.88	0.84	1.42	0.85	1.12
Gabon	71.45	80.80	51.31	82.55	78.87
Gambia, The	2.06	2.43	2.01	1.58	1.16
Ghana	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.09
Guinea	431.76	500.42	363.77	322.41	316.91
Guinea-Bissau	50.65	48.86	44.83	69.68	38.52
Kenya	6.52	6.53	8.64	6.30	4.35
Lesotho	0.81	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.98
Liberia	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.15
Libya	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.42
Madagascar	173.24	172.11	200.92	161.15	179.77
Malawi	15.60	16.31	11.41	11.42	13.10
Mali	49.36	49.34	36.85	45.34	35.64
Mauritania	26.48	26.57	23.81	24.31	24.31
Mauritius	4.04	3.38	4.69	3.45	5.20
Morocco	1.04	0.92	1.91	1.13	1.21
Mozambique	2292.32	2449.35	2040.58	2286.17	1331.94
Namibia	1.05	0.97	0.89	1.01	1.07
Niger	48.07	53.12	46.24	35.02	34.47
Nigeria	14.33	17.71	13.20	16.14	7.70
Rwanda	55.68	52.15	63.05	55.51	65.14
Sao Tome and Principe	2166.58	2222.53	1877.36	2251.91	2140.32
Senegal	53.25	55.14	53.36	52.92	41.22
Seychelles	2.04	1.73	2.68	1.78	2.51
Sierra Leone	291.03	351.91	220.42	265.15	141.58
South Africa	1.00	0.86	1.02	1.24	1.38
Sudan	0.29	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.29
Swaziland	0.85	0.77	0.93	1.06	1.10
Tanzania	98.66	93.84	190.39	113.88	112.01
Togo	51.62	52.32	51.84	73.30	30.45
Tunisia	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.22	0.17
Uganda	177.97	166.92	225.29	170.71	169.59
Zambia	539.06	526.09	583.91	609.70	458.85
Zimbabwe	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.08

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
6.06	7.04	7.62	6.97	8.19	7.14	3.97	7.84
...
52.15	52.95	38.60	52.74	47.91	53.23	65.76	44.48
1.00	0.74	0.63	0.81	0.81	0.76	1.27	0.53
49.41	42.60	59.83	47.95	51.33	47.25	55.15	49.45
174.07	126.98	112.01	125.78	126.28	128.48	93.90	116.41
57.10	54.61	56.88	55.78	63.52	55.28	54.25	51.95
13.12	11.73	10.33	13.86	13.75	11.84	12.93	14.25
73.34	70.68	78.81	51.39	75.56	71.33	74.24	61.71
61.71	58.41	66.93	61.19	48.72	59.30	73.26	50.83
63.42	53.21	88.92	60.32	54.52	53.91	52.86	55.28
63.37	69.61	49.91	63.87	73.70	70.81	66.97	57.92
92.85	94.41	128.23	98.11	90.90	95.60	133.48	80.14
58.49	59.86	67.51	63.71	70.44	60.41	62.64	54.89
18.19	20.29	21.06	20.50	22.69	20.52	19.84	30.60
0.40	0.40	0.52	0.40	0.63	0.41	0.57	0.45
...
0.98	0.85	0.79	0.74	0.95	0.87	0.48	0.95
57.01	77.39	67.29	78.48	76.46	74.11	59.55	67.83
1.77	2.08	2.74	2.05	1.93	2.10	2.48	2.24
0.11	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.12
349.53	458.98	368.18	454.69	369.23	463.05	447.91	308.32
63.70	63.30	64.84	63.29	58.46	63.05	45.70	63.07
8.07	6.71	7.70	6.90	7.28	6.74	7.60	6.63
0.77	0.84	0.89	0.81	0.91	0.82	1.29	1.02
0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11
0.12	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.15
179.92	167.83	174.46	168.06	150.79	169.55	197.74	183.53
20.12	15.18	16.98	15.65	16.02	15.23	12.13	18.81
52.84	49.23	64.17	51.75	55.95	49.50	47.47	54.73
26.26	25.82	30.28	25.32	26.17	26.10	39.90	36.26
4.06	3.42	4.73	3.49	3.41	3.46	3.65	4.40
0.88	0.95	1.04	0.95	0.96	0.96	1.38	1.17
2300.29	2487.03	2038.94	2579.47	3302.98	2522.98	3571.16	2597.07
1.12	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.21	1.02	1.33	1.14
52.41	47.04	54.74	47.65	51.20	47.49	68.75	45.73
12.04	12.60	14.45	14.47	13.27	14.53	17.67	13.42
65.58	59.03	52.75	60.83	62.35	59.55	59.34	53.29
1825.67	2130.22	2493.38	2117.32	1912.59	2138.32	1543.87	2164.06
51.74	55.02	67.89	52.52	54.99	55.75	50.81	61.95
1.53	1.80	1.90	1.77	1.88	1.81	4.16	1.84
257.80	327.46	392.67	350.14	244.14	332.26	285.86	232.80
1.12	0.94	0.85	0.93	1.04	0.95	1.51	0.97
0.30	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.12	0.26	0.55	0.33
0.94	0.92	0.75	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.98	1.07
84.77	91.95	96.19	92.55	81.69	93.30	77.65	112.03
51.90	54.88	74.41	60.67	56.61	56.28	63.87	47.03
0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.16
185.22	186.38	216.44	190.32	159.23	188.63	199.45	186.87
575.70	506.48	926.42	652.11	536.72	581.49	631.94	707.26
0.17	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.14

Table A4 Price Level Index: Africa Region = 1

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	0.85	0.92	1.09	1.10	0.38
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	1.07	1.18	1.03	1.23	0.79
Botswana	1.30	1.39	1.29	1.35	0.73
Burkina Faso	0.96	0.95	1.00	0.78	0.77
Burundi	0.99	0.93	1.21	1.08	1.12
Cameroon	1.12	1.11	1.31	1.17	0.93
Cape Verde	1.66	1.34	1.58	1.97	2.47
Central African Republic	1.27	1.35	1.37	1.18	0.42
Chad	1.12	1.11	1.23	1.18	0.68
Comoros	1.64	1.28	1.40	1.73	3.56
Congo	1.42	1.60	1.77	1.66	1.22
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.36	1.48	1.36	1.12	1.14
Côte d'Ivoire	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.12	1.03
Djibouti	1.26	1.12	0.62	1.19	2.22
Egypt	0.83	0.74	1.28	1.19	1.24
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	0.83	0.79	1.34	0.81	1.06
Gabon	1.49	1.68	1.07	1.72	1.64
Gambia, The	0.82	0.97	0.80	0.63	0.46
Ghana	0.94	1.08	0.97	0.92	0.62
Guinea	0.87	1.01	0.73	0.65	0.64
Guinea-Bissau	1.05	1.02	0.93	1.45	0.80
Kenya	0.82	0.83	1.09	0.80	0.55
Lesotho	0.95	0.84	0.94	0.98	1.14
Liberia	1.18	1.12	1.33	1.09	1.47
Libya	1.12	1.04	1.26	1.24	3.24
Madagascar	0.87	0.86	1.01	0.81	0.90
Malawi	1.09	1.14	0.80	0.80	0.91
Mali	1.03	1.03	0.77	0.94	0.74
Mauritania	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.91	0.91
Mauritius	1.24	1.04	1.44	1.06	1.60
Morocco	1.27	1.12	2.32	1.37	1.47
Mozambique	0.84	0.90	0.75	0.84	0.49
Namibia	1.22	1.13	1.04	1.17	1.25
Niger	1.00	1.11	0.96	0.73	0.72
Nigeria	0.94	1.17	0.87	1.06	0.51
Rwanda	0.96	0.90	1.09	0.96	1.13
Sao Tome and Principe	1.31	1.35	1.14	1.37	1.30
Senegal	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.10	0.86
Seychelles	1.46	1.24	1.92	1.27	1.80
Sierra Leone	0.91	1.10	0.69	0.83	0.44
South Africa	1.17	1.00	1.19	1.45	1.61
Sudan	1.23	1.49	0.98	0.74	1.23
Swaziland	0.99	0.90	1.08	1.24	1.28
Tanzania	0.73	0.70	1.42	0.85	0.83
Togo	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.53	0.63
Tunisia	1.01	0.87	1.34	1.63	1.27
Uganda	0.86	0.81	1.09	0.83	0.82
Zambia	1.05	1.02	1.14	1.19	0.89
Zimbabwe	1.26	1.28	1.01	1.48	0.76
Africa Region	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
0.80	0.93	1.00	0.92	1.08	0.94	0.52	1.03
...
1.09	1.10	0.80	1.10	1.00	1.11	1.37	0.93
1.96	1.45	1.22	1.58	1.58	1.47	2.48	1.03
1.03	0.89	1.25	1.00	1.07	0.98	1.15	1.03
1.39	1.01	0.90	1.01	1.01	1.03	0.75	0.93
1.19	1.14	1.18	1.16	1.32	1.15	1.13	1.08
1.62	1.45	1.28	1.72	1.70	1.47	1.60	1.76
1.53	1.47	1.64	1.07	1.57	1.48	1.55	1.28
1.28	1.22	1.39	1.27	1.01	1.23	1.53	1.06
1.75	1.47	2.46	1.67	1.51	1.49	1.46	1.53
1.32	1.45	1.04	1.33	1.53	1.47	1.39	1.21
1.13	1.15	1.56	1.20	1.11	1.17	1.63	0.98
1.22	1.25	1.41	1.33	1.47	1.26	1.30	1.14
1.01	1.12	1.17	1.13	1.25	1.13	1.10	1.69
0.72	0.71	0.93	0.71	1.12	0.72	1.02	0.80
...
0.93	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.90	0.82	0.46	0.89
1.19	1.61	1.40	1.63	1.59	1.54	1.24	1.41
0.71	0.83	1.09	0.82	0.77	0.84	0.99	0.89
0.77	1.04	1.23	0.94	0.95	1.03	1.07	0.84
0.70	0.92	0.74	0.92	0.74	0.93	0.90	0.62
1.33	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.22	1.31	0.95	1.31
1.02	0.85	0.97	0.87	0.92	0.85	0.96	0.84
0.90	0.99	1.04	0.94	1.07	0.96	1.50	1.19
1.15	1.23	1.09	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.42	1.05
0.92	0.95	0.70	0.93	0.63	0.96	1.09	1.15
0.90	0.84	0.88	0.84	0.76	0.85	0.99	0.92
1.40	1.06	1.18	1.09	1.12	1.06	0.85	1.31
1.10	1.02	1.34	1.08	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.14
0.99	0.97	1.14	0.95	0.98	0.98	1.50	1.36
1.25	1.05	1.46	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.35
1.07	1.15	1.26	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.68	1.35
0.85	0.92	0.75	0.95	1.22	0.93	1.31	0.96
1.30	1.17	1.23	1.19	1.41	1.18	1.55	1.33
1.09	0.98	1.14	0.99	1.07	0.99	1.43	0.95
0.79	0.83	0.95	0.95	0.87	0.96	1.16	0.88
1.13	1.02	0.91	1.05	1.08	1.03	1.03	0.92
1.11	1.29	1.51	1.28	1.16	1.30	0.94	1.31
1.08	1.15	1.41	1.09	1.14	1.16	1.06	1.29
1.09	1.29	1.36	1.27	1.35	1.30	2.98	1.32
0.80	1.02	1.22	1.09	0.76	1.03	0.89	0.73
1.31	1.09	1.00	1.08	1.21	1.10	1.76	1.13
1.28	1.09	0.88	1.02	0.49	1.10	2.30	1.38
1.10	1.07	0.87	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.14	1.24
0.63	0.68	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.69	0.58	0.83
1.08	1.14	1.55	1.26	1.18	1.17	1.33	0.98
1.00	1.07	1.10	0.99	1.68	1.08	0.73	1.20
0.90	0.90	1.05	0.92	0.77	0.91	0.97	0.90
1.12	0.99	1.80	1.27	1.05	1.13	1.23	1.38
1.62	1.45	1.52	1.34	2.07	1.35	1.48	1.36
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table A5 Per Capita Nominal Expenditures in Thousand National Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	108.46	46.40	2.65	4.76	6.92	3.96
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	268.70	125.22	7.01	27.02	30.36	9.29
Botswana	20.46	12.63	0.42	0.57	1.38	1.78
Burkina Faso	188.49	83.12	18.20	6.49	18.51	16.84
Burundi	220.59	96.07	37.89	2.45	25.96	2.99
Cameroon	419.74	196.24	9.91	38.23	33.67	42.34
Cape Verde	186.12	60.44	3.55	7.10	56.51	10.20
Central African Republic	199.75	129.42	12.73	11.39	6.75	4.65
Chad	165.51	88.70	8.55	4.15	10.24	12.36
Comoros	345.40	206.24	1.15	12.14	108.03	0.71
Congo	277.34	113.71	12.75	8.30	40.24	10.68
Congo, Democratic Republic	173.26	108.47	5.87	8.90	20.84	5.80
Côte d'Ivoire	329.56	148.60	11.04	12.15	33.28	28.92
Djibouti	151.39	49.14	12.80	4.84	50.49	9.15
Egypt	10.35	4.62	0.26	0.55	1.86	0.37
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	3.73	1.56	0.10	0.27	0.85	0.28
Gabon	1,183.99	387.80	72.94	65.29	178.05	58.70
Gambia, The	10.81	4.93	0.32	0.84	0.76	0.30
Ghana	1.20	0.49	0.02	0.19	0.13	0.09
Guinea	1,192.48	686.68	18.50	89.49	94.74	49.00
Guinea-Bissau	255.18	137.80	4.54	21.98	34.74	19.14
Kenya	43.89	19.77	1.80	1.20	3.63	1.43
Lesotho	7.34	2.98	0.34	0.71	1.38	0.47
Liberia	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
Libya	4.34	1.06	0.02	0.20	1.23	0.14
Madagascar	694.84	440.58	23.80	31.34	109.60	34.83
Malawi	41.60	22.28	2.20	1.19	4.13	4.47
Mali	183.43	91.30	2.77	11.31	15.85	11.68
Mauritania	171.39	117.83	1.71	7.03	16.47	4.26
Mauritius	163.29	45.78	13.19	9.23	38.88	12.24
Morocco	13.19	5.43	0.52	0.68	2.07	0.61
Mozambique	9,500.95	5,514.47	457.23	512.48	592.35	291.82
Namibia	20.87	7.07	0.72	1.40	3.31	1.38
Niger	129.20	56.83	3.00	10.57	12.55	6.24
Nigeria	98.70	57.91	1.04	5.97	11.49	7.18
Rwanda	244.34	127.71	9.24	9.13	40.09	8.64
Sao Tome and Principe	16,216.82	5,806.88	399.85	654.42	2,579.20	972.67
Senegal	389.19	193.89	12.31	16.65	45.96	25.56
Seychelles	82.59	23.16	6.67	4.67	19.67	6.19
Sierra Leone	1,014.83	463.13	30.52	79.04	71.68	27.99
South Africa	29.23	6.31	1.50	1.48	4.50	2.22
Sudan	2.68	1.41	0.02	0.12	0.38	0.18
Swaziland	22.56	11.09	0.21	1.35	3.15	2.58
Tanzania	437.25	227.93	4.32	43.14	80.71	27.50
Togo	215.12	99.38	5.38	11.40	16.56	10.33
Tunisia	3.51	0.91	0.13	0.27	0.58	0.23
Uganda	890.88	331.63	58.07	28.80	166.57	57.05
Zambia	2,909.03	1,787.21	24.62	216.30	357.48	51.09
Zimbabwe	0.42	0.26	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
5.19	18.93	8.88	2.26	0.12	3.73	4.67	-
...
5.19	21.56	5.13	6.12	3.08	23.18	13.51	(7.96)
0.19	0.81	0.50	0.30	0.01	0.00	1.85	-
3.26	15.46	2.15	3.60	2.73	11.17	6.96	-
1.85	16.96	2.04	2.68	1.01	15.56	6.18	8.97
4.86	34.00	6.35	6.56	4.41	30.48	9.04	3.64
3.82	12.82	6.30	6.41	4.67	5.75	8.55	0.00
2.03	13.20	2.47	2.96	3.46	4.07	6.36	0.25
4.94	17.06	6.96	3.89	0.48	1.38	2.87	3.93
2.11	1.98	2.51	1.36	7.86	0.07	-	1.24
12.07	25.27	16.11	6.35	5.83	23.27	8.81	(6.05)
6.29	4.81	2.08	1.85	1.43	3.57	3.36	-
9.95	38.23	10.05	12.06	1.35	5.02	15.20	3.72
1.59	10.13	0.49	1.73	3.46	1.61	3.41	2.54
0.67	0.47	0.27	0.22	0.36	0.43	0.83	(0.56)
...
0.04	0.14	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.19	0.14	(0.03)
44.25	108.21	57.41	26.78	22.43	59.44	34.02	68.66
1.49	0.31	0.30	0.36	0.57	0.13	0.48	(0.00)
0.02	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.05	(0.00)
77.44	69.24	2.05	10.04	33.05	17.86	30.43	13.95
3.37	17.13	1.40	10.31	2.30	1.28	1.17	0.03
1.80	6.41	1.74	1.49	1.16	3.11	2.84	(2.48)
0.05	0.70	0.11	0.09	0.24	0.01	0.25	0.01
0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	-
0.08	1.07	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.17
8.08	17.61	1.65	3.56	21.19	10.21	8.34	(15.97)
0.82	3.55	0.76	1.05	0.43	1.14	0.92	(1.33)
4.06	26.33	4.38	7.19	1.43	3.58	5.71	(2.13)
3.52	8.10	6.10	0.71	1.30	1.31	2.96	0.09
4.32	21.31	4.83	9.83	6.84	7.71	8.21	(19.08)
0.55	1.37	0.84	0.56	0.27	0.86	0.87	(1.43)
78.49	851.17	131.06	252.01	110.42	103.09	514.45	91.88
0.51	2.63	0.19	0.74	0.65	1.17	2.43	(1.34)
4.84	10.37	3.11	6.94	1.23	6.42	7.31	(0.21)
2.00	4.82	0.34	1.29	2.67	0.72	3.25	0.01
3.31	17.70	3.34	4.10	5.17	8.57	7.34	-
342.72	2,781.00	278.87	302.96	531.70	505.79	1,041.21	19.57
17.37	21.19	21.62	7.76	5.46	4.52	14.26	2.66
2.18	10.78	2.44	4.97	3.46	3.90	4.15	(9.65)
140.40	29.31	28.00	34.09	53.81	12.16	44.71	(0.00)
2.20	3.95	1.01	1.18	0.86	0.77	3.68	(0.43)
0.03	0.22	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.01
0.78	1.89	0.32	1.02	1.21	0.15	0.38	(1.57)
4.78	24.97	1.05	6.31	4.47	0.09	12.13	(0.14)
10.54	12.81	5.38	2.67	7.31	18.72	24.27	(9.64)
0.17	0.53	0.14	0.11	0.02	0.50	0.25	(0.32)
19.34	59.34	18.34	30.60	54.63	28.41	38.08	-
27.11	40.82	74.41	18.52	152.43	8.06	150.99	-
0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

