

PACSA Monthly Food Price Barometer: OCTOBER 2015

MEDIA STATEMENT

Maize meal, potatoes and beef prices all up in October 2015.

Over the past month the cost of the PACSA Food Basket increased by R21.39 or 1.3%, bringing the total cost of the basket to R1 638.36 for October 2015. The cost of the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Basket - a basic but nutritious basket of food for a family of five (3 adults and 2 children) rose by R79.41 or 3% from R2 633.93 to R2 713.34 per month. The drivers of food price inflation on the PACSA food baskets were maize meal, potatoes and beef. Between September 2015 and October 2015 the price of maize meal increased by R9.34 or 5.5% per 25kg bag from R170.80 to R180.14. Potatoes increased by R5.16 or 17% per 10kg pocket from R30.50 to R35.66. Beef increased by R5.01 or 10.4% per kg from R48.32 to R53.33. In October 2015 both maize meal and beef experienced their highest prices over the 12 month period from November 2014 to October 2015, with a 25kg bag of maize meal costing R30.82 or 20.6% more than it did a year ago and 1kg of beef costing R3.85 more per kg (an increase of 7.8% per kg). See Figures 1-3 below (note that 'green' is the November 2014 price, 'blue' is the September 2015 price and 'red' is the October 2015 price).

Increases in food prices and an entrenching of the food affordability crisis for low-income households compounded by low wages and increases in electricity prices will continue into 2016. It is hard to analyse the impact of the drought on food prices given that the drought narrative is one of universality when in fact it is rather more complex. The impact of drought varies in relation to numerous on-farm conditions; location and geography; and exposure to exchange rate fluctuations e.g. rain fall patterns can differ substantially even across very small distances; some farms have more secure access to water and better infrastructure; farm sizes, farming practices and systems, types and mixes of livestock and crop farming, and even specific crops, seed types, and soils offer greater resistance to drought; some farms have greater access to support, expertise; experience and skills; capital, credit and savings; and inputs differ and are affected differently depending on whether they are locally sourced or imported.

Whilst we agree that many of our provinces farms are in the grip of serious drought, which in many cases constitute a crisis; the current narrative of universality does not necessarily allow us to identify where human error or weakness might be involved beyond the 'natural' phenomenon. Hence, this narrative reduces our ability to assess our mitigation capacities of developing resilience in the design of our agricultural system; the level of government support and control of our food system; and reducing South Africa's agricultural exposure to global vagaries of exchange rates, trade practices, speculation and accumulation of profits. This narrative further does not help us to discern whether we are being hoodwinked at the supermarket shelves - whether prices go up because produce sourced is directly affected by the drought; or if supermarkets manipulate the universality of the drought narrative and therefore societal perceptions to profit from calamity.

When the immediate crisis for farmers has been averted, the drought might present us the opportunity to look more carefully at our agricultural system and to question its resilience in the face of changing climatic patterns; its ability to produce good quality nutritious food close to the table; to look at its exposure levels to global vagaries in exchange rates and speculation; and to consider whether the highly concentrated food value chains act to advance our country's food sovereignty and the delivery of secure, safe and affordable food for the health, well-being and productivity of our populace.

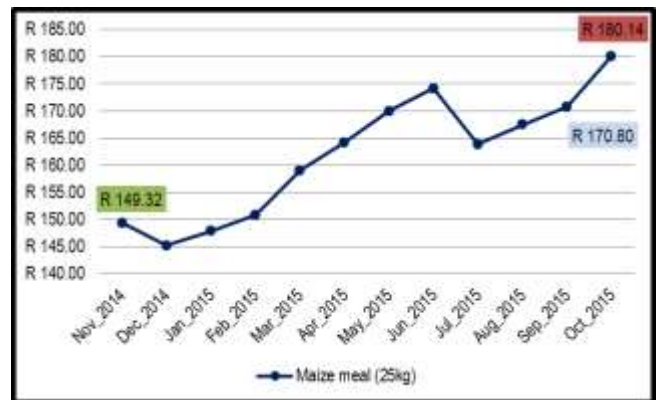


Figure 1: Food price inflation on a 25 kilogram bag of maize meal from November 2014 to October 2015.

