

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

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PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE  
IN THE  
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1951—1959

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SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK

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BYLAAG TOT DIE STATISTIESE KWARTAALBLAD  
DESEMBER 1960

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PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING  
IN DIE  
UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1951—1959

# PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1951-1959

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The estimates of the Union's total Personal or Private Consumption Expenditure currently published in the South African Reserve Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, have been obtained as a residual within the framework of the national accounts. In this Supplement, the results of research work<sup>1</sup> on the direct estimation of consumption for the years 1951 to 1959 are presented and briefly analysed, with special reference to the classification between durable and non-durable goods and services and to real aspects of consumption.

The concepts and methods used in these estimates are outlined in the last section, although it may be pointed out at this juncture that the definitions and classification of private consumption expenditure recommended by the United Nations<sup>2</sup> have been followed as closely as possible. Furthermore, the estimates have been adjusted to cover South West Africa<sup>3</sup> and the High Commission Territories.

A comparison of the annual totals of private consumption, as estimated directly, with those obtained as a residual in the national accounts, reveals remarkable agreement in both absolute amounts and trends, the biggest difference for any single year amounting to £50 million or 3.7 per cent of total private consumption in 1956; this represented an excess of the "residual" estimate over the direct estimate. The only other substantial difference was recorded in 1959, when the direct estimate exceeded the "residual" by £40 million. These differences may probably be attributed, in part at least, to errors in the measurement of inventory changes, which are particularly difficult to determine accurately.

## 2. CONSUMPTION AT CURRENT VALUES

The estimates of private consumption expenditure at current values, presented in Table 1, reveal a remarkably steady increase from £930.4 million

in 1951 to £1,617.0 million in 1959, with a small decline in the rate of increase in 1956 and a marked decline in 1959. Expressed as a percentage of the Union's gross national product, private consumption amounted to almost 70 per cent at the beginning and 67 per cent at the end of the period under consideration, although a figure as low as 63 per cent was recorded in 1956.

Expenditure on food (Class 1) was by far the most important item of consumption, amounting to 31.3 per cent of total private consumption in 1959. Considerable variations in this ratio occurred from year to year, especially from 1951 to 1952 when it rose from 31.8 to 34.0 per cent, mainly as a result of price increases. Within the food class, expenditure on meat stands out as the most important single item, accounting for 27.3 per cent of the total in 1959.

Consumption expenditure on clothing and personal effects (Class 4) was second in importance to that on food, amounting to 15.3 per cent of total consumption in 1959. This class showed a slight tendency to decrease in importance during the nine years under consideration.

Transportation and communication expenditure (Class 10), which accounted for 12.6 per cent of total private consumption in 1959, was subject to considerable fluctuations, largely on account of changes in the availability of new motor cars. This class rose in importance from 10.6 per cent in 1951 to 12.7 and 12.6 per cent in 1958 and 1959, respectively. The amounts spent on new cars were largely responsible for the rise in expenditure on personal transportation equipment (Class 10a) from £23.1 million in 1951 to £40.8 million in 1955, and a peak of £76.4 million in 1958.

Notwithstanding the changes in the relative importance of the various items pointed out above, it would seem that, judging by the figures of expenditure in terms of current values, the Union did not suffer drastic changes in the general pattern of consumption during the period 1951 to 1959. This statement will, however, be further tested in the next two sections.

## 3. DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES

In Table 2 private consumption expenditure is classified between durable and non-durable goods and services. Such a classification necessarily involves many decisions on marginal cases where the allocation between the three classes of expenditure cannot always be readily made. In this regard, it might be noted that, following overseas

<sup>1</sup>) The authors are indebted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics for placing a considerable amount of unpublished material at their disposal, and to Mr. B. P. Groenewald for consultation on several aspects of the integration of national accounts items.

<sup>2</sup>) Statistical Office of the United Nations: *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* (New York, 1959) p. 41.

<sup>3</sup>) Extensive use was made of the unpublished thesis of D. C. Krogh: *The National Accounting Framework of South West Africa* (D.Phil., University of Pretoria, 1958).

practice, clothing, footwear and luggage have been treated as non-durable goods, while jewellery, watches and books are included under durables. Operating expenditure of non-profit organisations have been classed as services, and, from the point of view of the balance of payments, the foreign sector should also be treated as services, although strong arguments exist for analysing this sector separately into durable and non-durable goods and services. However, it was felt that, in the case of the Union, little or no additional information would be gained by including the foreign sector in the analysis of durable and non-durable goods and services.

According to Table 2, private consumption expenditure in the domestic market on durable goods amounted to £215.0 million in 1959, or 13.3 per cent of the total, while expenditure on non-durable goods accounted for £1,001.4 million, or 62.1 per cent, and purchases of services for £396.7 million, or 24.6 per cent. The relative importance of durable goods increased from 12.0 and 11.5 per cent in 1951 and 1952, respectively, to a peak of 13.8 per cent in 1958, largely on account of the increase in purchases of new motor cars, and then declined somewhat to 13.3 per cent in 1959. Expenditure on non-durable goods rose slightly in importance from 1951 to 1952, and then decreased steadily from 65.4 per cent in the latter year to 62.1 per cent in 1959. Purchases of services increased gradually in importance over the period 1951 to 1959 to reach the mentioned figure of 24.6 per cent of the total in 1959.

The tendencies described above are in agreement with theoretical considerations about changes in consumption patterns when living standards are rising. (See the analysis in the next section.) As more purchasing power becomes available to the individual, he may be expected to spend relatively more on "luxury" items which fall largely in the classes durable consumers' goods and services. In the case of the Union, however, the increased availability of new motor cars after the relaxation of import control contributed towards the rise in the ratio of expenditure on durable goods.

A comparison of the relative importance of private consumption expenditure on durable and non-durable goods and services in the Union with that in the U.S.A., fits into the general picture described above. While expenditure on durables in the Union compares very well, relatively speaking, with that in the U.S.A., as indicated by the figures of 13 and 14 per cent of the respective totals in 1959, the percentage for non-durables in the Union was considerably in excess of the corresponding figure for the U.S.A., viz. 62 as against 48 per cent. Consumption of services in the Union amounted to only 25 per cent of the total in 1959, compared with no less than 38 per cent in the U.S.A.

#### 4. REAL CONSUMPTION

Real consumption statistics provide an important measure of the extent to which the living standards actually enjoyed by a population change over time. In Table 3 real consumption in the Union is measured by expressing the goods and services purchased by private consumers in terms of 1953 price levels. It should, however, be pointed out that qualitative changes in such goods and services are extremely difficult to measure, and for this reason measures of real consumption often tend to understate rises in consumption standards over long periods of time.

According to the figures in Table 3, total real private consumption rose by 36.0 per cent from 1951 to 1959, while the annual average rate of increase, taking all intervening years into account, amounted to more than 3.9 per cent.<sup>4</sup> Total population increased by about 1.8 per cent per annum, so that the annual average rate of increase in real consumption per capita amounted to 2.1 per cent. The last figure appears to be reasonably consistent with the annual average rate of increase in real income per capita which is obtained if the Union's national income at current prices is divided by the general retail price index. This conclusion is also borne out by the analysis in the next paragraph.

In view of the fact that the real consumption estimates have been obtained by calculating real expenditure separately for each class by means of series appropriate to the relevant goods and services (see Section 5), it is now possible to obtain a general check on the rise in the official index of retail prices as published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. For this purpose, total private consumption expenditure in the domestic market in terms of current values may be divided by the corresponding figures of real consumption in order to obtain a price index of goods and services actually consumed during each year. This price index shows an increase of 27.7 per cent from 1951 to 1959, compared with a rise of 29.8 per cent in the official price index during the same period. From the point of view of this analysis, it would appear, therefore, that the official index gave a fair reflection of price increases affecting the consumer during the years 1951 to 1959.

An analysis of changes in the relative importance of the various classes of real consumption reveals a considerable decline in the case of food, viz. from 34.7 to 31.4 per cent from 1951 to 1959, while tobacco, although of lesser importance, decreased from 4.4 to 3.4 per cent. On the other hand, clothing and personal effects increased from 14.8 to 17.1 per cent, notwithstanding the relative

<sup>4</sup>) The geometric average, computed on the basis of an exponential curve fitted to the series, amounted to 4.1 per cent per annum.

decline which was noted in expenditure on this class in terms of current values. This is, of course, due to the fact that the prices of these goods rose less than the average for all goods and services consumed by the private sector. Finally, it is worth noting that expenditure on transportation and communication showed an appreciable rise in relative importance, viz. from 10.5 to 12.4 per cent of the total, due largely to increased purchases of motor cars.

