

Comparative Consumption and Price Levels in African Countries

First Results of the International Comparison Program for Africa

MAIN REPORT

African Development Bank Group



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March 2007

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Preface

This is the African Development Bank Group's first publication of the results of the extensive monthly price surveys and GDP expenditure data compilation undertaken in 48 African countries over the past 2 years under the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa). The report is in six sections: the first section introduces the publication. The second section provides a program overview including information on the governance structure. The third section outlines the methodological approaches used to generate the results. Section four presents PPP results for 48 African countries including detailed tables on price levels and GDP expenditure values. Section five outlines the potential application of the ICP data. The last section provides the concluding remarks and outlines possible uses of the comparative indicators for policy purposes.

The International Comparison Program (ICP) is a global program involving more than 140 participating countries worldwide, 48 of which are in Africa. The program aims to provide a reliable basis for comparing GDP per capita expenditures across countries using PPPs. It allows comparisons of the real value of production for each country, using a standardized benchmark and free of price and exchange rate distortions. The African Development Bank is responsible for managing the African component of the global program - ICP-Africa. This marked the first time, since the inception of ICP nearly 40 years ago, that an African institution has taken the lead position in implementing ICP activities in the region; previous work in Africa having been managed by Eurostat. In addition to preparing ICP estimates for Africa, the Bank also aims to develop the statistical capacity of participating countries, including the enhancement of the skills of national statisticians.

On behalf of the African Development Bank Group, I wish to thank all those who have contributed to making the 2005 ICP-Africa round so successful. National statistical offices have done an outstanding job, often in very difficult circumstances, to prepare the data needed for this endeavor. Without their strong commitment, this project would not have been possible. Because of the number and diversity of the countries of Africa, the work was coordinated by four sub-regional organizations under the technical guidance of the staff in the Bank's Statistics Department. To be successful, the program required a major team effort. I was delighted both by the result and by the high level of cooperation and commitment exercised by everyone involved in the program, from national statistical offices, sub-regional organizations, to the Bank.

When embarking on this program, we were very conscious that the previous ICP round was compromised by a lack of adequate resources. When the UN Statistical Commission endorsed the current round of ICP, it stressed the need both for sound governance and for adequate resources. In response to this call, the AfDB mobilized more than US\$ 36 million to support ICP and capacity building activities in participating countries over the period 2002-2007. Approximately 80 percent of these resources were provided by the Bank Group but we are also highly appreciative of the financial and technical support that we have received from the World Bank and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) directly and through the Office of National Statistics in the United Kingdom. We also extend our appreciation to the African Capacity Building Foundation, the Japanese Authorities, and the Indian Trust Fund for their financial contribution to the program. The Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) in France also provided invaluable technical support to the program, which I am pleased to recognize.

I offer my congratulations to everyone involved for a job well done and recommend this publication to all clients of the Bank.

Louis Kasekende
Chief Economist
African Development Bank Group

Acknowledgments

This publication was prepared by a team led by Michel Mouyelo-Katoula, the ICP-Africa Coordinator and Manager, Statistical Capacity Building Division of the African Development Bank's Statistics Department. The core team included Abdoulaye Adam, Luc Mbong Mbong, Robert Ngong, Adalbert Nshimyumuremyi, Beejaye Kokil, Maurice Mubila, Grégoire Mboya De Loubassou, Letsara Harijaona Nirina, Louis Koua Kouakou, Mathieu Biokou Djayeola, Marc Koffi Kouakou, Hilaire Kadisha Mbiya, Feter Komlan, Ms Lartey Penthesilea, Keith Blackburn (ONS-UK Consultant), Jean-Pierre Rowencyk (AfDB consultant) and Derek Blades (AfDB Consultant).

The validation of country data was carried out by the countries under thorough supervision by the African Development Bank Team. The process of multilateral review of input data and generation of results was led by Yuri Dikhanov from the World Bank, who also provided valuable input on aggregation methods and procedures used in the comparison. Comprehensive methodological support was provided by the ICP Global office led by Frederic Vogel.

The program also benefited from support provided by the ICP-Africa Coordination teams in the four participating sub-regional organizations led by Martin Balepa (AFRISTAT), Themba Munalula (COMESA), Ackim Jere (SADC) and Joseph Ilboudo (ECOWAS).

African government representatives, private sector partners and civil society members provided valuable inputs and comments during this project. Several institutions also contributed to the project at various stages: ONS-UK, Japanese Trust Fund, African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), INSEE-France, Department of International Development (UK-DFID), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Indian Trust Fund (ITF) and the ICP Global Office Management and Directorate (World Bank).

The ADB Statistics Department Team responsible for Desktop Publishing was led by Grégoire Mboya De Loubassou, Louis Koua Kouakou, Mathieu B. Djayeola, Marc K. Kouakou and Letsara Harijaona Nirina.

The project also benefited from valuable inputs of staff of the National Statistics Offices of the 48 participating African countries (see Appendix B).

The publication was prepared under the guidance of the Director of the Bank's Statistics Department, Charles Leyeka Lufumpa, and the overall direction of the AfDB's Chief Economist, Louis Kasekende.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACBF	:	African Capacity Building Foundation
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AFRIC	:	African Regional Integration Currency
AFRISTAT	:	Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne
CIS	:	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMESA	:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPD	:	Country Product Dummy
CPI	:	Consumer Price Index
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
EKS	:	Elteto-Köves-Szulc
EMCCA	:	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GEKS	:	Generalized Elteto-Köves-Szulc
GK	:	Geary-Khamis
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HFCE	:	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
ICP	:	International Comparison Program
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
INSEE	:	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
ITF	:	Indian Trust Fund
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	:	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
ONS-UK	:	Office for National Statistics - United Kingdom
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
SPD	:	Structured Product Description
TRA	:	Temporary Relocation Agency
UK-DFID	:	United Kingdom - Department for International Development
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
US\$	:	United States Dollars
WAEMU	:	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WHO	:	World Health Organization

Key Symbols

...: Data not available

Executive Summary

This is the first of two main publications by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide details of purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted real GDP expenditures, PPP indices, and price level indices (PLIs) for countries participating in the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa). The results have been generated for the 48 participating African countries.

The results cover final household consumption expenditure but do not include expenditure on housing services. These will be included in the second publication to be released by December 2007. The second publication will also include information on gross fixed capital formation and consumption expenditures by government and non-profit institutions which is currently being collected in the countries. Information from several countries for whom only partial data are currently available will be included too.

Due to the multilateral nature of PPP and real expenditure estimates, the inclusion of additional price, expenditure and country data will most likely alter the final results in respect of existing price level indices, expenditure patterns and the ranking of countries. Consequently, the results shown in this publication are subject to revision and should be regarded as preliminary.

All real expenditure results are expressed in terms of a notional African regional currency (AFRIC). This is done intentionally to avoid the semblance of favoring one particular African currency. The results of ICP comparisons should, however, not be affected by the choice of currency used in their computation.

One of the key findings relates to the observed difference in each country between the official exchange rate of the currencies and their PPP equivalents - reflecting in a way the extent of currency undervaluation or overvaluation. The nominal expenditures reflect both price levels and volumes of goods and services. The real expenditure levels, which are the more appropriate measures to use for international comparisons, are obtained by deflating the nominal values using the PPPs. Thus, the PPP-adjusted GDP expenditures are expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services and free of price and exchange rate distortions.

The ICP results show that out of the 48 African countries surveyed, only 7 had per capita household expenditure levels above 1,000 and most in fact had per capita expenditure levels of less than 500.

The effect of using PPPs (the more appropriate currency converter) rather than exchange rates is very substantial for many countries. For example, using PPPs shows that per capita household expenditure in Ethiopia is nearly twice as high as when nominal exchange rates are used. For Gabon, on the other hand, using PPPs reduces per capita expenditure by about a third compared with the nominal estimates.

The ICP results are critical for policy management and decision making at both national and international levels. Besides their usefulness for facilitating cross-country comparison of GDP and related aggregates, the results are useful for comparing regional poverty incidences and for poverty analysis across countries and across regions within the same country. The PPP adjusted \$1 per day poverty line is also used as a threshold for poverty measurement. ICP information can also facilitate the process of harmonizing economic policies across countries thus fostering regional integration. ICP data can be used for analysis of a country's comparative advantage and hence facilitate policy decisions relating to investment and trade. Information generated on wage differentials and cost of production in general can be used for decisions on where to invest.

In view of the importance of ICP data for development policy management, it is important that the Bank and African countries sustain ICP activities beyond the current round. In particular, it would be necessary for countries to make ICP activities integral part of their regular activities with a specified resource envelope. The international community, on the other hand, should ensure that country efforts are adequately supported in order to maintain the credibility of the process and the results.



**Part
One**

Report on The First Results

Report on the Comparative Consumption and Price Levels in African Countries

First Results of the International Comparison Program for Africa

Section 1: Introduction

What is happening to living standards in African countries? Are the UN Millennium Development Goals being met? To answer such questions policy makers need comparable data, across countries and over time. International agencies, national governments and other organizations and individuals need this information as they work to improve the well-being of the poor and disadvantaged. Countries differ widely in prosperity, structure and statistical capacity, both within and across regions. Without multilateral action, comparable and reliable international economic data would not be available. The purpose of the International Comparison Program (ICP) is to provide such data.

To make reliable comparisons of economic and social data countries must first use common methods of measurement and the concepts, classifications and scope must all be comparable. National currency values obtained must then be converted to a common basis or numeraire. The ICP addresses both issues.

The ICP defines such things as what should be measured, which international standards should be used and what time period they should cover. It also calculates purchasing power parities (PPPs) that can be used to convert national currency data to a common numeraire. The definition of PPPs and how they are calculated is described later.

¹ *Two more Basic Headings - animal drawn vehicles and maintenance of other major durables for recreation and culture were excluded from these first results. They will be included in the final publication. These Basic Headings, on average, constitute less than 0.07% of GDP.*

Exchange rates provide the simplest method of converting different currencies to a common basis but the results are generally misleading. Exchange rates change abruptly and vary substantially over time. Most economic comparisons that use exchange rates show a poor relationship between the data and the actual situations they are trying to compare. It has been suggested that smoothed exchange rates might provide better comparisons but experience shows that smoothing does not solve the problem and such comparisons remain flawed. Purchasing power parities provide more reliable comparisons but to prepare them requires a major effort.

This is the first of two main publications by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to provide details of purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted real GDP expenditures, PPP indices, and price level indices (PLIs) for countries that participated in the International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa).

The results cover household consumption expenditure except for expenditure on housing services¹. The other GDP components i.e. gross fixed capital formation, consumption expenditure by government and non-profit institutions will be incorporated in the final results to be published by December 2007.

All real expenditure results shown in this publication are expressed in terms of a notional African regional currency (AFRIC). This is done intentionally to avoid the semblance of favoring one particular African currency. The results of ICP comparisons should, however, not be affected by the choice of currency used in their computation.

Section 2: Program Overview

In 1968, the United Nations International Comparison Project was started with the aim of conducting global comparisons. Comparisons were made every five years commencing in 1970. Initially 10 countries were involved including one from Africa. By 1993, the program included 118 countries and 22 countries were from Africa. Substantial changes to the program were implemented following a major review of the 1993 round. For the current ICP round, known as the 2005 round, over 140 countries worldwide are participating. Furthermore, major changes have been made to the scope of the program and new governance arrangements have been put in place to overcome some of the limitations of earlier rounds of the ICP. Overall coordination of the Global ICP Program is achieved through a Global Executive Board comprising representatives of the main stakeholders, including international organizations, regional agencies, and national statistical offices. AfDB and 2 prominent African statisticians represent the Africa Region in the Executive Board. The Board is responsible for setting goals and objectives as well as the strategic framework for the global ICP, taking into consideration the statistical needs of regional agencies and countries.

A secretariat housed in the World Bank is responsible for day-to-day management of the global program and reports to the Global Executive Board. An independent Technical Advisory Group, comprising world renowned eminent scholars and statisticians, provides guidance on technical issues and monitors the use of appropriate methodology.

Regional Implementing Agencies are responsible for designing, implementing and managing the regional programs, including providing technical guidance and coordination of activities in the participating countries. The AfDB is responsible for managing the African program. The complete list of Regional Agencies is as follows:

- Africa: African Development Bank;
- Asia: Asian Development Bank;
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Russia Federal State Statistics Service and Statistics Committee of the CIS;
- European Union countries: Eurostat;
- Latin America and Caribbean: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean and Statistics Canada;
- OECD countries: OECD;
- Western Asia & Middle East: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

The Africa program, known as ICP-Africa, was launched in 2002 by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) with the aim of generating comprehensive and comparable measures of real per capita expenditure on GDP. The AfDB introduced fundamental changes to the program to allow for greater participation by African countries (see Appendix B). As a result, virtually all African countries (48 in all) have been a part of the ICP comparison, and together they comprise more than a third of the countries worldwide participating in the global comparison and about half of non-OECD participating countries. Unlike the programs in the other regions of the world, the Africa program also serves as a platform for improving the national statistical systems of participating African countries. It is a broad-based capacity building effort involving African and international partnerships.

The International Comparison Program for Africa (ICP-Africa) is carried out as the African component of a global exercise led by the World Bank. In its coordination role of the program, AfDB is supported by four sub-regional organizations (AFRISTAT, COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC) that help to supervise administrative activities as well as coordinate some field activities at the sub-regional level. The UK's Office of National Statistics and France's INSEE also assist in providing technical assistance on a needs basis and in line with the AfDB's technical requirements.

Section 3: Methodological Note

The detailed description of the ICP methodology can be found in the ICP 2003-2006 Handbook and in Operational Manuals and Procedures on the World Bank ICP website. Below is a summary of the practical aspects of implementing the method to reflect special circumstances on the ground that necessitated some changes to the methodology so as to suit the African environment. Some details on the aggregation methods used for generating the results of this report are provided in Appendix D.

3.1 Price Surveys

The quality of ICP comparisons critically depends on the individual item prices. This price data had to be collected for identical goods from all participating countries - a process that involved intensive preparatory work at both the regional and country levels.

Country visits and various workshops were organized to bring countries together to prepare an all-Africa list of products representative of consumption patterns across participating countries. The product list was defined with the input of all participating countries using the Structured Product Descriptions (SPD) method as required by the global ICP program. In total, approximately 1,000 products were defined for subsequent pricing. Given the diversity of the continent, there were some variation in the geographic representativity of individual products but, taken as a whole, the selection was deemed to adequately represent the consumption patterns of all participating countries.

The SPD approach consisted of developing a product list through an iterative and participatory process. An SPD defines a family of products and includes price determining characteristics such as type of outlets, package type, labeling, unit of measure, etc. Each characteristic has several mutually exclusive specifications. A product is specified by a combination of those SPDs that follow common structures across broad groups of products thus ensuring a comprehensive

and systematic approach to the definition of products. This facilitates common understanding of the products to be priced, across languages, cultures, institutions and individuals.

Following the preparation of the SPDs, country visits were undertaken by AfDB statisticians to discuss them with national statisticians, collect information on the nature of products, and ensure that all price determining characteristics and related specifications have been considered. Upon completion of the country visits, the SPDs were finalized by the AfDB regional coordination team. The final SPDs were used to derive product specifications in the form of pre-filled SPDs which were submitted to the countries for review. For each product, countries were requested to make specification changes when necessary. The revised specifications were collated to derive the draft regional product list and specifications. The draft list was then distributed to countries which were required to further examine it and ensure that their representative products are included in the list. A workshop was subsequently organized to bring countries together to finalize the regional list, which was used for price collection.

Preparations were made for in-country price collections. A series of regional and sub-regional workshops and training programs were conducted to enhance staff skills and to ensure countries were properly equipped to undertake the ICP price collections. Funding was provided to purchase necessary equipment and to assist with the hiring of temporary staff to undertake the fieldwork. National price statisticians were trained in new data validation techniques that ensured consistency of data across countries.

The ICP price collections were conducted in parallel with existing Consumer Price Index (CPI) collection activities. However, the ICP coverage in terms of products and outlets was larger than the CPI coverage so as to reflect the specific requirements of the ICP program.

Design of retail price surveys: The surveys were designed to provide national coverage and included both urban and rural areas. Most countries used a stratification based on administrative areas. The selection of outlets used a two-stage purposive sampling approach:

first, the administrative centre of an administrative area and an adjacent rural area were chosen as primary sampling units, second, a purposive selection of outlets was made within each primary sampling unit on the basis of a pre-survey. For most countries, monthly data collection was conducted from May 2005 until June 2006.

However, there is still ongoing work in collating and processing of prices in those areas where prices often are non-existent or hard to compare such as education, health, housing, pharmaceuticals, construction, government consumption and capital formation sectors. Their results would be incorporated in the final analysis. However, some of the price data relating to education, pharmaceuticals and health services have been incorporated in the current results.

Data validation: To facilitate intra-country price data validation, the AfDB developed a specialized validation software application called *Semper*. The software facilitated integrated editing and validation of household consumption data at the country level, before submission to AfDB for further validation.

3.2 National Accounts Data

Another challenge faced in the course of ICP-Africa work was to obtain comparable data on GDP expenditure. The global ICP requires estimates of expenditure in respect of more than 150 components of GDP; for Africa more than 200 components are distinguished. To provide reliable inter-country comparisons, the ICP also requires that the scope of GDP is consistent across countries and that countries distinguish between "individual" and "actual" household consumption (concepts introduced in the 1993 System of national Accounts (SNA93)). The compilation of national accounts is a major statistical undertaking for all countries. It brings together much of the detailed work of national statistics offices in an integrated and coherent way. A number of countries use the latest United Nations standard, SNA93, but many others continue to use the outdated systems based on the 1968 SNA.

For this round of ICP, the AfDB has developed a methodology with the view of obtaining countries' estimates of GDP expenditure

on a common basis that reflected SNA93 definitions. The ICP-Africa methodology on GDP breakdown has been developed through an iterative and participatory process involving the countries and sub regional organizations under the coordination of AfDB. Countries were encouraged to: first, adjust their overall estimates of GDP expenditure to a common basis that reflected SNA93 definitions; second, prepare a breakdown of GDP into seven broad expenditure categories and in particular distinguish individual and collective consumption expenditure by government; and, third, further divide these seven categories into approximately 200 detailed expenditure categories. This required using various data sources. The results of these exercises were then examined at a series of sub-regional and regional workshops with the objective of further improving comparability.

The last such regional workshop was organized in February 2007 to address the comparability of country national accounts data. Countries were asked to review their national accounts expenditure estimates with the aim of addressing identified inconsistencies. They were invited to provide revised estimates to correct data errors or errors of interpretation. Furthermore, they were requested to provide explanations where their estimates appeared to be atypical. Countries then resubmitted the results of these reviews to AfDB for re-examination.

3.3 Program Challenges

The ICP work in the Africa region presented a huge challenge for the AfDB due to the large differences in the statistical capacities of African countries and in some cases between different regions of the same country. Some countries have well established administrative structures, others have acceptably functioning administrative structures, while others, especially those recovering from major civil disruptions, have limited structures characterized by poor statistical systems and practices. A major effort was necessary in order to maximize the comparability and reliability of the prices and national accounts data needed for the Africa comparison. The AfDB was responsible for coordinating the considerable resources needed

to enhance the capacity of country statistical programs. Important by-products of this work were a significant enhancement of statistical cooperation between countries and among the four participating sub-regional organizations as well as improvements in the statistical capacities of individual countries.