Table A6 Nominal Expenditures in Billion US Dollars

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	50.45	21.59	1.23	2.21	3.22	1.84
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	4.99	2.32	0.13	0.50	0.56	0.17
Botswana	6.89	4.25	0.14	0.19	0.47	0.60
Burkina Faso	6.08	2.68	0.59	0.21	0.60	0.54
Burundi	1.49	0.65	0.26	0.02	0.18	0.02
Cameroon	17.51	8.19	0.41	1.60	1.40	1.77
Cape Verde	1.21	0.39	0.02	0.05	0.37	0.07
Central African Republic	1.86	1.20	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.04
Chad	3.95	2.12	0.20	0.10	0.24	0.30
Comoros	0.65	0.39	0.00	0.02	0.20	0.00
Congo	2.25	0.92	0.10	0.07	0.33	0.09
Congo, Democratic Republic	15.12	9.47	0.51	0.78	1.82	0.51
Côte d'Ivoire	15.42	6.95	0.52	0.57	1.56	1.35
Djibouti	0.70	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.23	0.04
Egypt	142.43	63.49	3.54	7.55	25.64	5.11
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	27.52	11.46	0.73	1.96	6.30	2.05
Gabon	3.80	1.24	0.23	0.21	0.57	0.19
Gambia, The	0.73	0.33	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02
Ghana	19.90	8.17	0.31	3.13	2.18	1.54
Guinea	2.59	1.49	0.04	0.19	0.21	0.11
Guinea-Bissau	0.79	0.43	0.01	0.07	0.11	0.06
Kenya	22.17	9.98	0.91	0.61	1.83	0.72
Lesotho	1.64	0.66	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.10
Liberia	0.51	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.03
Libya	19.68	4.81	0.10	0.92	5.58	0.62
Madagascar	7.07	4.48	0.24	0.32	1.12	0.35
Malawi	3.99	2.14	0.21	0.11	0.40	0.43
Mali	5.64	2.81	0.09	0.35	0.49	0.36
Mauritania	2.16	1.48	0.02	0.09	0.21	0.05
Mauritius	6.53	1.83	0.53	0.37	1.56	0.49
Morocco	51.42	21.16	2.04	2.64	8.05	2.37
Mozambique	7.76	4.50	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.24
Namibia	5.20	1.76	0.18	0.35	0.82	0.34
Niger	4.02	1.77	0.09	0.33	0.39	0.19
Nigeria	102.07	59.88	1.08	6.18	11.89	7.43
Rwanda	4.34	2.27	0.16	0.16	0.71	0.15
Sao Tome and Principe	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
Senegal	10.03	5.00	0.32	0.43	1.18	0.66
Seychelles	0.53	0.15	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.04
Sierra Leone	1.80	0.82	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.05
South Africa	170.88	36.90	8.77	8.66	26.29	12.98
Sudan	46.29	24.37	0.32	2.10	6.56	3.05
Swaziland	2.77	1.36	0.03	0.17	0.39	0.32
Tanzania	13.47	7.02	0.13	1.33	2.49	0.85
Togo	2.61	1.21	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.13
Tunisia	26.56	6.89	0.99	2.04	4.36	1.72
Uganda	13.45	5.01	0.88	0.43	2.52	0.86
Zambia	7.44	4.57	0.06	0.55	0.91	0.13
Zimbabwe	5.12	3.14	0.19	0.31	0.34	0.16
Africa Region	871.66	364.17	27.15	49.01	125.75	51.24

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
2.41	8.80	4.13	1.05	0.06	1.74	2.17	0.00
...
0.10	0.40	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.43	0.25	-0.15
0.06	0.27	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00
0.11	0.50	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.36	0.22	0.00
0.01	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.06
0.20	1.42	0.27	0.27	0.18	1.27	0.38	0.15
0.02	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.00
0.02	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.00
0.12	0.41	0.17	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.09
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.10	0.21	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.07	-0.05
0.55	0.42	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.31	0.29	0.00
0.47	1.79	0.47	0.56	0.06	0.23	0.71	0.17
0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
9.27	6.44	3.74	3.08	4.91	5.95	11.36	-7.64
...
0.31	1.02	0.14	0.19	1.23	1.37	1.01	-0.24
0.14	0.35	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.11	0.22
0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00
0.41	1.44	0.34	0.23	1.46	0.01	0.77	-0.08
0.17	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.03
0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.91	3.24	0.88	0.75	0.59	1.57	1.44	-1.25
0.01	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
0.36	4.84	0.62	0.26	0.09	0.15	0.57	0.78
0.08	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.10	0.08	-0.16
0.08	0.34	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.09	-0.13
0.12	0.81	0.13	0.22	0.04	0.11	0.18	-0.07
0.04	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
0.17	0.85	0.19	0.39	0.27	0.31	0.33	-0.76
2.15	5.34	3.29	2.18	1.06	3.34	3.38	-5.58
0.06	0.70	0.11	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.42	0.08
0.13	0.66	0.05	0.18	0.16	0.29	0.61	-0.33
0.15	0.32	0.10	0.22	0.04	0.20	0.23	-0.01
2.07	4.98	0.35	1.33	2.76	0.75	3.36	0.01
0.06	0.31	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.00
0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
0.45	0.55	0.56	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.37	0.07
0.01	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.06
0.25	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.00
12.84	23.11	5.92	6.87	5.04	4.48	21.54	-2.53
0.46	3.86	0.77	1.03	1.26	1.05	1.22	0.24
0.10	0.23	0.04	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.05	-0.19
0.15	0.77	0.03	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.37	0.00
0.13	0.16	0.07	0.03	0.09	0.23	0.29	-0.12
1.26	4.02	1.04	0.80	0.16	3.79	1.91	-2.45
0.29	0.90	0.28	0.46	0.82	0.43	0.58	0.00
0.07	0.10	0.19	0.05	0.39	0.02	0.39	0.00
0.04	0.43	0.01	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.26	0.04
37.05	81.16	25.14	22.27	22.47	29.74	56.33	-19.83

Table A7 Per Capita Nominal Expenditures in US Dollars

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	1,452.14	621.26	35.44	63.69	92.65	52.96
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	569.05	265.18	14.85	57.22	64.30	19.67
Botswana	4,050.64	2,500.69	83.64	113.82	274.21	352.47
Burkina Faso	399.17	176.03	38.54	13.75	39.19	35.66
Burundi	179.33	78.10	30.80	1.99	21.10	2.43
Cameroon	888.89	415.58	20.98	80.97	71.31	89.66
Cape Verde	2,344.74	761.43	44.70	89.44	711.89	128.53
Central African Republic	423.01	274.08	26.95	24.13	14.30	9.85
Chad	350.52	187.85	18.12	8.79	21.68	26.17
Comoros	972.13	580.46	3.24	34.16	304.06	2.00
Congo	587.33	240.81	27.00	17.58	85.22	22.62
Congo, Democratic Republic	214.85	134.50	7.28	11.04	25.84	7.19
Côte d'Ivoire	697.92	314.69	23.37	25.74	70.47	61.24
Djibouti	851.86	276.52	72.03	27.22	284.11	51.50
Egypt	1,872.52	834.71	46.48	99.22	337.12	67.14
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	358.39	149.25	9.50	25.55	82.04	26.66
Gabon	2,507.39	821.26	154.48	138.26	377.06	124.31
Gambia, The	438.42	200.07	13.18	34.14	30.97	12.09
Ghana	849.97	349.08	13.03	133.60	93.00	65.60
Guinea	244.10	140.57	3.79	18.32	19.39	10.03
Guinea-Bissau	540.42	291.83	9.62	46.54	73.57	40.54
Kenya	564.41	254.20	23.11	15.47	46.63	18.39
Lesotho	871.84	353.75	40.51	84.47	164.05	55.79
Liberia	143.46	41.12	6.37	19.55	28.64	8.29
Libya	3,361.52	820.80	16.95	157.10	952.98	105.56
Madagascar	355.23	225.24	12.17	16.02	56.03	17.81
Malawi	295.06	158.01	15.62	8.41	29.28	31.70
Mali	388.46	193.34	5.86	23.95	33.56	24.74
Mauritania	655.39	450.56	6.53	26.89	62.99	16.31
Mauritius	5,112.33	1,433.30	412.97	289.02	1,217.36	383.21
Morocco	1,631.59	671.42	64.60	83.84	255.46	75.31
Mozambique	355.84	206.53	17.12	19.19	22.19	10.93
Namibia	2,473.18	837.46	85.50	165.80	391.90	163.94
Niger	273.62	120.34	6.35	22.39	26.59	13.21
Nigeria	661.88	388.32	7.00	40.07	77.07	48.18
Rwanda	429.97	224.73	16.26	16.07	70.55	15.20
Sao Tome and Principe	1,000.54	358.27	24.67	40.38	159.13	60.01
Senegal	824.22	410.60	26.07	35.25	97.32	54.14
Seychelles	6,019.80	1,687.72	486.27	340.32	1,433.45	451.24
Sierra Leone	321.51	146.72	9.67	25.04	22.71	8.87
South Africa	3,464.63	748.21	177.79	175.51	533.12	263.10
Sudan	1,151.67	606.44	7.96	52.31	163.16	75.92
Swaziland	2,673.36	1,314.63	25.00	160.37	373.19	305.18
Tanzania	331.17	172.63	3.27	32.67	61.13	20.83
Togo	455.56	210.47	11.39	24.14	35.08	21.87
Tunisia	2,597.23	673.98	96.75	199.16	426.74	168.15
Uganda	438.75	163.32	28.60	14.19	82.03	28.10
Zambia	576.52	354.20	4.88	42.87	70.85	10.13
Zimbabwe	419.67	257.47	15.21	25.11	27.67	13.42
Africa Region	915.14	382.33	28.50	51.45	132.02	53.80

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
69.50	253.39	118.87	30.28	1.59	49.98	62.52	-
...
10.99	45.66	10.86	12.95	6.53	49.09	28.61	(16.87)
37.43	160.80	98.19	60.00	1.99	0.75	366.64	-
6.91	32.74	4.55	7.63	5.77	23.66	14.74	-
1.50	13.79	1.66	2.18	0.82	12.65	5.02	7.29
10.28	72.01	13.45	13.89	9.34	64.55	19.14	7.71
48.17	161.45	79.32	80.79	58.83	72.49	107.66	0.04
4.30	27.96	5.23	6.28	7.33	8.62	13.47	0.53
10.46	36.13	14.73	8.24	1.01	2.93	6.08	8.33
5.93	5.57	7.06	3.82	22.13	0.21	-	3.49
25.55	53.51	34.12	13.44	12.35	49.29	18.66	(12.82)
7.80	5.97	2.58	2.30	1.78	4.42	4.16	-
21.06	80.97	21.29	25.53	2.85	10.63	32.19	7.89
8.97	57.02	2.78	9.71	19.45	9.07	19.21	14.28
121.89	84.65	49.13	40.53	64.53	78.25	149.37	(100.51)
...
4.01	13.24	1.80	2.50	15.96	17.89	13.12	(3.12)
93.72	229.16	121.58	56.72	47.51	125.88	72.05	145.40
60.66	12.66	12.10	14.73	23.24	5.25	19.31	(0.00)
17.61	61.50	14.39	9.87	62.38	0.41	32.74	(3.24)
15.85	14.17	0.42	2.05	6.77	3.66	6.23	2.86
7.13	36.27	2.97	21.84	4.86	2.70	2.49	0.05
23.10	82.46	22.32	19.17	14.97	39.95	36.55	(31.91)
5.60	82.97	12.51	10.81	28.83	1.29	30.07	1.20
1.96	3.82	5.65	2.61	13.94	1.02	10.49	-
61.45	825.86	105.49	44.66	16.10	25.15	96.96	132.45
4.13	9.00	0.84	1.82	10.83	5.22	4.27	(8.16)
5.79	25.16	5.42	7.42	3.04	8.08	6.54	(9.43)
8.59	55.77	9.27	15.22	3.02	7.58	12.08	(4.52)
13.45	30.98	23.34	2.71	4.97	5.01	11.34	0.33
135.22	667.33	151.11	307.73	214.21	241.34	257.01	(597.48)
68.16	169.42	104.40	69.13	33.61	106.05	107.12	(176.91)
2.94	31.88	4.91	9.44	4.14	3.86	19.27	3.44
60.52	312.06	22.92	87.63	77.27	138.37	288.46	(158.65)
10.24	21.97	6.59	14.69	2.60	13.59	15.49	(0.44)
13.44	32.31	2.28	8.64	17.89	4.84	21.78	0.07
5.82	31.14	5.88	7.22	9.11	15.08	12.92	-
21.15	171.58	17.21	18.69	32.80	31.21	64.24	1.21
36.79	44.88	45.79	16.42	11.56	9.57	30.19	5.64
159.22	785.78	177.93	362.36	252.23	284.18	302.63	(703.54)
44.48	9.29	8.87	10.80	17.05	3.85	14.16	(0.00)
260.32	468.56	120.06	139.39	102.23	90.91	436.66	(51.21)
11.53	96.06	19.16	25.60	31.26	26.00	30.30	5.98
92.03	223.89	37.37	120.87	143.75	18.05	45.61	(186.56)
3.62	18.91	0.80	4.78	3.38	0.07	9.19	(0.11)
22.32	27.14	11.39	5.66	15.49	39.63	51.39	(20.42)
123.59	393.54	101.56	78.66	16.08	370.99	187.17	(239.15)
9.52	29.23	9.03	15.07	26.91	13.99	18.76	-
5.37	8.09	14.75	3.67	30.21	1.60	29.92	-
3.27	34.86	0.70	9.60	4.84	2.74	21.13	3.64
38.90	85.21	26.39	23.38	23.59	31.22	59.14	(20.81)