The figures of real consumption analysed above reflect not only a substantial rise in the quantities of commodities and services consumed per capita during the years 1951 to 1959, but also substantiate the view expressed at the end of Section 2, viz. that the overall pattern of consumption in the Union was not subject to drastic changes during the period under review. Furthermore, the trends which have been observed are consistent with theoretical considerations regarding the effect of rising living standards on patterns of consumption.

## 5. CONCEPTS AND METHODS

Private or personal consumption expenditure may be generally defined as expenditure by households, or individuals in their capacity as private persons, on current goods and services valued at market prices, including expenditure on furniture and cars, but excluding purchases of second-hand goods, land and buildings. In addition, private consumption covers the administrative and/or operating expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households, e.g. buying associations, religious and sports bodies, as well as the "gross mark-up" of dealers on sales of secondhand goods.

The methods used in estimating consumption expenditure in the Union vary greatly from one item to another, depending on the availability of statistics and the degree of accuracy required. The latter, in turn, is determined largely by the relative size of the expenditure on the item in question. Generally speaking, however, considerable use was made of the so-called Retail Valuation Method in the case of food and beverages, i.e., statistics of quantities reaching consumers were valued by appropriate prices or price series. A considerable proportion of goods and services was estimated according to the Distribution Census Method, whereby an appropriate expenditure bench-mark is determined for the year of the Census, and this amount is subsequently extrapolated by means of an appropriate indication of variations in sales, e.g. retail turnover statistics. Little use was made of the Commodity Flow Method, which consists essentially of adjusting statistical series of domestic production and imports to make allowance for (a) exports, (b) the mark-up

attributable to transport and the distribution trade, and (c) purchases by business and government. Many items, especially services, were estimated directly from annual statements of account, annual reports, numbers registered, etc., while extensive use was made of statistics derived from the 1955 Survey of Family Expenditure<sup>5</sup> and the 1951 Population Census.

The estimates of real consumption in Table 3 were based on four general methods, as indicated below:

- (1) Where possible, real estimates were calculated by extrapolating the 1953 value figures according to series representing quantities.
- (2) In the absence of quantity series, appropriate price indices were sought for converting the relevant value series to "volume" figures.
- (3) If neither of the above methods served, and if the item in question was relatively important, the relevant trade sector was studied carefully and all available indices, especially of prices or related prices, were collected and scrutinised in order to determine maximum and minimum margins between which the prices of the item in question probably moved. If such margins were too vague or too far apart for purposes of practical estimation, the co-operation of firms or institutions was enlisted in order to estimate more acceptable maximum and minimum margins. Such margins having been determined, it was usually fairly easy to choose a "probable" course which the relevant prices could have followed.
- (4) In cases where none of the above methods could be successfully applied, the general retail price index was used to deflate the series. These cases accounted for 5 per cent of the current value of total private consumption in 1959.

For purposes of reference, a brief summary is presented below of the various commodities and services covered by each of the classes in Tables 1 to 3.

### 1. Food

All private consumption expenditure on food is recorded here, including food consumed in hotels, restaurants, etc., and on farms.

### 2. Beverages

All beverages are included here, whether taken in hotels, public bars or at home.

<sup>5</sup>) Bureau of Census and Statistics: *Survey of Family Expenditure—November, 1955*, Report Nos. 1-4 (The Government Printer, Pretoria).

### 3. Tobacco

Cigarettes, cigars, and pipe, snuff and "roll" tobacco.

### 4. Clothing and Personal Effects

- a. *Footwear.* Leather and rubber footwear.
- b. *Clothing other than footwear.* Made-up clothing, clothing materials, millinery, tailoring, etc.
- c. *Other personal effects.* Jewellery, watches, travel goods, handbags, umbrellas, etc.

### 5. Rent, Rates, etc.

Gross rent, including water charges and rent imputed on owner-occupied houses.

### 6. Fuel and Light

Electricity, gas, coal, wood and illuminating paraffin.

### 7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.

- a. *Furniture and furnishings.* Includes fixtures, pianos, curtains, coverings, "gross mark-up" on secondhand furniture and repairs to furniture.
- b. *Household equipment.* Electrical appliances, household utensils, crockery, cutlery, hardware, etc.

### 8. Household Operation

- a. *Domestic services.* Expenditure in cash and kind on domestic servants.
- b. *Non-durable household goods.* Soap, scourers, polishes and cleaning materials.
- c. *Household services.* Textile cleaning, dyeing and laundering, repairs to footwear, clothing and watches, removal and storage of household goods.

### 9. Personal Care and Health

- a. *Personal care and medicine.* Medicines, pharmaceutical products, etc., and services of barbers, beauty parlours and turkish baths.
- b. *Medical services and hospitals.* Services of doctors and dentists, fees to private hospitals and administrative expenditure of non-profit hospitals.

### 10. Transportation and Communication

- a. *Personal transportation equipment.* New motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, trailers purchased by private consumers, and dealers' margins on secondhand vehicles.

- b. *Operation of personal transportation equipment.* Fuel and oil, repairs and parts, net insurance payments, licences and registration fees.
- c. *Purchased transportation.* Suburban transportation supplied by municipalities, companies and the South African Railways, and long-distance transportation supplied by the railways, airways and road services.
- d. *Communication.* Telephone services, telegrams, stamps, despatch of parcels.

### 11. Recreation and Entertainment

- a. *Entertainment.* Theatres, shows, sport, horse betting, etc.
- b. *Hotels, restaurants, etc.* Services rendered by restaurants, hotels and bars, exclusive of the retail value of the food and drink served.
- c. *Books, newspapers, etc.* Magazines and writing materials included.
- d. *Other recreation.* Radio and game licences, veterinary services, smokers' equipment, new boats and aircraft, sporting requisites, art and curio goods, photographic equipment and services, toys, flowers, pets, etc.

### 12. Miscellaneous Services

- a. *Financial services.* Operating expenses of life insurers, pension funds, benefit funds and consumers' buying associations, and bank charges, commission on money and postal orders, etc.
- b. *Education and research.* Administrative expenses of universities, technical colleges, C.S.I.R., etc., and school fees and similar payments to the Provincial Administrations.
- c. *Other services.* Legal services, funeral expenses and operating expenses of employment, religious, welfare and political organisations.

### 13. Foreign Sector

Expenditure of residents abroad (excluding businessmen and officials), less expenditure of non-residents in the Union (including foreign seamen), less net value of gifts in kind sent abroad.

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# PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1951-1959

## 1. INLEIDING

Die ramings van die Unie se totale persoonlike of private verbruiksbesteding wat tans in die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank se *Statistiese Kwartaalblad* gepubliseer word, is verkry as 'n respos binne die raamwerk van die nasionale rekeninge. In hierdie bylaag word die resultate van navorsingswerk<sup>1</sup> oor die regstreekse raming van verbruik vir die jare 1951 tot 1959 aangebied en kortliks ontleed, met spesiale verwysing na die klassifikasie tussen duursame en nie-duursame goedere en dienste en na reële aspekte van verbruik.

Die begrippe en metodes wat in hierdie ramings aangewend is, word in die laaste afdeling uiteengesit, alhoewel hier gemeld kan word dat die definisies en indeling van private verbruiksbesteding wat deur die Verenigde Volke<sup>2</sup> aanbeveel word, so noukeurig moontlik nagevolg is. Verder is die ramings aangesuiwer om Suidwes-Afrika<sup>3</sup> en die Hoë Kommissarisgebiede te dek.

'n Vergelyking tussen die jaarlikse totale van private verbruik, soos regstreeks geraam, en dié wat as respos in die nasionale rekeninge verkry is, toon 'n merkwaardige ooreenstemming t.o.v. sowel die absolute bedrae as die neigings, en die grootste verskil vir enige besondere jaar het op £50 miljoen of 3.7 persent van totale private verbruik in 1956 te staan gekom; dit het 'n oorskot van die „resposraming” oor die regstreekse raming verteenwoordig. Die enigste ander aansienlike verskil is in 1959 aangeteken toe die regstreekse raming die „respos” met £40 miljoen oorskry het. Hierdie verskille kan waarskynlik minstens gedeeltelik aan ramingsfoute in die bepaling van wisselinge in voorrade toegeskryf word, wat besonder moeilik is om akkuraat te meet.

## 2. VERBRUIK TEEN HEERSENDE WAARDES

Die ramings van private verbruiksbesteding teen heersende waardes, wat in tabel 1 aangegee word,

<sup>1</sup>) Die skrywers is dank verskuldig aan die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek vir die beskikbaarstelling van 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid ongepubliseerde gegewens, asook aan mnr. B. P. Groenewald vir oorlegpleging i.v.m. verskeie aspekte van die integrasie van nasionale rekeninge-poste.