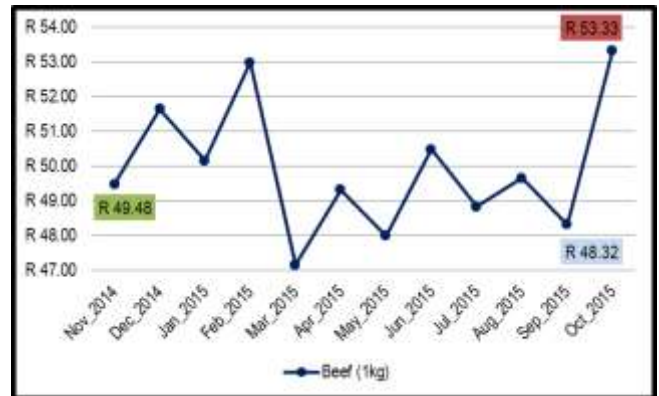


Figure 2: Food price inflation on a kilogram of beef from November 2014 to October 2015.

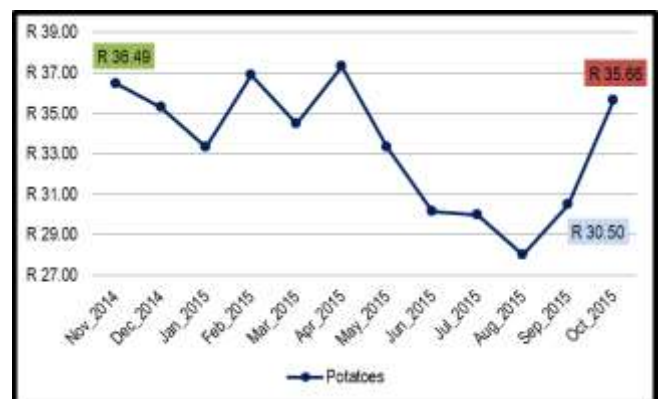


Figure 3: Food price inflation on a 10 kilogram pocket of potatoes from November 2014 to October 2015.

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TABLE 1: PACSA Food Basket showing prices for the last three months - from August 2015 to October 2015.

Food grouping	Foods tracked	Quantity tracked	Aug_2015 Price	Sep_2015 Price	Oct_2015 Price	Change from Sep_2015 to Oct_2015	Change per month (in food group)
Starchy foods	Maize meal	25kg	↑ R 167.46	↑ R 170.80	↑ R 180.14	R 9.34	R 4.70
	Rice	10kg	↓ R 64.16	↑ R 67.16	↓ R 66.49	-R 0.67	
	Cake Flour	10kg	↑ R 74.66	↓ R 73.15	↑ R 73.99	R 0.83	
	White bread	8 loaves	↑ R 81.89	↑ R 82.03	↓ R 78.96	-R 3.07	
	Brown bread	4 loaves	↓ R 37.41	↑ R 37.57	↓ R 36.51	-R 1.07	
	Samp	5kg	↑ R 34.82	↑ R 37.66	↔ R 37.66	R 0.00	
	Pasta	1kg	↓ R 21.49	↔ R 21.49	↓ R 20.82	-R 0.67	
Sugar	White sugar	10kg	↓ R 108.32	↓ R 106.81	↔ R 106.81	R 0.00	R 0.00
Dry beans, canned beans	Sugar beans	5kg	↑ R 72.66	↑ R 73.82	↑ R 75.33	R 1.50	R 0.35
	Canned beans	3 cans	↑ R 24.97	↑ R 25.47	↓ R 24.32	-R 1.15	
Fat, oil	Cooking oil	4L	↑ R 63.32	↑ R 63.99	↑ R 66.16	R 2.17	-R 0.67
	Margarine	1kg	↑ R 35.15	↑ R 36.82	↓ R 33.98	-R 2.83	
Milk, maas	Fresh Milk	2L	↓ R 25.44	↓ R 24.02	↑ R 24.91	R 0.89	R 1.50
	Maas	2L	↔ R 26.64	↓ R 25.45	↑ R 26.07	R 0.62	
Meat, eggs, fish	Eggs	30 eggs	↓ R 34.58	↑ R 35.15	↑ R 36.15	R 1.00	R 8.00
	Canned fish	4 cans	↔ R 57.96	↔ R 57.96	↑ R 59.96	R 2.00	
	Chicken pieces	6kg	↓ R 136.47	↓ R 128.47	↑ R 129.97	R 1.50	
	Chicken feet	4kg	↑ R 80.30	↓ R 73.95	↓ R 63.28	-R 10.67	
	Chicken necks	6kg	↑ R 99.70	↔ R 99.70	↑ R 108.69	R 8.99	
	Beef	1kg	↑ R 49.66	↓ R 48.32	↑ R 53.33	R 5.01	
	Polony	2.5kg	↓ R 33.30	↑ R 36.64	↑ R 36.81	R 0.17	
Vegetables	Carrots	2kg	↓ R 11.14	↑ R 11.80	↑ R 13.47	R 1.66	R 9.49
	Spinach	4 bunches	↓ R 19.51	↓ R 18.71	↓ R 17.52	-R 1.19	
	Apples	1.5kg	↑ R 13.98	↓ R 12.45	↑ R 14.98	R 2.53	
	Cabbage	2 heads	↓ R 16.16	↓ R 14.31	↑ R 14.64	R 0.33	
	Onions	10kg	↓ R 26.00	↓ R 25.83	↑ R 26.00	R 0.17	
	Tomatoes	3kg	↑ R 31.60	↓ R 28.33	↑ R 29.17	R 0.83	
	Potatoes	10kg	↓ R 28.00	↑ R 30.50	↑ R 35.66	R 5.16	
Miscellaneous	Salt	1kg	↓ R 10.49	↑ R 10.65	↔ R 10.65	R 0.00	-R 1.99
	Yeast	4 X 7g pkts	↔ R 12.15	↔ R 12.15	↔ R 12.15	R 0.00	
	Beef stock	240g	↑ R 15.65	↓ R 14.66	↑ R 14.99	R 0.33	
	Soup	600g	↓ R 20.29	↓ R 20.21	↔ R 20.21	R 0.00	
	Curry powder	200g	↑ R 20.15	↑ R 21.16	↓ R 19.82	-R 1.33	
	Rooibos tea bags	200g	↓ R 15.65	↑ R 16.82	↓ R 15.49	-R 1.33	
	Coffee	100g	↓ R 15.32	↑ R 15.49	↑ R 15.66	R 0.17	
	Cremora	1kg	↔ R 37.32	↑ R 37.49	↑ R 37.66	R 0.17	
Monthly cost of PACSA food basket			↑ R 1 623.75	↓ R 1 616.97	↑ R 1 638.36	R 21.39	