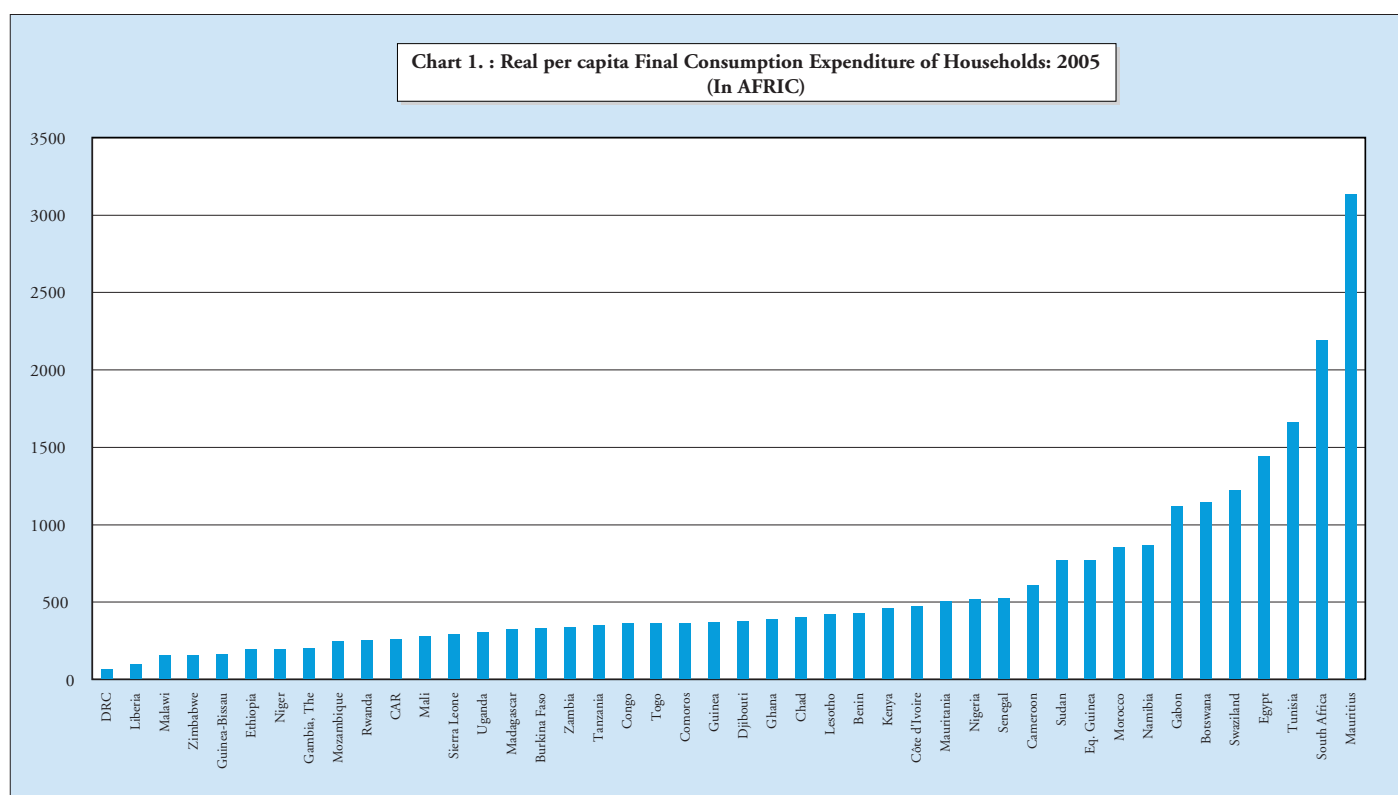
Section 4: Presentation of Results

Chart 1 and Table S0 show real per capita consumption expenditure by households for 44 countries that provided national accounts data. Three countries had per capita household expenditures in excess of AFRIC² 1,500 in 2005 - Mauritius, South Africa and Tunisia - and a further four had per capita expenditures between AFRIC 1,000 and 1,500 - Egypt, Swaziland, Botswana, and Gabon. The remaining countries recorded per capita expenditures of less than AFRIC 1,000 and most had per capita expenditures of less than 500.

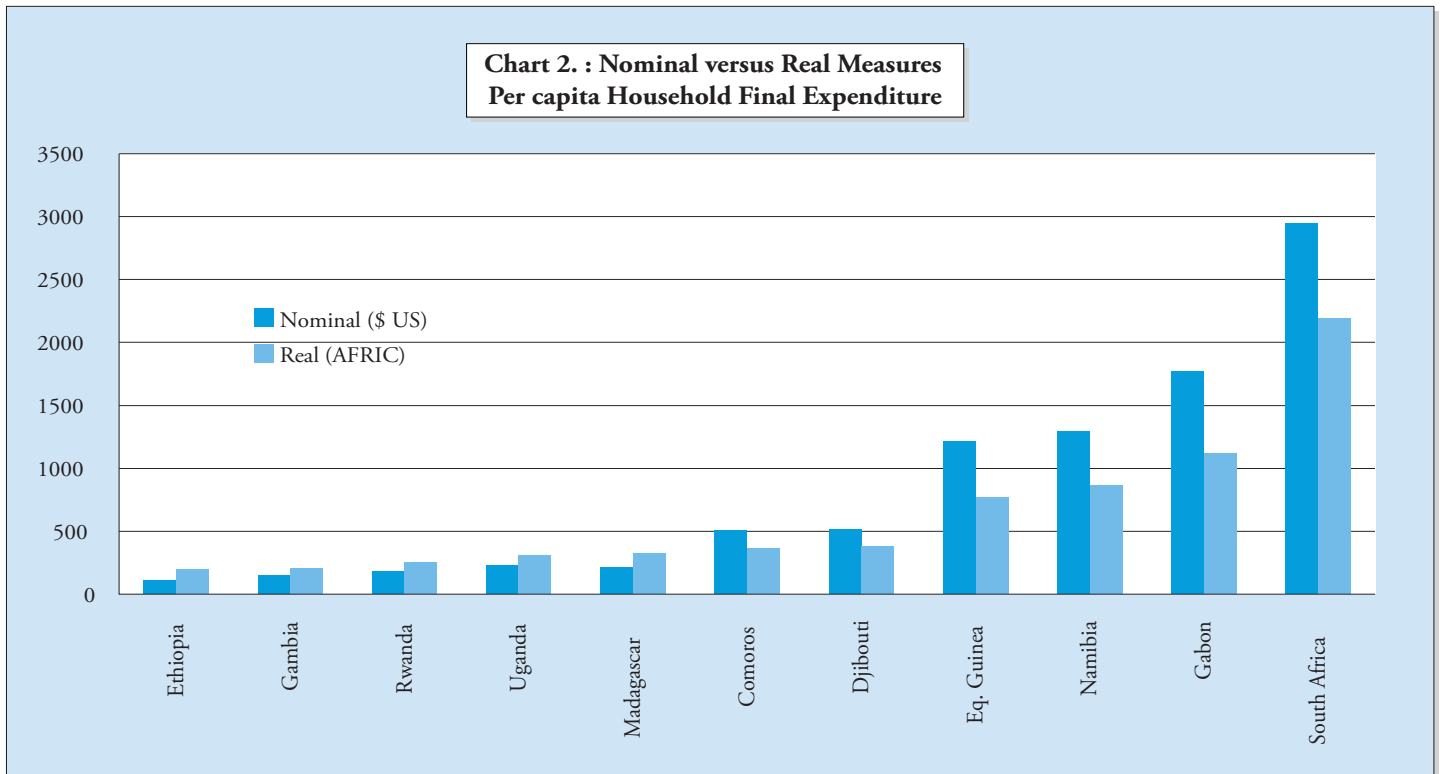
Chart 2 and Table S0 show per capita household expenditure in real terms using PPPs, compared with the nominal estimates using exchange rates. The nominal expenditures reflect both price levels and volumes of goods and services. The real expenditure levels, which are the more appropriate measures to use for international comparisons, are obtained by deflating the nominal values using the PPPs. It is apparent from the results in Chart 2 and Table S0 that the use of PPPs provides a different picture of per capita household expenditure in the African countries.

The chart compares nominal and real estimates for some higher income countries in the right-hand side of the chart and some lower income ones on the left. There are two points to note:

2 The concept of the African Regional Integration Currency (AFRIC), its properties and how it is calculated are explained in Appendix A. The AFRIC is an artificial numeraire currency for the Africa region comparison. Numeraire currency is the term used for the currency unit selected to be the common currency in which PPPs and final GDP expenditures (nominal and real) are expressed. The numeraire can be an actual currency (such as the US\$) or it can be an artificial currency unit, like the AFRIC, developed for the purposes of PPP comparisons.



**Chart 2. : Nominal versus Real Measures
Per capita Household Final Expenditure**



- Real expenditure estimates for the higher income countries tend to be lower than nominal estimates while the reverse is true for the lower income countries. This is because price levels are usually higher in high income countries than in low income countries. PPPs compensate for these differences in price levels and reveal that the difference in the volumes of goods and services purchased by households in high and low income countries is actually much smaller than is suggested by the nominal values. However, the volume differences between the highest income and lowest income countries in Africa still remain significantly large.
- The effect of using PPPs (the more appropriate currency converter) rather than exchange rates is very substantial for many countries. For example, using PPPs shows that per capita household expenditure in Ethiopia is nearly twice as high as when nominal exchange rates are used. For Gabon,

on the other hand, using PPPs reduces per capita expenditures by about a third compared with the nominal estimates.

Chart 3 and Table S0 show "price level indices" (PLI). These are ratios obtained by dividing PPPs by exchange rates. Ratios above 1.0 show that prices of consumer goods and services are higher than the average level for Africa; ratios below 1.0 show that they are mostly cheaper than the average. Egypt and Ethiopia have relatively low price levels while Gabon and Equatorial Guinea have relatively high price levels. These PLIs are averaged over all the goods and services bought by households in each country.

Chart 4 and Table 09 show average expenditure shares on the main expenditure categories of household consumption³. Food and non-alcoholic beverages is clearly the most important category (43.9%) of an average African household.

³ Note that these expenditure shares do not include housing services.

Brief Interpretation of the results

Table S0 - Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households- summarizes the main results for the 48 countries that took part in ICP-Africa 2005 and for whom it was possible to calculate real (PPP-adjusted) Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE).

HFCE accounts for around 70% of GDP in most African countries so it can be taken as a good indicator of GDP. Clearly, when the full GDP detail becomes available, rankings are likely to change for per capita and total aggregates.

The Price Level Indices (PLIs) shown in the first column are ratios of US dollar exchange rates to PPPs expressed in AFRICs (see definition in Appendix A). A PLI of 1.0 means that the country has a price level equal to the average for Africa. The PLIs in Table S0 range from 0.6

(Egypt and Ethiopia) indicating price levels that are very low relative to the average for Africa - to over 1.6 (Gabon and Equatorial Guinea) indicating relatively high price levels. For countries with low price levels, Household consumption expenditure is higher when computed using PPPs than when exchange rates are used. The opposite holds for countries with high price levels.

Real per capita HFCE is shown in the 4th column of the table. This can be taken as a "welfare" indicator although it is only an approximate indicator and will be improved later when expenditure on housing services is included and when individual expenditures of government are added to obtain Actual Household Consumption. Country rankings are given in the 7th column and show that Mauritius, South Africa and Tunisia are at the top with per capita HFCE

Chart 3. : Price Level Indices: The Ten Highest and Ten Lowest

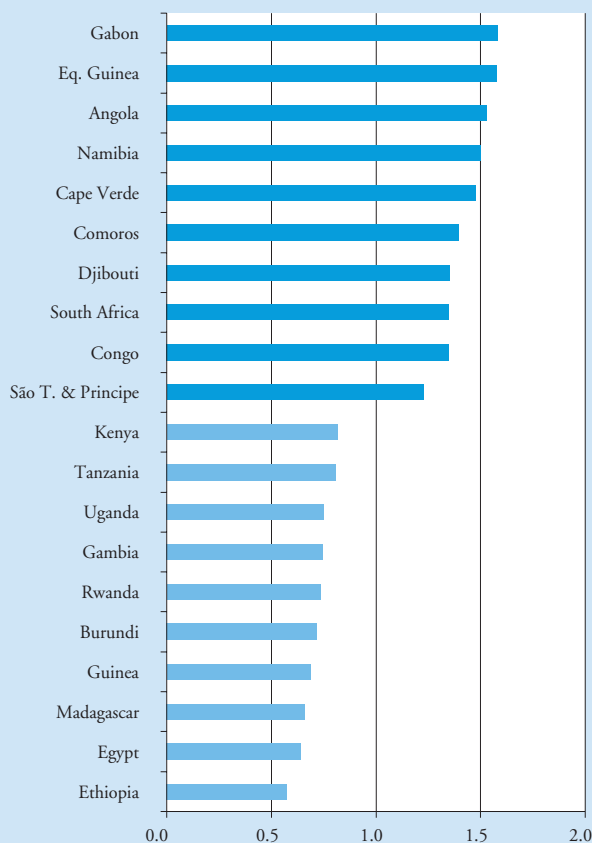
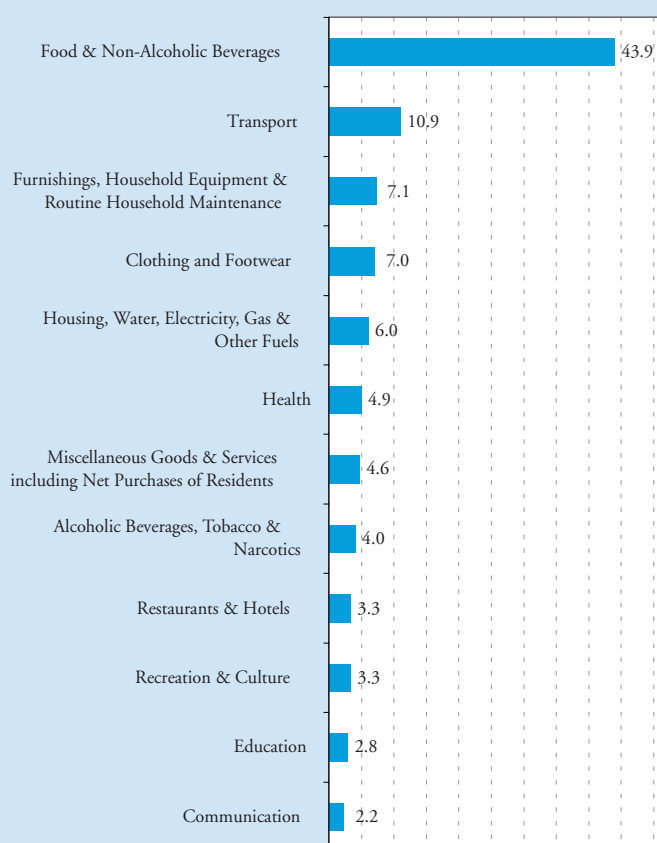


Chart 4. Africa Real Expenditure Shares (%)



of over 1500 AFRIC and that DRC (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Liberia are far below with per capita HFCE of 130 or less.

In 2005, the weighted average per capita household consumption expenditure was about 603 AFRIC for the 48 countries. Analysis of previous rounds of the ICP suggests that the AFRIC will be equal to about two US Dollars. This suggests that there will be no more than ten countries (including DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe) with per capita HFCE of less than a dollar a day.

The last column presents the country shares in total household consumption expenditure for countries for which data are available. The shares show clearly how the African region is dominated by a few large economies. Over 75% of total HFCE is accounted for by just 7 countries; South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Kenya. At the other end of the scale, the group of smallest economies that includes Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Djibouti, The Gambia, Liberia, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic and Lesotho together accounts for only about 1% of HFCE.

Section 5: Potential Applications of ICP Data

Countries as well as donors could capitalize on the ICP generated information to harmonize monetary and trade policies, improve management of tariff regimes, eliminate non-tariff barriers and remove other impediments to free trade within and between countries and international markets. ICP generated information can therefore facilitate regional convergence of policies and hence also promote regional and sub-regional integration.

Various aggregates of GDP provided by ICP can also be used for assessing macroeconomic variables such as investment, and government expenditure on health and education.

Although usually the applications of the ICP are discussed mainly in the context of cross-country analyses, PPPs derived from the ICP are also very relevant for monitoring economic

progress among different regions within a country, particularly in large countries. They can provide useful data for spatial comparison of prices and incomes across regions or provinces. Such data are crucial for developing effective poverty reduction strategies, compiling Human Development Indices (HDI) at provincial or district levels and for fostering balanced regional development.

ICP offers country policy makers a detailed and rich database on price and expenditure data for economic analysis on such issues of current concern as comparison of regional poverty incidence, exchange rate policies, and regional wage differentials.

As the ICP results include the computation of indices on volumes and prices of produced goods and services, in both relative and general terms, such indicators can be analyzed for policy recommendations on price management (inflation, deflation, stagnation, etc.). In addition, such indicators can be used as national accounts deflators.

The ICP can also provide policy makers information not only on whether prices in general are really higher or lower in other countries (or other provinces within the country), but also on which goods and services are relatively cheap or expensive in their own country (or province) compared to other countries (or provinces). The ICP data are thus useful for assessing the comparative advantage of a country (or province vis-à-vis others).

Furthermore, ICP data can be useful for program cost analysis since specific ICP surveys on plant and equipment provide detailed information on prices, quantities, quality and installation cost which are useful in the assessment of planned projects. For example, India has used the data for assessing competitiveness in world trade of selected manufactured goods and for evaluating taxes and subsidies.

ICP data also make it possible to analyze the structural characteristics of the economy using international prices⁴.

⁴ Specifically, to facilitate such analysis, an additive index (Ikle) is used in aggregation.

For example, economic and price structures of countries at different stages of development could be examined in relation to a comparator country. A country could also take measures to improve its competitiveness based on analysis of its price structure in relation to the regional price levels. Such analysis may point to the need to improve the transport and storage facilities, packaging and marketing practices in order to reduce transaction costs and thus improve its enabling environment for investment.

Multinational corporations also increasingly use ICP data for monitoring and assessing exchange rate developments because their investment decisions are based on the real values of the return on their investment. ICP data are also used for evaluating cross country investment costs, including unit labor and material costs, determining project viability, market size and asset allocation. The assessment of industry growth potential and associated investment risks across countries is another important potential use of ICP data in the private sector. Some specialized firms also use ICP data to determine PPP-adjusted cost of living allowances across countries on a monthly basis to meet the needs of multinational corporations, major NGOs and international development agencies.

At the international level, PPP data are used, among other things, for establishing international poverty threshold (World Bank); constructing Human Development Index

(UNDP); comparing health expenditure per capita (WHO); assessing per capita expenditures in education (UNESCO); monitoring the welfare of children (UNICEF); and comparing the relative sizes of economies and to estimate weighted averages of regional growth rates (IMF) adjusting salaries and expatriate allowances in order to compensate for the cost of living differentials (donors), just to name some. The international community uses the international poverty line of \$1 a day measured in PPPs to monitor progress towards reducing the number of people in absolute poverty.

Section 6: Conclusion

Given the growing emphasis on increased economic cooperation among countries within regions, the benefits of ICP for policy making in African countries cannot be overemphasized. For the AfDB and other bilateral and multilateral donors, information on the relative sizes of the economies and the poverty situation would be used to facilitate decisions on the extension of development assistance to the countries.

In view of the usefulness of PPP statistics, there is a need to enhance the appropriation by countries of the methodology and all technical tools developed by the AfDB and which are in compliance with relevant international recommendations.