<sup>2</sup>) Statistical Office of the United Nations: *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* (New York, 1959), bl. 41.

<sup>3</sup>) Daar is vryelik gebruik gemaak van die ongepubliseerde proefskrif van D. C. Krogh: *The National Accounting Framework of South West Africa* (D.Phil., Universiteit van Pretoria, 1958).

toon 'n besonder reëlmatige toename vanaf £930.4 miljoen in 1951 tot £1,617.0 miljoen in 1959, met 'n klein daling in die koers van toename in 1956 en 'n meer besliste daling in 1959. Indien private verbruik as 'n persentasie van die Unie se bruto volksproduksie uitgedruk word, het dit byna 70 persent aan die begin en 67 persent aan die einde van die tydperk onder beskouing bedra, alhoewel die syfer tot 63 persent in 1956 gedaal het.

Besteding op voedsel (klas 1) was verreweg die belangrikste pos van verbruik, en het 31.3 persent van totale private verbruik in 1959 bedra. Aansienlike wisselinge het van jaar tot jaar in hierdie verhouding voorgekom, veral vanaf 1951 tot 1952 toe dit van 31.8 tot 34.0 persent toegeneem het, hoofsaaklik ten gevolge van prysstygings. Binne die voedselklas was uitgawes op vleis, wat in 1959 27.3 persent van die totaal beloop het, die belangrikste enkele pos.

Verbruiksbesteding op klere en persoonlike toebehore (klas 4) was tweede in rangorde na dié op voedsel, en het in 1959 15.3 persent van totale verbruik bedra. Hierdie klas het geneig om effens te daal in belangrikheid gedurende die nege jaar onder beskouing.

Vervoer- en kommunikasie-uitgawes (klas 10), wat 12.6 persent van totale private verbruik in 1959 beloop het, was onderhewig aan aansienlike skommelings, hoofsaaklik weens wisselinge in die beskikbaarheid van nuwe motorkarre. Hierdie klas het in belangrikheid gestyg vanaf 10.6 persent in 1951 tot 12.7 en 12.6 persent in 1958 en 1959, onderskeidelik. Die bedrae wat op nuwe motors gespandeer is, was in hoofsaak verantwoordelik vir die styging in uitgawes op persoonlike vervoer-toerusting (klas 10a) vanaf £23.1 miljoen in 1951 tot £40.8 miljoen in 1955, en 'n hoogtepunt van £76.4 miljoen in 1958.

Nieteenstaande die wisselinge in die relatiewe belangrikheid van die verskillende poste wat hierbo aangedui is, wil dit voorkom asof die Unie, te oordeel na die syfers van uitgawes teen heersende waardes, geen drastiese veranderings in die algemene verbruikspatroon gedurende die tydperk 1951 tot 1959 ervaar het nie. Hierdie stelling sal egter in die volgende twee afdelings verder getoets word.

## 3. DUURSAME EN NIE-DUURSAME GOEDERE EN DIENSTE

In tabel 2 word private verbruiksbesteding tussen duursame en nie-duursame goedere en dienste geklassifiseer. So 'n klassifikasie bring noodwendig menige besluite mee oor grensgevalle waar 'n toedeling tussen die drie klasse van besteding nie altyd gereedelik gemaak kan word nie. In hierdie verband

kan gemeld word dat oorsese praktyk gevolg is in die toedeling van klerasie, skoeisel en bagasie aan nie-duursame goedere, terwyl juweliersware, horlosies en boeke onder duursame goedere getel is. Administrasiekoste van nie-winssoekende organisasies is as dienste getel, en, vanuit die oogpunt van die betalingsbalans behoort die buitelandse sektor ook as dienste gereken te word, alhoewel daar sterk argumente bestaan om hierdie sektor apart in duursame en nie-duursame goedere en dienste te ontleed. In hierdie verband is daar egter gevoel dat min of geen bykomstige inligting in die geval van die Unie verkry sou word indien die buitelandse sektor by die ontleding van duursame en nie-duursame goedere en dienste ingesluit sou word nie.

Volgens tabel 2 het private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark op duursame goedere in 1959 £215.0 miljoen, of 13.3 persent van die totaal, behoort, terwyl uitgawes op nie-duursame goedere £1,001.4 miljoen, of 62.1 persent, bedra het, en aankope van dienste £396.7 miljoen, of 24.6 persent. Die relatiewe belangrikheid van duursame goedere het gestyg van 12.0 en 11.5 persent in 1951 en 1952, onderskeidelik, tot 'n hoogtepunt van 13.8 persent in 1958, hoofsaaklik weens die toename in die aankope van nuwe motorkarre, en daarna 'n klein daling tot 13.3 persent in 1959 getoon. Besteding op nie-duursame goedere het effens gestyg in belangrikheid van 1951 tot 1952, en daarna reëlmatig gedaal vanaf 65.4 persent in laasgenoemde jaar tot 62.1 persent in 1959. Aankope van dienste het gedurende die tydperk 1951 tot 1959 gestadig in belangrikheid toegeneem om bogemelde syfer van 24.6 persent van die totaal in 1959 te bereik.

Die neigings wat hierbo beskryf is, stem ooreen met teoretiese oorwegings ten opsigte van veranderinge in verbruikspatrone wanneer lewenstandaarde styg. (Sien die ontleding in die volgende afdeling.) Namate meer koopkrag vir die individu beskikbaar word, kan verwag word dat hy relatief meer sal spandeer op „luukse” poste wat in hoofsaak in die klasse duursame verbruiksgoedere en dienste val. In die geval van die Unie, egter, het die groter beskikbaarheid van nuwe motorkarre ná die verslapping van invoerbeheer bygedra tot die styging in die verhouding van uitgawes op duursame goedere.

'n Vergelyking tussen die relatiewe belangrikheid van private verbruiksbesteding op duursame en nie-duursame goedere en dienste in die Unie met dié in die V.S.A. pas in by die algemene prentjie wat hierbo geskets is. Terwyl besteding op duursame goedere in die Unie besonder goed vergelyk met dié in die V.S.A., soos aangedui deur die syfers van 13 en 14 persent van die onderskeie totale in 1959, was die persentasie vir nie-duursame goedere in die Unie aansienlik hoër as die ooreenkomstige syfer vir die V.S.A., naamlik 62 teenoor 48 persent. Uitgawes op dienste het in die Unie

slegs 25 persent van die totaal in 1959 bedra, vergeleke met 'n syfer van nie minder nie as 38 persent in die V.S.A.

#### 4. REËLE VERBRUIK

Reële verbruikstatistieke verskaf 'n belangrike maatstaf van die mate waartoe die lewenstandaarde wat werklik deur 'n bevolking geniet word, oor tyd verander. In tabel 3 word reële verbruik in die Unie gemeet deur goedere en dienste wat private verbruikers aangekoop het, in terme van 1953 pryspeile uit te druk. Daar moet egter op gewys word dat kwalitatiewe veranderings in sulke goedere en dienste besonder moeilik is om te meet, en gevolglik verskaf maatstawwe van reële verbruik baiekeer nie 'n voldoende weergawe van stygings in verbruikstandaarde oor lang tydperke nie.

Volgens die syfers in tabel 3 het totale reële private verbruik met 36.0 persent van 1951 tot 1959 gestyg, terwyl die jaarlikse gemiddelde koers van toename meer as 3.9 persent<sup>4</sup> bedra het indien alle tussenkomende jare in aanmerking geneem word. Totale bevolking het met ongeveer 1.8 persent per jaar toegeneem, sodat die jaarlikse gemiddelde koers van toename in reële verbruik per hoof 2.1 persent bedra het. Die laaste syfer skyn in redelike ooreenstemming te wees met die jaarlikse gemiddelde koers van toename in reële inkome per hoof wat verkry word indien die Unie se nasionale inkome teen heersende pryse verdeel word deur die algemene kleinhandelsprysindeks. Hierdie gevolgtrekking word deur die ontleding in die volgende paragraaf verder gestaaft.

Aangesien die reële verbruiksyfers verkry is deur die raming van reële besteding vir elke klas apart op grond van reekse wat op die betrokke goedere en dienste van toepassing is (sien afdeling 5), is dit nou moontlik om 'n algemene toets te verkry van die styging in die offisiële indeks van kleinhandelspryse soos deur die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek gepubliseer. Vir hierdie doel kan totale private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark in terme van heersende waardes, gedeel word deur die ooreenstemmende syfers van reële verbruik ten einde 'n prysindeks van goedere en dienste wat werklik gedurende elke jaar verbruik is, te verkry. Hierdie prysindeks toon 'n styging van 27.7 persent van 1951 tot 1959, vergeleke met 'n styging van 29.8 persent in die offisiële prysindeks gedurende dieselfde tydperk. Vanuit die oogpunt van hierdie ontleding skyn dit dus asof die offisiële indeks 'n regverdige weerspieëling van prysstygings wat die verbruiker raak, gedurende die jare 1951 tot 1959 gegee het.