The price of the PACSA food basket increased by R21.39 or 1.32% from its September price of R1 616.97 to R1 638.36 in October 2015.

What is the PACSA Food Basket?

The PACSA Food Basket is an index for food price inflation. It provides insight into the affordability of food and other essential household requirements for working class households in a context of low wages, social grants and high levels of unemployment.

The PACSA Food Basket tracks the prices of a basket of 36 basic foods which working class poor households, with 7 members, said they buy every month (based on conversations with women). The food basket is not nutritionally complete; it is a reflection of reality - what people are buying. Data is collected on the same day between the 21st and 24th of each month from six different retail stores which service the lower-income market in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. Women have told us that they base their purchasing decisions on price and whether the quality of the food is not too poor. Women are savvy shoppers and so foods and their prices in each store are selected on this basis. The PACSA Food Basket tracks the foods working class households buy, in the quantities they buy them in and from the supermarkets they buy them from. PACSA has been tracking the price of the basket since 2006. We release our Food Price Barometer monthly and consolidate the data for an annual report to coincide with World Food Day annually on the 16th October.

October 2015
PACSA Monthly Food Price Barometer

TABLE 2: PACSA Monthly Minimum Nutritional Food Basket for October 2015.

				Energy Group 1		Energy Group 2		Energy Group 3		Energy Group 4	
				6 500 kJ		8 500 kJ		10 500 kJ		12 000 kJ	
				Girls/Boys 3 - 9 yrs		Girls/Boys 10-13 yrs Adult women 19-64 yrs Elderly women > 65 yrs		Girls 14-18 yrs Very active women 19-64 yrs Adult men 19-64 yrs Elderly men > 65 yrs		Boys 14-18 yrs Very active men 19-64 yrs Pregnant & lactating women	
Food group	Foods tracked	Unit (Kg/L/Loaves)	Prices per unit	AP Weight	Cost	AP Weight	Cost	AP Weight	Cost	AP Weight	Cost
Starchy Foods	Maize meal	Kilogram	R 7.21	3.2	R 23.24	3.9	R 28.10	5.7	R 41.07	6.0	R 43.23
	Oats porridge	Kilogram	R 23.66	0.2	R 5.68	0.2	R 5.68	0.4	R 8.52	0.4	R 8.52
	Brown bread	Loaves (700g)	R 9.13	1.8	R 16.43	3.0	R 27.38	3.6	R 32.86	5.7	R 52.02
	Rice	Kilogram	R 6.65	0.9	R 5.91	1.3	R 8.87	1.9	R 12.81	1.9	R 12.81