Table A8 Per Capita Nominal Expenditure Relatives: Africa Region = 100%

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	158.7%	162.5%	124.4%	123.8%	70.2%	98.4%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	62.2%	69.4%	52.1%	111.2%	48.7%	36.6%
Botswana	442.6%	654.1%	293.5%	221.2%	207.7%	655.2%
Burkina Faso	43.6%	46.0%	135.2%	26.7%	29.7%	66.3%
Burundi	19.6%	20.4%	108.1%	3.9%	16.0%	4.5%
Cameroon	97.1%	108.7%	73.6%	157.4%	54.0%	166.7%
Cape Verde	256.2%	199.2%	156.8%	173.8%	539.2%	238.9%
Central African Republic	46.2%	71.7%	94.6%	46.9%	10.8%	18.3%
Chad	38.3%	49.1%	63.6%	17.1%	16.4%	48.6%
Comoros	106.2%	151.8%	11.4%	66.4%	230.3%	3.7%
Congo	64.2%	63.0%	94.7%	34.2%	64.5%	42.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic	23.5%	35.2%	25.5%	21.4%	19.6%	13.4%
Côte d'Ivoire	76.3%	82.3%	82.0%	50.0%	53.4%	113.8%
Djibouti	93.1%	72.3%	252.8%	52.9%	215.2%	95.7%
Egypt	204.6%	218.3%	163.1%	192.8%	255.4%	124.8%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	39.2%	39.0%	33.3%	49.6%	62.1%	49.5%
Gabon	274.0%	214.8%	542.0%	268.7%	285.6%	231.1%
Gambia, The	47.9%	52.3%	46.3%	66.4%	23.5%	22.5%
Ghana	92.9%	91.3%	45.7%	259.7%	70.4%	121.9%
Guinea	26.7%	36.8%	13.3%	35.6%	14.7%	18.6%
Guinea-Bissau	59.1%	76.3%	33.8%	90.5%	55.7%	75.4%
Kenya	61.7%	66.5%	81.1%	30.1%	35.3%	34.2%
Lesotho	95.3%	92.5%	142.1%	164.2%	124.3%	103.7%
Liberia	15.7%	10.8%	22.3%	38.0%	21.7%	15.4%
Libya	367.3%	214.7%	59.5%	305.3%	721.9%	196.2%
Madagascar	38.8%	58.9%	42.7%	31.1%	42.4%	33.1%
Malawi	32.2%	41.3%	54.8%	16.3%	22.2%	58.9%
Mali	42.4%	50.6%	20.6%	46.5%	25.4%	46.0%
Mauritania	71.6%	117.8%	22.9%	52.3%	47.7%	30.3%
Mauritius	558.6%	374.9%	1449.1%	561.7%	922.1%	712.3%
Morocco	178.3%	175.6%	226.7%	162.9%	193.5%	140.0%
Mozambique	38.9%	54.0%	60.1%	37.3%	16.8%	20.3%
Namibia	270.3%	219.0%	300.0%	322.2%	296.9%	304.7%
Niger	29.9%	31.5%	22.3%	43.5%	20.1%	24.6%
Nigeria	72.3%	101.6%	24.6%	77.9%	58.4%	89.5%
Rwanda	47.0%	58.8%	57.0%	31.2%	53.4%	28.2%
Sao Tome and Principe	109.3%	93.7%	86.6%	78.5%	120.5%	111.5%
Senegal	90.1%	107.4%	91.5%	68.5%	73.7%	100.6%
Seychelles	657.8%	441.4%	1706.3%	661.4%	1085.8%	838.7%
Sierra Leone	35.1%	38.4%	33.9%	48.7%	17.2%	16.5%
South Africa	378.6%	195.7%	623.8%	341.1%	403.8%	489.0%
Sudan	125.8%	158.6%	27.9%	101.7%	123.6%	141.1%
Swaziland	292.1%	343.8%	87.7%	311.7%	282.7%	567.2%
Tanzania	36.2%	45.2%	11.5%	63.5%	46.3%	38.7%
Togo	49.8%	55.0%	40.0%	46.9%	26.6%	40.6%
Tunisia	283.8%	176.3%	339.5%	387.1%	323.2%	312.6%
Uganda	47.9%	42.7%	100.4%	27.6%	62.1%	52.2%
Zambia	63.0%	92.6%	17.1%	83.3%	53.7%	18.8%
Zimbabwe	45.9%	67.3%	53.4%	48.8%	21.0%	24.9%
Africa Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
178.7%	297.4%	450.4%	129.5%	6.7%	160.1%	105.7%	0.0%
...
28.3%	53.6%	41.1%	55.4%	27.7%	157.2%	48.4%	81.0%
96.2%	188.7%	372.1%	256.6%	8.4%	2.4%	620.0%	0.0%
17.8%	38.4%	17.2%	32.6%	24.5%	75.8%	24.9%	0.0%
3.9%	16.2%	6.3%	9.3%	3.5%	40.5%	8.5%	-35.0%
26.4%	84.5%	51.0%	59.4%	39.6%	206.7%	32.4%	-37.0%
123.8%	189.5%	300.5%	345.5%	249.3%	232.2%	182.0%	-0.2%
11.1%	32.8%	19.8%	26.8%	31.1%	27.6%	22.8%	-2.6%
26.9%	42.4%	55.8%	35.2%	4.3%	9.4%	10.3%	-40.0%
15.3%	6.5%	26.7%	16.4%	93.8%	0.7%	0.0%	-16.7%
65.7%	62.8%	129.3%	57.5%	52.3%	157.8%	31.6%	61.6%
20.0%	7.0%	9.8%	9.8%	7.5%	14.2%	7.0%	0.0%
54.1%	95.0%	80.7%	109.2%	12.1%	34.0%	54.4%	-37.9%
23.1%	66.9%	10.5%	41.5%	82.4%	29.0%	32.5%	-68.6%
313.3%	99.3%	186.2%	173.3%	273.5%	250.6%	252.6%	482.9%
...
10.3%	15.5%	6.8%	10.7%	67.6%	57.3%	22.2%	15.0%
240.9%	268.9%	460.7%	242.6%	201.3%	403.1%	121.8%	-698.6%
155.9%	14.9%	45.8%	63.0%	98.5%	16.8%	32.7%	0.0%
45.3%	72.2%	54.5%	42.2%	264.4%	1.3%	55.4%	15.6%
40.8%	16.6%	1.6%	8.8%	28.7%	11.7%	10.5%	-13.7%
18.3%	42.6%	11.3%	93.4%	20.6%	8.7%	4.2%	-0.3%
59.4%	96.8%	84.6%	82.0%	63.4%	127.9%	61.8%	153.3%
14.4%	97.4%	47.4%	46.2%	122.2%	4.1%	50.9%	-5.8%
5.0%	4.5%	21.4%	11.2%	59.1%	3.3%	17.7%	0.0%
158.0%	969.2%	399.7%	191.0%	68.2%	80.5%	163.9%	-636.4%
10.6%	10.6%	3.2%	7.8%	45.9%	16.7%	7.2%	39.2%
14.9%	29.5%	20.6%	31.7%	12.9%	25.9%	11.1%	45.3%
22.1%	65.4%	35.1%	65.1%	12.8%	24.3%	20.4%	21.7%
34.6%	36.4%	88.4%	11.6%	21.1%	16.1%	19.2%	-1.6%
347.6%	783.1%	572.6%	1316.1%	907.9%	772.9%	434.6%	2870.5%
175.2%	198.8%	395.6%	295.6%	142.5%	339.6%	181.1%	850.0%
7.6%	37.4%	18.6%	40.4%	17.5%	12.4%	32.6%	-16.5%
155.6%	366.2%	86.8%	374.8%	327.5%	443.1%	487.8%	762.2%
26.3%	25.8%	25.0%	62.8%	11.0%	43.5%	26.2%	2.1%
34.5%	37.9%	8.6%	36.9%	75.8%	15.5%	36.8%	-0.3%
15.0%	36.5%	22.3%	30.9%	38.6%	48.3%	21.8%	0.0%
54.4%	201.4%	65.2%	79.9%	139.0%	99.9%	108.6%	-5.8%
94.6%	52.7%	173.5%	70.2%	49.0%	30.6%	51.1%	-27.1%
409.3%	922.1%	674.2%	1549.7%	1069.1%	910.1%	511.7%	3380.0%
114.3%	10.9%	33.6%	46.2%	72.2%	12.3%	23.9%	0.0%
669.2%	549.9%	454.9%	596.1%	433.3%	291.1%	738.4%	246.0%
29.6%	112.7%	72.6%	109.5%	132.5%	83.3%	51.2%	-28.8%
236.6%	262.7%	141.6%	516.9%	609.3%	57.8%	77.1%	896.3%
9.3%	22.2%	3.0%	20.4%	14.3%	0.2%	15.5%	0.5%
57.4%	31.8%	43.2%	24.2%	65.6%	126.9%	86.9%	98.1%
317.7%	461.8%	384.8%	336.4%	68.2%	1188.1%	316.5%	1148.9%
24.5%	34.3%	34.2%	64.5%	114.0%	44.8%	31.7%	0.0%
13.8%	9.5%	55.9%	15.7%	128.0%	5.1%	50.6%	0.0%
8.4%	40.9%	2.6%	41.1%	20.5%	8.8%	35.7%	-17.5%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table A9 Nominal Expenditures: Country Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	5.79%	5.93%	4.54%	4.52%	2.56%	3.59%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	0.57%	0.64%	0.48%	1.02%	0.45%	0.34%
Botswana	0.79%	1.17%	0.52%	0.39%	0.37%	1.17%
Burkina Faso	0.70%	0.74%	2.16%	0.43%	0.47%	1.06%
Burundi	0.17%	0.18%	0.94%	0.03%	0.14%	0.04%
Cameroon	2.01%	2.25%	1.52%	3.25%	1.12%	3.45%
Cape Verde	0.14%	0.11%	0.08%	0.09%	0.29%	0.13%
Central African Republic	0.21%	0.33%	0.44%	0.22%	0.05%	0.08%
Chad	0.45%	0.58%	0.75%	0.20%	0.19%	0.58%
Comoros	0.07%	0.11%	0.01%	0.05%	0.16%	0.00%
Congo	0.26%	0.25%	0.38%	0.14%	0.26%	0.17%
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.73%	2.60%	1.89%	1.59%	1.45%	0.99%
Côte d'Ivoire	1.77%	1.91%	1.90%	1.16%	1.24%	2.64%
Djibouti	0.08%	0.06%	0.22%	0.05%	0.18%	0.08%
Egypt	16.34%	17.43%	13.02%	15.40%	20.39%	9.97%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	3.16%	3.15%	2.69%	4.00%	5.01%	3.99%
Gabon	0.44%	0.34%	0.86%	0.43%	0.45%	0.37%
Gambia, The	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.12%	0.04%	0.04%
Ghana	2.28%	2.24%	1.12%	6.38%	1.73%	3.00%
Guinea	0.30%	0.41%	0.15%	0.40%	0.16%	0.21%
Guinea-Bissau	0.09%	0.12%	0.05%	0.14%	0.09%	0.12%
Kenya	2.54%	2.74%	3.34%	1.24%	1.46%	1.41%
Lesotho	0.19%	0.18%	0.28%	0.32%	0.25%	0.20%
Liberia	0.06%	0.04%	0.08%	0.14%	0.08%	0.06%
Libya	2.26%	1.32%	0.37%	1.88%	4.44%	1.21%
Madagascar	0.81%	1.23%	0.89%	0.65%	0.89%	0.69%
Malawi	0.46%	0.59%	0.78%	0.23%	0.31%	0.84%
Mali	0.65%	0.77%	0.31%	0.71%	0.39%	0.70%
Mauritania	0.25%	0.41%	0.08%	0.18%	0.16%	0.10%
Mauritius	0.75%	0.50%	1.94%	0.75%	1.24%	0.96%
Morocco	5.90%	5.81%	7.50%	5.39%	6.40%	4.63%
Mozambique	0.89%	1.24%	1.38%	0.85%	0.38%	0.47%
Namibia	0.60%	0.48%	0.66%	0.71%	0.66%	0.67%
Niger	0.46%	0.49%	0.34%	0.67%	0.31%	0.38%
Nigeria	11.71%	16.44%	3.98%	12.61%	9.45%	14.50%
Rwanda	0.50%	0.62%	0.60%	0.33%	0.57%	0.30%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Senegal	1.15%	1.37%	1.17%	0.88%	0.94%	1.29%
Seychelles	0.06%	0.04%	0.16%	0.06%	0.10%	0.08%
Sierra Leone	0.21%	0.23%	0.20%	0.29%	0.10%	0.10%
South Africa	19.60%	10.13%	32.30%	17.66%	20.91%	25.32%
Sudan	5.31%	6.69%	1.18%	4.29%	5.22%	5.95%
Swaziland	0.32%	0.37%	0.10%	0.34%	0.31%	0.62%
Tanzania	1.55%	1.93%	0.49%	2.71%	1.98%	1.65%
Togo	0.30%	0.33%	0.24%	0.28%	0.16%	0.24%
Tunisia	3.05%	1.89%	3.64%	4.16%	3.47%	3.36%
Uganda	1.54%	1.38%	3.23%	0.89%	2.00%	1.68%
Zambia	0.85%	1.25%	0.23%	1.13%	0.73%	0.25%
Zimbabwe	0.59%	0.86%	0.68%	0.63%	0.27%	0.32%
Africa Region	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
6.52%	10.85%	16.43%	4.72%	0.25%	5.84%	3.86%	0.00%
...
0.26%	0.49%	0.38%	0.51%	0.25%	1.45%	0.45%	0.75%
0.17%	0.34%	0.66%	0.46%	0.02%	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%
0.28%	0.61%	0.28%	0.52%	0.39%	1.21%	0.40%	0.00%
0.03%	0.14%	0.05%	0.08%	0.03%	0.35%	0.07%	-0.31%
0.55%	1.75%	1.05%	1.23%	0.82%	4.28%	0.67%	-0.77%
0.07%	0.10%	0.16%	0.19%	0.13%	0.13%	0.10%	0.00%
0.05%	0.15%	0.09%	0.12%	0.14%	0.13%	0.10%	-0.01%
0.32%	0.50%	0.66%	0.42%	0.05%	0.11%	0.12%	-0.47%
0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.01%
0.26%	0.25%	0.52%	0.23%	0.21%	0.64%	0.13%	0.25%
1.48%	0.52%	0.72%	0.73%	0.56%	1.05%	0.52%	0.00%
1.26%	2.20%	1.87%	2.53%	0.28%	0.79%	1.26%	-0.88%
0.02%	0.06%	0.01%	0.04%	0.07%	0.02%	0.03%	-0.06%
25.02%	7.93%	14.87%	13.84%	21.84%	20.01%	20.17%	38.56%
...
0.83%	1.25%	0.55%	0.86%	5.45%	4.62%	1.79%	1.21%
0.38%	0.43%	0.73%	0.39%	0.32%	0.64%	0.19%	-1.11%
0.27%	0.03%	0.08%	0.11%	0.17%	0.03%	0.06%	0.00%
1.11%	1.77%	1.34%	1.04%	6.50%	0.03%	1.36%	0.38%
0.45%	0.19%	0.02%	0.10%	0.32%	0.13%	0.12%	-0.15%
0.03%	0.07%	0.02%	0.14%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
2.45%	3.99%	3.49%	3.38%	2.62%	5.28%	2.55%	6.32%
0.03%	0.19%	0.09%	0.09%	0.24%	0.01%	0.10%	-0.01%
0.02%	0.02%	0.08%	0.04%	0.22%	0.01%	0.07%	0.00%
0.97%	5.96%	2.46%	1.17%	0.42%	0.50%	1.01%	-3.91%
0.22%	0.22%	0.07%	0.16%	0.96%	0.35%	0.15%	0.82%
0.21%	0.42%	0.29%	0.45%	0.18%	0.37%	0.16%	0.64%
0.34%	1.00%	0.54%	0.99%	0.20%	0.37%	0.31%	0.33%
0.12%	0.13%	0.31%	0.04%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	-0.01%
0.47%	1.05%	0.77%	1.77%	1.22%	1.04%	0.58%	3.85%
5.80%	6.58%	13.09%	9.78%	4.71%	11.24%	5.99%	28.12%
0.17%	0.86%	0.43%	0.92%	0.40%	0.28%	0.75%	-0.38%
0.34%	0.81%	0.19%	0.83%	0.72%	0.98%	1.08%	1.68%
0.41%	0.40%	0.39%	0.97%	0.17%	0.67%	0.40%	0.03%
5.59%	6.14%	1.40%	5.98%	12.28%	2.51%	5.96%	-0.06%
0.16%	0.39%	0.24%	0.33%	0.41%	0.51%	0.23%	0.00%
0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%
1.21%	0.67%	2.22%	0.90%	0.63%	0.39%	0.65%	-0.35%
0.04%	0.08%	0.06%	0.14%	0.10%	0.08%	0.05%	0.31%
0.67%	0.06%	0.20%	0.27%	0.43%	0.07%	0.14%	0.00%
34.65%	28.47%	23.55%	30.87%	22.44%	15.08%	38.23%	12.74%
1.25%	4.76%	3.06%	4.62%	5.59%	3.51%	2.16%	-1.21%
0.26%	0.29%	0.15%	0.56%	0.66%	0.06%	0.08%	0.98%
0.40%	0.95%	0.13%	0.87%	0.61%	0.01%	0.66%	0.02%
0.35%	0.19%	0.26%	0.15%	0.39%	0.76%	0.52%	0.59%
3.41%	4.96%	4.13%	3.61%	0.73%	12.75%	3.40%	12.33%
0.79%	1.10%	1.10%	2.07%	3.67%	1.44%	1.02%	0.00%
0.19%	0.13%	0.76%	0.21%	1.73%	0.07%	0.69%	0.00%
0.11%	0.52%	0.03%	0.53%	0.26%	0.11%	0.46%	-0.22%
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table A10 Nominal Expenditures: Item Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Algeria	100.00%	42.78%	2.44%	4.39%	6.38%	3.65%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	100.00%	46.60%	2.61%	10.06%	11.30%	3.46%
Botswana	100.00%	61.74%	2.06%	2.81%	6.77%	8.70%
Burkina Faso	100.00%	44.10%	9.66%	3.45%	9.82%	8.93%
Burundi	100.00%	43.55%	17.18%	1.11%	11.77%	1.36%
Cameroon	100.00%	46.75%	2.36%	9.11%	8.02%	10.09%
Cape Verde	100.00%	32.47%	1.91%	3.81%	30.36%	5.48%
Central African Republic	100.00%	64.79%	6.37%	5.70%	3.38%	2.33%
Chad	100.00%	53.59%	5.17%	2.51%	6.18%	7.47%
Comoros	100.00%	59.71%	0.33%	3.51%	31.28%	0.21%
Congo	100.00%	41.00%	4.60%	2.99%	14.51%	3.85%
Congo, Democratic Republic	100.00%	62.60%	3.39%	5.14%	12.03%	3.35%
Côte d'Ivoire	100.00%	45.09%	3.35%	3.69%	10.10%	8.78%
Djibouti	100.00%	32.46%	8.46%	3.20%	33.35%	6.04%
Egypt	100.00%	44.58%	2.48%	5.30%	18.00%	3.59%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	100.00%	41.64%	2.65%	7.13%	22.89%	7.44%
Gabon	100.00%	32.75%	6.16%	5.51%	15.04%	4.96%
Gambia, The	100.00%	45.64%	3.01%	7.79%	7.06%	2.76%
Ghana	100.00%	41.07%	1.53%	15.72%	10.94%	7.72%
Guinea	100.00%	57.58%	1.55%	7.50%	7.94%	4.11%
Guinea-Bissau	100.00%	54.00%	1.78%	8.61%	13.61%	7.50%
Kenya	100.00%	45.04%	4.09%	2.74%	8.26%	3.26%
Lesotho	100.00%	40.57%	4.65%	9.69%	18.82%	6.40%
Liberia	100.00%	28.66%	4.44%	13.63%	19.96%	5.78%
Libya	100.00%	24.42%	0.50%	4.67%	28.35%	3.14%
Madagascar	100.00%	63.41%	3.43%	4.51%	15.77%	5.01%
Malawi	100.00%	53.55%	5.30%	2.85%	9.92%	10.74%
Mali	100.00%	49.77%	1.51%	6.17%	8.64%	6.37%
Mauritania	100.00%	68.75%	1.00%	4.10%	9.61%	2.49%
Mauritius	100.00%	28.04%	8.08%	5.65%	23.81%	7.50%
Morocco	100.00%	41.15%	3.96%	5.14%	15.66%	4.62%
Mozambique	100.00%	58.04%	4.81%	5.39%	6.23%	3.07%
Namibia	100.00%	33.86%	3.46%	6.70%	15.85%	6.63%
Niger	100.00%	43.98%	2.32%	8.18%	9.72%	4.83%
Nigeria	100.00%	58.67%	1.06%	6.05%	11.64%	7.28%
Rwanda	100.00%	52.27%	3.78%	3.74%	16.41%	3.53%
Sao Tome and Principe	100.00%	35.81%	2.47%	4.04%	15.90%	6.00%
Senegal	100.00%	49.82%	3.16%	4.28%	11.81%	6.57%
Seychelles	100.00%	28.04%	8.08%	5.65%	23.81%	7.50%
Sierra Leone	100.00%	45.64%	3.01%	7.79%	7.06%	2.76%
South Africa	100.00%	21.60%	5.13%	5.07%	15.39%	7.59%
Sudan	100.00%	52.66%	0.69%	4.54%	14.17%	6.59%
Swaziland	100.00%	49.17%	0.94%	6.00%	13.96%	11.42%
Tanzania	100.00%	52.13%	0.99%	9.87%	18.46%	6.29%
Togo	100.00%	46.20%	2.50%	5.30%	7.70%	4.80%
Tunisia	100.00%	25.95%	3.72%	7.67%	16.43%	6.47%
Uganda	100.00%	37.22%	6.52%	3.23%	18.70%	6.40%
Zambia	100.00%	61.44%	0.85%	7.44%	12.29%	1.76%
Zimbabwe	100.00%	61.35%	3.63%	5.98%	6.59%	3.20%
Africa Region	100.00%	41.78%	3.11%	5.62%	14.43%	5.88%

Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
4.79%	17.45%	8.19%	2.09%	0.11%	3.44%	4.31%	0.00%
...
1.93%	8.02%	1.91%	2.28%	1.15%	8.63%	5.03%	-2.96%
0.92%	3.97%	2.42%	1.48%	0.05%	0.02%	9.05%	0.00%
1.73%	8.20%	1.14%	1.91%	1.45%	5.93%	3.69%	0.00%
0.84%	7.69%	0.92%	1.21%	0.46%	7.05%	2.80%	4.07%
1.16%	8.10%	1.51%	1.56%	1.05%	7.26%	2.15%	0.87%
2.05%	6.89%	3.38%	3.45%	2.51%	3.09%	4.59%	0.00%
1.02%	6.61%	1.24%	1.48%	1.73%	2.04%	3.18%	0.13%
2.98%	10.31%	4.20%	2.35%	0.29%	0.84%	1.73%	2.38%
0.61%	0.57%	0.73%	0.39%	2.28%	0.02%	0.00%	0.36%
4.35%	9.11%	5.81%	2.29%	2.10%	8.39%	3.18%	-2.18%
3.63%	2.78%	1.20%	1.07%	0.83%	2.06%	1.94%	0.00%
3.02%	11.60%	3.05%	3.66%	0.41%	1.52%	4.61%	1.13%
1.05%	6.69%	0.33%	1.14%	2.28%	1.06%	2.26%	1.68%
6.51%	4.52%	2.62%	2.16%	3.45%	4.18%	7.98%	-5.37%
...
1.12%	3.69%	0.50%	0.70%	4.45%	4.99%	3.66%	-0.87%
3.74%	9.14%	4.85%	2.26%	1.89%	5.02%	2.87%	5.80%
13.84%	2.89%	2.76%	3.36%	5.30%	1.20%	4.41%	0.00%
2.07%	7.24%	1.69%	1.16%	7.34%	0.05%	3.85%	-0.38%
6.49%	5.81%	0.17%	0.84%	2.77%	1.50%	2.55%	1.17%
1.32%	6.71%	0.55%	4.04%	0.90%	0.50%	0.46%	0.01%
4.09%	14.61%	3.95%	3.40%	2.65%	7.08%	6.48%	-5.65%
0.64%	9.52%	1.43%	1.24%	3.31%	0.15%	3.45%	0.14%
1.37%	2.67%	3.94%	1.82%	9.72%	0.71%	7.31%	0.00%
1.83%	24.57%	3.14%	1.33%	0.48%	0.75%	2.88%	3.94%
1.16%	2.53%	0.24%	0.51%	3.05%	1.47%	1.20%	-2.30%
1.96%	8.53%	1.84%	2.51%	1.03%	2.74%	2.22%	-3.20%
2.21%	14.36%	2.39%	3.92%	0.78%	1.95%	3.11%	-1.16%
2.05%	4.73%	3.56%	0.41%	0.76%	0.76%	1.73%	0.05%
2.64%	13.05%	2.96%	6.02%	4.19%	4.72%	5.03%	-11.69%
4.18%	10.38%	6.40%	4.24%	2.06%	6.50%	6.57%	-10.84%
0.83%	8.96%	1.38%	2.65%	1.16%	1.09%	5.41%	0.97%
2.45%	12.62%	0.93%	3.54%	3.12%	5.59%	11.66%	-6.41%
3.74%	8.03%	2.41%	5.37%	0.95%	4.97%	5.66%	-0.16%
2.03%	4.88%	0.34%	1.31%	2.70%	0.73%	3.29%	0.01%
1.35%	7.24%	1.37%	1.68%	2.12%	3.51%	3.00%	0.00%
2.11%	17.15%	1.72%	1.87%	3.28%	3.12%	6.42%	0.12%
4.46%	5.44%	5.56%	1.99%	1.40%	1.16%	3.66%	0.68%
2.64%	13.05%	2.96%	6.02%	4.19%	4.72%	5.03%	-11.69%
13.84%	2.89%	2.76%	3.36%	5.30%	1.20%	4.41%	0.00%
7.51%	13.52%	3.47%	4.02%	2.95%	2.62%	12.60%	-1.48%
1.00%	8.34%	1.66%	2.22%	2.71%	2.26%	2.63%	0.52%
3.44%	8.37%	1.40%	4.52%	5.38%	0.68%	1.71%	-6.98%
1.09%	5.71%	0.24%	1.44%	1.02%	0.02%	2.77%	-0.03%
4.90%	5.96%	2.50%	1.24%	3.40%	8.70%	11.28%	-4.48%
4.76%	15.15%	3.91%	3.03%	0.62%	14.28%	7.21%	-9.21%
2.17%	6.66%	2.06%	3.44%	6.13%	3.19%	4.27%	0.00%
0.93%	1.40%	2.56%	0.64%	5.24%	0.28%	5.19%	0.00%
0.78%	8.31%	0.17%	2.29%	1.15%	0.65%	5.04%	0.87%
4.25%	9.31%	2.88%	2.56%	2.58%	3.41%	6.46%	-2.27%

Table A11 Real Expenditures in Billion African Regional Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	59.66	23.36	1.13	2.00	8.50
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	4.67	1.97	0.13	0.41	0.71
Botswana	5.29	3.05	0.11	0.14	0.64
Burkina Faso	6.30	2.83	0.59	0.27	0.77
Burundi	1.51	0.70	0.21	0.02	0.16
Cameroon	15.61	7.36	0.32	1.36	1.52
Cape Verde	0.73	0.29	0.01	0.02	0.15
Central African Republic	1.46	0.89	0.09	0.09	0.15
Chad	3.53	1.91	0.17	0.08	0.36
Comoros	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.06
Congo	1.59	0.58	0.06	0.04	0.27
Congo, Democratic Republic	11.15	6.39	0.38	0.69	1.59
Côte d'Ivoire	12.64	5.70	0.43	0.51	1.51
Djibouti	0.55	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.10
Egypt	170.61	85.54	2.75	6.34	20.68
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	33.30	14.54	0.55	2.44	5.97
Gabon	2.55	0.74	0.22	0.12	0.35
Gambia, The	0.89	0.35	0.03	0.09	0.11
Ghana	21.24	7.60	0.32	3.39	3.50
Guinea	2.98	1.48	0.05	0.30	0.32
Guinea-Bissau	0.75	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.13
Kenya	26.90	12.10	0.83	0.76	3.33
Lesotho	1.73	0.79	0.08	0.16	0.27
Liberia	0.44	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.07
Libya	17.61	4.62	0.08	0.74	1.72
Madagascar	8.12	5.18	0.24	0.39	1.23
Malawi	3.67	1.88	0.27	0.14	0.43
Mali	5.49	2.73	0.11	0.37	0.66
Mauritania	2.17	1.48	0.02	0.10	0.23
Mauritius	5.25	1.76	0.37	0.35	0.97
Morocco	40.60	18.85	0.88	1.93	5.49
Mozambique	9.19	4.99	0.50	0.50	0.99
Namibia	4.26	1.55	0.17	0.30	0.66
Niger	4.02	1.60	0.10	0.45	0.54
Nigeria	108.05	51.29	1.24	5.81	23.42
Rwanda	4.51	2.52	0.15	0.17	0.63
Sao Tome and Principe	0.12	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02
Senegal	9.05	4.35	0.29	0.39	1.38
Seychelles	0.36	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.07
Sierra Leone	1.99	0.75	0.08	0.17	0.29
South Africa	146.66	36.96	7.36	5.99	16.33
Sudan	37.51	16.31	0.33	2.83	5.31
Swaziland	2.80	1.52	0.02	0.13	0.30
Tanzania	18.34	10.05	0.09	1.57	2.98
Togo	2.43	1.11	0.06	0.09	0.32
Tunisia	26.23	7.89	0.74	1.25	3.43
Uganda	15.61	6.20	0.80	0.53	3.06
Zambia	7.08	4.46	0.06	0.47	1.02
Zimbabwe	4.05	2.45	0.18	0.21	0.44
Africa Region	871.66	369.90	22.73	44.27	123.15

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
2.31	2.61	8.78	4.51	0.98	0.06	3.33	2.11
...
0.16	0.09	0.50	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.31	0.27
0.31	0.04	0.22	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.60
0.53	0.12	0.40	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.31	0.22
0.01	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.04
1.49	0.18	1.20	0.23	0.21	0.16	1.13	0.35
0.04	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
0.03	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
0.23	0.10	0.29	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.06
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-
0.07	0.07	0.20	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.06
0.45	0.48	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.30
1.11	0.37	1.27	0.35	0.38	0.05	0.18	0.62
0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.09	13.03	6.94	5.26	2.74	6.78	5.84	14.28
...
2.21	0.38	1.37	0.20	0.21	1.50	3.02	1.13
0.16	0.09	0.25	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.08
0.03	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.04
2.01	0.40	1.17	0.36	0.24	1.42	0.01	0.91
0.15	0.18	0.20	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.11
0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
0.71	1.07	3.33	1.00	0.82	0.69	1.63	1.71
0.12	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.05
0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04
0.67	0.38	6.94	0.66	0.42	0.10	0.13	0.50
0.39	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.09
0.31	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.07
0.33	0.12	0.61	0.12	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15
0.05	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
0.39	0.16	0.59	0.18	0.38	0.26	0.27	0.24
2.22	1.86	4.23	2.85	1.86	0.91	1.99	2.36
0.28	0.07	0.93	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.44
0.26	0.11	0.53	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.46
0.18	0.15	0.28	0.10	0.20	0.04	0.14	0.24
9.36	2.49	5.23	0.37	1.52	2.88	0.64	3.80
0.14	0.06	0.34	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.14
0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.61	0.39	0.39	0.51	0.17	0.12	0.11	0.28
0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
0.06	0.24	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.11
9.94	11.76	23.20	5.49	5.68	4.56	2.55	19.10
2.39	0.43	4.39	0.76	2.09	1.14	0.45	0.88
0.29	0.09	0.27	0.04	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.04
1.34	0.22	1.07	0.05	0.32	0.20	0.00	0.45
0.12	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.30
1.71	1.18	3.66	1.05	0.48	0.15	5.20	1.60
0.96	0.32	0.86	0.30	0.60	0.90	0.44	0.64
0.12	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.05	0.34	0.02	0.28
0.10	0.03	0.28	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.19
51.57	39.88	81.55	25.92	21.14	23.96	29.47	55.47

Table A12 Real Expenditures in Billion South African Rand

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	586.49	229.64	11.06	19.69	83.60
Angola	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	45.91	19.35	1.24	4.02	7.01
Botswana	51.97	29.96	1.08	1.40	6.25
Burkina Faso	61.96	27.86	5.75	2.63	7.58
Burundi	14.87	6.88	2.08	0.15	1.54
Cameroon	153.47	72.31	3.11	13.42	14.90
Cape Verde	7.14	2.88	0.14	0.23	1.46
Central African Republic	14.35	8.73	0.85	0.88	1.45
Chad	34.74	18.77	1.64	0.83	3.52
Comoros	3.91	2.99	0.02	0.13	0.56
Congo	15.64	5.67	0.58	0.40	2.63
Congo, Democratic Republic	109.57	62.86	3.70	6.83	15.64
Côte d'Ivoire	124.27	56.02	4.24	4.98	14.82
Djibouti	5.45	1.98	0.94	0.18	1.03
Egypt	1,677.18	840.95	27.08	62.30	203.25
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	327.34	142.93	5.37	23.95	58.67
Gabon	25.11	7.27	2.15	1.20	3.42
Gambia, The	8.79	3.40	0.27	0.89	1.10
Ghana	208.84	74.74	3.11	33.30	34.37
Guinea	29.31	14.56	0.54	2.95	3.17
Guinea-Bissau	7.34	4.11	0.15	0.46	1.31
Kenya	264.49	118.93	8.17	7.51	32.74
Lesotho	17.02	7.77	0.80	1.59	2.66
Liberia	4.28	1.29	0.17	0.63	0.68
Libya	173.16	45.45	0.77	7.27	16.96
Madagascar	79.86	50.97	2.36	3.87	12.14
Malawi	36.07	18.47	2.61	1.40	4.26
Mali	53.95	26.86	1.09	3.62	6.45
Mauritania	21.30	14.59	0.24	0.95	2.23
Mauritius	51.64	17.32	3.59	3.42	9.56
Morocco	51.64	17.32	3.59	3.42	9.56
Mozambique	90.37	49.09	4.89	4.89	9.70
Namibia	41.83	15.27	1.71	2.93	6.49
Niger	39.49	15.72	0.95	4.44	5.35
Nigeria	1,062.24	504.16	12.20	57.09	230.22
Rwanda	44.33	24.74	1.48	1.66	6.22
Sao Tome and Principe	1.20	0.42	0.03	0.05	0.19
Senegal	88.95	42.80	2.81	3.83	13.57
Seychelles	3.53	1.17	0.22	0.23	0.68
Sierra Leone	19.55	7.38	0.78	1.67	2.84
South Africa	1,441.73	363.38	72.40	58.84	160.53
Sudan	368.75	160.36	3.21	27.79	52.24
Swaziland	27.51	14.91	0.24	1.32	2.97
Tanzania	180.30	98.81	0.92	15.41	29.31
Togo	23.88	10.89	0.59	0.89	3.12
Tunisia	257.81	77.57	7.27	12.32	33.73
Uganda	153.49	60.92	7.90	5.17	30.12
Zambia	69.60	43.81	0.54	4.58	10.05
Zimbabwe	39.80	24.10	1.81	2.03	4.37
Africa Region	8,568.89	3,636.29	223.47	435.21	1,210.66

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
22.70	25.63	86.32	44.29	9.59	0.58	32.69	20.70
..
1.56	0.86	4.90	0.85	1.12	0.51	3.09	2.66
3.01	0.43	2.20	1.04	0.63	0.02	0.01	5.92
5.19	1.17	3.93	0.68	1.07	0.88	3.08	2.14
0.14	0.12	1.26	0.13	0.18	0.07	1.38	0.44
14.61	1.75	11.78	2.24	2.03	1.57	11.07	3.43
0.40	0.17	0.64	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.31
0.28	0.13	0.74	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.45
2.26	0.95	2.87	1.28	0.90	0.09	0.21	0.64
0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.00	-
0.65	0.67	1.94	0.97	0.33	0.32	1.33	0.58
4.40	4.69	2.64	1.49	1.43	1.05	1.88	2.95
10.93	3.67	12.52	3.49	3.78	0.49	1.77	6.12
0.41	0.06	0.39	0.02	0.06	0.14	0.07	0.09
69.72	128.11	68.18	51.68	26.94	66.63	57.37	140.42
..
21.71	3.76	13.49	1.95	2.10	14.76	29.66	11.09
1.56	0.87	2.44	1.11	0.53	0.46	1.51	0.76
0.28	1.20	0.19	0.24	0.31	0.46	0.09	0.36
19.73	3.89	11.51	3.51	2.38	13.99	0.09	8.94
1.49	1.79	2.00	0.05	0.29	0.76	0.42	1.05
0.44	0.08	0.38	0.03	0.26	0.05	0.04	0.03
6.96	10.52	32.72	9.88	8.05	6.78	16.05	16.85
1.15	0.10	1.47	0.24	0.19	0.56	0.02	0.47
0.25	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.08	0.44	0.03	0.35
6.60	3.74	68.21	6.50	4.10	0.97	1.32	4.87
3.85	0.96	2.01	0.20	0.47	2.49	1.03	0.91
3.00	0.73	2.82	0.66	0.88	0.38	1.27	0.66
3.21	1.20	5.96	1.23	1.86	0.42	1.09	1.51
0.53	0.45	0.88	0.79	0.09	0.16	0.11	0.27
3.85	1.61	5.76	1.77	3.69	2.53	2.70	2.38
3.85	1.61	5.76	1.77	3.69	2.53	2.70	2.38
2.77	0.69	9.10	1.11	1.66	0.95	0.63	4.32
2.60	1.07	5.26	0.40	1.29	1.35	1.85	4.49
1.75	1.51	2.78	0.96	1.99	0.38	1.37	2.35
91.99	24.52	51.41	3.62	14.97	28.33	6.29	37.33
1.33	0.57	3.39	0.55	0.66	0.88	1.46	1.39
0.09	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.08
6.01	3.84	3.80	5.01	1.72	1.19	1.08	2.80
0.35	0.11	0.50	0.12	0.23	0.17	0.08	0.20
0.61	2.40	0.42	0.45	0.78	0.91	0.24	1.08
97.67	115.62	228.05	53.95	55.81	44.87	25.04	187.74
23.52	4.18	43.17	7.44	20.52	11.23	4.46	8.65
2.84	0.88	2.61	0.36	1.13	1.37	0.16	0.37
13.20	2.11	10.56	0.46	3.14	1.95	0.05	4.40
1.14	1.10	0.99	0.51	0.27	0.74	1.68	2.96
16.84	11.59	35.94	10.34	4.70	1.49	51.15	15.70
9.44	3.18	8.41	2.96	5.89	8.88	4.37	6.25
1.14	0.69	0.57	1.47	0.44	3.38	0.16	2.75
0.99	0.27	2.74	0.06	0.56	0.43	0.22	1.87
507.00	392.03	801.72	254.81	207.85	235.55	289.74	545.32

Table A13 Per Capita Real Expenditures in African Regional Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	1,717.08	672.33	32.38	57.66	244.77
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	532.75	224.49	14.42	46.67	81.32
Botswana	3,109.65	1,792.94	64.75	84.05	373.90
Burkina Faso	413.94	186.10	38.44	17.54	50.62
Burundi	181.93	84.16	25.45	1.84	18.82
Cameroon	792.44	373.36	16.04	69.29	76.95
Cape Verde	1,408.83	567.81	28.37	45.40	288.62
Central African Republic	332.56	202.28	19.72	20.38	33.66
Chad	313.48	169.39	14.78	7.45	31.78
Comoros	594.30	454.87	2.32	19.69	85.30
Congo	414.60	150.30	15.29	10.58	69.71
Congo, Democratic Republic	158.34	90.83	5.34	9.87	22.60
Côte d'Ivoire	571.95	257.83	19.53	22.94	68.22
Djibouti	677.80	246.26	116.47	22.82	127.86
Egypt	2,243.05	1,124.68	36.21	83.32	271.83
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	433.58	189.32	7.11	31.72	77.70
Gabon	1,685.74	488.22	144.62	80.45	229.64
Gambia, The	534.41	206.59	16.47	54.15	66.72
Ghana	907.23	324.69	13.50	144.66	149.32
Guinea	280.95	139.59	5.17	28.24	30.41
Guinea-Bissau	512.53	286.87	10.31	32.08	91.73
Kenya	684.97	308.00	21.16	19.44	84.80
Lesotho	920.95	420.51	43.13	85.85	143.73
Liberia	121.83	36.84	4.79	17.91	19.43
Libya	3,008.05	789.45	13.41	126.32	294.55
Madagascar	408.00	260.40	12.05	19.79	62.02
Malawi	271.37	138.95	19.63	10.56	32.06
Mali	378.01	188.23	7.64	25.38	45.23
Mauritania	658.52	451.05	7.29	29.43	68.92
Mauritius	4,110.78	1,378.52	285.93	272.25	761.25
Morocco	1,288.27	598.09	27.88	61.29	174.22
Mozambique	421.61	229.02	22.79	22.80	45.24
Namibia	2,023.45	738.57	82.48	141.54	314.06
Niger	273.41	108.81	6.60	30.72	37.04
Nigeria	700.68	332.56	8.05	37.66	151.86
Rwanda	446.40	249.11	14.90	16.74	62.60
Sao Tome and Principe	761.40	265.78	21.67	29.56	122.58
Senegal	743.43	357.67	23.46	32.00	113.42
Seychelles	4,110.90	1,365.26	252.95	267.50	797.87
Sierra Leone	354.71	133.87	14.08	30.32	51.51
South Africa	2,973.56	749.48	149.33	121.36	331.10
Sudan	933.27	405.86	8.11	70.32	132.21
Swaziland	2,699.34	1,463.10	23.17	129.57	291.70
Tanzania	450.81	247.06	2.31	38.54	73.30
Togo	423.93	193.24	10.55	15.82	55.34
Tunisia	2,564.78	771.69	72.29	122.55	335.54
Uganda	509.22	202.10	26.22	17.16	99.91
Zambia	548.95	345.57	4.29	36.09	79.25
Zimbabwe	331.89	200.97	15.10	16.95	36.45
Africa Region	915.14	388.35	23.87	46.48	129.30