<sup>4</sup>) Die meetkundige gemiddelde, bereken op grond van 'n eksponensiële kurwe wat op die reeks gepas is, het 4.1 persent per jaar bedra.

'n Ontleding van die relatiewe belangrikheid van die verskillende klasse van reële verbruik toon 'n aansienlike daling in die geval van voedsel, naamlik vanaf 34.7 tot 31.4 persent van 1951 tot 1959, terwyl tabak, hoewel van minder belang, vanaf 4.4 tot 3.4 persent afgeneem het. Aan die anderkant het kleren en persoonlike toebehore van 14.8 tot 17.1 persent toegeneem niesteenstaande die relatiewe daling in besteding op hierdie klas in terme van heersende waardes, soos reeds aangetoon. Dit is natuurlik toe te skryf aan die feit dat die pryse van hierdie goedere minder gestyg het as die gemiddelde vir alle goedere en dienste wat deur die private sektor verbruik is. Ten slotte kan daarop gelet word dat uitgawes op vervoer en kommunikasie 'n aansienlike toename in relatiewe belangrikheid getoon het, naamlik van 10.5 tot 12.4 persent van die totaal, hoofsaaklik weens 'n styging in die aankope van motors.

Die syfers van reële verbruik wat hierbo ontleed is, weerspieël nie slegs 'n aansienlike styging in die hoeveelheid goedere en dienste verbruik per hoof van die bevolking gedurende die jare 1951 tot 1959 nie, maar bevestig die sienswyse wat aan die einde van afdeling 2 uitgespreek is, naamlik dat die algemene patroon van verbruik in die Unie nie aan drastiese veranderings gedurende die tydperk onder beskouing onderhewig was nie. Verder is die waargenome neigings in ooreenstemming met teoretiese oorwegings ten opsigte van die uitwerking van stygende lewenstandaarde op verbruikspatrone.

## 5. BEGRIPPE EN METODEDES

Private of persoonlike verbruiksbesteding kan algemeen gedefinieer word as besteding op lopende basis deur huishoudings, of individue in hulle hoedanigheid as private persone, op goedere en dienste wat teen markpryse gewaardeer word, met inbegrip van uitgawes op meubels en motors, maar uitgesonderd aankope van tweedehandse goedere, grond en geboue. Verder dek private verbruik die administratiewe en/of bedryfsuitgawes van niewinsoekende instellings wat huishoudings dien, byvoorbeeld koopverenigings, godsdienstige en sportliggame, asook die bruto winsgrens van handelaars op verkope van tweedehandse goedere.

Die metodes wat aangewend is om verbruiksbesteding in die Unie te raam, verskil aansienlik van pos tot pos, na gelang van die statistieke wat beskikbaar is en die graad van akkuraatheid wat verlang word. Laasgenoemde word op sy beurt hoofsaaklik bepaal deur die relatiewe grootte van die uitgawe op die betrokke pos. Oor die algemeen gesproke, egter, is aansienlike gebruik gemaak van die sogenaamde kleinhandelswaardasiemetode in die geval van voedsel en drank, d.w.s. statistieke van hoeveelhede wat die verbruiker bereik, is teen geskikte pryse of prysreekse gewaardeer. 'n Aansienlike persentasie van goedere en dienste is vol-

gens die distribusiesensusmetode geraam, waarvolgens 'n geskikte bestedingsbasis vir die sensusjaar bepaal is en hierdie bedrag word dan geëkstrapoleer met behulp van 'n toepaslike aanduiding van wisselinge in verkope, byvoorbeeld kleinhandelsomsette. Daar is maar min gebruik gemaak van die goedere-vloeiemetode, wat in hoofsaak bestaan uit die aansuiwering van statistiese reekse van binnelandse produksie en invoere ten einde voorsiening te maak vir (a) uitvoere, (b) die prysopslag wat aan vervoer en die distribusiehandel toegeskryf kan word, en (c) aankope van sakeondernemings en die regering. Baie poste, veral dienste, is regstreeks geraam uit jaarlikse rekeningstate, jaarlikse verslae, aantalle geregistreer, ens., terwyl aansienlike gebruik gemaak is van gegewens verkry uit die 1955 opname van gesinsuitgawe<sup>5</sup> en die 1951 bevolkingsensus.

Die ramings van reële verbruik in tabel 3 is gebaseer op vier algemene metodes, soos hieronder aangedui:

- (1) Waar moontlik is reële syfers bereken deur die 1953 waardesyfers volgens reekse wat kwantiteite weerspieël, te ekstrapoleer.
- (2) By gebrek aan kwantiteitsreekse is gepoog om geskikte prysreekse te vind ten einde die betrokke waarde-reekse in „volume-reekse” om te sit.
- (3) Indien geeneen van bogemelde metodes aangewend kon word nie, en waar die besondere pos relatief belangrik was, is die betrokke handelsektor noukeurig bestudeer en alle beskikbare indekse, veral ten opsigte van pryse of verwante pryse, versamel en ondersoek ten einde maksimum en minimum grense vas te lê waartussen die pryse van die pos waarskynlik beweeg het. Indien sulke grense te vaag of te ver uitmekaar geloop het vir die doeleindes van praktiese ramings, is die samewerking van firmas of instellings gesoek ten einde meer aanneemlike maksimum en minimum grense te bepaal. Sodra sulke grense vasgestel is, was dit gewoonlik betreklik eenvoudig om die „waarskynlike” verloop van die betrokke pryse te bepaal.
- (4) In gevalle waar geeneen van genoemde metodes bevredigend aangewend kon word nie, is die algemene kleinhandelsprysindeks gebruik om die reeks te deflateer. Hierdie gevalle het 5 persent van die heersende waarde van totale verbruik in 1959 bedra.

Vir verwysingsdoeleindes word 'n kort opsomming hieronder gegee van die verskillende goedere en dienste wat deur elk van die klasse in tabelle 1 tot 3 gedek word.

<sup>5</sup> Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek: *Opname van Gesinsuitgawe—November 1955*, Verslae nrs. 1-4 (Die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria).



## 1. Voedsel

Alle private verbruiksbesteding op voedsel is hier gedek, met inbegrip van voedsel verbruik in hotelle, restourante, ens., en op plase.

## 2. Drank

Alle drank is hierby ingesluit, afgesien daarvan of dit in hotelle, openbare kroë of huise gebruik word.

## 3. Tabak

Sigarette, sigare, en pyp-, snuif- en roltabak.

## 4. Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore

- a. *Skoetsel.* Leer- en rubberskoetsel.
- b. *Klerasie uitgesonderd skoetsel.* Klaargemaakte klere, kledingstowwe, hoedemakery, klere-makery, ens.
- c. *Ander persoonlike toebehore.* Juweliersware, horlosies, reisgoedere, handsakke, sambrele, ens.

## 5. Huur, eiendomsbelastings, ens.

Bruto huur, met inbegrip van waterheffings en huur toegereken op huise deur eienaars bewoon.

## 6. Brandstof en lig

Elektrisiteit, gas, steenkool, hout en lampolie.

## 7. Meubels, toebehore, ens.

- a. *Meubels en toebehore.* Sluit in vaste toebehore, klaviere, gordyne, oortreksels, bruto winsgrense op tweedehandse meubels en herstelwerk aan meubels.
- b. *Huishoudelike toerusting.* Elektriese toestelle, huishoudelike gereedskap, breekgoed, ysterware, ens.

## 8. Lopende huishouding

- a. *Huisbediening.* Uitgawes in kontant en goedere op huisbediendes.
- b. *Nie-duursame huishoudelike artikels.* Seep, skuurmiddels, politoere en reinigingsmiddels.
- c. *Huishoudelike dienste.* Skoonmaak, kleur en was van tekstiele, herstelwerk aan skoene, klere en horlosies, vervoer en opberging van huishoudelike goedere.

## 9. Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid

- a. *Persoonlike versorging en medisyne.* Medisyne, artsenykundige produkte, ens., en dienste van haarsnyers, skoonheidsalonne en turkse badens.
- b. *Mediese dienste en hospitale.* Dienste van geneeshere en tandartse, fooie aan private hospitale en administrasiekoste van nie-winssoekende hospitale.