**Part
Two**

Comparative Cross-Country Tables

Note on the Analytical Tables

This publication of the ICP-Africa results is centered on the following 14 tables that are grouped into 2 main categories: (a) country input data - which relates to national accounts data as provided by the countries for the reference year 2005; and (b) 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 01 and 04), and, (b) US Dollars (Tables 05 to 06), both expressed in per capita values based on population and exchange rate figures supplied by the countries.

The PPP results are based on purchasing power parities (Table 02) whose deviation from a country's exchange rate is an indicator of price level indices (Table 03 - 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 10 and 11).

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 into the overall expenditure for Africa:

- Table 12 - Per Capita Real Expenditures 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 13 - 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 14 - Real Expenditures: Item Shares - helps compare structures of expenditures across the countries.

The data on Individual consumption expenditure by households are presented at 3 different levels of aggregation depending on the current stage of National Accounts data (provisional, semi-final, final) as furnished by the countries.

(1.) For most countries, Table Headings relate to Individual consumption expenditure by households and its main 13 categories: (i) Food & 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; (xiii) Net Purchases of Residents Abroad.

(2.) However, for 8 countries (Botswana; Gambia; Mozambique; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Tanzania; and Zimbabwe), data for some categories are lumped together into broader categories which are: (i) Food and Beverage (which includes Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco and Narcotics); (ii) Other Household Related Goods & Services (comprised of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels; Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance); and (iii) Other Goods & Services n.e.c. (which includes Health; Transport; Communication; Recreation and Culture; Education; Restaurants and Hotels; and Miscellaneous Goods and Services).

(3.) Also, for an additional 10 countries (Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Sao Tome & Principe and Zambia), results are shown only for Individual consumption expenditure by households as a whole.

(4.) However, for Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde and Sao Tome & Principe expenditure data are not shown.

Explanatory Notes : Reading Tables 01 -14

"Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households" includes "Food & Beverage"; "Clothing and Footwear"; "Other Household Related Goods & Services"; "Other Goods & Services n.e.c." and "Net Purchases of Residents"

"Food & Beverage" includes "Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages" and "Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics"

"Other Household Related Goods & Services" includes "Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels" and "Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance"

"Other Goods & Services n.e.c." includes "Health"; "Transport"; "Communication"; "Recreation and Culture"; "Education"; "Restaurants and Hotels" and "Miscellaneous Goods and Services".

Table:S0 - Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households

Country	Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Per Capita Expenditures US\$		Price Level Index (Africa = 1)	Per Capita Expenditures US\$		Rankings (1=highest)	Real Expenditure Shares (Africa=100%)	Population Exchange Rate to the US\$ (Million)	
		Nominal	Real		Nominal	Real				
Angola	1.53	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	14.30	88.60
Benin	0.99	419	425	27	22	18	0.64%	7.53	527.47	527.47
Botswana	1.21	1388	1143	11	5	6	0.39%	1.70	5.11	5.11
Burkina Faso	0.87	292	335	36	28	29	0.86%	12.80	527.47	527.47
Burundi	0.72	...	...	43	...	...	...	7.80	1138.00	1138.00
Cameroon	1.04	635	609	22	12	12	2.14%	17.53	527.47	527.47
Cape Verde	1.48	...	...	5	...	...	...	0.42	88.67	88.67
Central African Republic	1.18	309	262	12	27	34	0.20%	3.80	527.47	527.47
Chad	1.09	439	403	18	21	20	0.69%	8.52	527.47	527.47
Comoros	1.39	509	365	6	17	24	0.04%	0.61	393.38	393.38
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.15	77	67	14	43	44	0.80%	59.52	473.91	473.91
Côte d'Ivoire	1.16	550	474	13	15	16	1.82%	19.10	527.47	527.47
Djibouti	1.35	515	381	7	16	22	0.06%	0.75	177.72	177.72
Egypt, Arab Republic	0.64	1441	1441	46	10	4	20.27%	70.00	5.78	5.78
Equatorial Guinea	1.58	1216	772	2	8	10	0.16%	1.01	527.47	527.47
Ethiopia	0.57	113	197	47	41	39	2.85%	72.06	8.67	8.67
Gabon	1.58	1771	1121	1	3	7	0.32%	1.40	527.47	527.47
Gambia, The	0.75	151	202	41	39	37	0.06%	1.46	28.58	28.58
Ghana	0.97	380	392	29	23	21	1.68%	21.34	9073.80	9073.80
Guinea	0.68	255	373	44	32	23	0.70%	9.28	3644.33	3644.33
Guinea-Bissau	1.09	179	165	19	38	40	0.04%	1.33	527.47	527.47
Kenya	0.81	376	463	38	25	17	3.28%	35.27	75.55	75.55
Lesotho	1.06	443	420	21	20	19	0.20%	2.38	6.36	6.36
Liberia	0.91	90	98	32	42	43	0.06%	3.23	1.00	1.00
Madagascar	0.66	214	326	45	35	30	1.12%	17.05	2003.03	2003.03
Malawi	0.86	133	154	37	40	42	0.38%	12.40	118.42	118.42
Mali	1.03	290	282	24	29	33	0.67%	11.73	527.47	527.47
Mauritania	0.91	463	506	33	19	15	0.30%	2.91	264.80	264.80
Mauritius	1.03	3222	3139	25	1	1	0.78%	1.24	29.50	29.50
Morocco	1.15	981	855	15	9	9	5.19%	30.20	8.87	8.87
Mozambique	0.91	227	250	34	34	36	0.98%	19.42	23323.00	23323.00
Namibia	1.50	1297	866	4	7	8	0.36%	2.04	6.36	6.36
Niger	0.95	189	198	31	36	38	0.50%	12.63	527.47	527.47
Nigeria	1.11	581	523	16	13	14	13.73%	130.70	131.27	131.27
Republic of Congo	1.34	485	361	9	18	26	0.24%	3.32	527.47	527.47
Rwanda	0.73	183	251	42	37	35	0.43%	8.60	557.81	557.81
Seo Tome and Principe	1.22	...	...	10	...	...	...	0.19	9900.00	9900.00
Senegal	1.09	573	524	17	14	13	1.14%	10.82	527.47	527.47
Sierra Leone	0.89	261	292	35	31	32	0.30%	5.10	2899.20	2899.20
South Africa	1.35	2946	2189	8	2	2	20.62%	46.89	6.36	6.36
Sudan	0.96	740	771	30	11	11	5.48%	35.40	243.61	243.61
Swaziland	1.08	1316	1220	20	6	5	0.27%	1.11	6.36	6.36
Tanzania	0.80	280	349	39	30	27	2.47%	35.30	1119.36	1119.36
Togo	1.04	379	363	23	24	25	0.38%	5.21	527.47	527.47
Tunisia	0.98	1624	1664	28	4	3	3.35%	10.03	1.30	1.30
Uganda	0.75	228	305	40	33	31	1.62%	26.49	1780.67	1780.67
Zambia	1.00	337	338	26	26	28	0.78%	11.44	4463.50	4463.50
Zimbabwe	...	...	156	...	...	41	0.36%	11.53	...	...
Africa Region	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 02 - Purchasing Power Parities

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households				Household and related goods and services				Other goods and services				Miscellaneous Goods and Services		
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household and related goods and services	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education		Restaurants and Hotels	
Angola	136.60	145.58	75.45	152.11	133.10	134.67	131.57	130.42	135.68	110.86	143.55	144.13	155.83	145.77	132.37
Benin	591.87	600.32	470.92	512.13	378.82	321.93	543.57	481.76	254.47	495.42	949.06	495.09	311.49	565.99	467.53
Botswana	6.14	6.51	5.36	6.32	7.71	6.58	8.39	5.55	6.78	5.97	4.95	6.76	...	6.76	5.28
Burkina Faso	460.16	476.77	412.98	335.49	452.44	370.78	505.03	477.44	278.29	671.71	723.33	476.94	...	478.81	397.74
Burundi	814.44	908.25	946.37	1034.71	825.13	636.41	1172.58	584.29	478.71	1035.51	445.24	978.30	230.47	726.17	732.88
Cameroon	565.99	570.82	494.32	618.63	564.63	501.94	580.53	517.96	346.32	482.88	891.22	665.86	399.11	584.23	513.68
Cape Verde	130.82	129.49	127.91	191.34	146.61	140.36	153.43	118.36	92.72	113.46	105.74	128.69	172.07	139.76	112.34
Central African Republic	672.94	703.32	483.57	568.61	481.69	399.15	563.72	554.53	608.40	851.02	818.43	546.32	308.55	532.36	524.12
Chad	619.28	623.99	487.55	530.63	608.85	520.26	683.72	501.93	377.85	623.16	943.21	475.43	203.49	553.02	511.58
Comoros	548.58	585.40	831.57	554.98	598.06	595.46	651.66	391.97	332.53	650.31	523.43	480.97	338.45	677.09	582.91
Congo, Democratic Republic	616.36	623.25	460.16	434.36	610.44	509.92	367.60	200.45	200.45	648.84	841.36	518.01	...	552.60	387.17
Côte d'Ivoire	630.20	641.18	512.04	585.75	538.69	446.71	588.41	657.14	665.52	658.33	869.89	707.78	475.97	575.43	571.12
Djibouti	250.33	232.11	314.26	224.49	246.41	207.80	330.43	202.59	187.57	233.56	180.01	168.15	...	298.67	125.02
Egypt, Arab Republic	3.78	3.78	3.82	4.04	4.24	6.78	3.05	3.41	2.82	2.42	3.96	4.24	3.82	4.66	3.62
Equatorial Guinea	898.29	952.77	441.54	1176.23	870.63	830.81	984.69	690.86	530.60	718.44	1192.69	948.21	396.09	732.87	706.51
Ethiopia	4.97	4.88	6.17	7.15	5.87	6.74	4.96	4.65	2.79	4.45	4.98	6.74	...	4.40	4.88
Gabon	908.01	937.09	581.51	949.95	760.05	678.28	1006.99	778.44	655.38	777.09	946.05	848.24	1017.55	874.82	602.12
Gambia, The	21.31	28.46	15.37	17.21	24.63	23.43	25.64	13.63	14.73	26.61	18.77	20.79	9.89	20.88	18.56
Ghana	8789.88	10404.43	7952.76	7297.78	7762.18	7381.50	8151.38	6836.76	6657.24	8578.93	10174.09	7937.40	6116.52	9688.78	5284.83
Guinea	2488.97	3096.66	1045.03	2128.44	1747.39	2106.28	1508.05	2112.18	3972.33	2479.64	2989.54	1810.67	1215.05	1925.10	1954.20
Guinea-Bissau	572.47	580.69	418.19	688.86	601.86	561.71	688.31	551.10	443.12	655.43	1569.48	565.86	242.10	553.28	520.50
Kenya	61.35	64.48	64.34	52.86	59.10	67.12	53.20	60.09	45.05	72.86	106.55	69.17	55.68	45.49	50.22
Lesotho	6.71	6.74	6.84	7.20	7.30	6.74	7.57	5.90	2.24	7.03	9.51	8.82	...	9.51	7.26
Liberia	0.91	1.08	0.68	0.93	1.19	1.62	0.87	0.61	0.54	1.39	1.34	0.86	0.38	1.07	0.75
Madagascar	1316.91	1554.97	1809.11	1295.48	1113.70	909.05	1478.18	714.24	1389.08	1701.26	1620.26	1369.78	290.91	1254.30	1332.76
Malawi	101.86	109.05	79.89	94.96	112.89	117.93	109.19	79.33	40.33	172.39	169.27	106.29	60.02	97.61	94.72
Mali	542.20	574.16	594.87	482.38	494.35	413.81	559.56	543.60	478.74	564.51	753.49	555.52	510.92	481.77	535.05
Mauritania	241.91	264.91	181.30	195.95	221.85	244.36	207.73	220.29	156.36	239.22	329.14	248.17	159.36	309.04	230.44
Mauritius	30.27	30.17	37.52	30.29	23.20	18.30	32.38	34.15	35.07	38.15	15.54	33.48	...	26.48	35.36
Morocco	10.18	10.13	16.13	12.82	7.70	6.63	9.37	10.94	12.31	10.14	9.47	9.52	20.89	12.41	11.71
Mozambique	21729.33	21680.90	22754.39	25624.77	18832.29	16017.87	24340.37	25158.74	21989.96	23789.88	33388.14	25964.14	40445.34	25948.62	23066.55
Namibia	9.53	8.43	7.03	9.39	10.46	12.10	8.81	9.54	6.06	8.47	8.66	8.82	19.31	9.82	8.60
Niger	502.49	531.55	259.78	388.74	487.35	456.16	519.91	516.80	451.92	564.20	704.34	546.72	369.76	531.49	430.58
Nigeria	145.93	184.61	106.60	118.68	117.91	142.57	97.97	98.82	92.05	98.70	158.14	129.27	...	143.83	94.42
Republic of Congo	709.24	748.03	553.74	834.12	585.25	541.44	699.11	676.05	760.71	709.08	938.78	699.08	507.21	616.08	517.60
Rwanda	407.18	393.48	410.49	590.73	487.25	380.15	586.51	385.45	264.08	508.60	593.45	516.87	230.84	414.39	444.73
Sao Tome and Principe	12118.55	12655.63	10328.05	14921.03	12107.28	14286.73	10505.83	10447.65	8877.50	11306.46	12901.77	12003.94	7398.63	11765.39	10987.38
Senegal	577.37	634.26	431.14	569.10	584.19	686.31	515.06	480.19	455.15	568.32	426.09	493.46	631.20	514.96	514.96
Sierra Leone	2993.00	3110.66	3321.52	2144.87	1923.10	1635.86	2703.85	1904.30	1335.54	2799.00	4549.05	2399.62	2532.77	2905.81	2462.89
South Africa	8.56	7.01	6.87	8.75	10.33	8.67	11.35	8.81	11.16	7.64	6.96	7.13	20.68	9.51	9.17
Sudan	233.86	259.78	393.65	174.20	275.79	382.71	193.61	187.34	152.23	205.97	282.95	170.32	250.35	179.80	165.49
Swaziland	6.86	6.94	7.66	10.73	9.22	12.27	8.28	5.25	...	7.09	7.95	7.78	7.70	7.47	6.10
Tanzania	900.34	956.56	864.35	899.79	933.05	919.35	955.90	742.48	...	963.26	1467.34	918.39	...	770.70	962.95
Togo	549.76	584.84	610.00	612.25	412.65	343.52	571.57	530.86	733.22	564.45	960.57	533.44	216.27	534.82	452.68
Tunisia	1.27	1.28	1.36	2.38	0.98	0.66	1.29	1.23	1.28	1.40	1.04	1.65	2.89	0.99	1.58
Uganda	1333.03	1260.75	1505.82	1457.50	1259.76	1096.56	1634.28	1412.73	1250.03	1722.31	2567.44	1456.04	1101.50	1420.42	1277.56
Zambia	4450.52	4693.82	4528.75	4696.99	3404.93	2933.08	5099.71	4675.93	2762.76	6067.42	10530.63	4686.05	...	4922.74	4280.20
Zimbabwe	30043.12	28543.47	28942.43	30791.62	32972.06	45332.10	27590.21	31443.37	...	28341.65	18668.97	27177.82	57511.70	30293.99	30908.49
Africa Region															

Table: 03 - Price Level Index: Africa Region = 1

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Household related goods and services		Other goods and services		Recreation and Culture		Education		Restaurants and Hotels		Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages	Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
Angola	1.53	1.54	1.64	0.85	1.72	1.50	1.52	1.49	1.47	1.53	1.25	1.62	1.63	1.76	1.65	1.49
Benin	0.99	1.12	1.14	0.89	0.97	0.72	0.61	1.03	0.91	0.48	0.94	1.80	0.94	0.59	1.07	0.89
Botswana	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.33	1.24	1.51	1.29	1.64	1.09	1.33	1.17	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.03	1.03
Burkina Faso	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.78	0.64	0.86	0.70	0.96	0.91	0.53	1.27	1.37	0.90	...	0.91	0.75
Burundi	0.72	0.80	0.83	0.52	0.91	0.73	0.56	1.03	0.51	0.42	0.91	0.39	0.86	0.20	0.64	0.64
Cameroon	1.04	1.07	1.08	0.94	1.17	1.07	0.95	1.10	0.98	0.66	0.92	1.69	1.26	0.76	1.11	0.97
Cape Verde	1.48	1.46	1.46	1.44	2.16	1.65	1.58	1.73	1.33	1.05	1.28	1.19	1.45	1.94	1.58	1.27
Central African Republic	1.18	1.28	1.33	0.92	1.08	0.91	0.76	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.61	1.55	1.04	0.58	1.01	0.99
Chad	1.09	1.17	1.18	0.92	1.01	1.15	0.99	1.26	0.95	0.72	1.18	1.79	0.90	0.39	1.05	0.97
Comoros	1.39	1.49	1.48	2.13	1.41	1.52	1.51	1.66	1.00	0.85	1.65	1.33	1.22	0.86	1.72	1.48
Congo, Democratic Republic	1.15	1.30	1.32	0.97	0.92	1.21	1.29	1.08	0.78	0.42	1.37	1.78	1.09	...	1.17	0.82
Côte d'Ivoire	1.16	1.19	1.22	0.97	1.11	1.02	0.85	1.12	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.65	1.34	0.90	1.09	1.08
Djibouti	1.35	1.41	1.31	1.77	1.26	1.39	1.17	1.86	1.14	1.06	1.31	1.01	0.95	...	1.68	0.70
Egypt, Arab Republic	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.73	1.17	0.53	0.59	0.49	0.42	0.88	0.73	0.66	0.81	0.63
Equatorial Guinea	1.58	1.70	1.81	1.83	2.23	1.65	1.58	1.83	1.31	1.01	1.36	2.26	1.80	0.75	1.39	1.34
Ethiopia	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.71	0.83	0.68	0.78	0.57	0.54	0.32	0.51	0.57	0.78	...	0.51	0.56
Gabon	1.58	1.72	1.78	1.10	1.80	1.44	1.29	1.91	1.48	1.25	1.47	1.79	1.61	1.93	1.66	1.14
Gambia, The	0.75	1.00	1.02	0.54	0.60	0.86	0.82	0.90	0.48	0.52	0.93	0.66	0.73	0.35	0.73	0.65
Ghana	0.97	1.15	1.16	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.81	0.90	0.75	0.73	0.95	1.12	0.87	0.67	1.09	0.58
Guinea	0.68	0.85	0.89	0.29	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.41	0.58	1.09	0.68	0.82	0.50	0.33	0.53	0.54
Guinea-Bissau	1.09	1.09	1.10	0.79	1.31	1.14	1.06	1.27	1.04	0.84	1.24	2.98	1.07	0.46	1.05	0.99
Kenya	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.70	0.78	0.89	0.78	0.80	0.60	0.96	0.74	0.92	0.74	0.60	0.66
Lesotho	1.06	1.06	1.07	0.92	1.13	1.15	1.06	1.19	0.93	0.35	1.10	1.50	1.39	...	1.09	1.14
Liberia	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.68	0.93	1.19	1.62	0.87	0.61	0.54	1.39	1.34	0.88	0.38	1.07	0.75
Madagascar	0.66	0.78	0.78	0.90	0.65	0.56	0.45	0.74	0.36	0.69	0.85	0.68	0.15	0.63	0.67	0.67
Malawi	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.67	0.80	0.95	1.00	0.92	0.67	0.34	1.46	1.43	0.90	0.51	0.82	0.80
Mali	1.03	1.09	1.13	0.56	0.91	0.94	0.78	1.06	1.03	0.91	1.07	1.43	1.05	0.97	0.91	1.01
Mauritania	0.91	1.00	1.01	0.68	0.74	0.84	0.92	0.78	0.83	0.59	0.90	1.24	0.94	0.60	1.17	0.87
Mauritius	1.03	1.02	0.97	1.27	1.03	0.79	0.62	1.10	1.16	1.19	1.29	0.53	1.13	...	0.90	1.20
Morocco	1.15	1.14	1.11	1.82	1.45	0.87	0.75	1.06	1.23	1.39	1.14	1.07	1.07	2.36	1.40	1.32
Mozambique	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.98	1.10	0.81	0.69	1.04	1.08	0.94	1.02	1.43	1.11	1.73	1.11	0.99
Namibia	1.50	1.33	1.35	1.11	1.48	1.64	1.90	1.38	1.50	0.95	1.33	1.36	1.39	3.04	1.54	1.35
Niger	0.95	1.01	1.07	0.49	0.74	0.92	0.86	0.99	0.98	0.86	1.07	1.34	1.04	0.70	1.01	0.82
Nigeria	1.11	1.41	1.43	0.81	0.90	0.90	1.09	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.75	1.20	0.98	...	1.10	0.72
Republic of Congo	1.34	1.42	1.42	1.05	1.58	1.11	1.03	1.33	1.28	1.44	1.34	1.32	1.32	0.96	1.17	0.98
Rwanda	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.74	1.06	0.87	0.68	1.05	0.69	0.47	0.91	1.06	0.93	0.41	0.74	0.80
Sao Tome and Principe	1.22	1.28	1.30	1.04	1.51	1.22	1.44	1.06	1.06	0.90	1.14	1.30	1.21	0.75	1.19	1.11
Senegal	1.09	1.20	1.24	0.82	1.08	1.11	1.30	0.98	0.93	0.86	1.08	0.81	0.94	1.20	1.20	0.98
Sierra Leone	0.89	1.07	1.15	0.55	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.66	0.66	0.46	0.97	1.57	0.83	0.87	1.00	0.85
South Africa	1.35	1.10	1.08	1.19	1.38	1.62	1.36	1.78	1.39	1.75	1.20	1.09	1.12	1.75	1.49	1.44
Sudan	0.96	1.07	1.06	1.62	0.72	1.13	1.57	0.79	0.77	0.62	0.85	1.16	0.70	1.03	0.74	0.68
Swaziland	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.20	1.69	1.45	1.93	1.30	0.83	...	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.17	0.96
Tanzania	0.80	0.85	0.86	0.77	0.80	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.66	...	0.86	1.31	0.82	...	0.69	0.86
Togo	1.04	1.11	1.16	1.05	1.16	0.78	0.65	1.08	1.01	1.39	1.07	1.82	1.01	1.39	0.41	0.86
Tunisia	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.05	1.83	0.75	0.51	0.99	0.95	0.99	1.08	0.80	1.27	2.23	0.76	1.22
Uganda	0.75	0.71	0.69	0.85	0.82	0.71	0.62	0.92	0.79	0.71	0.97	1.44	0.82	0.62	0.80	0.72
Zambia	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.05	0.76	0.66	1.14	1.05	0.62	1.36	2.36	1.05	...	1.10	0.95
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 05 - Nominal Expenditures in Million US Dollars