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
66.45	75.03	252.72	129.67	28.09	1.69	95.70	60.60
...
18.12	9.97	56.81	9.89	12.98	5.89	35.86	30.90
180.26	25.89	131.83	62.08	37.90	1.35	0.30	354.39
34.67	7.79	26.29	4.56	7.14	5.87	20.61	14.31
1.75	1.48	15.40	1.65	2.16	0.80	16.85	5.40
75.42	9.05	60.81	11.58	10.50	8.12	57.16	17.70
79.13	33.17	126.22	46.22	47.46	40.13	45.27	61.00
6.45	2.92	17.05	4.88	3.99	4.94	5.57	10.48
20.37	8.60	25.93	11.56	8.12	0.82	1.92	5.75
1.14	4.03	2.27	4.23	2.53	14.84	0.14	-
17.14	17.63	51.50	25.66	8.76	8.38	35.35	15.48
6.36	6.78	3.82	2.16	2.07	1.52	2.72	4.26
50.29	16.90	57.61	16.05	17.41	2.27	8.15	28.17
51.17	8.00	48.94	2.45	7.74	17.13	8.26	11.35
93.25	171.34	91.18	69.11	36.03	89.11	76.73	187.79
...
28.75	4.97	17.86	2.58	2.79	19.55	39.29	14.69
104.74	58.17	163.58	74.41	35.63	30.79	101.54	51.02
17.09	73.18	11.58	14.77	19.11	27.80	5.30	21.65
85.71	16.88	49.99	15.25	10.33	60.78	0.38	38.83
14.26	17.16	19.13	0.46	2.77	7.26	4.06	10.04
30.57	5.41	26.87	2.26	17.94	3.71	2.84	1.89
18.02	27.24	84.74	25.58	20.84	17.56	41.58	43.63
61.99	5.68	79.64	13.25	10.14	30.09	0.86	25.18
7.22	1.59	3.50	5.02	2.36	12.43	0.72	10.01
114.63	64.99	1,184.92	112.90	71.26	16.81	23.02	84.62
19.69	4.90	10.27	1.00	2.40	12.72	5.25	4.62
22.60	5.47	21.25	4.97	6.64	2.87	9.56	4.99
22.49	8.38	41.74	8.60	13.07	2.93	7.67	10.61
16.52	13.86	27.21	24.52	2.76	5.07	3.34	8.32
306.37	128.43	458.37	140.80	293.47	201.28	215.06	189.76
70.52	59.08	134.14	90.54	58.93	28.87	63.04	75.04
12.90	3.21	42.47	5.17	7.76	4.45	2.94	20.15
125.64	51.58	254.20	19.29	62.37	65.27	89.34	217.17
12.11	10.46	19.28	6.65	13.78	2.63	9.49	16.27
60.68	16.17	33.91	2.39	9.88	18.69	4.15	24.63
13.40	5.70	34.13	5.59	6.69	8.84	14.69	14.01
54.20	16.37	113.46	13.40	16.11	25.29	33.33	48.94
50.26	32.12	31.75	41.88	14.35	9.96	9.04	23.41
412.34	123.61	577.59	140.05	268.35	194.13	95.31	229.05
11.05	43.62	7.59	8.14	14.20	16.47	4.33	19.53
201.44	238.46	470.36	111.26	115.11	92.55	51.65	387.21
59.51	10.58	109.26	18.84	51.93	28.43	11.29	21.88
278.22	86.16	256.15	35.03	110.58	134.59	15.88	36.69
33.00	5.29	26.40	1.16	7.86	4.87	0.11	11.01
20.24	19.54	17.52	9.02	4.81	13.22	29.80	52.50
167.54	115.30	357.58	102.83	46.74	14.83	508.85	156.24
31.34	10.55	27.89	9.80	19.55	29.46	14.49	20.73
9.03	5.44	4.48	11.61	3.51	26.66	1.30	21.72
8.26	2.26	22.87	0.52	4.63	3.60	1.85	15.56
54.15	41.87	85.62	27.21	22.20	25.16	30.94	58.24

Table A14 Per Capita Real Expenditures in South African Rand

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	16,879.92	6,609.42	318.32	566.84	2,406.25
Angola	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	5,237.22	2,206.82	141.79	458.76	799.46
Botswana	30,569.67	17,625.65	636.57	826.23	3,675.65
Burkina Faso	4,069.29	1,829.51	377.89	172.43	497.64
Burundi	1,788.48	827.36	250.20	18.05	184.98
Cameroon	7,790.14	3,670.33	157.66	681.13	756.46
Cape Verde	13,849.57	5,581.88	278.90	446.34	2,837.26
Central African Republic	3,269.28	1,988.51	193.84	200.34	330.94
Chad	3,081.67	1,665.20	145.25	73.27	312.38
Comoros	5,842.32	4,471.61	22.77	193.56	838.51
Congo	4,075.80	1,477.52	150.32	104.01	685.24
Congo, Democratic Republic	1,556.57	892.94	52.54	97.06	222.20
Côte d'Ivoire	5,622.61	2,534.66	191.94	225.49	670.62
Djibouti	6,663.19	2,420.85	1,144.95	224.30	1,256.94
Egypt	22,050.48	11,056.22	355.97	819.12	2,672.24
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	4,262.30	1,861.13	69.93	311.82	763.88
Gabon	16,571.77	4,799.49	1,421.65	790.85	2,257.49
Gambia, The	5,253.59	2,030.86	161.95	532.36	655.89
Ghana	8,918.58	3,191.91	132.73	1,422.12	1,467.86
Guinea	2,761.90	1,372.20	50.87	277.57	298.94
Guinea-Bissau	5,038.46	2,820.13	101.35	315.40	901.75
Kenya	6,733.68	3,027.81	208.04	191.12	833.63
Lesotho	9,053.42	4,133.81	423.96	843.92	1,412.92
Liberia	1,197.70	362.18	47.13	176.11	190.99
Libya	29,570.89	7,760.77	131.86	1,241.77	2,895.58
Madagascar	4,010.89	2,559.93	118.45	194.50	609.68
Malawi	2,667.72	1,365.92	193.02	103.86	315.16
Mali	3,716.06	1,850.46	75.12	249.45	444.59
Mauritania	6,473.61	4,434.09	71.68	289.30	677.50
Mauritius	40,411.30	13,551.65	2,810.83	2,676.33	7,483.51
Morocco	40,411.30	13,551.65	2,810.83	2,676.33	7,483.51
Mozambique	4,144.70	2,251.40	224.07	224.17	444.73
Namibia	19,891.68	7,260.52	810.78	1,391.40	3,087.43
Niger	2,687.75	1,069.71	64.85	301.99	364.15
Nigeria	6,888.05	3,269.24	79.10	370.21	1,492.87
Rwanda	4,388.38	2,448.94	146.52	164.56	615.39
Sao Tome and Principe	7,485.00	2,612.73	212.98	290.61	1,205.05
Senegal	7,308.34	3,516.08	230.65	314.57	1,114.97
Seychelles	40,412.51	13,421.26	2,486.68	2,629.72	7,843.55
Sierra Leone	3,487.01	1,316.04	138.45	298.08	506.33
South Africa	29,231.80	7,367.77	1,467.95	1,193.07	3,254.90
Sudan	9,174.61	3,989.88	79.76	691.32	1,299.73
Swaziland	26,536.04	14,383.12	227.78	1,273.77	2,867.63
Tanzania	4,431.75	2,428.77	22.68	378.83	720.55
Togo	4,167.44	1,899.65	103.73	155.54	544.01
Tunisia	25,213.26	7,586.16	710.63	1,204.73	3,298.53
Uganda	5,005.88	1,986.80	257.78	168.73	982.19
Zambia	5,396.47	3,397.16	42.16	354.76	779.07
Zimbabwe	3,262.63	1,975.63	148.47	166.67	358.36
Africa Region	8,996.31	3,817.67	234.62	456.92	1,271.05

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
653.24	737.54	2,484.38	1,274.69	276.09	16.61	940.81	595.73
..
178.15	98.02	558.49	97.24	127.65	57.89	352.49	303.75
1,772.08	254.54	1,295.99	610.26	372.61	13.26	2.97	3,483.85
340.80	76.60	258.40	44.81	70.23	57.70	202.59	140.71
17.17	14.53	151.42	16.20	21.20	7.88	165.69	53.06
741.45	88.92	597.81	113.87	103.25	79.78	561.88	174.03
777.89	326.09	1,240.80	454.38	466.52	394.47	445.08	599.68
63.39	28.73	167.56	48.02	39.22	48.54	54.80	103.07
200.27	84.55	254.92	113.66	79.86	8.08	18.90	56.48
11.19	39.63	22.27	41.56	24.92	145.87	1.39	-
168.54	173.34	506.26	252.27	86.13	82.36	347.53	152.14
62.48	66.63	37.53	21.22	20.36	14.98	26.73	41.90
494.43	166.14	566.36	157.79	171.16	22.30	80.15	276.90
503.07	78.61	481.15	24.09	76.04	168.44	81.22	111.60
916.66	1,684.34	896.37	679.42	354.23	875.97	754.29	1,846.10
..
282.67	48.90	175.62	25.37	27.40	192.16	386.22	144.43
1,029.62	571.85	1,608.11	731.52	350.28	302.69	998.22	501.54
168.05	719.37	113.83	145.20	187.81	273.30	52.15	212.81
842.54	165.92	491.47	149.91	101.58	597.49	3.78	381.75
140.18	168.73	188.06	4.51	27.18	71.38	39.88	98.70
300.53	53.23	264.11	22.18	176.37	36.44	27.92	18.61
177.14	267.82	833.03	251.49	204.85	172.59	408.74	428.91
609.40	55.81	782.93	130.24	99.73	295.81	8.43	247.52
70.98	15.65	34.42	49.34	23.24	122.19	7.03	98.44
1,126.92	638.90	11,648.43	1,109.84	700.50	165.23	226.27	831.86
193.60	48.15	100.96	9.82	23.63	125.00	51.62	45.46
222.17	53.77	208.89	48.86	65.28	28.18	93.97	49.04
221.09	82.41	410.32	84.55	128.45	28.83	75.39	104.25
162.41	136.23	267.48	241.03	27.09	49.84	32.85	81.77
3,011.80	1,262.51	4,506.01	1,384.13	2,885.00	1,978.70	2,114.12	1,865.42
3,011.80	1,262.51	4,506.01	1,384.13	2,885.00	1,978.70	2,114.12	1,865.42
126.86	31.56	417.46	50.81	76.30	43.76	28.87	198.09
1,235.11	507.03	2,498.90	189.65	613.10	641.63	878.24	2,134.94
119.06	102.82	189.51	65.35	135.48	25.81	93.32	159.95
596.52	158.99	333.38	23.46	97.09	183.71	40.81	242.08
131.68	56.01	335.50	54.93	65.81	86.90	144.36	137.78
532.77	160.88	1,115.35	131.71	158.40	248.65	327.61	481.14
494.08	315.74	312.11	411.66	141.05	97.91	88.90	230.15
4,053.58	1,215.15	5,678.00	1,376.80	2,638.05	1,908.40	936.94	2,251.69
108.59	428.76	74.65	79.97	139.64	161.94	42.53	192.03
1,980.31	2,344.17	4,623.90	1,093.77	1,131.59	909.82	507.72	3,806.47
585.06	104.02	1,074.07	185.20	510.54	279.44	110.96	215.10
2,735.07	846.99	2,518.14	344.39	1,087.04	1,323.07	156.13	360.67
324.44	51.96	259.55	11.40	77.25	47.86	1.11	108.26
198.95	192.08	172.22	88.65	47.24	129.96	293.00	516.07
1,647.03	1,133.44	3,515.26	1,010.87	459.47	145.81	5,002.31	1,535.89
308.04	103.75	274.17	96.38	192.19	289.63	142.44	203.80
88.75	53.52	44.07	114.11	34.50	262.13	12.76	213.49
81.20	22.22	224.84	5.11	45.53	35.38	18.20	153.00
532.29	411.59	841.71	267.52	218.22	247.29	304.19	572.52