## 10. Vervoer en kommunikasie

- a. *Persoonlike vervoertoerusting.* Nuwe motor-karre, motorfietse, fietse, sleepwaens gekoop deur private verbruikers, en winsgrense van handelaars op tweedehandse voertuie.
- b. *Lopende koste van persoonlike vervoertoerusting.* Brandstof en olie, herstelwerk en onderdele, netto assuransie-betalings, lisensies en registrasiegeelde.
- c. *Gekoopte vervoer.* Voorstedelike vervoer voorsien deur munisipaliteite, maatskappye en die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë, en langafstand vervoer voorsien deur die spoorweë, lugdienste en padvervoerdienste.
- d. *Kommunikasie.* Telefoondienste, telegramme, seëls, pakket-versending.

## 11. Ontspanning en vermaak

- a. *Vermaak.* Teaters, opvoerings, sport, perde-wedderie, ens.
- b. *Hotelle, restourante, ens.* Dienste gelewer deur restourante, hotelle en kroë, uitgesonderd die kleinhandelswaarde van die voedsel en drank bedien.
- c. *Boeke, koerante, ens.* Tydskrifte en skryf-behoefte ingesluit.
- d. *Ander ontspanning.* Radio- en jaglisensies, veeartsenykundige dienste, rooktoerusting, nuwe bote en vliegtuie, sportbenodigdhede, kuns- en kurio-goedere, fotografiese toerusting en dienste, speelgoed, blomme, troeteldiere, ens.

## 12. Diverse dienste

- a. *Finansiële dienste.* Bedryfsuitgawes van lewens-versekeraars, pensioenfondse, hulpfondse en verbruikerskoopverenigings, en bankkoste, kommissie op geld- en posorders, ens.

- b. *Onderwys en navorsing.* Administrasiekoste van universiteite, tegniese kolleges, W.N.N.R., ens., en skoolgelde en soortgelyke betalings aan die provinsiale administrasies.
- c. *Ander dienste.* Regsdienste, begrafnisonkoste en administrasiekoste van werknemers-, godsdiens- en welsyns- en politieke organisasies.

### 13. Buitelandse sektor

Uitgawes van Unie-inwoners in die buiteland (uitgesonderd sakemanne en amptenare), minus

uitgawes van buitelanders in die Unie (met inbegrip van vreemde seelui), minus netto waarde van presente in die vorm van goedere na die buiteland versend.

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TABLE 1. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1951-1959

(£S.A. millions, at Current Prices)

1. Food—Voedsel

a. Bread and Cereals—Brood en graansoorte	62.2	76.5	78.1	84.1	85.6	87.9	93.9	96.2	103.0
b. Meat—Vleis	77.8	99.3	105.5	105.6	105.4	124.2	131.2	134.8	138.1
c. Fish—Vis	7.1	10.9	12.4	15.2	14.5	14.2	15.6	17.0	17.1
d. Milk, cheese and eggs—Melk, kaas en eiers	39.7	43.7	49.0	52.0	54.2	55.8	56.8	67.6	70.3
e. Oils and fats—Olies en vette	15.0	15.6	17.3	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.4
f. Fruit and vegetables—Vrugte en groente	47.5	61.2	70.4	67.2	80.1	80.7	91.2	92.0	85.7
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery—Suiker, konflyte en banket	24.2	28.8	31.4	33.2	34.8	35.9	37.8	39.5	40.7
h. Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.—Koffie, tee, kakao, ens.	19.8	16.9	18.4	24.0	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.3	25.2
i. Other: salt, spices, etc.—Ander: sout, speserye, ens.	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5

Total Food—Totaal voedsel

2. Beverages—Drank

a. Non-alcoholic—Nie-alkoholies	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9
b. Alcoholic—Alkoholies	44.8	49.6	52.1	52.9	54.1	52.8	58.9	65.5	67.6

Total Beverages—Totaal drank

3. Tobacco—Tabak

Total—Totaal

4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore

a. Footwear—Skoeisel	18.3	19.6	22.5	23.9	25.2	26.9	28.0	28.9	29.2
b. Clothing—Klerasie	122.5	131.7	141.2	152.0	166.3	174.6	185.7	195.9	207.0
c. Other personal effects—Ander persoonlike toebehore	9.0	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.4	11.3

Total Clothing, etc.—Totaal klerasie, ens.

5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.

Total—Totaal

6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig

Total—Totaal

7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.

a. Furniture and furnishings—Meubels en toebehore	43.8	46.4	47.0	50.3	54.5	54.2	59.0	61.9	64.2
b. Household equipment—Huishoudelike toerusting	29.6	31.8	34.3	36.7	41.4	44.4	48.4	50.3	53.8

Total Furniture, etc.—Totaal meubels, ens.

TABEL 1. PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1951-1959

(£S.A. miljoene, teen heersende pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
1. Food—Voedsel									
a. Bread and Cereals—Brood en graansoorte	62.2	76.5	78.1	84.1	85.6	87.9	93.9	96.2	103.0
b. Meat—Vleis	77.8	99.3	105.5	105.6	105.4	124.2	131.2	134.8	138.1
c. Fish—Vis	7.1	10.9	12.4	15.2	14.5	14.2	15.6	17.0	17.1
d. Milk, cheese and eggs—Melk, kaas en eiers	39.7	43.7	49.0	52.0	54.2	55.8	56.8	67.6	70.3
e. Oils and fats—Olies en vette	15.0	15.6	17.3	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.4
f. Fruit and vegetables—Vrugte en groente	47.5	61.2	70.4	67.2	80.1	80.7	91.2	92.0	85.7
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery—Suiker, konflyte en banket	24.2	28.8	31.4	33.2	34.8	35.9	37.8	39.5	40.7
h. Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.—Koffie, tee, kakao, ens.	19.8	16.9	18.4	24.0	22.8	23.6	23.6	24.3	25.2
i. Other: salt, spices, etc.—Ander: sout, speserye, ens.	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5
Total Food—Totaal voedsel	296.2	356.0	385.8	403.6	420.7	446.2	474.6	496.5	506.0
2. Beverages—Drank									
a. Non-alcoholic—Nie-alkoholies	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9
b. Alcoholic—Alkoholies	44.8	49.6	52.1	52.9	54.1	52.8	58.9	65.5	67.6
Total Beverages—Totaal drank	51.3	57.2	58.5	59.8	61.2	60.1	66.3	73.2	75.5
3. Tobacco—Tabak									
Total—Totaal	39.5	46.2	47.1	49.0	50.2	55.4	57.9	61.7	62.5
4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore									
a. Footwear—Skoeisel	18.3	19.6	22.5	23.9	25.2	26.9	28.0	28.9	29.2
b. Clothing—Klerasie	122.5	131.7	141.2	152.0	166.3	174.6	185.7	195.9	207.0
c. Other personal effects—Ander persoonlike toebehore	9.0	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.4	11.3
Total Clothing, etc.—Totaal klerasie, ens.	149.8	161.2	173.8	186.4	202.1	211.5	224.3	235.2	247.5
5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.									
Total—Totaal	56.7	61.3	64.6	72.2	78.0	81.6	91.5	96.5	101.5
6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig									
Total—Totaal	17.8	18.4	20.4	22.1	24.0	25.3	28.5	31.7	33.9
7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.									
a. Furniture and furnishings—Meubels en toebehore	43.8	46.4	47.0	50.3	54.5	54.2	59.0	61.9	64.2
b. Household equipment—Huishoudelike toerusting	29.6	31.8	34.3	36.7	41.4	44.4	48.4	50.3	53.8
Total Furniture, etc.—Totaal meubels, ens.	73.4	78.2	81.3	87.0	95.9	98.6	107.4	112.2	118.0

Continued on the next page—Voortgesit op die volgende bladsy

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.