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Household related goods and services			Other goods and services			Net Purchases of Residents								
		Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Household goods and services	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents				
Angola	3156.42	1572.72	86.10	331.71	309.65	195.59	114.05	954.02	63.72	264.33	62.96	74.74	37.83	284.58	165.87	-97.78
Benin	2359.17	960.73	...	193.14	338.92	...	...	866.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Botswana	3739.52	1747.16	382.54	136.51	521.32	167.37	353.95	951.98	68.59	324.12	45.17	75.69	57.30	234.84	146.27	0.00
Burundi	11131.65	5321.31	310.44	1223.40	1561.13	280.88	1280.24	2541.49	156.70	861.15	157.35	172.11	157.39	752.47	284.33	173.89
Cape Verde	1172.33	882.56	794.91	92.09	114.87	47.45	67.42	172.38	12.62	45.74	11.29	17.72	21.52	25.29	38.20	-89.57
Central African Republic	3740.16	1913.39	1861.11	271.50	539.89	183.49	356.40	966.36	172.46	319.96	62.56	171.49	22.89	56.32	160.68	49.01
Chad	309.19	3055.69	99.48	246.11	434.28	296.50	137.78	730.96	156.90	167.26	40.56	41.37	134.95	66.37	121.55	0.00
Comoros	4566.53	5044.80	374.65	412.64	1384.75	402.95	981.80	3117.97	337.64	1298.01	341.28	408.87	45.73	170.44	516.01	174.57
Congo, Democratic Republic	10509.39	34138.12	32030.67	2107.45	5945.28	2914.31	2800.20	20055.64	2886.49	3045.42	2010.81	1809.73	2244.14	2378.82	5860.22	-1556.39
Côte d'Ivoire	386.38	64293.16	1234.18	5950.73	4976.82	73.91	61.20	1575.25	116.06	185.50	26.83	53.05	82.36	201.64	391.27	-114.25
Djibouti	8129.82	2479.39	1168.61	1107.40	158.65	284.41	190.68	730.76	97.03	194.09	124.09	45.88	67.67	87.71	114.29	136.96
Egypt, Arab Republic	2479.39	101.43	...	23.03	18.06	...	...	77.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.05
Equatorial Guinea	8101.17	4375.27	4194.76	779.99	1058.05	508.65	549.40	1887.87	395.36	502.56	25.36	253.05	412.60	2.61	296.33	0.00
Ghana	2364.80	1221.79	1193.14	28.65	228.78	322.22	155.39	166.82	104.50	157.64	29.95	22.93	84.11	75.09	97.29	20.50
Guinea	237.67	138.83	134.39	4.43	21.43	44.63	25.96	32.71	3.29	16.70	1.37	6.72	2.24	1.24	1.15	0.07
Guinea-Bissau	13269.59	6163.07	5635.82	501.21	1463.22	704.00	759.21	5988.59	765.19	1975.32	468.80	932.72	361.91	767.20	727.45	-866.49
Kenya	1054.62	516.48	470.03	46.46	166.23	36.21	87.06	246.00	18.49	73.73	23.65	20.79	45.44	2.60	61.30	2.63
Lesotho	289.16	2723.13	2593.04	130.08	171.32	406.51	212.50	443.16	44.17	132.19	19.01	29.30	115.84	55.79	46.86	-91.93
Madagascar	1643.16	1811.69	66.93	196.40	416.62	156.04	260.59	913.62	75.71	404.87	36.21	112.46	89.88	74.61	119.88	0.00
Malawi	1344.00	930.17	916.38	81.92	92.60	39.33	53.27	221.43	43.24	82.27	16.36	15.74	5.59	14.63	43.60	17.88
Mali	4006.80	1563.84	1229.79	354.05	247.93	348.32	328.76	1694.59	115.91	572.45	129.61	264.00	183.75	208.42	220.44	-196.64
Mauritania	29636.34	14339.34	13135.69	2128.55	3815.70	2003.13	1812.58	13501.95	1266.50	3724.68	2137.85	1337.78	570.39	2405.41	2059.32	-4147.21
Mauritius	4409.02	3320.92	1088.31	102.56	247.85	296.89	256.81	469.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Morocco	2650.85	1190.86	1123.19	58.42	182.62	206.24	98.62	816.58	28.55	387.43	9.23	132.74	27.71	83.72	147.21	-4.24
Mozambique	2382.82	1181.61	4603.19	830.15	4749.64	6719.89	5711.15	11907.33	1592.83	3766.71	269.89	1001.04	2121.25	573.20	2582.42	8.46
Namibia	75959.80	1610.96	719.21	74.11	47.02	130.59	64.88	595.64	73.65	151.30	94.19	38.78	34.98	147.90	54.85	-20.48
Niger	1573.87	1070.81	...	66.45	156.29	...	...	287.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-6.17
Nigeria	6200.71	3710.51	3492.48	218.03	374.21	842.20	442.80	1443.50	267.37	277.39	384.75	136.99	52.34	69.11	255.55	-169.71
Republic of Congo	1332.64	665.87	100.11	108.88	100.11	...	...	459.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Rwanda	138152.46	40022.83	8887.30	8871.19	17319.37	5515.64	11803.72	75288.29	13180.25	26886.69	3698.82	6110.83	4866.96	4034.46	16690.28	-3329.21
Sao Tome and Principe	26191.64	16024.06	748.46	1307.63	4091.28	57.86	126.54	4575.45	58.16	122.35	23.62	57.86	72.44	11.41	49.60	193.23
Senegal	1454.34	764.26	...	110.25	184.39	...	...	395.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Sierra Leone	9898.17	7145.59	1043.74	88.92	112.14	138.08	80.11	888.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
South Africa	16282.21	6220.26	5431.25	789.01	1889.99	2357.17	784.59	612.93	56.62	334.80	43.85	39.67	31.61	49.94	56.46	-22.43
Sudan	6046.81	2986.75	2543.36	445.39	220.91	1147.83	695.89	7384.24	667.26	1972.31	210.00	440.96	137.52	2800.08	1156.08	-1569.41
Tanzania	3859.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1691.31	155.84	455.01	140.88	174.42	418.99	217.88	128.49	0.00
Togo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	497701.88	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	65354.23	29844.68	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	11158.49	16263.82	14067.34	16340.53	34855.20	-11815.35

Table 06 - Per Capita Nominal Expenditures in US Dollars

Country	Household Expenditures										Other goods and services					Net Purchases of Residents				
	Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Clothing and Footwear		Household related goods and services		Furnishings, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels		Transport		Communication and Culture		Education		Restaurants and Hotels		Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Alcohol, Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcohol, Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Footwear	Clothing	Household related goods and services	Fuels	Gas and Other	Electricity	Water	Housing	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents
Angola	419.18	220.30	208.86	11.43	44.05	41.12	25.98	15.15	126.70	8.46	35.10	8.36	9.93	5.02	37.79	22.03	...	...	...
Benin	1387.74	565.13	166.35	29.88	10.66	199.37	509.64	...	509.64	5.36	25.32	3.53	5.91	4.48	18.34	11.43	...	...	0.00
Botswana	292.10	166.35	166.35	29.88	10.66	40.72	74.36	27.65	74.36	5.36	25.32	3.53	5.91	4.48	18.34	11.43	...	...	0.00
Burkina Faso	...	...	303.54	17.71	69.79	89.05	16.02	73.03	144.97	8.94	49.12	8.98	9.82	8.98	42.92	16.22	...	...	9.92
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Verde	308.51	232.25	209.19	23.07	24.23	30.23	12.49	17.74	45.36	3.32	12.04	2.97	4.66	5.66	6.66	10.05	...	...	-23.57
Central African Republic	439.22	224.70	218.56	6.14	31.88	63.40	21.55	41.85	113.48	20.25	37.57	7.35	20.14	2.69	6.61	18.87	...	...	5.75
Chad	508.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	76.72	53.01	51.34	1.67	4.13	7.30	4.98	2.31	12.28	2.64	2.81	0.68	0.70	2.27	1.15	2.04	...	...	0.00
Congo, Democratic Republic	560.32	283.79	264.17	19.62	21.61	72.51	21.10	51.41	163.27	17.68	67.97	17.87	21.41	2.39	8.92	27.02	...	...	9.14
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	515.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt, Arab Republic	918.47	487.69	457.58	30.11	84.90	81.64	41.63	40.00	286.51	41.24	43.51	28.73	25.85	32.06	33.98	81.15	...	...	-22.26
Equatorial Guinea	1215.95	70.10	69.07	1.03	7.79	21.86	12.87	8.99	14.67	1.61	2.57	0.37	0.74	1.14	2.80	5.43	...	...	-1.59
Ethiopia	112.83	834.72	791.00	43.72	113.32	203.15	136.20	66.95	521.97	69.31	138.64	88.63	32.77	48.34	62.65	81.64	...	...	97.83
Gabon	1770.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia, The	150.96	68.54	...	...	15.79	12.38	...	...	53.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.04
Ghana	379.57	205.00	196.54	8.46	36.54	49.57	23.83	25.74	88.45	18.52	23.55	1.19	11.86	19.33	0.12	13.88	...	...	0.00
Guinea	254.91	131.70	128.62	3.09	24.66	34.73	16.75	17.98	61.61	11.26	16.99	3.23	2.47	9.07	8.09	10.49	...	...	2.21
Guinea-Bissau	179.24	104.69	101.35	3.34	16.16	33.66	19.58	14.08	24.67	2.48	12.60	1.03	5.07	1.69	0.94	0.86	...	...	0.06
Kenya	376.26	174.75	159.80	14.95	14.21	41.49	19.96	21.53	170.09	21.70	56.01	13.29	26.45	10.26	21.75	20.63	...	...	-24.29
Lesotho	443.12	217.01	197.49	19.52	69.85	51.79	15.22	36.58	103.36	7.77	30.98	9.94	8.74	19.09	1.09	25.76	...	...	1.11
Liberia	89.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	214.24	159.74	152.11	7.63	10.05	23.85	12.47	11.38	26.00	2.59	7.75	1.12	1.72	6.80	3.27	2.75	...	...	-5.39
Malawi	132.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	290.24	160.12	154.42	5.70	16.74	35.51	13.30	22.21	77.87	6.45	34.51	3.09	9.59	7.66	6.36	10.22	...	...	0.00
Mauritania	462.54	320.12	315.37	4.75	28.19	31.87	13.53	18.33	76.20	14.88	28.31	5.63	5.42	1.92	5.04	15.00	...	...	6.15
Mauritius	3222.09	1273.65	988.94	284.71	199.38	544.47	280.10	264.37	1362.71	93.21	460.34	104.23	212.30	147.77	167.60	177.27	...	...	-158.13
Morocco	981.27	474.78	434.93	39.85	70.41	126.34	66.32	80.02	447.05	41.93	123.33	70.79	44.29	18.89	79.64	66.19	...	...	-137.32
Mozambique	227.03	171.01	...	...	16.58	15.29	...	...	24.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Namibia	1297.40	582.84	532.65	50.19	121.30	216.28	125.69	90.59	512.32	34.82	191.15	14.04	58.40	114.62	25.39	73.90	...	...	-135.35
Niger	188.69	93.57	88.94	4.63	14.46	16.33	7.81	8.52	64.66	2.26	30.68	0.73	10.51	2.19	6.63	11.66	...	...	-0.34
Nigeria	581.18	358.56	352.20	6.35	36.34	95.11	51.41	43.70	91.10	12.19	28.82	2.06	7.66	16.23	4.39	19.76	...	...	0.06
Republic of Congo	484.97	238.82	216.51	22.31	14.15	58.84	39.31	19.53	179.31	22.17	45.55	28.36	11.68	10.53	44.52	16.51	...	...	-6.17
Rwanda	183.01	124.51	...	...	7.61	18.17	...	...	33.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.72
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	573.19	343.00	322.84	20.15	34.59	77.85	36.82	40.93	133.44	24.72	25.64	35.57	12.66	4.84	6.39	23.62	...	...	-15.69
Sierra Leone	261.30	130.56	...	...	20.96	19.63	...	...	90.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
South Africa	2946.42	853.58	664.04	189.54	189.20	369.38	117.63	251.74	1605.27	281.10	569.16	78.89	130.33	103.80	86.04	355.96	...	...	-71.00
Sudan	739.94	452.70	...	...	36.94	115.58	...	...	129.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.46
Swaziland	1316.14	891.64	677.34	14.30	99.78	166.87	52.36	114.51	357.86	52.63	110.72	21.37	52.36	65.56	10.32	44.88	...	...	0.00
Tanzania	280.40	202.42	...	...	20.05	33.31	...	...	24.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Togo	378.82	217.51	200.26	17.25	21.51	26.49	15.37	11.12	117.60	10.86	64.24	8.41	7.61	6.06	9.58	10.83	...	...	-4.30
Tunisia	1623.51	620.23	541.55	78.67	188.45	235.04	78.23	156.80	736.28	66.53	196.66	20.94	43.97	13.71	279.20	115.27	...	...	-156.49
Uganda	228.30	112.81	96.00	16.81	8.34	43.32	26.27	17.06	63.84	5.88	17.17	5.31	6.56	15.81	8.22	4.85	...	...	0.00
Zambia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	337.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	603.37	288.69	264.78	23.90	42.23	79.23	36.18	43.05	207.55	29.48	65.70	13.53	19.72	17.05	19.81	42.26	...	...	-14.32