Table A15 Per Capita Real Expenditure Relatives: Africa Region = 100%

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	187.63%	173.13%	135.68%	124.06%	189.31%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	58.22%	57.81%	60.44%	100.40%	62.90%
Botswana	339.80%	461.69%	271.33%	180.83%	289.18%
Burkina Faso	45.23%	47.92%	161.07%	37.74%	39.15%
Burundi	19.88%	21.67%	106.64%	3.95%	14.55%
Cameroon	86.59%	96.14%	67.20%	149.07%	59.51%
Cape Verde	153.95%	146.21%	118.87%	97.68%	223.22%
Central African Republic	36.34%	52.09%	82.62%	43.85%	26.04%
Chad	34.25%	43.62%	61.91%	16.04%	24.58%
Comoros	64.94%	117.13%	9.71%	42.36%	65.97%
Congo	45.31%	38.70%	64.07%	22.76%	53.91%
Congo, Democratic Republic	17.30%	23.39%	22.39%	21.24%	17.48%
Côte d'Ivoire	62.50%	66.39%	81.81%	49.35%	52.76%
Djibouti	74.07%	63.41%	488.01%	49.09%	98.89%
Egypt	245.11%	289.61%	151.73%	179.27%	210.24%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	47.38%	48.75%	29.80%	68.25%	60.10%
Gabon	184.21%	125.72%	605.95%	173.08%	177.61%
Gambia, The	58.40%	53.20%	69.03%	116.51%	51.60%
Ghana	99.14%	83.61%	56.57%	311.24%	115.48%
Guinea	30.70%	35.94%	21.68%	60.75%	23.52%
Guinea-Bissau	56.01%	73.87%	43.20%	69.03%	70.95%
Kenya	74.85%	79.31%	88.67%	41.83%	65.59%
Lesotho	100.63%	108.28%	180.70%	184.70%	111.16%
Liberia	13.31%	9.49%	20.09%	38.54%	15.03%
Libya	328.70%	203.29%	56.20%	271.77%	227.81%
Madagascar	44.58%	67.05%	50.49%	42.57%	47.97%
Malawi	29.65%	35.78%	82.27%	22.73%	24.80%
Mali	41.31%	48.47%	32.02%	54.59%	34.98%
Mauritania	71.96%	116.15%	30.55%	63.32%	53.30%
Mauritius	449.20%	354.97%	1198.06%	585.74%	588.77%
Morocco	140.77%	154.01%	116.84%	131.86%	134.75%
Mozambique	46.07%	58.97%	95.50%	49.06%	34.99%
Namibia	221.11%	190.18%	345.58%	304.52%	242.90%
Niger	29.88%	28.02%	27.64%	66.09%	28.65%
Nigeria	76.57%	85.63%	33.72%	81.02%	117.45%
Rwanda	48.78%	64.15%	62.45%	36.02%	48.42%
Sao Tome and Principe	83.20%	68.44%	90.78%	63.60%	94.81%
Senegal	81.24%	92.10%	98.31%	68.85%	87.72%
Seychelles	449.21%	351.56%	1059.90%	575.53%	617.09%
Sierra Leone	38.76%	34.47%	59.01%	65.24%	39.84%
South Africa	324.93%	192.99%	625.68%	261.11%	256.08%
Sudan	101.98%	104.51%	34.00%	151.30%	102.26%
Swaziland	294.97%	376.75%	97.08%	278.77%	225.61%
Tanzania	49.26%	63.62%	9.67%	82.91%	56.69%
Togo	46.32%	49.76%	44.21%	34.04%	42.80%
Tunisia	280.26%	198.71%	302.89%	263.66%	259.51%
Uganda	55.64%	52.04%	109.87%	36.93%	77.27%
Zambia	59.99%	88.99%	17.97%	77.64%	61.29%
Zimbabwe	36.27%	51.75%	63.28%	36.48%	28.19%
Africa Region	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
122.72%	179.20%	295.16%	476.49%	126.52%	6.72%	309.28%	104.05%
...
33.47%	23.82%	66.35%	36.35%	58.50%	23.41%	115.88%	53.05%
332.92%	61.84%	153.97%	228.12%	170.75%	5.36%	0.98%	608.51%
64.02%	18.61%	30.70%	16.75%	32.18%	23.33%	66.60%	24.58%
3.23%	3.53%	17.99%	6.05%	9.71%	3.19%	54.47%	9.27%
139.30%	21.60%	71.02%	42.57%	47.32%	32.26%	184.71%	30.40%
146.14%	79.23%	147.41%	169.85%	213.79%	159.52%	146.32%	104.74%
11.91%	6.98%	19.91%	17.95%	17.97%	19.63%	18.02%	18.00%
37.62%	20.54%	30.29%	42.49%	36.60%	3.27%	6.21%	9.87%
2.10%	9.63%	2.65%	15.54%	11.42%	58.99%	0.46%	0.00%
31.66%	42.12%	60.15%	94.30%	39.47%	33.30%	114.25%	26.57%
11.74%	16.19%	4.46%	7.93%	9.33%	6.06%	8.79%	7.32%
92.89%	40.37%	67.29%	58.98%	78.44%	9.02%	26.35%	48.36%
94.51%	19.10%	57.16%	9.00%	34.85%	68.11%	26.70%	19.49%
172.21%	409.23%	106.49%	253.97%	162.33%	354.22%	247.97%	322.45%
...
53.10%	11.88%	20.86%	9.48%	12.56%	77.71%	126.97%	25.23%
193.43%	138.94%	191.05%	273.45%	160.52%	122.40%	328.16%	87.60%
31.57%	174.78%	13.52%	54.28%	86.07%	110.52%	17.14%	37.17%
158.29%	40.31%	58.39%	56.04%	46.55%	241.61%	1.24%	66.68%
26.33%	40.99%	22.34%	1.69%	12.46%	28.87%	13.11%	17.24%
56.46%	12.93%	31.38%	8.29%	80.82%	14.73%	9.18%	3.25%
33.28%	65.07%	98.97%	94.01%	93.88%	69.79%	134.37%	74.92%
114.49%	13.56%	93.02%	48.69%	45.70%	119.62%	2.77%	43.23%
13.33%	3.80%	4.09%	18.44%	10.65%	49.41%	2.31%	17.19%
211.71%	155.23%	1383.90%	414.87%	321.01%	66.82%	74.38%	145.30%
36.37%	11.70%	11.99%	3.67%	10.83%	50.55%	16.97%	7.94%
41.74%	13.06%	24.82%	18.26%	29.91%	11.39%	30.89%	8.57%
41.54%	20.02%	48.75%	31.60%	58.87%	11.66%	24.79%	18.21%
30.51%	33.10%	31.78%	90.10%	12.42%	20.15%	10.80%	14.28%
565.82%	306.74%	535.34%	517.40%	1322.08%	800.14%	695.00%	325.82%
130.23%	141.10%	156.67%	332.71%	265.50%	114.77%	203.74%	128.85%
23.83%	7.67%	49.60%	18.99%	34.96%	17.70%	9.49%	34.60%
232.04%	123.19%	296.88%	70.89%	280.96%	259.46%	288.72%	372.90%
22.37%	24.98%	22.52%	24.43%	62.09%	10.44%	30.68%	27.94%
112.07%	38.63%	39.61%	8.77%	44.49%	74.29%	13.42%	42.28%
24.74%	13.61%	39.86%	20.53%	30.16%	35.14%	47.46%	24.06%
100.09%	39.09%	132.51%	49.23%	72.59%	100.55%	107.70%	84.04%
92.82%	76.71%	37.08%	153.88%	64.64%	39.59%	29.23%	40.20%
761.54%	295.24%	674.58%	514.66%	1208.92%	771.71%	308.01%	393.29%
20.40%	104.17%	8.87%	29.89%	63.99%	65.48%	13.98%	33.54%
372.04%	569.55%	549.34%	408.86%	518.56%	367.91%	166.91%	664.86%
109.91%	25.27%	127.61%	69.23%	233.96%	113.00%	36.48%	37.57%
513.83%	205.79%	299.17%	128.74%	498.15%	535.02%	51.33%	63.00%
60.95%	12.62%	30.84%	4.26%	35.40%	19.35%	0.36%	18.91%
37.38%	46.67%	20.46%	33.14%	21.65%	52.55%	96.32%	90.14%
309.43%	275.38%	417.63%	377.87%	210.56%	58.96%	1644.48%	268.27%
57.87%	25.21%	32.57%	36.03%	88.07%	117.12%	46.83%	35.60%
16.67%	13.00%	5.24%	42.66%	15.81%	106.00%	4.19%	37.29%
15.26%	5.40%	26.71%	1.91%	20.87%	14.31%	5.98%	26.72%
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table A16 Real Expenditures: Country Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	6.84%	6.32%	4.95%	4.53%	6.91%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	0.54%	0.53%	0.56%	0.92%	0.58%
Botswana	0.61%	0.82%	0.48%	0.32%	0.52%
Burkina Faso	0.72%	0.77%	2.57%	0.60%	0.63%
Burundi	0.17%	0.19%	0.93%	0.03%	0.13%
Cameroon	1.79%	1.99%	1.39%	3.08%	1.23%
Cape Verde	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%	0.05%	0.12%
Central African Republic	0.17%	0.24%	0.38%	0.20%	0.12%
Chad	0.41%	0.52%	0.73%	0.19%	0.29%
Comoros	0.05%	0.08%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%
Congo	0.18%	0.16%	0.26%	0.09%	0.22%
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.28%	1.73%	1.65%	1.57%	1.29%
Côte d'Ivoire	1.45%	1.54%	1.90%	1.15%	1.22%
Djibouti	0.06%	0.05%	0.42%	0.04%	0.08%
Egypt	19.57%	23.13%	12.12%	14.32%	16.79%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	3.82%	3.93%	2.40%	5.50%	4.85%
Gabon	0.29%	0.20%	0.96%	0.28%	0.28%
Gambia, The	0.10%	0.09%	0.12%	0.20%	0.09%
Ghana	2.44%	2.06%	1.39%	7.65%	2.84%
Guinea	0.34%	0.40%	0.24%	0.68%	0.26%
Guinea-Bissau	0.09%	0.11%	0.07%	0.11%	0.11%
Kenya	3.09%	3.27%	3.66%	1.72%	2.70%
Lesotho	0.20%	0.21%	0.36%	0.36%	0.22%
Liberia	0.05%	0.04%	0.08%	0.14%	0.06%
Libya	2.02%	1.25%	0.35%	1.67%	1.40%
Madagascar	0.93%	1.40%	1.06%	0.89%	1.00%
Malawi	0.42%	0.51%	1.17%	0.32%	0.35%
Mali	0.63%	0.74%	0.49%	0.83%	0.53%
Mauritania	0.25%	0.40%	0.11%	0.22%	0.18%
Mauritius	0.60%	0.48%	1.61%	0.79%	0.79%
Morocco	4.66%	5.10%	3.87%	4.36%	4.46%
Mozambique	1.05%	1.35%	2.19%	1.12%	0.80%
Namibia	0.49%	0.42%	0.76%	0.67%	0.54%
Niger	0.46%	0.43%	0.43%	1.02%	0.44%
Nigeria	12.40%	13.86%	5.46%	13.12%	19.02%
Rwanda	0.52%	0.68%	0.66%	0.38%	0.51%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
Senegal	1.04%	1.18%	1.26%	0.88%	1.12%
Seychelles	0.04%	0.03%	0.10%	0.05%	0.06%
Sierra Leone	0.23%	0.20%	0.35%	0.38%	0.23%
South Africa	16.83%	9.99%	32.40%	13.52%	13.26%
Sudan	4.30%	4.41%	1.43%	6.38%	4.31%
Swaziland	0.32%	0.41%	0.11%	0.30%	0.25%
Tanzania	2.10%	2.72%	0.41%	3.54%	2.42%
Togo	0.28%	0.30%	0.27%	0.20%	0.26%
Tunisia	3.01%	2.13%	3.25%	2.83%	2.79%
Uganda	1.79%	1.68%	3.54%	1.19%	2.49%
Zambia	0.81%	1.20%	0.24%	1.05%	0.83%
Zimbabwe	0.46%	0.66%	0.81%	0.47%	0.36%
Africa Region	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
4.48%	6.54%	10.77%	17.38%	4.62%	0.25%	11.28%	3.80%
...
0.31%	0.22%	0.61%	0.33%	0.54%	0.22%	1.07%	0.49%
0.59%	0.11%	0.27%	0.41%	0.30%	0.01%	0.00%	1.09%
1.02%	0.30%	0.49%	0.27%	0.51%	0.37%	1.06%	0.39%
0.03%	0.03%	0.16%	0.05%	0.08%	0.03%	0.48%	0.08%
2.88%	0.45%	1.47%	0.88%	0.98%	0.67%	3.82%	0.63%
0.08%	0.04%	0.08%	0.09%	0.12%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%
0.05%	0.03%	0.09%	0.08%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.08%
0.45%	0.24%	0.36%	0.50%	0.43%	0.04%	0.07%	0.12%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
0.13%	0.17%	0.24%	0.38%	0.16%	0.13%	0.46%	0.11%
0.87%	1.20%	0.33%	0.59%	0.69%	0.45%	0.65%	0.54%
2.16%	0.94%	1.56%	1.37%	1.82%	0.21%	0.61%	1.12%
0.08%	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	0.03%	0.06%	0.02%	0.02%
13.75%	32.68%	8.50%	20.28%	12.96%	28.29%	19.80%	25.75%
...
4.28%	0.96%	1.68%	0.76%	1.01%	6.27%	10.24%	2.03%
0.31%	0.22%	0.30%	0.43%	0.26%	0.19%	0.52%	0.14%
0.06%	0.31%	0.02%	0.10%	0.15%	0.19%	0.03%	0.07%
3.89%	0.99%	1.44%	1.38%	1.14%	5.94%	0.03%	1.64%
0.29%	0.46%	0.25%	0.02%	0.14%	0.32%	0.15%	0.19%
0.09%	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	0.12%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
1.37%	2.68%	4.08%	3.88%	3.87%	2.88%	5.54%	3.09%
0.23%	0.03%	0.18%	0.10%	0.09%	0.24%	0.01%	0.09%
0.05%	0.01%	0.02%	0.07%	0.04%	0.19%	0.01%	0.06%
1.30%	0.95%	8.51%	2.55%	1.97%	0.41%	0.46%	0.89%
0.76%	0.24%	0.25%	0.08%	0.23%	1.06%	0.35%	0.17%
0.59%	0.19%	0.35%	0.26%	0.42%	0.16%	0.44%	0.12%
0.63%	0.31%	0.74%	0.48%	0.90%	0.18%	0.38%	0.28%
0.11%	0.11%	0.11%	0.31%	0.04%	0.07%	0.04%	0.05%
0.76%	0.41%	0.72%	0.69%	1.77%	1.07%	0.93%	0.44%
4.31%	4.67%	5.18%	11.01%	8.78%	3.80%	6.74%	4.26%
0.55%	0.18%	1.14%	0.43%	0.80%	0.41%	0.22%	0.79%
0.51%	0.27%	0.66%	0.16%	0.62%	0.57%	0.64%	0.82%
0.35%	0.39%	0.35%	0.38%	0.96%	0.16%	0.47%	0.43%
18.14%	6.25%	6.41%	1.42%	7.20%	12.03%	2.17%	6.85%
0.26%	0.14%	0.42%	0.22%	0.32%	0.37%	0.50%	0.26%
0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
1.19%	0.98%	0.47%	1.97%	0.83%	0.51%	0.37%	0.51%
0.07%	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%	0.11%	0.07%	0.03%	0.04%
0.12%	0.61%	0.05%	0.18%	0.38%	0.39%	0.08%	0.20%
19.26%	29.49%	28.45%	21.17%	26.85%	19.05%	8.64%	34.43%
4.64%	1.07%	5.38%	2.92%	9.87%	4.77%	1.54%	1.59%
0.56%	0.22%	0.33%	0.14%	0.54%	0.58%	0.06%	0.07%
2.60%	0.54%	1.32%	0.18%	1.51%	0.83%	0.02%	0.81%
0.22%	0.28%	0.12%	0.20%	0.13%	0.32%	0.58%	0.54%
3.32%	2.96%	4.48%	4.06%	2.26%	0.63%	17.65%	2.88%
1.86%	0.81%	1.05%	1.16%	2.84%	3.77%	1.51%	1.15%
0.23%	0.18%	0.07%	0.58%	0.21%	1.44%	0.06%	0.50%
0.20%	0.07%	0.34%	0.02%	0.27%	0.18%	0.08%	0.34%
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table A17 Real Expenditures: Item Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	100.00%	39.16%	1.89%	3.36%	14.26%
Angola	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	100.00%	42.14%	2.71%	8.76%	15.26%
Botswana	100.00%	57.66%	2.08%	2.70%	12.02%
Burkina Faso	100.00%	44.96%	9.29%	4.24%	12.23%
Burundi	100.00%	46.26%	13.99%	1.01%	10.34%
Cameroon	100.00%	47.12%	2.02%	8.74%	9.71%
Cape Verde	100.00%	40.30%	2.01%	3.22%	20.49%
Central African Republic	100.00%	60.82%	5.93%	6.13%	10.12%
Chad	100.00%	54.04%	4.71%	2.38%	10.14%
Comoros	100.00%	76.54%	0.39%	3.31%	14.35%
Congo	100.00%	36.25%	3.69%	2.55%	16.81%
Congo, Democratic Republic	100.00%	57.37%	3.38%	6.24%	14.28%
Côte d'Ivoire	100.00%	45.08%	3.41%	4.01%	11.93%
Djibouti	100.00%	36.33%	17.18%	3.37%	18.86%
Egypt	100.00%	50.14%	1.61%	3.71%	12.12%
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	100.00%	43.66%	1.64%	7.32%	17.92%
Gabon	100.00%	28.96%	8.58%	4.77%	13.62%
Gambia, The	100.00%	38.66%	3.08%	10.13%	12.48%
Ghana	100.00%	35.79%	1.49%	15.95%	16.46%
Guinea	100.00%	49.68%	1.84%	10.05%	10.82%
Guinea-Bissau	100.00%	55.97%	2.01%	6.26%	17.90%
Kenya	100.00%	44.97%	3.09%	2.84%	12.38%
Lesotho	100.00%	45.66%	4.68%	9.32%	15.61%
Liberia	100.00%	30.24%	3.93%	14.70%	15.95%
Libya	100.00%	26.24%	0.45%	4.20%	9.79%
Madagascar	100.00%	63.82%	2.95%	4.85%	15.20%
Malawi	100.00%	51.20%	7.24%	3.89%	11.81%
Mali	100.00%	49.80%	2.02%	6.71%	11.96%
Mauritania	100.00%	68.49%	1.11%	4.47%	10.47%
Mauritius	100.00%	33.53%	6.96%	6.62%	18.52%
Morocco	100.00%	46.43%	2.16%	4.76%	13.52%
Mozambique	100.00%	54.32%	5.41%	5.41%	10.73%
Namibia	100.00%	36.50%	4.08%	6.99%	15.52%
Niger	100.00%	39.80%	2.41%	11.24%	13.55%
Nigeria	100.00%	47.46%	1.15%	5.37%	21.67%
Rwanda	100.00%	55.81%	3.34%	3.75%	14.02%
Sao Tome and Principe	100.00%	34.91%	2.85%	3.88%	16.10%
Senegal	100.00%	48.11%	3.16%	4.30%	15.26%
Seychelles	100.00%	33.21%	6.15%	6.51%	19.41%
Sierra Leone	100.00%	37.74%	3.97%	8.55%	14.52%
South Africa	100.00%	25.20%	5.02%	4.08%	11.13%
Sudan	100.00%	43.49%	0.87%	7.54%	14.17%
Swaziland	100.00%	54.20%	0.86%	4.80%	10.81%
Tanzania	100.00%	54.80%	0.51%	8.55%	16.26%
Togo	100.00%	45.58%	2.49%	3.73%	13.05%
Tunisia	100.00%	30.09%	2.82%	4.78%	13.08%
Uganda	100.00%	39.69%	5.15%	3.37%	19.62%
Zambia	100.00%	62.95%	0.78%	6.57%	14.44%
Zimbabwe	100.00%	60.55%	4.55%	5.11%	10.98%
Africa Region	100.00%	42.44%	2.61%	5.08%	14.13%

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
3.87%	4.37%	14.72%	7.55%	1.64%	0.10%	5.57%	3.53%
...
3.40%	1.87%	10.66%	1.86%	2.44%	1.11%	6.73%	5.80%
5.80%	0.83%	4.24%	2.00%	1.22%	0.04%	0.01%	11.40%
8.37%	1.88%	6.35%	1.10%	1.73%	1.42%	4.98%	3.46%
0.96%	0.81%	8.47%	0.91%	1.19%	0.44%	9.26%	2.97%
9.52%	1.14%	7.67%	1.46%	1.33%	1.02%	7.21%	2.23%
5.62%	2.35%	8.96%	3.28%	3.37%	2.85%	3.21%	4.33%
1.94%	0.88%	5.13%	1.47%	1.20%	1.48%	1.68%	3.15%
6.50%	2.74%	8.27%	3.69%	2.59%	0.26%	0.61%	1.83%
0.19%	0.68%	0.38%	0.71%	0.43%	2.50%	0.02%	0.00%
4.14%	4.25%	12.42%	6.19%	2.11%	2.02%	8.53%	3.73%
4.01%	4.28%	2.41%	1.36%	1.31%	0.96%	1.72%	2.69%
8.79%	2.95%	10.07%	2.81%	3.04%	0.40%	1.43%	4.92%
7.55%	1.18%	7.22%	0.36%	1.14%	2.53%	1.22%	1.67%
4.16%	7.64%	4.07%	3.08%	1.61%	3.97%	3.42%	8.37%
...
6.63%	1.15%	4.12%	0.60%	0.64%	4.51%	9.06%	3.39%
6.21%	3.45%	9.70%	4.41%	2.11%	1.83%	6.02%	3.03%
3.20%	13.69%	2.17%	2.76%	3.57%	5.20%	0.99%	4.05%
9.45%	1.86%	5.51%	1.68%	1.14%	6.70%	0.04%	4.28%
5.08%	6.11%	6.81%	0.16%	0.98%	2.58%	1.44%	3.57%
5.96%	1.06%	5.24%	0.44%	3.50%	0.72%	0.55%	0.37%
2.63%	3.98%	12.37%	3.73%	3.04%	2.56%	6.07%	6.37%
6.73%	0.62%	8.65%	1.44%	1.10%	3.27%	0.09%	2.73%
5.93%	1.31%	2.87%	4.12%	1.94%	10.20%	0.59%	8.22%
3.81%	2.16%	39.39%	3.75%	2.37%	0.56%	0.77%	2.81%
4.83%	1.20%	2.52%	0.24%	0.59%	3.12%	1.29%	1.13%
8.33%	2.02%	7.83%	1.83%	2.45%	1.06%	3.52%	1.84%
5.95%	2.22%	11.04%	2.28%	3.46%	0.78%	2.03%	2.81%
2.51%	2.10%	4.13%	3.72%	0.42%	0.77%	0.51%	1.26%
7.45%	3.12%	11.15%	3.43%	7.14%	4.90%	5.23%	4.62%
5.47%	4.59%	10.41%	7.03%	4.57%	2.24%	4.89%	5.83%
3.06%	0.76%	10.07%	1.23%	1.84%	1.06%	0.70%	4.78%
6.21%	2.55%	12.56%	0.95%	3.08%	3.23%	4.42%	10.73%
4.43%	3.83%	7.05%	2.43%	5.04%	0.96%	3.47%	5.95%
8.66%	2.31%	4.84%	0.34%	1.41%	2.67%	0.59%	3.51%
3.00%	1.28%	7.65%	1.25%	1.50%	1.98%	3.29%	3.14%
7.12%	2.15%	14.90%	1.76%	2.12%	3.32%	4.38%	6.43%
6.76%	4.32%	4.27%	5.63%	1.93%	1.34%	1.22%	3.15%
10.03%	3.01%	14.05%	3.41%	6.53%	4.72%	2.32%	5.57%
3.11%	12.30%	2.14%	2.29%	4.00%	4.64%	1.22%	5.51%
6.77%	8.02%	15.82%	3.74%	3.87%	3.11%	1.74%	13.02%
6.38%	1.13%	11.71%	2.02%	5.56%	3.05%	1.21%	2.34%
10.31%	3.19%	9.49%	1.30%	4.10%	4.99%	0.59%	1.36%
7.32%	1.17%	5.86%	0.26%	1.74%	1.08%	0.02%	2.44%
4.77%	4.61%	4.13%	2.13%	1.13%	3.12%	7.03%	12.38%
6.53%	4.50%	13.94%	4.01%	1.82%	0.58%	19.84%	6.09%
6.15%	2.07%	5.48%	1.93%	3.84%	5.79%	2.85%	4.07%
1.64%	0.99%	0.82%	2.11%	0.64%	4.86%	0.24%	3.96%
2.49%	0.68%	6.89%	0.16%	1.40%	1.08%	0.56%	4.69%
5.92%	4.58%	9.36%	2.97%	2.43%	2.75%	3.38%	6.36%