	Samp	Kilogram	R 7.53	0.4	R 3.25	0.8	R 5.69	0.9	R 6.51	1.0	R 7.32
	Potatoes	Kilogram	R 3.57	0.4	R 1.32	0.7	R 2.63	0.7	R 2.63	0.7	R 2.63
Vegetables	Onion	Kilogram	R 2.60	2.8	R 7.25	2.8	R 7.25	2.8	R 7.25	2.8	R 7.25
	Tomato	Kilogram	R 9.72	1.4	R 13.35	1.4	R 13.35	1.4	R 13.35	1.4	R 13.35
	Carrot	Kilogram	R 6.73	0.1	R 0.94	0.1	R 0.94	0.1	R 0.94	0.1	R 0.94
	Spinach	Kilogram	R 4.38	0.5	R 2.13	0.5	R 2.13	0.5	R 2.13	0.5	R 2.13
	Cabbage	Kilogram	R 7.32	2.3	R 17.19	2.3	R 17.19	2.3	R 17.19	2.3	R 17.19
	Green pepper	Kilogram	R 19.65	1.2	R 23.52	1.2	R 23.52	1.2	R 23.52	1.2	R 23.52
	Butternut	Kilogram	R 6.15	0.4	R 2.16	0.4	R 2.16	0.4	R 2.16	0.4	R 2.16
Fruit	Orange	Kilogram	R 7.47	1.9	R 13.87	1.9	R 13.87	1.9	R 13.87	1.9	R 13.87
	Apple	Kilogram	R 9.99	1.3	R 13.04	1.3	R 13.04	1.3	R 13.04	1.3	R 13.04
	Banana	Kilogram	R 8.15	2.7	R 21.71	2.7	R 21.71	2.7	R 21.71	2.7	R 21.71
Dry beans, canned beans	Sugar beans	Kilogram	R 15.07	0.7	R 10.03	0.7	R 10.03	0.7	R 10.03	2.0	R 30.10
	Baked beans	Kilogram	R 19.77	0.6	R 11.12	0.5	R 8.90	0.5	R 8.90	1.4	R 26.69
Fish, chicken, lean meat, eggs	Eggs	each (50g each)	R 1.21	24.0	R 28.92	24.0	R 28.92	24.0	R 28.92	24.0	R 28.92
	Beef, neck, stewing	Kilogram	R 53.33	0.4	R 21.37	0.4	R 21.37	0.4	R 21.37	0.4	R 21.37
	Pilchards, tinned	Kilogram	R 37.48	0.6	R 23.78	0.6	R 23.78	0.6	R 23.78	0.6	R 23.78
	Chicken pieces	Kilogram	R 21.66	1.0	R 21.70	1.0	R 21.70	1.0	R 21.70	1.0	R 21.70
	Chicken livers	Kilogram	R 33.64	0.2	R 5.80	0.3	R 11.60	0.3	R 11.60	0.3	R 11.60
Milk, maas	Low fat milk	Litre	R 12.45	4.2	R 52.31	4.2	R 52.31	4.2	R 52.31	4.2	R 52.31
	Maas	Litre	R 13.03	7.8	R 101.66	7.8	R 101.66	7.8	R 101.66	7.8	R 101.66
Fat, oil	Margarine, soft tub	Kilogram	R 33.98	0.2	R 6.12	0.2	R 8.16	0.3	R 10.20	0.3	R 11.21
	Oil, sunflower	Litre	R 16.54	0.3	R 5.21	0.5	R 8.68	0.8	R 12.65	0.7	R 12.16
	Peanut butter	Kilogram	R 54.54	0.03	R 1.64	0.03	R 1.64	0.03	R 1.64	0.03	R 1.64
	Mayonnaise	Kilogram	R 25.32	0.2	R 4.56	0.2	R 6.08	0.2	R 6.08	0.2	R 6.08
Sugar	Sugar, white	Kilogram	R 10.68	0.3	R 2.69	0.8	R 8.84	0.8	R 8.84	0.8	R 8.84
	Jam	Kilogram	R 22.29	0.1	R 2.67	0.2	R 5.35	0.2	R 5.35	0.2	R 5.35
Miscellaneous	Tea	each bag	R 0.15	60.0	R 9.29	60.0	R 9.29	60.0	R 9.29	60.0	R 9.29
	Salt	Kilogram	R 10.65	0.1	R 1.28	0.1	R 1.28	0.1	R 1.28	0.1	R 1.28
	Soup powder	Kilogram	R 33.68	0.1	R 3.03	0.1	R 3.03	0.1	R 3.03	0.1	R 3.03
Total cost per person per month					R 484.17		R 526.14		R 558.19		R 618.71
Total cost per person per day					R 16.14		R 17.54		R 18.61		R 20.62