Table 07 - Per Capita Nominal Expenditures Relatives: Africa Region = 100%

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households										Household related goods and services										Other goods and services										Net Purchases of Residents									
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics		Clothing and Footwear		Gas and Other Fuels		Household Furnishings, Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance		Health		Communication		Recreation and Culture		Education		Restaurants and Hotels		Miscellaneous Goods and Services		Net Purchases of Residents																	
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Gas and Other Fuels	Household Furnishings, Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents																												
Angola	69.5%	78.9%	47.8%	104.3%	51.9%	71.8%	35.2%	61.0%	28.7%	53.4%	61.8%	50.3%	29.5%	190.8%	52.1%	90.7%																								
Benin	230.0%	195.8%	230.0%	269.0%	251.6%	269.0%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	245.5%	0.0%																								
Botswana	48.4%	51.5%	125.0%	25.2%	51.4%	36.1%	64.2%	35.8%	18.2%	38.5%	26.1%	30.0%	26.2%	92.6%	27.0%	0.0%																								
Burkina Faso	105.2%	111.3%	74.1%	165.2%	112.4%	44.3%	169.6%	69.8%	30.3%	74.8%	66.3%	49.8%	52.6%	216.7%	38.4%	-69.2%																								
Burundi	51.1%	79.0%	96.5%	57.4%	38.2%	34.5%	41.2%	21.9%	11.3%	18.3%	22.0%	23.6%	33.2%	33.6%	23.8%	164.6%																								
Cape Verde	72.8%	77.8%	25.7%	75.5%	80.0%	59.8%	97.2%	54.7%	68.7%	57.2%	54.3%	102.1%	15.8%	33.4%	44.7%	-40.2%																								
Central African Republic	84.3%	18.4%	7.0%	9.8%	9.2%	13.8%	5.4%	5.9%	8.9%	4.3%	5.0%	3.5%	13.3%	5.8%	4.8%	0.0%																								
Congo, Democratic Republic	91.2%	98.3%	82.1%	51.2%	91.5%	58.3%	119.4%	78.7%	60.0%	103.5%	132.1%	108.6%	14.0%	45.1%	63.9%	-63.8%																								
Côte d'Ivoire	85.4%	172.8%	126.0%	201.0%	103.0%	115.1%	92.9%	138.0%	139.9%	66.2%	212.3%	131.1%	188.0%	171.5%	192.0%	155.4%																								
Djibouti	152.2%	201.5%	4.3%	18.4%	27.6%	35.6%	20.9%	7.1%	5.5%	3.9%	2.8%	3.7%	6.7%	14.1%	12.9%	11.1%																								
Egypt, Arab Republic	18.7%	24.3%	261.7%	288.7%	266.4%	376.4%	155.5%	251.5%	235.1%	211.0%	655.2%	166.2%	283.4%	316.2%	193.2%	-683.0%																								
Equatorial Guinea	293.5%	289.1%	182.9%	37.4%	156.6%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	257.7%	0.3%																								
Ethiopia	250.0%	24.1%	35.4%	86.5%	62.6%	65.9%	59.8%	42.6%	62.8%	38.8%	8.8%	60.1%	113.4%	0.6%	32.9%	0.0%																								
Gambia, The	62.9%	71.0%	12.9%	58.4%	43.8%	46.3%	41.8%	29.7%	38.2%	25.9%	23.9%	12.5%	53.2%	40.9%	24.8%	-15.4%																								
Ghana	42.2%	48.6%	14.0%	38.3%	42.5%	54.1%	32.7%	11.9%	8.4%	19.2%	7.6%	25.7%	9.9%	4.7%	2.0%	-0.4%																								
Guinea	29.7%	36.3%	60.4%	33.7%	52.4%	55.2%	50.0%	82.0%	73.6%	85.2%	98.3%	134.1%	60.2%	109.8%	48.8%	189.5%																								
Guinea-Bissau	62.4%	75.2%	81.7%	165.4%	65.4%	42.1%	85.0%	49.8%	26.3%	47.2%	73.5%	44.3%	112.0%	5.5%	61.0%	-7.7%																								
Kenya	73.4%	55.3%	31.9%	23.8%	30.1%	34.5%	26.4%	12.5%	8.8%	11.8%	8.2%	8.7%	39.8%	16.5%	6.5%	37.6%																								
Lesotho	14.9%	57.4%	23.9%	39.6%	44.8%	36.8%	51.6%	37.5%	21.9%	52.5%	22.8%	48.6%	44.9%	32.1%	24.2%	0.0%																								
Liberia	35.5%	58.3%	23.9%	66.8%	40.2%	37.4%	42.6%	36.7%	50.5%	43.1%	41.6%	27.5%	11.3%	25.4%	35.5%	-43.0%																								
Madagascar	22.0%	55.5%	19.9%	68.8%	40.2%	37.4%	42.6%	36.7%	50.5%	43.1%	41.6%	27.5%	11.3%	25.4%	35.5%	-43.0%																								
Malawi	76.7%	110.9%	119.1%	472.1%	687.2%	774.2%	614.1%	656.6%	316.1%	700.7%	770.5%	1076.7%	866.5%	846.1%	419.5%	1103.9%																								
Mali	534.0%	441.2%	1191.2%	472.1%	687.2%	774.2%	614.1%	656.6%	316.1%	700.7%	770.5%	1076.7%	866.5%	846.1%	419.5%	1103.9%																								
Mauritania	162.6%	164.5%	166.7%	166.7%	159.5%	183.3%	139.4%	215.4%	142.2%	187.7%	523.3%	224.7%	110.7%	402.0%	161.4%	988.6%																								
Mauritius	37.6%	59.2%	210.0%	39.3%	19.3%	347.4%	210.4%	116.6%	118.1%	290.9%	103.8%	296.2%	672.1%	128.2%	174.9%	0.0%																								
Morocco	215.0%	201.9%	194.0%	34.2%	20.6%	21.6%	19.8%	31.2%	7.7%	46.7%	5.4%	53.3%	12.9%	33.5%	27.6%	944.9%																								
Mozambique	31.3%	32.4%	19.4%	86.0%	120.0%	142.1%	101.5%	43.9%	41.3%	43.9%	15.3%	38.6%	95.2%	22.1%	46.8%	2.3%																								
Namibia	96.3%	124.2%	26.6%	86.0%	120.0%	142.1%	101.5%	43.9%	41.3%	43.9%	15.3%	38.6%	95.2%	22.1%	46.8%	-0.5%																								
Niger	80.4%	82.7%	93.3%	33.5%	74.3%	108.7%	45.4%	86.4%	75.2%	69.3%	209.6%	59.2%	61.7%	224.7%	39.1%	43.0%																								
Nigeria	30.3%	43.1%	93.3%	18.0%	22.9%	108.7%	45.4%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	5.0%																								
Republic of Congo	95.0%	118.8%	84.3%	81.9%	98.3%	102.0%	95.1%	64.3%	83.8%	39.0%	262.9%	64.2%	28.4%	32.2%	55.9%	109.5%																								
Rwanda	43.3%	45.2%	793.0%	48.6%	24.8%	448.0%	466.2%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	43.4%	0.0%																								
Sao Tome and Principe	488.3%	295.7%	250.8%	448.0%	466.2%	325.1%	584.8%	773.4%	953.4%	866.3%	583.1%	661.0%	608.6%	434.3%	842.4%	485.7%																								
Senegal	122.6%	158.8%	59.8%	87.5%	145.9%	144.7%	266.0%	62.3%	62.3%	62.3%	158.0%	265.6%	384.4%	52.1%	106.2%	-38.1%																								
Sierra Leone	218.1%	239.6%	255.8%	236.3%	210.6%	144.7%	266.0%	172.4%	178.5%	168.5%	158.0%	265.6%	384.4%	52.1%	106.2%	0.0%																								
South Africa	46.5%	70.1%	72.2%	47.5%	42.0%	42.0%	11.9%	11.9%	36.8%	97.8%	62.2%	38.6%	35.6%	48.4%	25.6%	0.0%																								
Sudan	269.1%	214.8%	329.2%	50.9%	33.4%	42.0%	25.8%	354.8%	225.7%	299.3%	154.8%	223.0%	80.4%	1409.4%	272.8%	1092.5%																								
Tanzania	37.8%	39.1%	70.3%	19.7%	54.7%	72.6%	39.6%	30.8%	19.9%	26.1%	39.3%	33.4%	92.7%	41.5%	11.5%	0.0%																								
Togo	37.8%	39.1%	70.3%	19.7%	54.7%	72.6%	39.6%	30.8%	19.9%	26.1%	39.3%	33.4%	92.7%	41.5%	11.5%	0.0%																								
Togo	37.8%	39.1%	70.3%	19.7%	54.7%	72.6%	39.6%	30.8%	19.9%	26.1%	39.3%	33.4%	92.7%	41.5%	11.5%	0.0%																								
Tunisia	37.8%	39.1%	70.3%	19.7%	54.7%	72.6%	39.6%	30.8%	19.9%	26.1%	39.3%	33.4%	92.7%	41.5%	11.5%	0.0%																								
Uganda	37.8%	39.1%	70.3%	19.7%	54.7%	72.6%	39.6%	30.8%	19.9%	26.1%	39.3%	33.4%	92.7%	41.5%	11.5%	0.0%																								
Zambia	55.9%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Zimbabwe	55.9%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Africa Region	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%																								

Table 08 - Nominal Expenditures: Country Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households						Household and related goods and services						Other goods and services						Net Purchases of Residents						
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages		Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics		Clothing and Footwear		Household goods and services		Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance		Health		Communication		Recreation and Culture		Education		Restaurants and Hotels		Miscellaneous Goods and Services		Net Purchases of Residents
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household goods and services	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents												
Angola	0.63%	0.70%	0.44%	0.95%	0.47%	0.66%	0.32%	0.56%	0.26%	0.49%	0.56%	0.49%	0.26%	0.49%	0.56%	0.46%	0.27%	1.74%	0.48%	0.83%					
Benin	0.47%	0.40%	0.89%	0.55%	0.52%	0.80%	1.00%	0.51%	0.28%	0.60%	0.56%	0.28%	0.40%	0.47%	0.40%	0.47%	0.41%	1.44%	0.42%	0.00%					
Botswana	0.75%	0.89%	1.94%	0.39%	0.80%	1.00%	1.00%	0.56%	0.28%	0.60%	0.56%	0.28%	0.40%	0.47%	0.40%	0.47%	0.41%	1.44%	0.42%	0.00%					
Burkina Faso	2.24%	2.37%	1.57%	3.51%	2.39%	3.61%	3.61%	1.48%	0.64%	1.59%	1.48%	0.64%	1.41%	1.06%	1.41%	1.12%	4.60%	0.82%	-1.47%						
Burundi	0.24%	0.37%	0.85%	0.26%	0.18%	0.16%	0.19%	0.10%	0.05%	0.08%	0.10%	0.05%	0.08%	0.11%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.11%	0.11%	0.76%					
Cape Verde	0.75%	0.80%	0.27%	0.78%	0.83%	0.61%	1.00%	0.56%	0.71%	0.59%	0.56%	0.71%	0.59%	1.05%	0.56%	0.34%	0.46%	0.46%	-0.41%						
Central African Republic	0.06%	1.33%	0.92%	0.71%	0.66%	0.99%	0.39%	0.43%	0.65%	0.31%	0.36%	0.25%	0.36%	0.25%	0.36%	0.42%	0.96%	0.42%	0.00%						
Chad	0.92%	2.28%	1.90%	1.18%	2.12%	1.35%	2.76%	1.82%	1.39%	2.40%	1.82%	1.39%	2.40%	3.06%	3.06%	1.04%	1.48%	1.48%	-1.48%						
Comoros	2.11%	14.34%	10.69%	17.06%	8.74%	9.76%	7.89%	11.71%	11.87%	5.62%	11.71%	11.87%	5.62%	18.02%	18.02%	14.56%	15.95%	14.56%	13.19%						
Cote d'Ivoire	0.08%	12.92%	0.25%	1.61%	2.41%	3.11%	1.82%	0.62%	0.48%	0.34%	0.62%	0.48%	0.34%	0.24%	0.24%	1.23%	0.59%	1.23%	0.97%						
Djibouti	1.63%	0.50%	0.31%	0.46%	0.44%	0.64%	0.26%	0.43%	0.40%	0.36%	0.43%	0.40%	0.36%	1.11%	1.11%	0.54%	0.48%	0.54%	-1.16%						
Egypt, Arab Republic	0.04%	0.04%	0.07%	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%						
Equatorial Guinea	1.84%	1.92%	0.92%	2.24%	1.62%	1.70%	1.55%	1.10%	1.63%	0.93%	1.10%	1.63%	0.93%	0.23%	0.23%	0.02%	2.93%	0.02%	0.00%						
Ethiopia	0.48%	0.51%	0.15%	0.66%	0.49%	0.52%	0.47%	0.33%	0.43%	0.29%	0.33%	0.43%	0.29%	0.27%	0.27%	0.46%	0.60%	0.46%	0.28%						
Gabon	0.81%	0.67%	1.80%	0.71%	1.04%	1.17%	0.93%	0.99%	0.88%	1.06%	0.99%	0.88%	1.06%	1.16%	1.16%	1.28%	1.31%	1.28%	0.00%						
Gambia, The	5.95%	6.02%	6.11%	6.10%	5.84%	6.71%	5.10%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	19.16%	19.16%	14.72%	4.05%	14.72%	35.10%						
Guinea	0.89%	1.39%	0.52%	0.92%	0.45%	0.86%	0.52%	0.27%	0.29%	0.72%	0.27%	0.29%	0.72%	0.26%	0.26%	0.32%	1.66%	0.32%	0.00%						
Guinea-Bissau	0.53%	0.50%	0.30%	0.52%	0.71%	0.33%	0.30%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.08%	0.08%	0.51%	0.20%	0.51%	2.34%						
Kenya	0.48%	0.50%	0.30%	0.52%	0.71%	0.33%	0.30%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.08%	0.08%	0.51%	0.20%	0.51%	0.42%						
Lesotho	15.26%	19.68%	4.21%	13.63%	19.02%	22.52%	16.08%	6.96%	6.55%	6.95%	6.96%	6.55%	6.95%	2.42%	2.42%	3.51%	15.08%	3.51%	-0.07%						
Liberia	0.32%	0.33%	0.38%	0.13%	0.30%	0.44%	0.18%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.84%	0.84%	0.91%	0.17%	0.91%	0.16%						
Madagascar	0.45%	0.45%	0.38%	0.19%	0.24%	0.44%	0.18%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.05%						
Malawi	0.73%	1.14%	0.66%	0.49%	0.62%	0.71%	0.55%	0.26%	0.18%	0.24%	0.26%	0.18%	0.24%	0.17%	0.17%	0.34%	0.82%	0.34%	0.78%						
Malawi	0.33%	0.79%	0.34%	0.56%	0.64%	0.52%	0.73%	0.53%	0.31%	0.75%	0.53%	0.31%	0.75%	0.32%	0.32%	0.46%	0.64%	0.46%	0.00%						
Mali	0.27%	0.39%	0.07%	0.24%	0.14%	0.13%	0.15%	0.13%	0.18%	0.15%	0.13%	0.18%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.09%	0.04%	0.09%	-0.15%						
Mauritania	0.81%	0.67%	1.80%	0.71%	1.04%	1.17%	0.93%	0.99%	0.88%	1.06%	0.99%	0.88%	1.06%	1.16%	1.16%	1.28%	1.31%	1.28%	1.66%						
Mauritius	6.02%	6.01%	6.11%	6.10%	5.84%	6.71%	5.10%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	19.16%	19.16%	14.72%	4.05%	14.72%	35.10%						
Morocco	5.95%	6.02%	6.11%	6.10%	5.84%	6.71%	5.10%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	7.89%	5.21%	6.87%	19.16%	19.16%	14.72%	4.05%	14.72%	35.10%						
Mozambique	0.89%	1.39%	0.52%	0.92%	0.45%	0.86%	0.52%	0.27%	0.29%	0.72%	0.27%	0.29%	0.72%	0.26%	0.26%	0.32%	1.66%	0.32%	0.00%						
Namibia	0.53%	0.50%	0.30%	0.52%	0.71%	0.33%	0.30%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.08%	0.08%	0.51%	0.20%	0.51%	2.34%						
Niger	0.48%	0.50%	0.30%	0.52%	0.71%	0.33%	0.30%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.48%	0.12%	0.71%	0.08%	0.08%	0.51%	0.20%	0.51%	0.42%						
Nigeria	15.26%	19.68%	4.21%	13.63%	19.02%	22.52%	16.08%	6.96%	6.55%	6.95%	6.96%	6.55%	6.95%	2.42%	2.42%	3.51%	15.08%	3.51%	-0.07%						
Nigeria	0.32%	0.33%	0.38%	0.13%	0.30%	0.44%	0.18%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.84%	0.84%	0.91%	0.17%	0.91%	0.16%						
Republic of Congo	0.32%	0.33%	0.38%	0.13%	0.30%	0.44%	0.18%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.36%	0.30%	0.28%	0.84%	0.84%	0.91%	0.17%	0.91%	0.16%						
Rwanda	0.45%	0.45%	0.38%	0.19%	0.24%	0.44%	0.18%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.05%						
Sao Tome and Principe	1.56%	1.60%	1.11%	1.07%	1.29%	1.34%	1.25%	0.84%	1.10%	0.51%	0.84%	1.10%	0.51%	3.45%	3.45%	0.42%	0.37%	0.42%	1.44%						
Senegal	0.28%	0.28%	0.28%	0.31%	0.15%	0.15%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.00%						
Sierra Leone	27.76%	16.81%	45.08%	25.47%	26.50%	18.48%	33.24%	43.96%	54.19%	49.24%	43.96%	54.19%	49.24%	33.15%	33.15%	24.69%	34.60%	24.69%	28.18%						
South Africa	6.73%	6.73%	0.08%	3.75%	6.26%	6.26%	6.26%	2.67%	0.23%	0.23%	2.67%	0.23%	0.23%	37.57%	37.57%	0.07%	0.51%	0.07%	-1.64%						
Sudan	0.29%	0.32%	0.08%	0.32%	0.28%	0.19%	0.36%	0.23%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%	0.24%	0.23%	0.21%	0.21%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.00%						
Swaziland	1.99%	3.00%	0.46%	2.03%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	0.51%	0.23%	0.23%	0.51%	0.23%	0.23%	0.39%	0.39%	0.31%	0.22%	0.31%	0.00%						
Tanzania	0.40%	0.48%	4.00%	0.43%	3.61%	2.63%	4.43%	4.31%	2.74%	3.64%	4.31%	2.74%	3.64%	1.88%	1.88%	17.14%	0.98%	17.14%	13.28%						
Togo	3.27%	2.61%	1.16%	2.26%	1.76%	2.33%	1.27%	0.99%	0.64%	0.84%	0.99%	0.64%	0.84%	1.26%	1.26%	1.33%	2.98%	1.33%	0.00%						
Tunisia	1.22%	1.26%	0.78%	0.63%	0.63%	0.76%	0.63%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.00%						
Uganda	0.78%	0.38%	0.38%	0.63%	0.76%	0.63%	0.63%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.00%						
Zambia	0.48%	0.38%	0.38%	0.63%	0.76%	0.63%	0.63%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.00%						
Zimbabwe	0.48%	0.38%	0.38%	0.63%	0.76%	0.63%	0.63%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.49%	0.00%						
Africa Region	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%					