TABLE 1. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1951-1959 (Continued)

(£S.A. millions, at Current Prices)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
a. Domestic services—Huisbediening	31.4	34.8	37.9	41.1	45.7	50.4	54.9	58.9	62.9
b. Non-durable household goods—Nie-duursame huishoudelike artikels	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
c. Household services—Huishoudelike dienste	7.1	7.6	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.6	10.9	11.4
Total Household Operation—Totaal lopende huishouding	42.0	46.3	50.3	54.6	60.2	65.4	70.4	74.9	79.4
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
a. Personal care and medicine—Persoonlike versorging en medisyne	17.1	19.1	21.1	22.9	24.7	26.6	28.2	30.3	33.3
b. Medical services and hospitals—Mediese dienste en hospitale	19.3	21.6	23.4	25.1	26.8	28.3	31.3	34.7	37.1
Total Personal Care, etc.—Totaal persoonlike versorging, ens.	36.4	40.7	44.5	48.0	51.5	54.9	59.5	65.0	70.4
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
a. Personal transportation equipment—Persoonlike vervoertoerusting	23.1	25.0	27.4	28.1	40.8	43.6	62.5	76.4	68.9
b. Operation of above equipment—Lopende koste van gemelde toerusting	40.2	44.3	48.0	51.5	53.8	57.4	64.4	73.2	81.6
c. Purchased transportation—Gekoopte vervoer	29.2	30.6	32.9	34.9	36.9	37.6	38.2	38.9	40.1
d. Communication—Kommunikasie	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.3	9.6	12.5
Total Transportation, etc.—Totaal vervoer, ens.	98.7	106.8	115.8	122.3	139.5	147.1	174.4	198.1	203.1
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
a. Entertainment—Vermaak	10.7	11.5	12.1	12.6	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.2	15.5
b. Hotels, restaurants, etc.—Hotelle, restourante, ens.	13.0	14.2	15.2	16.0	16.2	17.7	18.7	18.2	18.8
c. Books, newspapers, etc.—Boeke, koerante, ens.	9.5	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.7	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.2
d. Other recreation—Ander ontspanning	14.4	15.7	16.8	18.1	19.6	20.8	22.4	23.6	24.7
Total Recreation, etc.—Totaal ontspanning, ens.	47.6	52.0	55.4	58.5	62.1	66.8	70.5	72.1	74.2
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
a. Financial services—Finansiële dienste	6.3	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.0	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.4
b. Education and research—Onderwys en navorsing	6.8	7.8	9.1	10.0	10.7	11.7	12.3	13.2	14.9
c. Other services—Ander dienste	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.8
Total Miscellaneous—Totaal diverse	20.4	22.8	25.5	27.7	30.1	32.9	35.1	37.9	41.1
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>	929.8	1047.1	1123.0	1191.2	1275.5	1345.8	1460.4	1555.0	1613.1
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b>	.6	.4	1.1	2.1	2.0	.8	.3	1.7	3.9
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groot totaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	930.4	1046.7	1124.1	1193.3	1277.5	1346.6	1460.7	1556.7	1617.0

TABEL 1. PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1951-1959 (Vervolg)

(£S.A. miljoene, teen heersende pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
a. Domestic services—Huisbediening	31.4	34.8	37.9	41.1	45.7	50.4	54.9	58.9	62.9
b. Non-durable household goods—Nie-duursame huishoudelike artikels	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
c. Household services—Huishoudelike dienste	7.1	7.6	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.6	10.9	11.4
Total Household Operation—Totaal lopende huishouding	42.0	46.3	50.3	54.6	60.2	65.4	70.4	74.9	79.4
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
a. Personal care and medicine—Persoonlike versorging en medisyne	17.1	19.1	21.1	22.9	24.7	26.6	28.2	30.3	33.3
b. Medical services and hospitals—Mediese dienste en hospitale	19.3	21.6	23.4	25.1	26.8	28.3	31.3	34.7	37.1
Total Personal Care, etc.—Totaal persoonlike versorging, ens.	36.4	40.7	44.5	48.0	51.5	54.9	59.5	65.0	70.4
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
a. Personal transportation equipment—Persoonlike vervoertoerusting	23.1	25.0	27.4	28.1	40.8	43.6	62.5	76.4	68.9
b. Operation of above equipment—Lopende koste van gemelde toerusting	40.2	44.3	48.0	51.5	53.8	57.4	64.4	73.2	81.6
c. Purchased transportation—Gekoopte vervoer	29.2	30.6	32.9	34.9	36.9	37.6	38.2	38.9	40.1
d. Communication—Kommunikasie	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.3	9.6	12.5
Total Transportation, etc.—Totaal vervoer, ens.	98.7	106.8	115.8	122.3	139.5	147.1	174.4	198.1	203.1
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
a. Entertainment—Vermaak	10.7	11.5	12.1	12.6	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.2	15.5
b. Hotels, restaurants, etc.—Hotelle, restourante, ens.	13.0	14.2	15.2	16.0	16.2	17.7	18.7	18.2	18.8
c. Books, newspapers, etc.—Boeke, koerante, ens.	9.5	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.7	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.2
d. Other recreation—Ander ontspanning	14.4	15.7	16.8	18.1	19.6	20.8	22.4	23.6	24.7
Total Recreation, etc.—Totaal ontspanning, ens.	47.6	52.0	55.4	58.5	62.1	66.8	70.5	72.1	74.2
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
a. Financial services—Finansiële dienste	6.3	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.0	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.4
b. Education and research—Onderwys en navorsing	6.8	7.8	9.1	10.0	10.7	11.7	12.3	13.2	14.9
c. Other services—Ander dienste	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.4	11.8
Total Miscellaneous—Totaal diverse	20.4	22.8	25.5	27.7	30.1	32.9	35.1	37.9	41.1
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>	929.8	1047.1	1123.0	1191.2	1275.5	1345.8	1460.4	1555.0	1613.1
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b>	.6	.4	1.1	2.1	2.0	.8	.3	1.7	3.9
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groot totaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	930.4	1046.7	1124.1	1193.3	1277.5	1346.6	1460.7	1556.7	1617.0

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.

TABLE 2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION ON DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE GOODS AND ON SERVICES

(£S.A. millions, at Current Prices)

<b>1. Food—Voedsel</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	296.2	356.0	385.8	403.6	420.7	446.2	474.6	496.5	506.0
<b>2. Beverages—Drank</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	51.3	57.2	58.5	59.8	61.2	60.1	66.3	73.2	75.5
<b>3. Tobacco—Tabak</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	39.5	46.2	47.1	49.0	50.2	55.4	57.9	61.7	62.5
<b>4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	8.4	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.8	9.7	10.5
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	141.4	152.1	164.5	176.7	192.3	202.2	214.5	225.5	237.0
Total—Totaal .....	149.8	161.2	173.8	186.4	202.1	211.5	224.3	235.2	247.5
<b>5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.</b>									
Total, Services—Totaal, dienste .....	56.7	61.3	64.6	72.2	78.0	81.6	91.5	96.5	101.5
<b>6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.5	10.2	11.2	12.0	13.2
Services—Dienste .....	10.5	10.8	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.1	17.3	19.7	20.7
Total—Totaal .....	17.8	18.4	20.4	22.1	24.0	25.3	28.5	31.7	33.9
<b>7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	66.3	70.7	73.6	78.8	87.0	89.5	97.5	101.9	107.3
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.8
Services—Dienste .....	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Total—Totaal .....	73.4	78.2	81.3	87.0	95.9	98.6	107.4	112.2	118.0
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
Services—Dienste .....	38.5	42.4	46.1	50.1	55.4	60.5	65.5	69.8	74.3
Total—Totaal .....	42.0	46.3	50.3	54.6	60.2	65.4	70.4	74.9	79.4

TABEL 2. PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE OP DUURSAAME EN NIE-DUURSAAME GOEDERE EN OP DIENSTE

(£S.A. miljoene, teen heersende pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>1. Food—Voedsel</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	296.2	356.0	385.8	403.6	420.7	446.2	474.6	496.5	506.0
<b>2. Beverages—Drank</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	51.3	57.2	58.5	59.8	61.2	60.1	66.3	73.2	75.5
<b>3. Tobacco—Tabak</b>									
Total, Non-Durable—Totaal, nie-duursaam .....	39.5	46.2	47.1	49.0	50.2	55.4	57.9	61.7	62.5
<b>4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	8.4	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.8	9.7	10.5
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	141.4	152.1	164.5	176.7	192.3	202.2	214.5	225.5	237.0
Total—Totaal .....	149.8	161.2	173.8	186.4	202.1	211.5	224.3	235.2	247.5
<b>5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.</b>									
Total, Services—Totaal, dienste .....	56.7	61.3	64.6	72.2	78.0	81.6	91.5	96.5	101.5
<b>6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.5	10.2	11.2	12.0	13.2
Services—Dienste .....	10.5	10.8	12.6	13.5	14.5	15.1	17.3	19.7	20.7
Total—Totaal .....	17.8	18.4	20.4	22.1	24.0	25.3	28.5	31.7	33.9
<b>7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	66.3	70.7	73.6	78.8	87.0	89.5	97.5	101.9	107.3
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.8
Services—Dienste .....	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Total—Totaal .....	73.4	78.2	81.3	87.0	95.9	98.6	107.4	112.2	118.0
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam.....	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1
Services—Dienste .....	38.5	42.4	46.1	50.1	55.4	60.5	65.5	69.8	74.3
Total—Totaal .....	42.0	46.3	50.3	54.6	60.2	65.4	70.4	74.9	79.4

Continued on the next page—Voortgesit op die volgende bladsy

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.