*Note that AP Weight means As Purchased Weight (dry weight) – the figure is rounded off.

What is the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket?

The PACSA Food Basket is assessed every 3 years to see if the foods and the quantities of these foods in our basket are still being purchased by women living in working class poor families. Consistent with previous assessments women told us that purchasing patterns change in response to affordability. Last year however we noticed a significantly starker change in purchasing patterns due to much steeper increases in electricity and transport coupled with higher food prices. The foods women identified as being in their trolleys were increasingly limited in their diversity. Some nutritionally-rich foods such as high quality proteins and calcium and vegetables were dropping out of their trolleys altogether or being reduced. Similarly, women told us that they were buying starches in greater volumes and switching to cheaper meats as well as buying more sugar, salts and fats.

Continued on page 4

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What is the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket? *(continued)*

Because households are forced to buy foods with poorer nutritional value; the gap between what households are buying and what they would like to and indeed should be buying for basic nutrition is widening. In early 2014 PACSA, in consultation with a Registered Dietician, formulated a Minimum Nutritional Food Basket. The rationale was to keep tracking what households are actually able to afford to buy but not to lose sight of the actual cost of foods required in terms of balanced nutrition, in order to grow and develop properly. The PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket provides data on which we can start talking realistically about adequacies in wages and social grants and ensures that current food expenditure patterns are not conflated with the food expenditure required to secure a nutritional basket of food.

The PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket includes a greater variety of nutritionally-rich foods to provide a family with a basic but nutritionally complete monthly diet. The basket can be amended to respond to families of various sizes, ages and lifestyles through its connection to 4 energy groups. Food price data for the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket is collected with the PACSA Food Basket and conforms to the same methodology. The full report and methodologies on which the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket is based is accessible off www.pacsa.org.za.

TABLE 3: Monthly costs of PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket for families of various sizes, ages and life stages for October 2015

Total family size		4	5	7
Number of adults and children in family		2 Adults and 2 Children	3 Adults and 2 Children	3 Adults and 4 Children
Ages and lifestyles of family members	Energy group 1	2 children (3-9 years)	1 child (3-9 years)	2 children (3-9 years)
	Energy group 2	None	1 child (10-13 years) 1 elderly woman	1 child (10-13 years) 1 elderly woman
	Energy group 3	1 very active woman	1 very active woman	1 girl (14-18 years) 1 very active woman
	Energy group 4	1 very active man	1 very active man	1 very active man
Number of members in Energy group 1: 6 500 kJ		2	1	2
Number of members in Energy group 2: 8 500 kJ		0	2	2
Number of members in Energy group 3: 10 500 kJ		1	1	2
Number of members in Energy group 4: 12 000 kJ		1	1	1
Total cost of food to meet basic nutritional requirements per family per month:		R2 145.24	R2 713.34	R3 755.70

TABLE 3 provides an example of how the data in the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Basket can be used. By changing family member variables and linking these variables to the energy groups, it is possible to calculate the monthly costs of a basic but nutritional basket of food for any family.

