South Africa

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
Lachman and Bercuson 1992
CSO - IES Web 14 June 1999
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Data used by Lachman and Bercuson, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1987
The data are from the Bureau of Market Research and covers also the "independent" homelands. The Gini coefficient is calculated assuming income EQUALITY within racial groups. The income concept refers to disposable income but the content is unclear.

Survey of Household Expenditures 1990
The results from this survey are reported by the CSO website. The survey covers only 12 main urban areas of the country. The income concept is gross income including regular income such as salaries and wages, other earned income, remittances, pensions, grants and income from investments, interest etc.

Living Standards and Development Survey 1993
This survey is used by the World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. It is a World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey with a sample size of 7872 households. There is some extent of under-coverage of white persons in the sample but this was corrected for, at least partly, by the weights. The data was collected in one visit to the households. The questionnaire on consumption was not very detailed, some 30 food items were asked for either past week or past month and a few non-food items were included, some with a recall period of one month and some of one year.

Income and Expenditure Survey 1995
The results from this survey are reported by the CSO website. The survey covers all areas of the country and was conducted in October 1995 on a sample of 30 000 households. The 1991 population census was used as the sampling frame. 3000 enumerator areas were drawn for the sample and 10 households were visited in each enumerator area. The sample was stratified by race, province, and urban and non-urban areas. Due to low levels of literacy, households were not asked to keep a diary but the information was collected through a face-to-face interview. Questions were asked on all sources of household income and the amount of total household income as well as the overall expenditure, which types of goods and services were purchased, and the amount of money spent on each type of purchase. If a household did not indicate a total annual income, but did indicate total annual expenditure, the amount of total expenditure was used as a proxy for the income (and vice versa). A high correlation of these measures was found. The

reported figures are weighted. The income concept is gross income including regular income such as salaries and wages, other earned income, remittances, pensions, grants and income from investments, interest etc.

October Household Survey 1997

This is a survey used by Deininger & Squire (2004) with a sample size of 29811 households. Documentation is scarce. Earnings, public and private transfers and other income are included in the income concept but the specific details are unknown. Income is apparently sometime reported in a range and in these cases the middle point was chosen in the aggregation. The income appears to be under-reported.