Table A18 Parities (National Currency/African Regional Currency)

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
Algeria	63.17	69.02	81.75	82.50	28.27
Angola	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	504.37	557.80	486.22	578.98	373.37
Botswana	6.58	7.04	6.52	6.84	3.70
Burkina Faso	455.35	446.63	473.44	370.27	365.56
Burundi	1212.52	1141.46	1488.67	1333.20	1379.70
Cameroon	529.68	525.60	617.72	551.84	437.60
Cape Verde	132.11	106.44	125.06	156.37	195.79
Central African Republic	600.63	639.80	645.45	559.08	200.54
Chad	527.99	523.65	578.93	556.94	322.14
Comoros	581.18	453.40	496.40	616.40	1266.56
Congo	668.92	756.57	833.67	784.69	577.27
Congo, Democratic Republic	1094.25	1194.14	1097.77	901.39	921.79
Côte d'Ivoire	576.20	576.32	565.18	529.89	487.78
Djibouti	223.36	199.56	109.91	212.04	394.90
Egypt	4.62	4.10	7.10	6.58	6.86
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	8.61	8.21	13.92	8.39	11.00
Gabon	702.36	794.32	504.41	811.56	775.34
Gambia, The	20.22	23.87	19.72	15.54	11.44
Ghana	1.32	1.51	1.36	1.30	0.88
Guinea	4244.44	4919.40	3576.05	3169.47	3115.42
Guinea-Bissau	497.89	480.36	440.66	684.96	378.70
Kenya	64.08	64.18	84.93	61.90	42.76
Lesotho	7.97	7.08	7.91	8.28	9.61
Liberia	1.18	1.12	1.33	1.09	1.47
Libya	1.44	1.34	1.63	1.60	4.17
Madagascar	1703.04	1691.89	1975.12	1584.22	1767.28
Malawi	153.31	160.34	112.21	112.22	128.80
Mali	485.26	485.01	362.24	445.67	350.40
Mauritania	260.27	261.22	234.10	238.97	239.01
Mauritius	39.72	33.21	46.13	33.91	51.08
Morocco	39.72	33.21	46.13	33.91	51.08
Mozambique	22534.77	24078.50	20060.07	22474.39	13093.71
Namibia	10.32	9.57	8.75	9.89	10.53
Niger	472.56	522.22	454.53	344.24	338.90
Nigeria	140.86	174.12	129.77	158.65	75.68
Rwanda	547.35	512.64	619.86	545.68	640.39
Sao Tome and Principe	21298.69	21848.79	18455.52	22137.54	21040.54
Senegal	523.51	542.08	524.61	520.23	405.20
Seychelles	20.09	16.96	26.38	17.45	24.65
Sierra Leone	2861.02	3459.46	2166.85	2606.55	1391.76
South Africa	9.83	8.42	10.05	12.20	13.59
Sudan	2.87	3.48	2.28	1.73	2.87
Swaziland	8.36	7.58	9.11	10.45	10.80
Tanzania	969.91	922.54	1871.61	1119.48	1101.13
Togo	507.44	514.30	509.65	720.57	299.32
Tunisia	1.37	1.18	1.81	2.19	1.72
Uganda	1749.52	1640.88	2214.72	1678.22	1667.19
Zambia	5299.28	5171.75	5740.21	5993.69	4510.79
Zimbabwe	1.26	1.28	1.01	1.48	0.76

Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
59.53	69.19	74.89	68.47	80.52	70.17	39.01	77.06
..
512.64	520.49	379.47	518.42	470.98	523.31	646.47	437.26
9.87	7.30	6.16	7.99	7.99	7.44	12.53	5.22
485.74	418.74	588.12	471.41	504.59	464.49	542.13	486.15
1711.25	1248.30	1101.12	1236.53	1241.45	1262.99	923.06	1144.38
561.35	536.84	559.18	548.39	624.47	543.46	533.32	510.65
128.94	115.28	101.54	136.22	135.14	116.37	127.09	140.09
720.99	694.85	774.70	505.16	742.80	701.20	729.78	606.62
606.66	574.17	657.99	601.55	478.90	582.99	720.23	499.70
623.41	523.04	874.15	592.96	535.94	529.95	519.60	543.42
622.99	684.29	490.61	627.91	724.54	696.09	658.32	569.40
912.74	928.07	1260.55	964.48	893.59	939.78	1312.21	787.79
574.99	588.47	663.64	626.30	692.49	593.91	615.76	539.61
178.84	199.42	207.06	201.49	223.02	201.71	195.05	300.79
3.98	3.93	5.13	3.93	6.22	4.00	5.64	4.40
..
9.66	8.39	7.72	7.27	9.36	8.51	4.74	9.31
560.44	760.74	661.51	771.54	751.61	728.55	585.36	666.83
17.44	20.43	26.95	20.19	19.00	20.61	24.40	21.99
1.08	1.47	1.73	1.33	1.35	1.45	1.51	1.19
3436.08	4512.01	3619.44	4469.89	3629.73	4552.05	4403.17	3030.95
626.18	622.24	637.46	622.15	574.74	619.77	449.28	620.05
79.37	65.96	75.68	67.84	71.56	66.29	74.72	65.16
7.58	8.31	8.77	7.95	8.97	8.07	12.66	10.06
1.15	1.23	1.09	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.42	1.05
1.19	1.22	0.90	1.21	0.81	1.24	1.41	1.48
1768.76	1649.82	1715.05	1652.08	1482.35	1666.73	1943.92	1804.21
197.79	149.22	166.95	153.90	157.53	149.76	119.24	184.91
519.44	483.94	630.87	508.78	550.00	486.59	466.66	538.06
258.11	253.79	297.71	248.89	257.30	256.57	392.26	356.43
39.95	33.63	46.50	34.28	33.49	33.99	35.84	43.26
39.95	33.63	46.50	34.28	33.49	33.99	35.84	43.26
22613.14	24448.98	20043.98	25357.64	32470.21	24802.30	35106.59	25530.68
11.01	9.90	10.36	10.03	11.86	9.99	13.07	11.21
515.20	462.42	538.16	468.41	503.33	466.84	675.86	449.54
118.39	123.89	142.05	142.24	130.44	142.79	173.70	131.92
644.68	580.32	518.57	598.03	612.92	585.43	583.38	523.89
17947.39	20941.29	24511.38	20814.44	18801.87	21020.88	15177.16	21273.92
508.61	540.87	667.43	516.33	540.55	548.01	499.52	608.96
15.01	17.67	18.67	17.43	18.53	17.83	40.91	18.13
2534.29	3219.16	3860.16	3442.07	2400.03	3266.32	2810.18	2288.59
11.02	9.21	8.40	9.10	10.22	9.32	14.85	9.51
2.97	2.53	2.05	2.37	1.15	2.56	5.36	3.22
9.26	9.01	7.38	9.00	9.22	9.01	9.59	10.49
833.38	903.90	945.59	909.86	803.07	917.18	763.32	1101.32
510.20	539.46	731.45	596.38	556.49	553.26	627.92	462.29
1.35	1.45	1.49	1.33	2.27	1.46	0.98	1.62
1820.79	1832.21	2127.78	1870.93	1565.35	1854.35	1960.75	1837.02
5659.44	4979.00	9107.22	6410.62	5276.25	5716.34	6212.29	6952.74
1.62	1.45	1.52	1.34	2.07	1.35	1.48	1.36

7. Conclusion

The ICP update program devised by AfDB following the 2007 Accra Declaration by the heads of national statistical offices has produced the first results for 2009. They cast new light on the relative size of household consumption expenditure in each country, on per capita consumption levels, on the changing patterns of expenditure as countries move up the income scale, and on differences in price levels within the continent. A new body of data is now available for policy-makers, for analysts in government and academia, and for the general public on the levels of consumption and well-being in 49 countries in Africa. This must be seen as a major achievement.

International comparisons of GDP and living standards in Africa must be seen as a work in progress.

Each successive round of benchmark comparisons, as well as intermediate updates such as this one, leads to improvements in measurement, methodology and statistical capability. The successful completion of the 2009 update shows that a reduced comparison program can deliver useful PPPs and PLIs, as well as making a significant contribution to statistical capacity building. Apart from its direct benefits for Africa, the simplified approach used for the update may serve as a model for other regions.

A second update for 2010 is now under way with the results to be published in the course of 2012. These two updates will ensure that African countries are well prepared for their participation in the 2011 Benchmark comparison, which is currently being coordinated by the AfDB.



Part Three
Annexes

Annex A: AfDB Member Countries Included in the 2009 Update

Country	Country Code	Coordinating agency
Arab Maghreb Union Group		
Libya	LBY	General Agency for Information
Morocco	MAR	Direction de la Statistique/ Haut-commissariat au Plan
Tunisia	TUN	Institut national de la statistique
Algeria	DZA	Office National des Statistiques
AFRISTAT Group		
Benin	BEN	Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (INSAE)
Burkina Faso	BFA	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)
Cameroon	CMR	Institut National des la Statistique
Cape Verde	CPV	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (INE)
Central African Republic	CAF	Institut Centrafricain des Statistiques des Etudes Economiques et Sociales
Chad	TCD	Institut National de la Statistique des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED)
Comoros	COM	Direction Nationale de la Statistique
Congo	COG	Centre National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (CNSEE)
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	Institut National de la Statistique
Congo, DRC	ZAR	Institut National de la Statistique
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux
Gabon	GAB	Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
Guinea Bissau	GNB	Institut National de la Statistique et des Recensements (INEC)
Guinea	GIN	Institut National de la Statistique
Mali	MLI	Institut National de la Statistique
Mauritania	MRT	Office National de la Statistique (ONS)
Niger	NER	Institut National de la Statistique (INS)
Sao Tome & Principe	STP	Institut National de la Statistique
Senegal	SEN	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)
Togo	TGO	Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale (DSCN)
ECOWAS Group		
Gambia	GMB	Central Statistics Department
Ghana	GHA	Ghana Statistical Service
Liberia	LBR	Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geoinformation System
Nigeria	NGA	National Bureau of Statistics
Sierra Leone	SLE	Statistics Sierra Leone

Country	Country Code	Coordinating agency
COMESA Group		
Burundi	BDI	Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU)
Djibouti	DJI	Direction des Statistiques et des Etudes Démographiques
Egypt	EGY	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
Kenya	KEN	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Madagascar	MDG	Institut national de la statistique (INS)
Rwanda	RWA	Institute of National Statistics
Sudan	SDN	National Bureau of Statistics
Uganda	UGA	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Ethiopia	ETH	Central Statistical Agency
SADC Group		
Angola	AGO	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Botswana	BWA	Central Statistical Office
Lesotho	LSO	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics
Malawi	MWI	National Statistical Office
Mauritius	MUS	Central Statistical Office
Mozambique	MOZ	Instituto Nacional De Estatística
Namibia	NAM	Bureau of Statistics
Seychelles	SYC	National Statistical Office
South Africa	ZAF	Statistics South Africa
Swaziland	SWZ	Central Statistical Office
Tanzania	TZA	National Bureau of Statistics
Zambia	ZMB	Central Statistical Office
Zimbabwe	ZWE	Zimbabwe Statistics

The AfDB allocated countries to these five groups for the administration of the 2009 update. Editing of prices and expenditure weights was carried out in workshops for countries listed in these five

groups. Several countries belong to more than one group so the countries listed in each group do not necessarily represent their full membership.

Annex B: What is a Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)?

1. PPPs

When we compare the growth of a country's GDP from one year to the next, the standard practice is to first convert GDP to constant prices. This removes the effect of price changes so that the GDP figures show only changes in the underlying volumes of goods and services. In exactly the same way, we need to remove price differences when we compare the GDP of two or more countries at a single point of time. PPPs are therefore "spatial" price deflators used to obtain real, or "price-adjusted", comparisons of GDP in different countries at a single point of time just as a country's GDP deflator is a "temporal" price index used to obtain real, or "price-adjusted", comparisons over time for a single country. PPPs are calculated in the same way as other price indices. For example:

- › To calculate a temporal price index such as a CPI, the prices of specified goods and services are collected at two different dates. "Price-relatives" are then calculated by dividing the price of the item at one time by its price in the other period. These price-relatives are then averaged using the weights of a market basket to produce the well-known CPI.

- › To calculate a spatial price index such as a PPP, the prices of specified goods and services are collected in two different countries. "Price-relatives" are then calculated by dividing the price of the specified item in one country by its price in the reference country, each in their own currencies. These price-relatives are then averaged using the expenditure weights taken from each country's GDP statistics to obtain a PPP for the two countries.

Each of the price-relatives calculated as the ratio of the price of a particular item in one country's currency to the price of that same item in another country's currency can be described as a "single-item" PPP, although statisticians who work on international comparisons have agreed among themselves to reserve the term PPP for averages of price-relatives (see Box 3).

There is another parallel between PPPs and ordinary price indices. In the case of a temporal price index, the statistician has to pick a particular period to serve as the reference point to measure price changes and this period is usually assigned the value of 100. For PPPs, the statistician has to pick a particular currency to serve as a reference point to compare prices in other countries and this reference currency – or "numeraire currency" in

Box 3. Purchasing Power Parities (PPP)

In their simplest form, PPPs are nothing more than "price-relatives" that show the ratio of the prices in national currencies of the same good or service in different countries. For example, if the price of bread in Botswana is 2.84 Pulas and Namibia it is 2.20 Namibian dollars, then the PPP for bread between Botswana and Namibia is 2.84 Pulas to 2.20 Namibian Dollars or 1.29 Namibian Dollars to the Pula. In other words, for every Namibian dollar spent on bread in Namibia, 1.29 Pulas would have to be spent in Botswana to obtain the same quantity and quality – or volume – of bread.

To compare the volumes of bread purchased in the two countries, either the expenditure on bread in Botswana can be converted to Namibian dollars by dividing it by 1.29 or the expenditure on bread in Namibia can be converted to Pulas by multiplying it by 1.29.

Once PPPs are available for a country and its aggregates are expressed in these terms, it is possible to do comparisons of GDP, GDP per capita, relative price levels and, because of the weight-related data used in the calculations, comparisons of expenditure patterns and structures within the economy. It is important to note that these results may differ significantly from comparisons based purely on a common exchange rate, as the latter reflects the differences only for a subset of GDP.

ICP jargon – is usually assigned the value of 1.0. For global comparisons, the United States Dollar is often used as the numeraire currency while for regional comparisons a widely traded currency may be used. The Hong Kong Dollar is used for the Asia Pacific Region and the South African Rand for Africa. In other cases a synthetic, numeraire currency is used, such as the Afric for the 2005 African comparisons or Purchasing Power Standards for comparisons between countries of the European Union. It should be noted, however, that PPPs are calculated in such a way that the choice of numeraire currency has no impact on the relationship between the PPPs of the countries included in the comparison. If one country's GDP is shown as being twice as large as another when it is measured in Africs, its GDP would still be shown as twice as large if it were measured in ZAR.

Price differences are most marked between the industrialized countries of Europe and North America on the one hand and the poorer countries of the developing world on the other. Many goods and almost all services are much cheaper in developing countries, usually because labor inputs are cheaper and product taxes are lower. However, as the results in this report will show, there are substantial differences between prices even among developing countries so that PPPs are not only required for comparing GDP between rich

and poor countries but also for comparing the size of economies among developing countries.

2. PPPs and Market Exchange Rates

PPPs and Market Exchange Rates are sometimes discussed as though they were alternatives – as though in some cases one might want to convert GDP into a common currency using PPPs and in other circumstances one might prefer exchange rates. This is a fundamental misunderstanding. It has arisen because, until PPPs became widely available, the only way to compare a GDP in Rupiah with a GDP in Zambian Kwachas was to convert one or the other using the Rupiah/Kwacha exchange rate. Economists who did this recognized that the resulting comparisons were very poor approximations to what they really wanted.⁴ Not only were the exchange rate converted GDP figures unadjusted for price differences between countries but they were also subject to unexplained and irrelevant variations as market exchange rates moved up and down because of currency specu-

4 It is no accident that PPPs were first measured by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Development (OEEC) – the forerunner of the OECD. Much of the organization's analytic work involves inter-country comparisons of macro-economic aggregates and these can only be made using PPPs. Milton Gilbert and Irving Kravis pioneered the development of PPPs at the OEEC and when Irving Kravis moved to the University of Pennsylvania he initiated the ICP with Robert Summers, Alan Heston, and Sultan Ahmed as his chief collaborators.

Box 4. Why do international agencies use exchange rates to calculate membership fees?

Many international agencies, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Commission of the European Union and the OECD, all use a "GDP-type" measure for distributing membership fees. This is done so that each country is seen to be paying its fair share. Net domestic product or gross national income may be used instead of GDP.

To make the calculation, these organizations convert GDP or similar aggregate into a common currency using exchange rates. This has sometimes been interpreted as a sign that they do not really "trust" PPPs. Nothing could be further from the truth. Their use of exchange rates is due solely to the fact that countries must purchase dollars at the current exchange rate to settle their membership bills. All these organizations, as well as the World Bank and the IMF, recognize that PPPs must be used for making real comparisons of GDP and that is why they have all supported the ICP over many years.

lation, increased demands for particular currencies or shortfalls in supply. A country might suddenly appear to get richer or poorer than another one not because of any change in the underlying volumes of goods and services being produced in the two countries but simply because currency traders were speculating on a rise or fall in a country's exchange rate.

Since the 1980s, when PPPs started to become available for a substantial number of countries, it has no longer been acceptable to compare the

levels of GDP and related statistics between countries by converting them to a common currency using exchange rates. PPPs provide the only correct way of comparing the levels of GDP between countries and this is now widely accepted by the economics profession. (That said, see Box 4 for why GDP is still converted to a common currency using exchange rates by international agencies for calculating membership dues.)