Table 09 - Nominal Expenditures: Item Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households	Household related goods and services				Other goods and services				Net Purchases of Residents									
		Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents					
		Fuel, Gas and Electricity	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance	Household Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels		Household Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Net Purchases of Residents						
Angola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin	100.00%	52.55%	49.83%	2.73%	10.51%	9.81%	6.20%	3.61%	30.22%	2.02%	8.37%	1.99%	2.37%	1.20%	9.02%	5.25%	...	...	-3.10%
Botswana	100.00%	40.72%	...	...	8.19%	14.37%	...	...	36.72%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00%
Burkina Faso	100.00%	56.95%	46.72%	10.23%	3.65%	13.94%	4.48%	9.47%	25.46%	1.83%	8.67%	1.21%	2.02%	1.53%	6.28%	3.91%	...	...	0.00%
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	100.00%	50.59%	47.80%	2.79%	10.99%	14.02%	2.52%	11.50%	22.83%	1.41%	7.74%	1.41%	1.55%	1.41%	6.76%	2.55%	...	...	1.56%
Cape Verde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	100.00%	75.28%	67.81%	7.48%	7.86%	9.80%	4.05%	5.75%	14.70%	1.08%	3.90%	0.96%	1.51%	1.84%	2.16%	3.26%	...	...	-7.64%
Chad	100.00%	51.16%	49.76%	1.40%	7.26%	14.43%	4.91%	9.53%	25.84%	4.61%	8.55%	1.67%	4.59%	0.61%	1.51%	4.30%	...	...	1.31%
Comoros	100.00%	69.09%	66.92%	2.18%	5.39%	9.51%	6.49%	3.02%	16.01%	3.44%	3.65%	0.85%	0.91%	2.96%	1.50%	2.66%	...	...	0.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	100.00%	51.57%	48.00%	3.56%	3.93%	13.18%	3.83%	9.34%	29.67%	3.21%	12.35%	3.25%	3.89%	0.44%	1.62%	4.91%	...	...	1.66%
Djibouti	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt, Arab Republic	100.00%	53.10%	49.82%	3.28%	9.24%	8.89%	4.53%	4.36%	31.19%	4.49%	4.74%	3.13%	2.81%	3.49%	3.70%	8.83%	...	...	-2.42%
Equatorial Guinea	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	100.00%	62.13%	61.22%	0.91%	6.91%	19.38%	11.41%	7.97%	13.00%	1.43%	2.28%	0.33%	0.65%	1.01%	2.48%	4.81%	...	...	-1.41%
Gabon	100.00%	47.13%	44.66%	2.47%	6.40%	11.47%	7.69%	3.78%	29.47%	3.91%	7.83%	5.00%	1.85%	2.73%	3.54%	4.61%	...	...	5.52%
Gambia, The	100.00%	46.07%	...	...	10.46%	8.20%	...	...	35.30%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.02%
Ghana	100.00%	54.01%	51.78%	2.23%	9.63%	13.06%	6.28%	6.78%	23.30%	4.88%	6.20%	0.31%	3.12%	5.09%	0.03%	3.66%	...	...	0.00%
Guinea	100.00%	51.67%	50.45%	1.21%	9.67%	13.63%	6.57%	7.05%	24.17%	4.42%	6.67%	1.27%	0.97%	3.56%	3.18%	4.11%	...	...	0.87%
Guinea-Bissau	100.00%	58.41%	56.55%	1.86%	9.02%	18.78%	10.92%	7.86%	13.76%	1.38%	7.03%	0.58%	2.83%	0.94%	0.52%	0.48%	...	...	0.03%
Kenya	100.00%	46.45%	42.47%	3.97%	3.78%	11.03%	5.31%	5.72%	45.21%	5.77%	14.89%	3.53%	7.03%	2.73%	5.78%	5.48%	...	...	-6.45%
Lesotho	100.00%	48.97%	44.57%	4.40%	15.76%	11.69%	3.43%	8.25%	23.33%	1.75%	6.99%	2.24%	1.97%	4.31%	0.25%	5.81%	...	...	0.25%
Liberia	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	100.00%	74.56%	71.00%	3.66%	4.69%	11.13%	5.82%	5.31%	12.13%	1.21%	3.62%	0.52%	0.80%	3.17%	1.53%	1.28%	...	...	-2.52%
Malawi	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	100.00%	55.17%	53.20%	1.97%	5.77%	12.23%	4.58%	7.65%	26.83%	2.22%	11.89%	1.06%	3.30%	2.64%	2.19%	3.52%	...	...	0.00%
Mauritania	100.00%	69.21%	68.18%	1.03%	6.10%	6.89%	2.93%	3.96%	16.48%	3.22%	6.12%	1.22%	1.17%	0.42%	1.08%	3.24%	...	...	1.33%
Mauritius	100.00%	39.53%	30.69%	8.84%	6.19%	16.90%	8.69%	8.20%	42.29%	2.89%	14.29%	3.23%	6.59%	4.59%	5.20%	5.50%	...	...	-4.91%
Morocco	100.00%	48.38%	44.32%	4.06%	7.18%	12.88%	6.76%	6.12%	45.56%	4.27%	12.57%	7.21%	4.51%	1.92%	8.12%	6.95%	...	...	-13.99%
Mozambique	100.00%	75.32%	...	...	7.30%	6.73%	...	...	10.64%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00%
Namibia	100.00%	44.92%	41.06%	3.87%	9.35%	16.67%	9.69%	6.98%	39.49%	2.68%	14.73%	1.06%	4.50%	8.83%	1.96%	5.70%	...	...	-10.43%
Niger	100.00%	49.59%	47.14%	2.45%	7.66%	8.66%	4.14%	4.52%	34.27%	1.20%	16.26%	0.39%	5.57%	1.16%	3.51%	6.18%	...	...	-0.18%
Nigeria	100.00%	61.69%	60.60%	1.09%	6.25%	16.37%	8.85%	7.52%	15.68%	2.10%	4.96%	0.36%	1.32%	2.79%	0.75%	3.40%	...	...	0.01%
Republic of Congo	100.00%	49.25%	44.64%	4.60%	2.92%	12.13%	8.11%	4.03%	36.97%	4.57%	9.39%	5.85%	2.41%	2.17%	9.18%	3.40%	...	...	-1.27%
Rwanda	100.00%	68.04%	...	...	4.16%	9.93%	...	...	18.27%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.39%
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	100.00%	59.84%	56.32%	3.52%	6.03%	13.58%	6.44%	7.14%	23.28%	4.31%	4.47%	6.20%	2.21%	0.84%	1.11%	4.12%	...	...	-2.74%
Sierra Leone	100.00%	49.97%	...	...	8.02%	7.51%	...	...	34.50%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00%
South Africa	100.00%	28.97%	22.54%	6.43%	6.42%	12.54%	3.99%	8.54%	54.48%	9.54%	19.32%	2.68%	4.42%	3.52%	2.92%	12.08%	...	...	-2.41%
Sudan	100.00%	61.18%	...	...	4.99%	15.62%	...	...	17.47%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.74%
Swaziland	100.00%	52.55%	51.46%	1.09%	7.58%	12.68%	3.98%	8.70%	27.19%	4.00%	8.41%	1.62%	3.98%	4.98%	0.78%	3.41%	...	...	0.00%
Tanzania	100.00%	72.19%	...	...	7.15%	11.88%	...	...	8.78%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00%
Togo	100.00%	57.42%	52.86%	4.55%	5.68%	6.99%	4.06%	2.94%	31.04%	2.87%	16.96%	2.22%	2.01%	1.60%	2.53%	2.86%	...	...	-1.14%
Tunisia	100.00%	38.20%	33.36%	4.85%	11.61%	14.48%	4.82%	9.66%	45.35%	4.10%	12.11%	1.29%	2.71%	0.84%	17.20%	7.10%	...	...	-9.64%
Uganda	100.00%	49.41%	42.05%	7.36%	3.65%	18.98%	11.50%	7.47%	27.96%	2.58%	7.52%	2.33%	2.88%	6.93%	3.60%	2.12%	...	...	0.00%
Zambia	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	100.00%	37.35%	...	...	7.62%	20.46%	...	...	34.57%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00%
Africa Region	100.00%	47.85%	43.88%	3.96%	7.00%	13.13%	6.00%	7.13%	34.40%	4.89%	10.89%	2.24%	3.27%	2.83%	3.28%	7.00%	...	...	-2.37%

Table 10 - Real Expenditures: African Regional Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Household Clothing and related goods and services		Other goods and services		Health		Transport		Communication		Recreation and Culture		Education		Restaurants and Hotels		Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Household Footwear and services	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Household Clothing and related goods and services	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Household Footwear and services	Household Furniture, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Household Footwear and services	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Household Footwear and services	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Household Furniture, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Household Footwear and services	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
Angola	3200.40	1478.31	1381.88	96.44	341.65	431.15	320.47	110.67	1044.53	132.07	281.43	34.99	79.62	64.07	265.21	187.14						
Benin	1943.90	799.97	156.14	224.52	156.14	224.52	797.81	797.81	1051.72	130.00	254.52	32.94	83.71	258.70	183.98							
Botswana	4286.52	2421.53	1932.94	488.59	214.63	607.78	238.10	369.68	1051.72	130.00	254.52	32.94	83.71	258.70	183.98							
Burkina Faso	10675.08	5248.46	4917.21	331.25	1043.13	1458.39	295.17	1163.22	2588.12	238.66	940.67	93.13	136.34	208.00	679.36	291.96						
Burundi	996.86	691.77	596.16	95.61	85.43	125.78	62.70	63.08	163.97	10.95	28.35	7.28	17.11	36.79	25.06	38.44						
Cape Verde	3434.05	1629.78	1573.22	56.56	269.89	469.27	186.03	283.24	1015.54	240.75	270.83	34.99	190.26	59.53	53.72	165.66						
Chad	221.72	2425.97	2323.51	102.45	268.52	358.24	230.18	128.05	942.35	370.95	122.16	22.85	37.85	58.63	148.78							
Comoros	3964.92	4536.03	4150.10	385.94	371.59	1355.91	475.80	880.11	2502.71	267.60	1039.98	206.94	304.71	50.68	156.23	476.56						
Congo, Democratic Republic	9053.94	52172.33	48987.14	3185.20	8492.20	7782.93	2484.77	5298.16	33887.47	5906.73	7266.13	2936.90	2468.68	3394.79	2947.52	9066.72						
Côte d'Ivoire	285.85	100903.19	783.44	103.83	680.04	2324.89	1192.29	1132.60	1967.60	360.50	360.93	46.69	68.27	396.99	695.22							
Djibouti	8935.69	678.85	623.33	55.52	88.09	197.38	148.28	49.10	495.16	77.62	131.74	69.18	28.53	35.08	52.88	100.12						
Egypt, Arab Republic	1569.21	101.86	101.86	205.95	38.23	20.95	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96	162.96						
Equatorial Guinea	8362.84	3815.71	3609.76	205.95	969.81	1236.83	625.26	611.57	2505.60	538.87	531.55	22.61	289.28	612.09	2.40	508.79						
Ethiopia	3462.53	1437.88	1337.97	99.91	391.71	672.01	268.87	403.14	986.09	95.87	231.69	36.51	46.15	252.29	142.15	181.44						
Ghana	218.99	127.67	122.08	5.59	16.41	39.12	24.38	14.73	31.31	3.91	13.44	0.46	6.26	4.88	1.19	1.16						
Guinea-Bissau	16340.67	7221.22	6602.08	619.14	716.43	1870.64	792.44	1078.21	7542.58	1283.33	2048.29	332.42	1018.75	491.06	1274.33	1094.40						
Kenya	999.59	487.58	437.29	50.29	146.91	107.33	34.17	73.16	265.34	52.44	66.74	15.81	15.00	2.38	53.67	53.67						
Lesotho	316.07	3484.25	3340.23	144.02	264.89	731.13	468.23	262.90	1242.80	63.69	155.63	23.50	42.84	797.60	89.09	70.43						
Liberia	5554.99	1910.23	1725.86	119.46	214.76	444.53	198.89	245.64	886.51	83.41	378.31	25.35	106.78	92.79	81.69	118.19						
Madagascar	3312.75	929.77	909.63	20.14	110.70	110.53	42.61	67.91	266.17	73.23	91.06	13.16	16.79	9.29	12.54	50.10						
Malawi	1471.20	1548.28	1269.96	278.32	241.46	860.80	561.30	295.50	1463.76	97.49	442.58	246.03	232.62	232.12	183.86	183.86						
Mali	3903.91	12543.18	11881.74	661.44	1471.05	4392.06	2677.55	1714.51	10836.92	912.36	3257.34	2002.03	1246.39	242.07	1717.98	1588.75						
Mauritania	25809.22	3564.49	3564.49	805.12	293.03	367.89	367.89	367.89	435.02	74.70	293.36	21.06	86.06	77.11	33.59	111.69						
Mauritius	1769.42	897.89	897.89	118.61	167.87	268.65	134.99	133.66	697.56	33.32	362.20	6.91	128.06	39.53	83.09	180.33						
Morocco	2501.28	1172.53	1053.91	118.61	247.79	223.22	114.04	109.19	833.44	33.32	362.20	6.91	128.06	39.53	83.09	180.33						
Mozambique	68329.16	33302.33	32302.04	1022.30	5253.80	13840.22	6187.60	7652.62	15817.34	2271.47	5009.87	224.04	1016.58	523.17	523.17	3590.36						
Namibia	1198.09	559.41	488.81	70.60	29.73	176.17	127.22	48.95	464.73	51.07	112.55	52.92	29.31	36.38	126.62	55.89						
Niger	2156.12	1518.02	1518.02	61.81	178.92	178.92	178.92	178.92	416.04	416.04	416.04	416.04	416.04	416.04	416.04	416.04						
Nigeria	5664.81	3085.77	2819.02	266.75	346.84	760.43	306.96	453.47	1553.27	309.85	257.45	476.30	146.43	43.74	57.75	261.76						
Rwanda	1490.01	620.61	620.61	144.47	150.93	150.93	150.93	150.93	699.98	699.98	699.98	699.98	699.98	699.98	699.98	699.98						
Sao Tome and Principe	102649.07	36292.18	28811.16	7481.01	6450.10	10660.44	4044.86	6615.58	54332.73	7512.77	22215.67	3381.80	5451.02	1496.77	2699.02	11575.69						
Senegal	27283.13	15026.50	15026.50	1828.66	3613.90	1828.66	3613.90	3613.90	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57	5949.57						
Sierra Leone	1348.13	699.91	666.78	13.12	65.34	127.15	29.97	97.18	478.65	18.88	109.73	18.88	47.31	59.82	9.71	51.66						
South Africa	12306.06	8361.74	8361.74	119.93	880.63	1410.83	880.63	1410.83	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62	1309.62						
Sudan	1022.46	1022.46	1022.46	902.53	96.61	123.00	123.00	53.50	609.02	40.73	312.86	24.08	39.22	77.09	49.26	65.78						
Swaziland	16683.56	5576.37	5576.37	750.26	1030.98	3123.85	1540.04	1583.81	7795.98	673.68	1821.11	261.99	346.54	61.64	3684.38	946.64						
Tanzania	8080.05	4221.28	3694.60	526.69	269.90	1622.46	1130.04	492.42	2131.80	220.93	470.42	97.57	213.31	677.34	273.14	179.09						
Togo	3871.10	706.06	706.06	133.47	334.88	334.88	334.88	334.88	593.13	593.13	593.13	593.13	593.13	593.13	593.13	593.13						
Tunisia	1785.92	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	6534.23	29844.88	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	54194.80	11158.49	16263.82	14607.34	16340.53	34855.20						
Uganda	497701.88	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	6534.23	29844.88	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	54194.80	11158.49	16263.82	14607.34	16340.53	34855.20						
Zambia	1785.92	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	6534.23	29844.88	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	54194.80	11158.49	16263.82	14607.34	16340.53	34855.20						
Zimbabwe	1785.92	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	6534.23	29844.88	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	54194.80	11158.49	16263.82	14607.34	16340.53	34855.20						
Africa Region	497701.88	238125.90	218410.33	19715.56	34836.41	6534.23	29844.88	35509.55	171200.70	24320.52	54194.80	11158.49	16263.82	14607.34	16340.53	34855.20						

Table 11 - Per Capita Real Expenditures: African Regional Currency

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Household related goods and services		Housing, Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance		Other goods and services		Education	Recreation and Culture	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication					
Angola	425.02	183.52	12.81	57.26	42.56	14.70	138.72	17.54	37.37	4.65	10.57	35.22	24.85	
Benin	1143.47	470.57	91.85	132.07	469.30	28.88	82.15	10.15	19.88	2.57	6.54	20.21	15.15	
Botswana	334.82	150.98	38.16	47.47	18.60	28.88	82.15	10.15	19.88	2.57	6.54	20.21	15.15	
Burkina Faso	608.93	289.38	18.90	83.19	16.84	66.35	147.63	13.61	53.66	5.31	7.78	38.75	16.65	
Burundi	262.33	182.05	25.16	33.10	16.50	16.60	43.15	2.88	7.46	1.91	4.50	6.59	10.12	
Cape Verde	403.27	184.75	6.64	55.11	21.85	33.26	119.26	28.27	31.80	4.11	22.34	6.31	19.45	
Central African Republic	384.73	39.04	1.72	6.02	3.87	2.15	15.83	6.23	2.05	0.38	0.64	0.99	2.50	
Chad	66.61	217.32	20.21	71.00	24.91	46.09	131.05	14.01	54.46	10.84	15.96	8.18	24.95	
Comoros	474.10	699.82	45.50	111.18	35.50	75.69	485.54	84.38	103.80	41.96	35.27	42.11	129.52	
Côte d'Ivoire	381.13	122.57	1.44	32.27	16.55	15.72	27.31	5.00	5.01	0.65	0.95	5.51	9.65	
Djibouti	1441.47	445.24	39.65	140.98	105.91	35.07	353.89	55.44	94.10	49.42	20.38	37.77	71.52	
Egypt, Arab Republic	771.86	169.13	9.65	57.95	29.30	28.65	117.40	25.25	24.90	1.06	13.55	0.11	23.84	
Equatorial Guinea	196.86	144.23	10.77	42.22	28.98	43.46	106.30	10.33	24.97	3.94	4.97	15.32	19.56	
Ethiopia	1120.86	92.06	4.21	29.50	18.39	11.11	23.61	2.95	10.14	0.35	4.72	0.89	0.88	
Gabon	202.45	187.20	17.56	53.04	22.47	30.57	213.87	36.39	58.08	9.43	28.89	36.13	31.03	
Gambia, The	391.83	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Ghana	373.24	155.00	10.77	42.22	28.98	43.46	106.30	10.33	24.97	3.94	4.97	15.32	19.56	
Guinea	165.15	204.76	17.56	53.04	22.47	30.57	213.87	36.39	58.08	9.43	28.89	36.13	31.03	
Guinea-Bissau	463.34	204.87	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Kenya	204.87	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Lesotho	420.00	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Liberia	97.98	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Madagascar	325.86	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Malawi	154.05	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Mali	282.36	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Mauritania	506.31	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Mauritius	3139.35	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Morocco	854.55	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Mozambique	250.14	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Namibia	866.00	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Niger	198.07	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Nigeria	527.79	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Republic of Congo	360.68	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Rwanda	250.71	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Sao Tome and Principe	523.65	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Senegal	121.69	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Sierra Leone	2189.23	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
South Africa	770.78	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Sudan	424.51	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Swaziland	1220.03	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Tanzania	348.61	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Togo	363.45	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Tunisia	1663.53	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Uganda	304.97	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Zambia	336.34	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Zimbabwe	155.81	183.74	21.13	45.10	14.36	30.74	111.49	22.04	28.04	6.64	6.30	1.00	22.55	
Africa Region	603.37	288.69	23.90	79.23	36.18	43.05	207.55	29.48	65.70	13.53	19.72	19.81	42.26	