October 2015
Key indicators and commodities

TABLE 4: Key indicators

Indicators	Jun_2015	Jul_2015	Aug_2015	Sep_2015	Oct_2015
Total PACSA food basket	R 1 654.81	R 1 612.83	R 1 623.75	R 1 616.97	R 1 638.36
PACSA month-on-month change (R)	-R 15.39	-R 41.98	R 10.92	-R 6.78	R 21.39
PACSA month-on-month change (%)	-0.92%	-2.54%	0.68%	-0.42%	1.32%
CPI-Food & NAB month-on-month rates	-0.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%
CPI-Food & NAB year-on-year rates	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%
CPI headline year-on-year rates	4.7%	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%

Data sourced from: Statistics South Africa. Consumer Price Index. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0141/P0141October2015.pdf>

Key indicators

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a national measure of inflation compiled by STATSSA. It is a measure of average price changes for consumer goods and services. South Africa's CPI is used to measure inflation for macroeconomic analysis and monetary policy and is used as the basis for wage negotiations and adjustments to social grants.

The CPI is constructed on a range of expenditure levels and spending patterns. Because all South African data is skewed by our extreme structural inequality, national measures tend to capture the middle – the middle is not the majority. The CPI approximates the expenditure of households that spend R12 900 a month. Similarly the weighting given to the 12 categories making up the total CPI basket do not capture the reality of the majority of our people. Workers earning low wages spend money on fewer items in the CPI basket and the proportion of money spent on these items is higher e.g. food, transport and electricity account for ± 90% of the expenditure for the majority of Pietermaritzburg low-income households. In the CPI however; food, transport and electricity are weighted at less than 50% of the total basket of household expenditure.

The PACSA Food Price Barometer tracks the expenditure patterns specifically of low-income households. It tracks the foods low-income households actually buy and the supermarkets low-income households buy from. Because our data is specifically focused on working class poor households, it is able to capture the reality of food price inflation for low-income households.

TABLE 4 presents the CPI-headline inflation (the full basket making up the CPI), the CPI-food component (just the food and non-alcoholic beverage category) and the PACSA food price barometer. Comparing CPI with CPI-food is useful because food prices typically drive overall inflation; and wages and social grant increases are often granted on CPI-headline inflation and not CPI-food. This distinction is important because food price inflation is borne highest by low-income households because most household monies are spent on food. Similarly comparing CPI-food with the PACSA food price barometer is useful because our barometer specifically shows the impact of food price inflation for poor working class households. Hence although both indicators will follow similar trends, the PACSA food price barometer provides a starker indication of the immediate reality of food price inflation.

TABLE 5: Key commodities

Commodities	Jun_2015	Jul_2015	Aug_2015	Sep_2015	Oct_2015
Exchange rate	R 12.56	R 12.28	R 12.72	R 13.65	R 13.93
Oil price per barrel (\$)	\$63.31	\$60.32	\$50.06	\$47.19	\$48.07
Petrol (Inland) per litre	R 13.08	R 13.52	R 13.01	R 12.32	R 12.30
Diesel (Reef) per litre	R 11.67	R 11.70	R 10.95	R 10.41	R 10.93
RSA White Maize per ton	R 2 727.00	R 3 071.00	R 3 073.00	R 3 066.00	R 3 159.00
RSA Yellow Maize per ton	R 2 434.00	R 2 717.00	R 2 652.00	R 2 802.00	R 2 940.00
RSA Wheat per ton	R 3 902.00	R 3 895.00	R 4 025.00	R 4 225.00	R 4 090.00
RSA Soybeans per ton	R 4 844.00	R 4 775.00	R 5 056.00	R 5 435.00	R 5 520.00
RSA Sunflower seed per ton	R 5 234.00	R 5 440.00	R 5 600.00	R 5 930.00	R 6 435.00

Data sourced from: Department of Energy. Fuel Price History 2015 <http://www.energy.gov.za/files/esources/petroleum/October2015/Fuel-Price-History.pdf> and Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Weekly Price Watch <http://www.daff.gov.za/daffweb3/Portals/0/Price%20Watch/PriceWatch%202015-10-02.pdf>

Commodity prices

Most of our food is planted for profits and not for the plate. Analysing food prices is difficult because we need to consider the logic of the market and not a logic which would follow if food was grown for people. Most of the food on supermarket shelves is grown through agro-industrial methods. The crude oil price and exchange rate are key drivers of food prices locally. Our basic staple foods are commodified and speculated upon on international markets. The price of maize meal in our local supermarket tracks international commodity prices e.g. if the price per tonne of USA maize increases then South African farmers may choose to export their harvest to make more profits, so the price of local South African maize increases.