TABLE 2. PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION ON DURABLE AND NON-DURABLE GOODS AND ON SERVICES (Continued)

(£S.A. millions, at Current Prices)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	14.5	16.4	17.9	19.5	21.1	22.3	23.4	25.7	28.4
Services—Dienste .....	21.9	24.3	26.6	28.5	30.4	32.6	36.1	39.3	42.0
Total—Totaal .....	36.4	40.7	44.5	48.0	51.5	54.9	59.5	65.0	70.4
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	32.0	34.9	38.5	39.9	53.4	57.3	77.8	94.0	88.3
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	20.0	21.9	23.4	25.6	26.1	27.5	30.6	34.6	39.1
Services—Dienste .....	46.7	50.0	53.9	56.8	60.0	62.3	66.0	69.5	75.7
Total—Totaal .....	98.7	106.8	115.8	122.3	139.5	147.1	174.4	198.1	203.1
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.9
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	16.3	17.9	19.1	20.2	21.9	23.8	25.0	26.0	26.8
Services—Dienste .....	26.3	28.5	30.3	31.9	33.2	35.3	37.2	37.4	38.5
Total—Totaal .....	47.6	52.0	55.4	58.5	62.1	66.8	70.5	72.1	74.2
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
Total, Services—Totaal, dienste .....	20.4	22.8	25.5	27.7	30.1	32.9	35.1	37.9	41.1
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: Private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	111.7	120.3	127.4	134.8	157.2	163.8	193.4	214.3	215.0
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	595.3	684.7	734.0	773.5	814.3	859.2	915.6	967.8	1001.4
Services—Dienste .....	222.8	242.1	261.6	282.9	304.0	322.8	351.4	372.9	396.7
Total—Totaal .....	929.8	1047.1	1123.0	1191.2	1275.5	1345.8	1460.4	1555.0	1613.1
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b> .....	.6	.4	1.1	2.1	2.0	.8	.3	1.7	3.9
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groot-totaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	930.4	1046.7	1124.1	1193.3	1277.5	1346.6	1460.7	1556.7	1617.0

TABEL 2. PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE OP DUURSAME EN NIE-DUURSAME GOEDERE EN OP DIENSTE (Vervolg)

(£S.A. miljoene, teen heersende pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	14.5	16.4	17.9	19.5	21.1	22.3	23.4	25.7	28.4
Services—Dienste .....	21.9	24.3	26.6	28.5	30.4	32.6	36.1	39.3	42.0
Total—Totaal .....	36.4	40.7	44.5	48.0	51.5	54.9	59.5	65.0	70.4
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	32.0	34.9	38.5	39.9	53.4	57.3	77.8	94.0	88.3
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	20.0	21.9	23.4	25.6	26.1	27.5	30.6	34.6	39.1
Services—Dienste .....	46.7	50.0	53.9	56.8	60.0	62.3	66.0	69.5	75.7
Total—Totaal .....	98.7	106.8	115.8	122.3	139.5	147.1	174.4	198.1	203.1
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.9
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	16.3	17.9	19.1	20.2	21.9	23.8	25.0	26.0	26.8
Services—Dienste .....	26.3	28.5	30.3	31.9	33.2	35.3	37.2	37.4	38.5
Total—Totaal .....	47.6	52.0	55.4	58.5	62.1	66.8	70.5	72.1	74.2
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
Total, Services—Totaal, dienste .....	20.4	22.8	25.5	27.7	30.1	32.9	35.1	37.9	41.1
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: Private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>									
Durable—Duursaam .....	111.7	120.3	127.4	134.8	157.2	163.8	193.4	214.3	215.0
Non-Durable—Nie-duursaam .....	595.3	684.7	734.0	773.5	814.3	859.2	915.6	967.8	1001.4
Services—Dienste .....	222.8	242.1	261.6	282.9	304.0	322.8	351.4	372.9	396.7
Total—Totaal .....	929.8	1047.1	1123.0	1191.2	1275.5	1345.8	1460.4	1555.0	1613.1
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b> .....	.6	.4	1.1	2.1	2.0	.8	.3	1.7	3.9
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groot-totaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	930.4	1046.7	1124.1	1193.3	1277.5	1346.6	1460.7	1556.7	1617.0

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.

TABLE 3. REAL PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION,  
1951—1959

(£S.A. millions, at 1953 Prices)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>1. Food—Voedsel</b>									
a. Bread and Cereals—Brood en graansoorle	71.9	77.5	78.1	80.3	82.1	82.6	86.5	88.5	89.3
b. Meat—Vleis	101.2	101.9	105.5	104.5	101.6	105.8	109.9	110.8	111.2
c. Fish—Vis	8.8	11.7	12.4	15.0	14.1	11.6	13.9	15.1	15.3
d. Milk, cheese and eggs—Melk, kaas en eiers	46.4	46.9	49.0	52.0	54.5	55.8	56.3	58.7	59.2
e. Oils and fats—Olies en vette	17.0	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.8
f. Fruit and vegetables—Vrugte en groente	63.4	65.5	70.4	74.8	78.2	81.6	84.6	85.2	84.2
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery—Suiker, konfyte en banket	29.7	31.7	31.4	32.8	34.3	35.6	37.9	39.1	40.4
h. Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.—Koffie, tee, kakao, ens.	20.5	17.8	18.4	21.5	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.1
i. Other: salt, spices, etc.—Ander: sout, speserye, ens.	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Total Food—Totaal voedsel	361.9	373.3	385.8	402.4	406.9	416.8	432.9	441.7	444.9
<b>2. Beverages—Drank</b>									
a. Non-alcoholic—Nie-alkoholies	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9
b. Alcoholic—Alkoholies	46.8	50.9	52.1	53.4	54.4	56.2	58.8	58.2	61.3
Total Beverages—Totaal drank	53.3	58.5	58.5	60.3	61.5	63.5	66.2	65.9	69.2
<b>3. Tobacco—Tabak</b>									
Total—Totaal	45.3	46.2	47.1	48.5	48.3	51.8	52.0	49.0	47.8
<b>4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore</b>									
a. Footwear—Skoeisel	19.3	19.8	22.5	23.8	24.9	26.4	27.4	28.0	28.1
b. Clothing—Klerasie	125.7	130.2	141.2	151.0	164.1	171.8	182.2	191.6	202.8
c. Other personal effects—Ander persoonlike toebehore	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.2	11.0
Total Clothing, etc.—Totaal klerasie, ens.	154.3	159.7	173.8	185.1	199.5	208.1	220.0	229.8	241.9
<b>5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.</b>									
Total—Totaal	60.4	62.4	64.6	67.0	69.4	71.8	74.2	76.8	79.8
<b>6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig</b>									
Total—Totaal	19.8	19.8	20.4	21.4	22.3	23.2	24.4	25.4	26.3
<b>7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.</b>									
a. Furniture and furnishings—Meubels en toebehore	45.5	47.4	47.0	49.7	53.7	52.8	56.3	58.6	60.6
b. Household equipment—Huishoudelike toerusting	30.6	32.3	34.3	36.2	40.5	42.8	46.1	47.4	50.6
Total Furniture, etc.—Totaal meubels, ens.	76.1	79.7	81.3	85.9	94.2	95.6	102.4	106.0	111.2

Continued on the next page—Voorgesit op die volgende bladsy.