None of the above means that there is no interest in comparing PPPs and exchange rates. In this

Box 5. Theory of PPPs

The essential idea behind PPP theory is that if buyers and sellers have equal access to markets and to information, the price of a given article will be the same everywhere unless there are differences in transaction costs. This is sometimes referred to as the “law of one price” and means, for example, that a banana of a given quality will have the same price everywhere in the world after deducting transaction costs which, in the case of international trade in bananas, mainly consist of international freight and insurance charges and, more importantly for retail prices, of trade and distribution mark-ups. Gustav Cassels, the Swedish economist whose name is most often linked to PPP theory, speculated that, in a free trade regime and ignoring differences in transaction costs, the exchange rate should equal the PPP.

The PPP theory has been interpreted in different ways. It has been used to assert that changes in PPPs will be linked to changes in exchange rates. If, for example, a country's PPP rises by 5% per year, indicating that each year its price level is increasing 5% faster than in the reference country, the exchange rate will depreciate by approximately the same amount vis-à-vis the reference country. There is strong empirical evidence of such a link: exchange rates in the long run do tend to depreciate when a country's domestic inflation rate is higher than that of its trade partners. The effect is not instantaneous and the changes are not identical in size but in the long run the direction of the change is predictable, even though short-term changes may be harder to trace.

Another interpretation, which is much less defensible, is that the PPP is actually the “correct” or “equilibrium” exchange rate and that over time markets will adjust the exchange rate to the PPP. This interpretation relies on the assumption that exchange rates are mainly determined by purchases of currencies to buy imports and sales of currencies earned from exports. In reality, only a part of the demand and supply of currencies is related to international trade and capital movements wholly unrelated to international trade may have equal or even more impact on the exchange rate. At the same time, it should be noted that PPPs cover many goods and services which cannot be traded internationally so that their prices can have no direct effect on the exchange rate.

The PPPs calculated for the ICP are designed as price deflators for international comparisons of the levels of GDP and that is what they are to be used for. PPPs are not “equilibrium” exchange rates and provide no guide as to what the exchange rate “should” be.

5 Cassel, Gustav (December 1918). “Abnormal Deviations in International Exchanges”. 28, No. 112. *The Economic Journal*. pp. 413–415.

report you will find ratios of exchange rates to PPPs and these are described as PLIs. They can be used in a number of ways. Most obviously, PLIs provide a broad indication of the price differences that travelers may experience as they move from one country to another. It is only a rough guide because travelers mostly buy a limited range of goods and services rather than a representative selection of all the items whose prices go into the PPP calculation. Other uses of PLIs are discussed later and the relationship between PPPs and exchange rates is also relevant to the theory of PPPs (See Box 5).

3. Who Uses PPPs?

When PPPs first became available, they were used mainly by international organizations, but there is a growing demand for PPPs from a variety of national users. These include government agencies, universities, research institutes, public enterprises, private firms, banks, journalists and individuals. Here are some examples:

- › International organizations (especially the World Bank) use the real final expenditures generated by PPPs for analytical purposes. The real final expenditures on GDP and its component

expenditures are aggregated across countries to provide totals for groups of countries, such as the Euro Zone, the European Union and the OECD, countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and in Asia. PPP-based country shares in these totals are also used as weights in aggregating various economic indicators, such as GDP, price indices or growth rates, across groups of countries and globally.

- › International organizations, government agencies, universities and research institutes use PPPs as inputs into economic research and policy analysis requiring comparisons between countries. In such studies, PPPs are employed either as currency converters to generate volume measures with which to compare levels of economic performance, economic welfare, consumption, investment, economic growth, overall productivity and government expenditure on defense, police, health, education, etc., or as price measures with which to compare price levels, price structures, price convergence and competitiveness. Journalists use PPPs in both these ways in their commentaries on economic and social policy.

Annex C. Calculating PPPs in Practice

This annex describes the practical steps in calculating PPPs with particular reference to the 2009 update.

Final expenditures on the GDP

In principle, PPPs are calculated for each of the final expenditure components of the GDP. Final expenditures consist of HFCE, final consumption expenditure of NPISH, Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GOV), gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), change in inventories (INV), acquisitions less disposals of valuables (VAL), and exports less imports of goods and services (EXP-IMP). Together these add up to GDP, i.e.

$$\text{HFCE} + \text{GOV} + \text{GFCF} + \text{NPISH} + \text{INV} + \text{VAL} + \text{EXP} - \text{IMP} = \text{GDP}$$

In practice, PPPs are calculated only for the first three expenditure components. Reference PPPs (see below) are used for NPISH, INV and VAL and the exchange rate is used as the PPP for the trade balance, EXP-IMP. Note that all these are usually very small and HFCE, GOV, and GFCF account for by far the largest part of GDP.

BH

The ICP Expenditure Classification breaks GDP down into 155 BHs. The BHs were arrived at after discussions with national accounts compilers from a wide selection of countries and represent the most detailed expenditure breakdown that countries can provide for their GDP.

Selection of items to be priced

The next step is to specify a number of goods and services to represent expenditures under each BH. For example:

- › For the BH *rice*, items to be priced in each country might include “one kilo of short-grain white rice, 30% broken grain, sold loose”;
- › For the BH *garments*, items to be priced might

include “men’s socks, plain color, three-quarter length, 100% wool”;

- › For the BH *road transport equipment*, items to be priced might include “Scooter, 125 cc Honda Dream”;
- › For the government BH *collective services*, items to be priced might include “wages of a government-employed driver with five years’ seniority”.

There is no need to collect prices of all the various goods and services included in each BH and in practice it would be impossible to do so. What is important is that the items selected for pricing are typical of the goods or services commonly found in the participating countries. The item lists are drawn up at meetings of statisticians from participating countries who are familiar with the markets in their own country. Each country must ensure that the list for a given BH includes items that are widely available and commonly purchased in their country as well as items that are available in their country although *less* commonly purchased. They will need to price some of the latter items so as to provide links with other countries where these items are *more* commonly purchased.

Price collection and editing

For each specified good and service, prices are collected from a representative selection of outlets such as corner-shops, kiosks, department stores, and supermarkets. They should also be collected at different times of the year to take account of seasonal variations and in different parts of the country to take account of regional variations. The objective is to obtain average *annual national prices* for each good and service specified under each BH.

For the 2009 update, some of these requirements were relaxed. When countries submitted prices for the update taken from their regular CPI price collection, the prices may not have come from a representative selection of the different kinds of outlets; price collection for the update was not car-

ried out evenly throughout the year by all countries and missing prices were estimated by the AfDB using information on CPI inflation rates for related product groups. Furthermore, prices were collected only in capital cities and were subsequently adjusted to a national basis using adjustment coefficients from the 2005 Benchmark ICP.

Calculating PPPs

Once annual average national prices have been collected by each country for, say “men’s socks, single color, three-quarter length, 100% wool”, price-relatives are calculated for each pair of countries as the ratios of sock prices, each in their own currency. Price-relatives are next calculated for all the other items specified under BH *garments* – T-shirts, blouses, jeans, etc. – and all the available price-relatives are averaged to obtain a PPP for the BH *garments*. These are *unweighted* averages or, more precisely, they are “equally weighted” averages with the price-relatives of socks, T-shirt, blouses, jeans, etc. each given the same (unity) weight.

The PPPs for garments are next combined with other BHs to obtain PPPs for successively higher levels of the classification to arrive eventually at PPPs for GDP. At all levels above that of the BHs, the PPPs are *weighted averages* using as weights each country’s estimates of final expenditure on the GDP. This ensures that, say, food prices are given more weight in calculating overall PPPs than, say, prices of recreation services.

Details of the procedure summarized here were given in Annex B.

Reference PPPs

For several BHs, the regional coordinators have decided not to collect any prices. In some cases this is because expenditure on the BH is so small that it is not worth the trouble of collecting prices. *Other financial services* and *acquisitions less disposals of valuables* are examples of BHs where expenditures reported by all countries are very small. In other cases, there are no goods or services that could be taken to represent prices of

the BH. Examples of such BHs include *operating surplus* and *other taxes on production less subsidies*, which are both BHs under Government Final Consumption Expenditure.

Reference PPPs are used for the various BHs for which no prices have been collected. Reference PPPs are of two kinds:

- › PPPs that are specially calculated to be neutral so that they will have little or no effect on PPPs calculated for higher levels of the classification. As an example, the PPP for all household consumption expenditure (excluding Reference PPP BHs) is used as the reference PPP for the BH *Social protection*.
- › PPPs that have been calculated for one or more other BHs judged to be similar to the BH for which no prices are available. As an example, an average of the PPPs for Transport services and *Restaurants and hotels* are used as the reference PPP for the BH *Package holidays*.

Two Special Problems

For the most part, the methodology outlined above can be applied without difficulty but two problems need to be explained as they particularly apply to the African PPP comparisons.

Imputed rents

In African countries, most people are “owner-occupiers”. They live in their own houses and do not pay rent. The SNA requires that rents should be “imputed” for owner-occupiers – in other words, we should pretend that people living in their own houses are actually paying rent to themselves. This is done because there are differences between countries in the share of households that pay rent and that live in their own dwellings, so in order to preserve international comparability the SNA requires that rents are calculated for all dwellings regardless of whether or not rents are actually paid. The SNA suggests that rents should be imputed for owner-occupiers using the rents actually paid for similar dwellings. The problem, however, is that most people in Africa (Asia and Latin America

too) live in the kinds of dwellings that are rarely, if ever, rented. In Africa, for example, many people build their own dwellings using materials such as sun-dried brick, thatch, bamboo poles, and palm fronds. If you need a house you build it – there are relatively few ready-made houses available for rent.

When there are no actual rents available that can be used to impute rents for owner-occupiers, the standard practice in the ICP is to compare the quantities of dwelling services. Instead of calculating PPPs to deflate expenditures on dwelling services, we calculate volume-relatives by comparing the quantities of dwellings available in each country. The quantities of dwellings are defined as the floor-space of dwellings adjusted for quality differences such as whether the dwellings have running water and inside toilets. PPPs are then obtained by dividing these volume-relatives into expenditure-relatives.

It is generally agreed that this “quantity method” is not very good but at the present time it seems to be the least bad method available. Unfortunately, imputed rents for owner-occupiers are often quite a large part of GDP: for poorer countries, they may be around 4% of GDP rising to 10% or more in richer countries.

Domestic services

Domestic servants are widely employed in African countries to do cooking, cleaning and other housework, to look after the garden, and in some countries to provide security. *Domestic services* is a BH under HFCE but it has proved difficult to obtain comparable prices for *Domestic services* because a large part of servants’ salaries often consists of income in kind, such as meals and accommodation.

As a result, the quantity method is also used for this BH and volume-relatives are calculated for each country by comparing the total numbers of domestic servants in each country. PPPs are then obtained indirectly by dividing these volume-relatives into expenditure-relatives. While this is a rather crude method of estimating the PPP, *Domestic services*

is a relatively small item and only accounted for about 0.04% of African GDP in the 2005 benchmark.

Editing ICP 2009 Price Data

The same procedures and software that had been developed for the 2005 round were used to edit the 2009 price data. Editing was carried out first by each country evaluating its own prices and subsequently by the AfDB comparing prices both for groups of countries and for the Africa region as a whole. Careful editing of price data, involving country visits and group workshops, was an important feature of the 2009 update because, by making price collection less onerous for countries, the submissions of price data were less regular and orderly than they had been in the 2005 benchmark comparison.

First, each country edited its own individual price observations using the SEMPER software, which has been designed for use in compiling CPIs. SEMPER checks product codes and names, quantity, unit of measurement and if necessary converts observed quantities to reference quantities. SEMPER then identifies outliers among the prices reported for a particular product and also carries out temporal consistency checks, establishing whether the reported changes since the last observation are exceptionally large or small.

Next, the AfDB edited the price data supplied by countries using both *Quaranta* and *Dikhanov* diagnostic tables. Editing was carried out both for groups of countries during subregional workshops and at the all-Africa level. The *Quaranta* and *Dikhanov* tables perform similar checks on the price data. Essentially, they identify unusual observations which are then either rejected or retained either as originally reported or after correction by the country concerned. Using these diagnostic tables involves an iterative process, with the price data being cleaned at each stage and then subjected to repeat checks until the editors are satisfied with the reliability of the price observations.

Expenditure Shares

Countries participating in the 2009 update were required to provide estimates of final expenditure broken down by BHs. This information is used to calculate weights for PPPs at levels above that of the BHs, for example the PPPs for *Food, Clothing and footwear, Transportation*, etc. and, eventually, for total HFCE. As the 2009 update was confined to HFCE, this means that they had to estimate expenditures on HFCE (in LCU) broken down by 110 BHs.

Few, if any, countries show this level of detail in their regular national accounts. However, they had all provided this breakdown for the 2005 benchmark estimates, so this was the starting point for the 2009 estimates. Estimating the 2005 breakdown and updating it to 2009 were challenging tasks for many countries. Most countries based their 2005 breakdown on household budget surveys but these were often out of date and did not provide information on all 110 BHs. Estimates of expenditures according to BH for 2009 inevitably involved a number of approximations.

The AfDB assisted countries in this work by organizing workshops for national accounts compilers to exchange information on estimation methods and identify best practices. It also subjected countries' 2009 estimates to various credibility checks by comparing the expenditure shares among partici-

pating countries and by looking at the changes between 2005 and 2009. A number of adjustments were made as a result of these checks.

During the update, the AfDB paid particular attention to the "exhaustiveness" of countries' national accounts, analyzing whether they included all the various activities that are covered in the SNA production boundary. Specifically, the key questions were: Did they include subsistence consumption of crops and livestock products? Did they include imputed rents for owner-occupiers? and; Did they cover "informal" economic activities? During the 2009 update, Ghana revised its GDP estimates by 60% mainly because of better coverage of the informal sector and this naturally raised questions about possible underestimation of GDP in other countries. Of course, African statisticians understand the importance of exhaustiveness and have recently been making more effort to ensure full coverage in their national accounts but it cannot be ruled out that there may be sizeable errors in the GDP estimates of some participating countries. These will have an impact both on the weights used for calculating PPPs and on comparisons of real HFCE – the ultimate objective of the 2009 update.

Annex D: National Annual Average Price Calculation: Capital-to-National Adjustment Approach

Compared with the magnitude of a full ICP round, the 2009 update is a relatively small-scale exercise. Unlike in the full ICP rounds, individual countries collected prices only in their capital cities. Thus, in order to arrive at the results comparable to those from 2005, scaling factors to adjust PPPs to the national level needed to be generated, then those factors were applied to the capital city prices in 2009 to obtain national levels.

In 2005 the price collection was national, so it was possible to estimate the scaling factors for adjusting capital city prices to national average prices from the price data collected in 2005. In this

update, it was assumed that the ratio of capital-to-national prices remained the same in 2009, so the same scaling factors can be used. It is important to note that it is not necessary for the definition of “capital city” to be the same across countries, but it is necessary to have consistency over time. This means that if, in 2005, the capital referred to, say, a central province, that same area should be surveyed in 2009. Or, if the capital referred to the capital city itself in 2005, then the same should be true for 2009.

The adjustments were estimated at the BH level and applied during the final aggregation process. On average across the region, the capital-to-national adjustment was 0.2%, with standard deviation of 2.3%.

Annex E: Intra-Country Price Data Validation Using the Country Diagnostic Report

In order to validate the price data at the national level, a special price validation module was developed to allow such a validation of sparse price data. The module is a modified version of the Dikhanov validation table applied at the country level. A difference from the regular Dikhanov validation table was monthly diagnostics. Another difference was the possibility of computing average annual price with partial data, using inflation patterns from broader groups of items.

In analyzing the price data, special attention was given to overall consistency between CPI and ICP data and to month-to-month price variations. In addition, the diagnostics module computed an unweighted PPP by month which could be additionally contrasted to the national CPI.

The diagnostics part of the module consists of four parts: (1) price deviations from broader inflation trends, in terms of CPD residuals, color-coded

to facilitate visual analysis; (2) month-to-month variations, color-coded; (3) monthly prices, color-coded according to the CPD residuals from part 1; and (4) prices that are gap-filled using trends in broader product categories. The gap-filling is done with the CPD and thus is consistent with the residuals used in the diagnostics.

The critical parameters for the diagnostics can be changed to accommodate different country needs. The module estimates average annual prices from the CPD regression using a broader set of items. This allows taking into account inflation occurred in similar items if some monthly prices are missing for that item: this is equivalent to a correction of an item price with the CPI. The consistency between CPI and ICP data, often mixed in the submissions, was another concern dealt with during validation. The diagnostics module potentially allows contrasting various data sources and computing average annual prices based on any one of them.

The diagnostics module was implemented on the MS Excel/VBA platform and does not require special installation.

Annex F: Glossary of Technical Terms

Conceptual framework

The detailed description of the ICP methodology can be found in the ICP Handbook and in Operational Manuals and Procedures on the World Bank ICP website. Below is a summary of the basic concepts and definitions used in international comparison. Special emphasis has been placed on the concept of GDP, exchange rates and PPPs and their use in economic analysis at the national and international levels as well as their limitations.

GDP

GDP is the sum of the value added generated by producers residing in the economic territory of a country during the accounting period. By comparing a country's GDP over time, it is possible to measure changes in economic growth, overall productivity and, when placed on per capita basis, economic welfare or well-being.

GDP can be estimated using three alternative approaches which, in theory, yield the same result. These can broadly be described as: the production approach – which sums all the value added generated by the country's resident institutional sectors during the accounting period; the expenditure approach – which sums all the final expenditures incurred by the country's resident institutional sectors during the accounting period; and the income approach – which sums all the factor incomes paid by the country's resident institutional sectors engaged in domestic production during the accounting period. Price and volume comparisons of GDP are based on the identity: value = price x

volume. The values of income aggregates, unlike the values of production and expenditure aggregates, cannot be split into meaningful price and volume components. Price and volume comparisons of GDP can only be made from the production side or the expenditure side.

Exchange rates

Exchange rates provide GDP estimates that satisfy the third condition of being expressed in the same currency unit. But they do not provide GDP estimates that satisfy the fourth condition of being valued at the same price level. Exchange rates are determined by the supply and demand for different currencies and the supply and demand for currencies are influenced by factors such as currency speculation, interest rates, government intervention and capital flows between countries rather than by the currency requirements of international trade. Moreover, many goods and services, such as buildings, all government services and most market services, are not traded internationally. For these reasons, exchange rates do not reflect the relative purchasing powers of currencies in their national markets, as has sometimes been postulated in international trade theory (Castles and Henderson, 2003).¹

Per capita real GDP

Per capita GDP in real terms is when the effects of PPP and exchange rates are removed from per capita GDP in nominal values. Per capita GDP in real terms is calculated from the GDP in real terms and total population of the country. Rich countries will have higher values of per capita GDP in real terms than poor countries.

¹ Castles, I. and Henderson, D. *Energy and Environment*. Vol 14, No. 2/3, 2003.



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