TABLE 5 includes some of the core drivers of food price inflation as well as our core staple foods subject to international commodity speculation.

October 2015
Affordability tables

TABLE 6: Income and expenditure for households of various socio-economic scenarios

Household socio-economic scenarios	Household A	Household B	Household C	Household D	Household E
Total household income	R 1 410.00	R 2 362.00	R 3 200.00	R 4 660.00	R 8 000.00
Number of household members	5	5	5	5	5
MINUS MINIMUM NUTRITIONAL food basket	R 2 713.34	R 2 713.34	R 2 713.34	R 2 713.34	R 2 713.34
Monies left over AFTER FOOD to buy some essential household requirements*	R -1 303.34	R -351.34	R 486.66	R 1 946.66	R 5 286.66
MINUS Burial insurance	R 200.00	R 200.00	R 200.00	R 200.00	R 200.00
MINUS Electricity and water	R 589.95	R 589.95	R 589.95	R 589.95	R 589.95
MINUS Transport	R 660.00	R 660.00	R 660.00	R 660.00	R 660.00
MINUS Education	R 500.00	R 500.00	R 500.00	R 500.00	R 500.00
MINUS Communication and media	R 150.00	R 150.00	R 150.00	R 150.00	R 150.00
MINUS Clothing and footwear	R 416.66	R 416.66	R 416.66	R 416.66	R 416.66
MINUS Domestic & household hygiene items	R 555.48	R 555.48	R 555.48	R 555.48	R 555.48
MINUS Cultural obligations	R 350.00	R 350.00	R 350.00	R 350.00	R 350.00
Monies left over AFTER FOOD & SOME ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS secured	R -4 725.43	R -3 773.43	R -2 935.43	R -1 475.43	R 1 864.57

* Please note expenditures in Table above exclude monies for debt repayments, health care, education, rent, emergencies, amongst others.

** Our research in Pietermaritzburg has shown that a household of five needs at least R8 000 a month to afford the expenditures that allow a family to live at a basic level of dignity (see "Household E").

Food price affordability

TABLE 6 shows the impact of low incomes and high food and other essential goods and service costs on the ability of households with different incomes and socio-economic scenarios to secure food. Please refer to Appendix 1 for the justification of income, household size, food indicator, and quantity and value of goods and services presented in the table above. All figures are purposive to present a realistic picture of the socio-economic situation affecting a wide range of low-income households and the costs of goods and services in Pietermaritzburg.

South Africans are net buyers of food. Supermarkets are the main source of food for the majority of households. Food availability is not generally a problem. We have enough food. The problem is food price affordability. We do not have enough money to buy the food we need. Food insecurity therefore has its basis not in agriculture but is caused by economic and political choices.

For households living on low incomes, food expenditure is not the first priority. Households typically prioritise the non-negotiable expenses before food – such as those expenses which incur penalties for non-payment (e.g. household debt repayments) and those that simply have to be paid (e.g. transport to work, electricity and burial insurance). Food is one of the few expenses which households are able to control. To analyse food price affordability we therefore need to consider not only the level of wages and social grants but also the inflation on other non-negotiable goods and services as well as that of food.

TABLE 7: Comparing PACSA Monthly Food Basket with PACSA Monthly Minimum Nutritional Food Basket

PACSA Food Baskets	Cost of Basket for household size of 7
PACSA Monthly Minimum Nutritional Food Basket	R 3 755.70
PACSA Monthly Food Basket	R 1 638.36
Difference between Baskets	R 2 117.34

How affordability affects nutrition

Food is typically one of the few expenses which low-income households are able to control and because of this other non-negotiable expenses take precedent. This is the reason why we tend to see such low expenditure on food. It is not because that expenditure is what households' reasonably need to or wish to spend to secure sufficient quantities of a diverse range of food for adequate nutrition; it is because this is the amount of money households are able to spend on food.

TABLE 7 shows the severity of the impact of food price affordability on household nutrition when comparing the PACSA Food Basket to the PACSA Minimum Nutritional Food Basket. Low-income households are not able to secure sufficient nutritious food to ensure minimum nutrition, health, well-being and productivity.