Table 12 - Per Capita Real Expenditures Relatives: Africa Region = 100%

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Household related goods and services		Other goods and services		Education	Recreation and Culture	Communication	Health	Transport	Communication	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Other goods and services	Restaurants and Hotels								
Angola	70.44%	68.01%	69.31%	53.58%	107.43%	72.27%	117.63%	34.14%	66.83%	59.49%	56.89%	34.35%	53.63%	49.89%	177.79%	56.81%
Benin	189.51%	163.00%	217.47%	166.69%	166.69%	166.69%	51.40%	67.08%	39.58%	34.44%	30.26%	19.02%	33.16%	...	102.01%	35.86%
Burkina Faso	55.49%	65.52%	57.02%	159.67%	39.70%	59.92%	46.53%	154.13%	71.13%	46.17%	81.67%	39.27%	39.44%	69.57%	195.62%	39.41%
Burundi	100.92%	103.71%	105.93%	79.05%	140.89%	105.00%	46.53%	154.13%	71.13%	46.17%	81.67%	39.27%	39.44%	69.57%	195.62%	39.41%
Cape Verde	43.48%	63.06%	59.25%	105.27%	53.23%	41.78%	45.60%	38.56%	20.79%	9.77%	11.36%	14.16%	22.83%	56.78%	33.29%	23.94%
Central African Republic	66.84%	66.30%	69.77%	27.79%	75.04%	69.55%	60.38%	77.26%	57.46%	95.89%	48.41%	30.37%	113.32%	40.85%	31.85%	46.04%
Chad	60.45%	14.12%	14.74%	7.20%	10.68%	7.60%	10.69%	5.00%	7.63%	21.14%	3.12%	2.84%	3.23%	...	4.97%	5.92%
Comoros	78.58%	82.28%	82.07%	84.55%	46.07%	89.61%	68.86%	107.06%	63.14%	47.53%	82.89%	80.10%	80.92%	15.56%	41.30%	59.06%
Côte d'Ivoire	63.17%	258.18%	284.30%	190.38%	287.26%	140.33%	98.11%	175.82%	233.94%	286.19%	157.99%	310.15%	178.87%	284.37%	212.56%	306.53%
Djibouti	238.90%	127.92%	42.96%	6.03%	22.35%	40.72%	45.73%	36.51%	13.16%	16.97%	7.62%	4.79%	4.81%	...	27.81%	22.83%
Egypt, Arab Republic	32.63%	167.97%	168.15%	165.91%	148.99%	177.94%	292.73%	81.46%	170.41%	188.05%	143.23%	365.30%	103.35%	146.93%	190.88%	169.24%
Equatorial Guinea	185.77%	24.19%	...	...	62.08%	18.13%	...	...	53.83%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	33.55%	61.93%	63.87%	40.37%	107.59%	73.14%	80.97%	68.56%	56.56%	86.63%	37.91%	7.83%	68.74%	168.16%	0.57%	56.41%
Gabon	61.86%	53.69%	54.47%	45.06%	99.98%	91.43%	80.10%	100.95%	51.21%	36.05%	38.01%	29.09%	25.23%	159.47%	77.35%	46.29%
Gambia, The	27.37%	33.35%	34.77%	17.63%	29.30%	37.23%	50.82%	25.81%	11.38%	10.00%	15.43%	2.57%	23.96%	21.58%	4.52%	2.07%
Ghana	76.79%	70.93%	70.70%	73.45%	48.10%	66.95%	62.10%	71.02%	103.05%	123.42%	88.40%	69.68%	146.51%	81.65%	182.40%	73.44%
Guinea	69.61%	70.97%	69.39%	88.41%	146.16%	56.92%	39.68%	71.40%	53.72%	74.74%	42.68%	49.12%	31.95%	...	5.04%	53.36%
Guinea-Bissau	16.24%	70.80%	74.00%	35.35%	36.79%	54.13%	75.91%	35.82%	35.13%	12.67%	13.90%	10.19%	12.75%	274.35%	26.38%	9.78%
Kenya	54.01%	50.96%	51.71%	42.60%	43.34%	47.82%	46.85%	48.64%	36.41%	24.11%	49.08%	15.97%	46.16%	46.38%	35.15%	23.84%
Lesotho	46.80%	110.84%	118.23%	29.00%	90.21%	48.01%	40.53%	54.29%	44.14%	86.48%	47.70%	33.48%	29.31%	18.74%	21.78%	40.80%
Liberia	83.91%	431.29%	385.69%	936.40%	459.76%	873.88%	1247.94%	559.46%	567.13%	265.90%	541.69%	1462.53%	948.74%	942.26%	349.90%	122.14%
Madagascar	520.30%	143.86%	148.58%	91.63%	115.33%	183.54%	245.03%	131.87%	174.48%	102.46%	164.15%	490.02%	209.30%	47.00%	287.14%	122.14%
Malawi	141.63%	63.58%	148.82%	189.98%	35.73%	23.90%	...	...	10.79%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	41.46%	143.53%	152.23%	148.82%	194.54%	165.95%	182.60%	151.96%	164.49%	124.00%	218.53%	76.19%	213.63%	221.28%	82.98%	129.36%
Mauritania	32.83%	32.16%	31.52%	39.30%	46.46%	22.31%	24.96%	20.08%	31.80%	8.95%	43.66%	4.05%	51.43%	18.35%	33.21%	33.79%
Mauritius	86.64%	88.32%	93.34%	32.72%	95.16%	133.65%	130.85%	136.01%	58.31%	58.94%	58.34%	12.67%	39.45%	...	20.21%	65.01%
Morocco	59.78%	58.33%	55.57%	88.92%	21.19%	66.94%	105.65%	34.23%	67.41%	52.14%	51.57%	117.77%	44.75%	64.21%	192.42%	39.82%
Mozambique	41.55%	61.14%	...	...	17.02%	26.26%	...	...	23.31%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	148.82%	152.23%	148.82%	189.98%	35.73%	23.90%	...	...	10.79%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	32.83%	32.16%	31.52%	39.30%	46.46%	22.31%	24.96%	20.08%	31.80%	8.95%	43.66%	4.05%	51.43%	18.35%	33.21%	33.79%
Nigeria	86.64%	88.32%	93.34%	32.72%	95.16%	133.65%	130.85%	136.01%	58.31%	58.94%	58.34%	12.67%	39.45%	...	20.21%	65.01%
Republic of Congo	59.78%	58.33%	55.57%	88.92%	21.19%	66.94%	105.65%	34.23%	67.41%	52.14%	51.57%	117.77%	44.75%	64.21%	192.42%	39.82%
Rwanda	41.55%	61.14%	...	...	17.02%	26.26%	...	...	23.31%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	86.79%	98.81%	98.42%	103.17%	75.92%	88.72%	78.43%	97.37%	69.18%	97.15%	36.22%	325.47%	68.65%	23.71%	26.95%	57.26%
Senegal	48.42%	42.15%	...	...	67.08%	37.35%	...	...	66.13%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	362.83%	268.12%	232.06%	667.53%	325.73%	286.96%	238.43%	327.75%	558.31%	543.43%	72.14%	533.16%	589.62%	187.18%	290.58%	584.25%
South Africa	127.74%	147.05%	234.73%	49.69%	122.32%	128.86%	74.97%	204.29%	80.98%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	202.20%	219.41%	234.73%	49.69%	122.32%	128.86%	74.97%	204.29%	80.98%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	57.78%	82.05%	65.40%	96.27%	59.07%	50.44%	...	...	17.88%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	60.24%	67.95%	65.40%	96.27%	59.07%	50.44%	65.23%	23.84%	56.30%	26.50%	91.36%	34.15%	38.17%	86.73%	47.71%	29.87%
Togo	275.70%	218.52%	209.99%	312.99%	243.41%	393.13%	424.41%	366.84%	374.53%	227.83%	276.38%	193.11%	175.25%	36.04%	1854.48%	223.38%
Tunisia	50.54%	55.19%	52.66%	83.17%	24.12%	77.29%	117.88%	43.17%	38.77%	28.28%	27.02%	27.22%	40.83%	149.91%	52.04%	16.00%
Uganda	56.07%	21.22%	...	...	27.42%	36.67%	...	...	24.79%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	25.82%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 13 - Real Expenditures: Country Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Food, Beverages and Tobacco		Household Consumption related goods and services		Other goods and services			Miscellaneous Goods and Services					
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Household Consumption Expenditure By Households	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Housing, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services
Angola	0.64	0.62	0.63	0.49	0.98	0.66	1.07	0.31	0.61	0.54	0.31	0.49	0.46	1.62	0.54
Benin	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.34	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Botswana	0.86	1.02	0.89	2.48	0.62	0.93	0.80	1.04	0.61	0.53	0.30	0.51	...	1.58	0.58
Burkina Faso	2.14	2.20	2.25	1.68	2.99	2.23	0.99	3.28	1.51	0.98	1.74	0.84	1.48	4.16	0.84
Burundi	0.20	0.29	0.27	0.48	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.26	0.15	0.11
Cape Verde	0.69	0.68	0.72	0.29	0.77	0.72	0.62	0.80	0.59	0.99	0.50	1.17	0.42	0.33	0.48
Central African Republic	0.04	0.04	1.06	0.52	0.77	0.55	0.77	0.36	0.55	1.53	0.23	0.23	0.36	0.36	0.43
Chad	1.82	1.90	1.90	1.96	1.07	2.07	1.59	2.48	1.46	1.10	1.92	1.87	0.36	0.96	1.37
Comoros	0.06	21.91	22.43	16.16	24.38	11.91	8.33	14.92	19.85	24.29	13.41	15.18	24.13	18.04	26.01
Congo, Democratic Republic	20.27	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.95	3.56	3.99	3.19	1.15	1.48	0.67	0.42	...	2.43	1.98
Côte d'Ivoire	2.85	0.32	4.04	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.50	0.14	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.29
Djibouti	0.06	0.04	...	...	0.11	0.03	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt, Arab Republic	1.69	0.70	1.65	1.04	2.78	1.89	2.10	1.72	1.46	2.22	0.98	1.78	4.35	0.01	1.46
Equatorial Guinea	0.70	0.60	0.61	0.51	1.12	1.03	0.90	1.14	0.58	0.39	0.43	0.28	1.79	0.87	0.52
Ethiopia	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.00
Gabon	3.28	3.03	3.02	3.14	2.06	2.86	2.66	3.04	4.41	5.28	3.78	6.26	3.49	7.80	3.14
Gambia, The	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.42	0.16	0.11	0.21	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.09	...	0.01	0.15
Ghana	0.06	1.46	1.53	0.73	0.76	1.12	1.57	0.74	0.73	0.26	0.29	0.26	5.67	0.55	0.20
Guinea	0.38	0.72	0.74	0.61	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.52	0.34	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.50	0.34
Guinea-Bissau	0.30	0.39	0.42	0.10	0.32	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.30	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.14
Kenya	0.78	0.65	0.58	1.41	0.69	1.32	1.88	0.84	0.85	0.40	0.82	1.43	0.07	1.42	0.53
Lesotho	5.19	5.27	5.44	3.35	4.22	6.72	8.97	4.83	6.39	3.75	6.01	7.66	1.72	10.51	4.47
Liberia	0.98	1.50	...	...	0.84	0.56	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.47	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.31	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.21	0.32
Malawi	0.67	0.49	0.48	0.60	0.71	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.49	0.14	0.67	0.79	0.28	0.51	0.52
Mali	0.30	13.79	14.79	5.19	15.08	21.18	20.73	21.55	9.24	9.34	9.24	6.25	0.07	3.20	10.30
Mauritania	0.65	0.23	0.22	0.36	0.09	0.09	0.43	0.14	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.26	0.77	0.16
Mauritius	0.24	0.23	...	...	0.18	0.27	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	5.19	5.27	5.44	3.35	4.22	6.72	8.97	4.83	6.39	3.75	6.01	7.66	1.72	10.51	4.47
Mozambique	0.98	1.50	...	...	0.84	0.56	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.47	0.48	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.31	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.21	0.32
Niger	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.60	0.71	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.49	0.14	0.67	0.79	0.28	0.51	0.52
Nigeria	13.79	13.99	14.79	5.19	15.08	21.18	20.73	21.55	9.24	9.34	9.24	6.25	0.07	3.20	10.30
Nigeria, Republic of	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.36	0.09	0.09	0.43	0.14	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.26	0.77	0.16
Rwanda	0.43	0.64	...	...	0.18	0.27	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	1.14	1.30	1.29	1.35	1.00	1.16	1.03	1.28	0.91	1.27	0.48	0.90	0.31	0.35	0.75
Senegal	0.30	0.26	0.30	0.41	0.41	0.23	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Sierra Leone	20.62	15.24	13.19	37.94	18.52	16.31	13.55	18.63	31.74	30.89	40.99	33.52	10.64	16.52	33.21
South Africa	5.48	6.31	...	...	5.25	5.53	...	...	3.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.07	0.19	0.19	0.10	0.27	0.28	...	0.20	0.29	0.43	0.08	0.15
Swaziland	2.47	3.51	...	...	2.53	2.16	...	...	0.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanzania	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.61	0.28	0.36	0.41	0.15	0.36	0.17	0.58	0.24	0.55	0.30	0.19
Togo	3.35	2.66	2.55	3.81	2.96	4.78	5.16	4.46	4.55	2.77	3.96	2.13	0.44	22.55	2.72
Tunisia	1.62	1.77	1.69	2.67	0.77	2.48	3.79	1.39	1.25	0.91	0.87	1.31	4.81	1.67	0.51
Uganda	0.78	0.78	...	...	0.38	0.51	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	0.36	0.30	...	...	0.38	0.51	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	0.36	0.30	...	...	0.38	0.51	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 14 - Real Expenditures: Item Shares

Country	Individual Consumption Expenditure By Households		Household related goods and services				Other goods and services				Miscellaneous Goods and Services					
	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Household related goods and services	Other goods and services	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services		
							Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance								
Angola	100.00%	...	43.18%	3.01%	10.68%	13.47%	10.01%	3.46%	32.64%	4.13%	8.79%	1.09%	2.49%	2.00%	8.29%	5.85%
Benin	100.00%	...	41.15%	...	8.03%	11.55%	...	...	41.04%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	100.00%	...	56.49%	11.40%	5.01%	14.18%	5.55%	8.62%	24.54%	3.03%	5.94%	0.77%	1.95%	...	6.04%	4.53%
Burkina Faso	100.00%	...	49.17%	3.10%	9.77%	13.66%	2.77%	10.90%	24.24%	2.24%	8.81%	0.87%	1.28%	1.95%	6.36%	2.73%
Burundi	100.00%	...	69.40%	9.59%	8.57%	12.62%	6.29%	6.33%	16.45%	1.10%	2.84%	0.73%	1.72%	3.69%	2.51%	3.86%
Cape Verde	100.00%	...	47.46%	1.65%	7.86%	13.67%	5.42%	8.25%	29.57%	7.01%	7.89%	1.02%	5.54%	1.73%	1.56%	4.82%
Central African Republic	100.00%	...	61.19%	2.58%	6.77%	9.04%	5.81%	3.23%	23.77%	9.36%	3.08%	0.58%	0.95%	...	1.48%	3.75%
Chad	100.00%	...	50.10%	4.26%	4.10%	14.98%	5.26%	9.72%	27.64%	2.96%	11.49%	2.29%	3.37%	0.56%	1.73%	5.26%
Comoros	100.00%	...	48.55%	3.16%	8.42%	7.71%	2.46%	5.25%	33.68%	5.85%	7.20%	2.91%	2.45%	3.36%	2.92%	8.99%
Congo, Democratic Republic	100.00%	...	63.00%	0.73%	4.79%	16.39%	8.41%	7.98%	13.87%	2.54%	2.54%	0.33%	0.46%	...	2.80%	4.90%
Côte d'Ivoire	100.00%	...	43.26%	3.54%	5.61%	12.58%	9.45%	3.13%	31.55%	4.95%	8.40%	4.41%	1.82%	2.24%	3.37%	6.38%
Djibouti	100.00%	...	34.50%	...	12.95%	7.10%	...	...	55.19%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt, Arab Republic	100.00%	...	45.63%	2.46%	11.60%	14.79%	7.48%	7.31%	29.96%	6.44%	6.36%	0.27%	3.46%	7.32%	0.03%	6.08%
Equatorial Guinea	100.00%	...	41.53%	2.89%	11.31%	19.41%	7.77%	11.64%	28.48%	2.77%	6.69%	1.05%	1.33%	7.29%	4.11%	5.24%
Ethiopia	100.00%	...	58.30%	2.55%	7.49%	17.86%	11.13%	6.73%	14.30%	1.79%	6.14%	0.21%	2.86%	2.23%	0.54%	0.53%
Gabon	100.00%	...	44.19%	3.79%	4.38%	11.45%	4.85%	6.60%	46.16%	7.85%	12.53%	2.03%	6.23%	3.01%	7.80%	6.70%
Gambia, The	100.00%	...	48.78%	5.03%	14.70%	10.74%	3.42%	7.32%	26.54%	5.25%	6.68%	1.58%	1.50%	...	0.24%	5.37%
Ghana	100.00%	...	62.72%	2.59%	4.77%	13.16%	8.43%	4.73%	22.37%	1.15%	2.80%	0.42%	0.77%	14.36%	1.60%	1.27%
Guinea	100.00%	...	52.10%	3.61%	6.48%	13.42%	6.00%	7.42%	26.76%	2.52%	11.42%	0.77%	3.22%	2.80%	2.47%	3.57%
Guinea-Bissau	100.00%	...	63.20%	1.37%	7.52%	7.51%	2.90%	4.62%	18.09%	4.98%	6.19%	0.89%	1.14%	0.63%	0.85%	3.41%
Kenya	100.00%	...	39.66%	7.13%	6.18%	22.05%	14.38%	7.67%	37.49%	2.50%	11.34%	6.30%	5.98%	0.77%	5.95%	4.71%
Mauritius	100.00%	...	46.04%	2.56%	5.70%	17.02%	10.37%	6.64%	42.38%	3.54%	12.62%	7.76%	4.83%	0.94%	6.66%	6.04%
Morocco	100.00%	...	73.38%	...	6.03%	7.57%	...	...	8.96%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	100.00%	...	50.75%	5.24%	9.49%	15.18%	7.63%	7.55%	39.42%	4.22%	16.58%	1.19%	4.86%	4.36%	1.90%	6.31%
Namibia	100.00%	...	46.88%	4.74%	9.91%	8.92%	4.56%	4.37%	33.32%	1.33%	14.48%	0.28%	5.12%	1.58%	3.32%	7.21%
Niger	100.00%	...	48.77%	1.50%	7.69%	20.26%	9.06%	11.20%	23.15%	3.32%	7.33%	0.33%	1.49%	0.77%	0.77%	5.25%
Nigeria	100.00%	...	40.80%	5.89%	2.48%	14.70%	10.62%	4.09%	38.79%	4.26%	9.39%	4.42%	2.45%	3.04%	10.57%	4.66%
Republic of Congo	100.00%	...	70.41%	...	2.87%	8.30%	...	...	19.30%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	100.00%	...	54.47%	4.71%	6.12%	13.42%	5.42%	8.00%	27.42%	5.47%	4.54%	8.41%	2.58%	0.77%	1.02%	4.62%
Sao Tome and Principe	100.00%	...	41.65%	...	9.70%	10.13%	...	...	46.98%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	100.00%	...	35.36%	7.29%	6.28%	10.39%	3.94%	6.44%	52.93%	7.32%	21.64%	3.29%	5.31%	1.46%	2.63%	11.28%
Sierra Leone	100.00%	...	55.08%	0.97%	6.70%	13.25%	2.22%	7.21%	21.81%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	100.00%	...	50.94%	...	4.85%	9.43%	...	...	35.50%	...	8.14%	1.40%	3.51%	4.44%	0.72%	3.83%
Sudan	100.00%	...	67.95%	...	7.16%	11.46%	...	...	10.64%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swaziland	100.00%	...	53.97%	6.33%	5.10%	9.32%	6.49%	2.82%	32.15%	2.15%	16.52%	1.27%	2.07%	4.07%	2.60%	3.47%
Tanzania	100.00%	...	37.92%	4.50%	6.18%	18.72%	9.23%	4.04%	46.73%	4.04%	10.92%	1.57%	2.06%	0.37%	22.08%	5.67%
Togo	100.00%	...	52.24%	6.52%	3.34%	20.08%	13.99%	6.09%	26.38%	2.73%	5.82%	1.21%	2.64%	8.38%	3.38%	2.22%
Tunisia	100.00%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	100.00%	...	39.31%	...	7.43%	18.65%	...	...	33.03%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zambia	100.00%	...	47.65%	3.96%	7.00%	13.13%	6.00%	7.13%	34.40%	4.89%	10.89%	2.24%	3.27%	2.83%	3.28%	7.00%
Zimbabwe	100.00%	...	43.88%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa Region	100.00%	...	47.65%	3.96%	7.00%	13.13%	6.00%	7.13%	34.40%	4.89%	10.89%	2.24%	3.27%	2.83%	3.28%	7.00%



**Part
Three**

**Glossary, Appendices
and Bibliography**

Definition of Statistical Terms

Term	Definition
Actual final consumption of households	Actual final consumption of households is the value of the consumption goods and services acquired by households, whether by purchase in general, or by transfer from government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), and used by them for the satisfaction of their needs and wants; it is derived from their final consumption expenditure by adding the value of social transfers in kind receivable.
Basic heading	In principle, a basic heading consists of a group of similar well-defined goods or services for which a sample of products can be selected that are both representative of their type and of the purchases made in participating countries. In practice, a basic heading is defined as the smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available.
Collective consumption service	A collective consumption service is a service provided by general government simultaneously to all members of the community or to all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region.
Comparability	Comparability requires participating countries to price products that are identical or, if not identical, equivalent. Pricing comparable products ensures that differences in prices between countries for a product reflect actual price differences and are not influenced by differences in quality. Two, or more, products are said to be comparable either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if their physical and economic characteristics are identical, or • if they are sufficiently similar that consumers are indifferent between them.”
Comparative price levels (CPLs)	See “Price level indices” below.
Consumer durables	Consumer durables are durable goods acquired by households for final consumption (i.e. those that are not used by households as stores of value or by unincorporated enterprises owned by households for purposes of production); they may be used for purposes of consumption repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more.
Country-product-dummy (CPD) method	The country-product-dummy (CPD) method is a generalised multilateral method that uses regression techniques to obtain transitive PPPs for each basic heading. The data for a given category consist of all the prices available for the various specifications for the entire collection of countries in the region. The traditional CPD model assumes that the ratio of prices for each product within a basic heading is the same in every country.
Final consumption	consists of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption of goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs, and general government units.
Household final consumption expenditure	consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Final consumption expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions serving Households (NPISHs)	consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

Government final consumption expenditure	consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Gross domestic product at market price - expenditure based	Equals Household final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus NPISHs final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus Government final consumption expenditures at purchasers' prices plus Gross fixed capital formation at purchasers' prices plus Acquisition less disposals of valuables at purchasers' prices plus Changes in inventories plus Exports at purchasers' prices at the frontier (f.o.b) minus Imports (f.o.b)
Gross fixed capital formation	The gross fixed capital formation of an institutional unit or sector is measured by the value of its acquisitions less disposals, of new or existing fixed assets.
Numeraire currency	Numeraire currency is the term used for the currency unit selected to be the common currency in which PPPs and final expenditures on GDP (nominal and volumes) are expressed. The numeraire can be an actual currency (such as the \$US) or it can be an artificial currency unit developed for the purposes of PPP comparisons. The African Regional Currency (AFRIC) is the numeraire currency for the Africa region comparisons (see also Appendix D).
Per capita volumes	Per capita volumes are standardised measures of volume. They indicate the relative levels of the product groups or aggregates being compared after adjusting for differences in the size of populations between countries. At the level of GDP they are often used to compare the economic well-being of populations. They may be presented either in terms of a particular currency or as an index number.
Price level indices (PLIs)	The price level index for a basic heading is defined as the ratio of the basic heading PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI that is greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices within the basic heading tend to be higher, on average, than prices in the base country (or countries) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP they provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. PLIs are also referred to as "Comparative price levels" (or CPLs).
Purchasing power parity (PPP)	A purchasing power parity (PPP) is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A.
Quaranta tables	The Quaranta tables are quality control tool that provides an analysis of the variability of surveyed prices, between items and across countries. They are used to identify and correct outliers in price data provided by countries participating in the ICP. They are named after their creator Vincenzo Quaranta of National Institute of Statistics, Italy.
Reference PPPs	Reference PPPs are PPPs that are used for basic headings for which no prices are collected; they are based on prices collected for other basic headings.
Representative product	A representative product is one that accounts for a significant share of the expenditures within a basic heading in the country in question.