TABEL 3. REËLE PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE,  
1951—1959

(£S.A. miljoene, teen 1953 pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>1. Food—Voedsel</b>									
a. Bread and Cereals—Brood en graansoorle	71.9	77.5	78.1	80.3	82.1	82.6	86.5	88.5	89.3
b. Meat—Vleis	101.2	101.9	105.5	104.5	101.6	105.8	109.9	110.8	111.2
c. Fish—Vis	8.8	11.7	12.4	15.0	14.1	11.6	13.9	15.1	15.3
d. Milk, cheese and eggs—Melk, kaas en eiers	46.4	46.9	49.0	52.0	54.5	55.8	56.3	58.7	59.2
e. Oils and fats—Olies en vette	17.0	17.1	17.3	18.1	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.8
f. Fruit and vegetables—Vrugte en groente	63.4	65.5	70.4	74.8	78.2	81.6	84.6	85.2	84.2
g. Sugar, preserves and confectionery—Suiker, konfyte en banket	29.7	31.7	31.4	32.8	34.3	35.6	37.9	39.1	40.4
h. Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.—Koffie, tee, kakao, ens.	20.5	17.8	18.4	21.5	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.1
i. Other: salt, spices, etc.—Ander: sout, speserye, ens.	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Total Food—Totaal voedsel	361.9	373.3	385.8	402.4	406.9	416.8	432.9	441.7	444.9
<b>2. Beverages—Drank</b>									
a. Non-alcoholic—Nie-alkoholies	6.5	7.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9
b. Alcoholic—Alkoholies	46.8	50.9	52.1	53.4	54.4	56.2	58.8	58.2	61.3
Total Beverages—Totaal drank	53.3	58.5	58.5	60.3	61.5	63.5	66.2	65.9	69.2
<b>3. Tobacco—Tabak</b>									
Total—Totaal	45.3	46.2	47.1	48.5	48.3	51.8	52.0	49.0	47.8
<b>4. Clothing and Personal Effects—Klerasie en persoonlike toebehore</b>									
a. Footwear—Skoeisel	19.3	19.8	22.5	23.8	24.9	26.4	27.4	28.0	28.1
b. Clothing—Klerasie	125.7	130.2	141.2	151.0	164.1	171.8	182.2	191.6	202.8
c. Other personal effects—Ander persoonlike toebehore	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.2	11.0
Total Clothing, etc.—Totaal klerasie, ens.	154.3	159.7	173.8	185.1	199.5	208.1	220.0	229.8	241.9
<b>5. Rent, Rates, etc.—Huur, eiendomsbelasting, ens.</b>									
Total—Totaal	60.4	62.4	64.6	67.0	69.4	71.8	74.2	76.8	79.8
<b>6. Fuel and Light—Brandstof en lig</b>									
Total—Totaal	19.8	19.8	20.4	21.4	22.3	23.2	24.4	25.4	26.3
<b>7. Furniture, Furnishings, etc.—Meubels, toebehore, ens.</b>									
a. Furniture and furnishings—Meubels en toebehore	45.5	47.4	47.0	49.7	53.7	52.8	56.3	58.6	60.6
b. Household equipment—Huishoudelike toerusting	30.6	32.3	34.3	36.2	40.5	42.8	46.1	47.4	50.6
Total Furniture, etc.—Totaal meubels, ens.	76.1	79.7	81.3	85.9	94.2	95.6	102.4	106.0	111.2

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.

TABLE 3. REAL PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE UNION,  
1951—1959 (Continued)

(£S.A. millions, at 1953 Prices)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
a. Domestic services—Huisbediening	35.6	36.6	37.9	39.2	40.5	41.8	43.1	44.4	45.7
b. Non-durable household goods—Nie-duursame huishoudelike artikels	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
c. Household services—Huishoudelike dienste	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8
Total Household Operation—Totaal lopende huishouding	46.7	48.4	50.3	52.0	53.9	55.4	56.9	58.3	59.8
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
a. Personal care and medicine—Persoonlike versorging en medisyne	18.3	19.4	21.1	22.8	23.7	24.7	25.6	26.9	29.3
b. Medical services and hospitals—Mediese dienste en hospitale	21.4	22.3	23.4	24.6	25.7	26.9	28.1	29.0	30.0
Total Personal Care, etc.—Totaal persoonlike versorging, ens.	39.7	41.7	44.5	47.4	49.4	51.6	53.7	55.9	59.3
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
a. Personal transportation equipment—Persoonlike vervoertoerusting	26.8	26.2	27.4	27.5	38.8	40.5	55.5	62.9	55.9
b. Operation of above equipment—Lopende koste van gemelde toerusting	44.0	45.6	48.0	50.3	53.0	56.5	61.8	68.5	74.7
c. Purchased transportation—Gekoopte vervoer	31.8	32.8	32.9	32.5	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.4	35.8
d. Communication—Kommunikasie	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0
Total Transportation, etc.—Totaal vervoer, ens.	109.7	111.8	115.8	118.1	133.4	139.8	161.0	175.6	175.4
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
a. Entertainment—Vermaak	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6
b. Hotels, restaurants, etc.—Hotelle, restourante, ens.	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.7	15.4	16.5	17.0	16.0	16.3
c. Books, newspapers, etc.—Boeke, koerante, ens.	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.6	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7
d. Other recreation—Ander ontspanning	15.9	16.3	16.8	17.9	18.7	19.6	20.5	21.0	21.7
Total Recreation, etc.—Totaal ontspanning, ens.	52.4	53.6	55.4	57.4	59.0	62.7	64.5	64.2	65.3
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
a. Financial services—Finansiële dienste	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.6
b. Education and research—Onderwys en navorsing	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.9
c. Other services—Ander dienste	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.3
Total Miscellaneous—Totaal diverse	23.4	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.8	31.0	32.3	33.9	35.8
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>	1043.0	1079.3	1123.0	1172.3	1226.6	1271.3	1340.5	1382.5	1416.7
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b>	— .6	— .8	1.1	2.1	1.9	.9	— .4	1.3	1.3
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groottotaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	1042.4	1078.5	1124.1	1174.4	1228.5	1272.2	1340.1	1383.8	1418.0

TABEL 3. REËLE PRIVATE VERBRUIKSBESTEDING IN DIE UNIE,  
1951—1959 (Vervolg)

(£S.A. miljoene, teen 1953 pryse)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959*
<b>8. Household Operation—Lopende huishouding</b>									
a. Domestic services—Huisbediening	35.6	36.6	37.9	39.2	40.5	41.8	43.1	44.4	45.7
b. Non-durable household goods—Nie-duursame huishoudelike artikels	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
c. Household services—Huishoudelike dienste	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8
Total Household Operation—Totaal lopende huishouding	46.7	48.4	50.3	52.0	53.9	55.4	56.9	58.3	59.8
<b>9. Personal Care and Health—Persoonlike versorging en gesondheid</b>									
a. Personal care and medicine—Persoonlike versorging en medisyne	18.3	19.4	21.1	22.8	23.7	24.7	25.6	26.9	29.3
b. Medical services and hospitals—Mediese dienste en hospitale	21.4	22.3	23.4	24.6	25.7	26.9	28.1	29.0	30.0
Total Personal Care, etc.—Totaal persoonlike versorging, ens.	39.7	41.7	44.5	47.4	49.4	51.6	53.7	55.9	59.3
<b>10. Transportation and Communication—Vervoer en kommunikasie</b>									
a. Personal transportation equipment—Persoonlike vervoertoerusting	26.8	26.2	27.4	27.5	38.8	40.5	55.5	62.9	55.9
b. Operation of above equipment—Lopende koste van gemelde toerusting	44.0	45.6	48.0	50.3	53.0	56.5	61.8	68.5	74.7
c. Purchased transportation—Gekoopte vervoer	31.8	32.8	32.9	32.5	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.4	35.8
d. Communication—Kommunikasie	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0
Total Transportation, etc.—Totaal vervoer, ens.	109.7	111.8	115.8	118.1	133.4	139.8	161.0	175.6	175.4
<b>11. Recreation and Entertainment—Ontspanning en vermaak</b>									
a. Entertainment—Vermaak	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6
b. Hotels, restaurants, etc.—Hotelle, restourante, ens.	14.6	14.7	15.2	15.7	15.4	16.5	17.0	16.0	16.3
c. Books, newspapers, etc.—Boeke, koerante, ens.	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.6	12.2	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7
d. Other recreation—Ander ontspanning	15.9	16.3	16.8	17.9	18.7	19.6	20.5	21.0	21.7
Total Recreation, etc.—Totaal ontspanning, ens.	52.4	53.6	55.4	57.4	59.0	62.7	64.5	64.2	65.3
<b>12. Miscellaneous Services—Diverse dienste</b>									
a. Financial services—Finansiële dienste	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.6
b. Education and research—Onderwys en navorsing	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.9
c. Other services—Ander dienste	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.3
Total Miscellaneous—Totaal diverse	23.4	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.8	31.0	32.3	33.9	35.8
<b>13. Total of 1 to 12: Private Consumption Expenditure in the Domestic Market—Totaal van 1 tot 12: private verbruiksbesteding in die binnelandse mark</b>	1043.0	1079.3	1123.0	1172.3	1226.6	1271.3	1340.5	1382.5	1416.7
<b>14. Foreign Sector—Buitelandse sektor</b>	— .6	— .8	1.1	2.1	1.9	.9	— .4	1.3	1.3
<b>15. Grand Total, Private Consumption Expenditure—Groottotaal, private verbruiksbesteding</b>	1042.4	1078.5	1124.1	1174.4	1228.5	1272.2	1340.1	1383.8	1418.0

\*Data for 1959 subject to revision—Gegewens vir 1959 onderhewig aan hersiening.