Appendix 1: Notes and References for Affordability Table 6

Total household income

We have selected 5 total household income scenarios:

- Household A:** R1 410 = 1 old-age pension (National Treasury, 2014. Budget Speech: 13).
- Household B:** R2 362 = the average minimum wage set by the Employment Conditions Commission across sectoral determinations for 2014 was R2362.36.
- Household C:** R3 200 was selected because 60% (98 680) of all Pietermaritzburg households earn between zero and R3200 a month (STATSSA, Census 2011). This total household income figure provides for 1 employed member receiving minimum wages (earning R1200 – R2000 a month), see URL <http://www.mywage.co.za/main/salary/minimum-wages> with the additional income found by unemployed members through alternative and insecure means.
- Household D:** R4 660 is the average monthly consumption expenditure for Black South African Households (STATSSA, 2012).
- Household E:** R8 000 is where we think the national minimum wage should be located if households are to have the possibility of accessing a basic level of dignity.

Burial insurance

This figure of R200 presents basic family burial insurance costs for a low-income household registered with insurance companies which serve the low-income market (2014). Burial insurance has been included as an essential and prioritised expense because interviews with households reveal that burial insurance is typically paid before any other expense and very seldom defaulted as a mechanism to ensure food is secured.

Electricity and water

The **electricity** cost is calculated on 350kWh per month. This is the average consumption for low-income households in Pietermaritzburg. We use the prepaid electricity tariff of R1.45 per kWh because prepaid meters are installed in the homes of low-income households. The 2015/16 rand value is R507.50 per month (excluding transport and time costs of buying tokens). Households on prepaid meters in Pietermaritzburg are excluded from accessing free basic electricity.

The **water** expense is calculated on a fixed monthly charge for a non-metered household. This is a typical scenario for low-income households living in RDP housing in Pietermaritzburg. The 2015/16 charges on an unmetered water supply is R82.45 per month (includes VAT). **The figure in the table (R589.95) is the sum of electricity and water.**

Transport costs

The transport cost is calculated for a household living outside the CBD, given that apartheid geography has not changed and low-income Black African households still live outside the CBD and far from places of work. It is calculated on 1 kombi trip at R11 or R22 return (Pietermaritzburg kombi charges, July 2014).

The R660 is calculated as follows:

20 trips to work [20 X R22 = R440] + 5 trips to town for work/study /shopping/church etc. [5 X R22 = R110] + 1 long distance trip (we use Durban as the destination) [1 X R110].

Education

This figure has been derived from a focus group, it has its basis in the experience of women with children; it provides the possibility for stationery (± R500 per annum); Carlton paper and toilet paper (R50 once or twice a year); School fees (± R250 once or twice a year); School computer access (± R100 a month); contribution to transport costs.

Communication and media

This figure is arbitrary; it provides R150 per household per month – for newspapers, airtime, photocopying etc.

Clothing and footwear

This figure is arbitrary; it provides roughly R1 000 each for each member in a family of five. The annual figure of R5000 is divided by 12 months to give R416.66 per household per month. Note that for children, the R1 000 allocated may cover school clothes and shoes for a year but will exclude other clothes worn at home.

Domestic and household hygiene products

This figure presents the monthly price of personal and domestic hygiene products tracked through PACSA's barometer. This data and the products tracked were reweighted from October 2014.

Personal hygiene products tracked include:

toilet paper [1ply x 20 rolls], bath soap [200g x 6], toothpaste [100ml x 3], sanitary pads [pack of 10 x 2], Vaseline [250ml x 2], face & body cream [big bottle x2], roll-on [normal x 4], spray deodorant [big sprays x2], shoe polish [100ml x1].

Domestic hygiene products tracked include:

dishwashing liquid [750ml x1], washing powder [2kg x1], green bar soap [bars x4], toilet cleaner [750ml x 1], kitchen cleaner [750ml x1] and jik [750ml x1].

Cultural obligations

This figure is arbitrary; it provides R350 per month - includes monies for contributions to funerals, weddings, religious and cultural ceremonies, and possible intra and inter family and community financial assistance.

About PACSA

The Pietermaritzburg Agency for Community Social Action (PACSA) is a faith-based social justice and development NGO that has been in operation since 1979. PACSA operates in the uMgungundlovu region of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa and focusses on socio-economic rights, gender justice, youth development, livelihoods and HIV & Aids. Our work and our practice seek to enhance human dignity. We are convinced that those who carry the brunt of the problem must be a part of the solution – at the heart of PACSA's core strategy is the notion "nothing about us without us."