Semper	Semper is a specialised integrated editing and validation software application developed by ICP-Africa to assist national statistical offices conduct intra-country household consumption price data validation.
Structured product description (SPD)	The structured product description (SPD) methodology describes products in terms of a common set of characteristics deemed relevant to the price of those products.
Transitivity	Transitivity is the property whereby the direct PPP between any two countries (or regions) yields the same result as an indirect comparison via a third country (or region). It is sometimes referred to as “circularity”.
Volume	Volume measures are obtained by using PPPs to convert final expenditures on product groups, major aggregates and GDP of different countries into a common currency, by valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country expressed at constant prices. They provide a measure of the relative magnitudes of the product groups or aggregates being compared. At the level of GDP they are used to compare the economic size of countries. They may be presented either in terms of a particular currency or as an index number.

The definitions in this Glossary are based on definitions from the following publications: Commission of the European Communities (Eurostat, 2006); Kravis, Irving B., et al., 1982; OECD, 2000; World Bank, ICP 2003-2006 Handbook, 2006.

Appendix A: African Regional Integration Currency - "AFRIC"

The results of ICP comparisons are not affected by the choice of currency⁵ used in their presentation. Rather than selecting a particular currency, a notional African regional currency (AFRIC) has been used to express ICP results for the Africa region.

The AFRIC has been calculated to achieve the following condition:

the sum of real expenditures expressed in terms of the AFRIC unit, for all participating African countries,

equals

the sum of nominal expenditures converted to US Dollars at each country's respective exchange rate, for the same group of countries.

To arrive at AFRIC, we start with any country, which is then used as the base for the subsequent calculations. Because the index number used is transitive, it does not matter which country is selected. For each participating country, nominal

expenditures are converted to nominal US dollar expenditures using an average annual exchange rate between the country's currency and the US dollar. These nominal expenditures are then re-expressed in terms of the base country currency using the relevant PPP.

Although US dollar exchange rates were used in its calculation, the AFRIC is not equivalent to the US dollar in PPP terms. At a later stage of the global comparison, a set of PPPs will be calculated that will show the relationship between the AFRIC and the notional regional currency units of other regions. At that stage the PPP equivalence of the AFRIC (and each of the currencies of Africa) with other currencies, including the US dollar, will be known

5 The index number used in the computations is transitive. This means that the rankings of countries or ratios between them are not affected by the choice of base country or currency

Appendix B : List of ICP-Africa participating countries

Angola	Malawi
Benin	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burkina Faso	Mauritius
Burundi	Morocco
Cameroon	Mozambique
Cape Verde	Namibia
Central African Republic	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
Comoros	Rwanda
Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
Congo, Democratic Republic	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone
Djibouti	South Africa
Egypt	Sudan
Equatorial Guinea	Swaziland
Ethiopia	Tanzania
Gabon	Togo
Gambia	Tunisia
Ghana	Uganda
Guinea	Zambia
Guinea-Bissau	Zimbabwe
Kenya	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Madagascar	

Appendix C: Individual consumption expenditure by households: Number of basic headings and products

Category	Number of basic headings	Number of products
Individual consumption expenditure by households		
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 individual consumption expenditure by households	110	1,016

Appendix D: ICP-Africa Index Aggregation Methodology

The choice of aggregation method influences the results of international comparisons (both real incomes and rankings). The following methods were used to aggregate results for ICP-Africa. Detailed aggregations at the level of the basic heading were done using the Country-product-dummy (CPD) method. Higher level aggregations were done using the Iklé index. In the last round of the ICP for Africa detailed aggregations at the level of the basic heading were done using the Elteto-Köves-Szulc (EKS) method. Higher level aggregations were also done using the EKS method although for a limited set of results the Geary-Khamis (GK) method was applied.

ICP aggregation can be considered in terms of three steps. First, average product prices are generated for each country. Second, unweighted basic heading parities are obtained from the average prices (this step is called elementary aggregation). Third, the basic heading parities are aggregated using corresponding basic heading expenditures to arrive at the PPPs - and hence price-adjusted real quantities - for each expenditure category up to the highest level (e.g. GDP or individual consumption). In the following sections, the aggregations methods at the elementary and higher levels are considered.

Elementary aggregator: ICP-Africa has adopted the CPD method as the elementary aggregator for use in the current ICP round. The CPD method was considered the most appropriate, given the nature of the data available and in view of the advantages in the CPD method identified by Diewert and Dikhanov.

There has been considerable recent study on the use of elementary aggregators both in the context of the ICP and in the construction of Consumer Price Indexes (CPIs)⁶. Recent research shows that

⁶ For a comprehensive discussion of elementary aggregator alternatives, see the ICP Manual, Chapter 11, Estimation of PPPs for

the choice of elementary aggregator depends in part on the nature of the data sets to which it is applied. In the last ICP round in Africa, the EKS method was used to provide aggregation of elementary data. European studies showed that the performance of the aggregation method could be enhanced by including reliable information about the representativity of the underlying prices. Early ICP comparisons used regression techniques such as the Country Product Dummy (CPD), as the method of aggregation. In a recent paper, Erwin Diewert⁷ stated that 'a main advantage of the CPD method for comparing prices across countries over traditional index number methods is that we can obtain standard errors for the country price levels. This advantage of the stochastic approach to index number theory was stressed by Summers (1973) and more recently by Selvanathan and Rao (1994). In a more recent paper, Yuri Dikhanov⁸ showed that when the price matrix was dense and the representativity of the prices was close to 100%, the choice of aggregation method was unimportant. Importantly, he also showed that the CPD method was a more robust alternative when used with sparse price and representativity data. In his paper, Dikhanov compares variants of the EKS and CPD methods both with and without representativity information using Monte Carlo simulations.

Basic Headings <<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/Ch11.doc>>. The properties and behaviour of elementary indices are also explained in some detail by Erwin Diewert in Chapter 20 of the *Consumer Price Index Manual (2004)* <<http://www.econ.ubc.ca/diewert/chpt20.pdf>>. Although written in the context of consumer price index construction, much of the discussion is equally relevant to basic heading PPPs. The topic has also been the subject of recent papers by Erwin Diewert, Yuri Dikhanov, Prasada Rao and others.

⁷ Diewert, W.E. (2004), *On the Stochastic Approach to Linking the Regions in the ICP*, Department of Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/Diewert_Linking.doc>

⁸ Dikhanov, Yuri *Assessing Efficiency of Elementary Indices with Monte Carlo Simulations (EKS, EKS-STAR, EKS-S, CPD and CPD-WEIGHTED)* Development Data Group, International Economics Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2004 <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/Comparison_Elementary_Indices2.pdf>

CPD index can be presented in two equivalent forms – with or without the intercept. First, the regression equation for the CPD can be written as

$$\ln p_{cp} = y_{cp} = x_{cp} \beta + \varepsilon_{cp} \quad (1)$$

where p_{cp} is price of product p in country c; Dc_j and Dp_i are country and product dummies; and Np and Nc represent the number of products and countries, respectively;

$$x_{cp} = [Dc_2 \dots Dc_{Nc} Dp_1 Dp_2 \dots Dp_{Np}]$$

$$\beta = [\alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{Nc} \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_{Np}]^T \quad (2)$$

In matrix notation, by stacking individual observations, this can be written as:

$$y = X \hat{a} + \hat{a} \quad (3)$$

Note that the first country dummy is dropped from the system because matrix X is of rank $(Np+Nc-1)$ [in fact, we can drop any variable from the system; dropping the first country's dummy simply makes it the base country].

The solution is given (under the conditions of independently and identically distributed random disturbances) by

$$\hat{a} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad (4)$$

In addition, we can drop one product variable (let's say the first product dummy) and introduce the intercept. This is the second form of the CPD. In this case⁹,

$$x'_{cp} = [Dc_2 \dots Dc_{Nc} 1 Dp_2 \dots Dp_{Np}]$$

$$\beta' = [\alpha'_2 \dots \alpha'_{Nc} c_{\text{intercept}} \gamma'_2 \dots \gamma'_{Np}]^T \quad (5)$$

$$y = X' \hat{a}' + \hat{a} \quad (6)$$

The solutions of systems (4) and (6) - the country and product price relatives - are identical up to a scalar in these two cases. In the case with intercept,

⁹ Note that the sign (') does not mean transpose. Sign (') is used for that purpose.

$$\alpha_j = \alpha'_j$$

$$\gamma_1 = c_{\text{intercept}}$$

$$\gamma_i = \gamma'_i + c_{\text{intercept}}$$

$$\text{for } i = 2 \dots Np, j = 2 \dots Nc$$

γ'_i and α'_j are the product coefficients for product i and country j, respectively, in this case with intercept.

Higher-level aggregation method: The step of elementary aggregation provides unweighted basic heading parities. These unweighted basic heading parities are then aggregated to derive PPPs and price-adjusted real quantities for each expenditure category, up to the level of GDP. For the current ICP-Africa round, the Iklé index¹⁰ has been used for higher level aggregation.

The Iklé index maintains additivity, minimizes the Gerschenkron effect and is computationally tractable. Although some residual Gerschenkron effect is intrinsic to any additive aggregation procedure, the Iklé index minimizes this effect when compared to other additive indexes. It is considerably superior to the Geary-Khamis index in this regard. For the AfDB, additivity is important. It is needed when comparing price and expenditure structures across countries, and in particular when comparing poverty levels. It is also important to avoid significant distortions to African income levels as a result of the Gerschenkron effect. Although the EKS index avoids the Gerschenkron effect, it is not additive¹¹. As no single index meets all the preferred properties of a higher level aggregation index, it is necessary to compromise. The Iklé index offers additivity

¹⁰ The Iklé aggregation method used for higher level aggregations in the current round of ICP-Africa was first published in 1972 but its potential for use in ICP aggregation was only brought to international attention in 1994 in a paper by Yuri Dikhanov presented at the Twenty-Third General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth held at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada in August of that year.

¹¹ For a detailed comparison of the properties of the EKS, Geary-Khamis and Iklé aggregation procedures see Yuri Dikhanov's paper, Sensitivity of PPP-Based Income Estimates to Choice of Aggregation Procedures.

< <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/icppapertotal.pdf>>. For the reader interested in going beyond the summary provided in this annex more detail is available in the Internet. Several papers are referenced at the end of this publication together with the relevant URLs for Internet.

whilst minimizing the Gerschenkron effect and is considered the best option for the Africa program. A short summary and paraphrase of some of the findings and the formulation of the Iklé index is provided below.

When publishing the results of a multinational study such as the ICP, it is desirable that the final data publication should have a number of properties. Sometimes these properties may be mutually exclusive in which case choices have to be made as to which is the more important. In a review article published in 1987, Erwin Diewert set out a number of those properties¹². Some important properties are listed below:

Base-country invariance The choice of a base country does not affect the relative income or price levels of individual countries, i.e., the country selected as the base serves as a numéraire only.

Matrix consistency This property is sometimes called additivity. Quantities obtained through applying the index should satisfy the two requirements: the values for any category should be directly comparable between countries as well as between categories.

Factor-reversal test The product of the price and quantity ratios equals the nominal expenditure ratio.

Transitivity Any pair-wise comparisons between the indexes are transitive in the sense that

$$I_k^j = I_i^j / I_i^k$$

Transactions equality This property requires that the relative importance of each transaction be dependent only on its magnitude.

World representativeness This property implies that the international price struc-

ture must reflect the price and quantity structures of the world.

Statistical efficiency The results should be minimally sensitive with respect to the sampling errors in the original price and expenditure data.

The properties of the EKS can be compared to the above criteria. The EKS provides:

- Base country invariance;
- Transitivity;
- Direct information for two countries, including real prices;
- Less vulnerability to stochastic errors¹³;
- Reduced Gerschenkron effect due to the fact that EKS is an unweighted geometric mean of the Fishers which do not have this effect; and
- Compliance with the factor-reversal test.

However, the EKS fails to provide: matrix consistency; and transactions equality. The index provides neither invariance to changes in political sub-divisions nor equal treatment of individual transactions in different countries.

EKS has been the most widely used aggregation method as it completely avoids the Gerschenkron bias which raises the incomes of high income countries relative to low income ones. However, it has the disadvantage, for some purposes, of lack of additivity. The much-criticised Geary-Khamis methodology has been used but to a much lesser extent and only in situations where the user considered that additivity was essential. The Dikhanov paper compares EKS, Geary-Khamis and other non-additive and additive indices including Iklé. In a paper in 1987, Diewert stated that given the imperfections of the real world, the generalized EKS (GEKS) provided the least biased index available. Dikhanov, in his study, uses the GEKS as the benchmark against which he compared the performance of the other indices he considered. He specified the proximity of an index to the GEKS as a requirement. Because of the role of data error in real world data sets, he also tested

¹³ in tests, EKS has shown less sensitivity to stochastic errors in price and quantity data than GK

¹² For a more formal presentation, see Diewert, *Index Numbers in New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*, The Macmillan Press, 1987 <<http://www.econ.ubc.ca/diewert/indexch5.pdf>>. See also Kravis, Heston, Summers, "World Product and Income: International comparisons of real gross product", Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1982.

for (i) distance, in some sense, from GEKS; and
(ii) sensitivity of the index to data errors.

The Ikle index is shown as presented in Dikhanov (1994):

Consider the following system of prices and quantities:

$$\mathbf{P} = [p_j^i]_{m \times n} \text{ and } \mathbf{Q} = [q_j^i]_{m \times n},$$

for n commodities and m countries, with p_j^i and $q_j^i \geq 0$ for $\forall i, j$

The traditional presentation for the Geary-Khamis system, in terms of international prices π and PPP, can be written as follows:

$$\pi_i = \sum_j \frac{p_j^i}{PPP_j} \kappa_j^i$$

$$PPP_j = \frac{\sum_i p_j^i q_j^i}{\sum_i \pi_i q_j^i}$$

where $\kappa_j^i = \frac{q_j^i}{\sum_j q_j^i}$

Introducing country expenditure shares ω provides:

$$\omega_j^i = \frac{p_j^i q_j^i}{\sum_i p_j^i q_j^i}$$

The Ikle weights can then be presented as:

$$\delta_j^i = \frac{\omega_j^i}{\sum_j \omega_j^i}$$

And, finally, the Ikle system can be written as:

$$\pi_i = \sum_j \frac{p_j^i}{PPP_j} \delta_j^i$$

$$PPP_j = \frac{\sum_i p_j^i q_j^i}{\sum_i \pi_i q_j^i}$$

Appendix E: Reference PPPs

No price data are collected for some Basic Headings (BHs). The PPPs for these BHs are calculated from price data that have been collected for other BHs. Such PPPs are called Reference PPPs. The Reference PPPs used for household final consumption expenditure and the concerned BHs are indicated in the table below.

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE		
BASIC HEADING		REFERENCE PPP USED
11.02.31.1	Narcotics	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.09.43.1	Games of chance	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.12.21.1	Prostitution	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.09.61.1	Package holidays	Weighted average of PPPs for transport services and PPPs for restaurants and hotels
11.12.51.1	Insurance	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.12.61.1	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
11.13.11.1	Final consumption expenditure of resident households in the rest of the world	Exchange rates
11.13.11.2	Final consumption expenditure of non-resident households on the economic territory	Exchange rates
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY NPISHs		
12.01.11.1	Individual consumption expenditure by NPISHs	PPP for household final consumption expenditure
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES		
Housing		
13.01.11.1	Housing	Housing PPPs for actual rentals
Health benefits & reimbursements		
13.02.12.4	Hospital services	PPPs for production of health services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Production of health services		
13.02.22.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
13.02.23.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
13.02.24.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of health services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)

REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE		
BASIC HEADING		REFERENCE PPP USED
13.02.25.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of health services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Recreation and culture		
13.03.11.1	Recreation and culture	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by government (excluding social protection, recreation and culture, and before deducting receipts from sales)
Education benefits & reimbursements		
13.04.11.1	Education benefits and reimbursements	PPPs for production of education services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Production of education services		
13.04.22.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
13.04.23.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
13.04.24.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of education services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)
13.04.25.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of education services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
Social protection		
13.05.11.1	Social protection	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by government (excluding social protection, recreation and culture, and before deducting receipts from sales)
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR COLLECTIVE GOVERNMENT SERVICES		
14.01.12.1	Intermediate consumption	PPPs for individual consumption expenditure by households on the domestic market (excluding all basic headings with reference PPPs)
14.01.13.1	Gross operating surplus	PPPs for gross fixed capital formation
14.01.14.1	Net taxes on production	PPPs for production of collective services by government (without net taxes on production and before deducting receipts from sales)
14.01.15.1	Receipts from sales	PPPs for production of collective services by government (before deducting receipts from sales)
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION		
16.01.11.1	Opening value of inventories	Weighted average of the PPPs for consumer goods and the PPPs for equipment (investment) goods
16.01.11.2	Closing value of inventories	Weighted average of the PPPs for consumer goods and the PPPs for equipment (investment) goods
16.02.11.1	Acquisitions of valuables	PPP for gross fixed capital formation
16.02.11.2	Disposals of valuables	PPP for gross fixed capital formation
REFERENCE PPPs USED FOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS		
17.00.00	Balance of exports/imports	Exchange rates

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