

THE URBAN POVERTY DATUM LINE  
IN RHODESIA: A STUDY  
OF THE MINIMUM CONSUMPTION  
NEEDS OF FAMILIES (1974)

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(i)

## PREFACE

At the time of publication of this Supplement, the "Urban Poverty Datum Line in Rhodesia (1974)" figures will be almost five years out of date. The original intention of the PDL unit was to see an annual re-costing exercise for which neither the finance nor personnel have since been available. However, in mid-1978 the University was able to initiate a re-costing exercise which was begun on a part-time basis in June, 1978. We are particularly grateful to the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, The African Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia who contributed the necessary financial provisions.

The responsibility for organizing and directing this supplementary study has been in the hands of the Advisory Committee which had a similar responsibility in respect to the original exercise. The membership of the Committee during the period of the re-costing exercise was as follows:

Professor M.W. Murphree, (Chairman), Centre for Inter-Racial Studies (UR)  
Mr. M. Auret, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia  
Mr. G.M. Betts, Institute of Directors  
Mr. A. Chakanyuka, African Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia  
Dr. G.L. Chavunduka, Dean, Faculty of Social Studies (UR)  
Professor R.L. Cole, Department of Economics (UR)  
Mr. M.M. Derah, African Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia  
Mr. K. Nicholson, Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia

To conduct the exercise the Committee was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Miss V. Cubitt, the senior author of the 1974 study. Miss Cubitt by virtue of her training and experience was uniquely equipped to carry out the recosting study, and her authorship gives this work a continuity with the previous publication which would otherwise not have been possible. As with the previous study, and in keeping with accepted academic practice, Miss Cubitt was accorded autonomy to determine the ultimate form and content of the research and she is solely responsible for the contents of this publication, which does not necessarily reflect the perspectives of the University, the sponsors or members of the Advisory Committee.

The reader is urged to make use of this supplement against the background of the parent 1974 volume, including the warnings mentioned regarding the uses and abuses of such studies. Poverty datum line studies *are* subject to misinterpretation and misuse and must therefore be handled with care and conciseness. At the same time the potential in their proper use far exceeds the dangers of potential misuse. In the Preface to the 1974 study I wrote that this Country was "currently beset with a multitude of problems of different sorts, among them the problem of the provision of a standard of living for all its inhabitants adequate to form a basis for a stable society. Any planning for the provision of this condition must rest upon an understanding of the minimum consumption requirements of the population." The same is true *a fortiori* today, and it is hoped that this supplement will contribute to this kind of understanding.

M.W. Murphree  
Chairman, Advisory Committee  
Poverty Datum Line Study  
University of Rhodesia  
May, 1979.

## INTRODUCTION

Those familiar with the original 1974 publication will find little change in the assumptions and structure of this PDL re-costing exercise. While the author is well aware of altered circumstances and life-styles and changes in the availability or non-availability of certain PDL basics, every attempt has been made to follow the 1974 PDL model.

In some cases it has been necessary to alter the detail of the costing to account for unavoidable changes, but these have been carefully noted in the text of Chapters 2 to 4.

It is emphasized that the following report is a re-costing only, and not an updating or revision exercise, as would be desirable, to account for a changed social and economic situation.

For the meantime, this re-costing exercise is offered and presented in summary form. Chapter 1 deals with a brief review of the concept of the PDL study, its basic assumptions and area of concern. Chapters 2, 3 and 4 deal with costing of PDL items in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Fort Victoria respectively.

The main tables are included with a brief discussion of the PDL items and any alterations that have had to be made. In Chapter 5 the final PDL figures for the 12 family units in the three centres are compared with the Consumer Price Index for low income groups over the same period of time.

Finally, the author wishes to express her sincere thanks to the numerous individuals and organisations whose contributions and advice have been of such assistance. In particular, thanks go to the two research assistants, Steven Gwasira and Nicholas Kitikiti; to the Salisbury Community Services Department and personnel; Bulawayo Department of Housing and Amenities; Fort Victoria Township Administration; Salisbury United Omnibus Company and to the Rhodesian Omnibus Company in Bulawayo, and not least the Advisory Committee, whose comments and criticisms have been welcome.

A list of all who have helped and participated in this exercise would be difficult to complete, and to all not mentioned, go my grateful thanks.

Verity S. Cubitt  
University of Rhodesia  
1979

2.

The family units are located, for this study, in the urban area such that their needs and the satisfaction thereof are interpreted in urban only terms.

In final reference to the definition we must account for the "condition of physical health and social decency". For maintenance of just physical efficiency people require food, housing and clothing. The incorporation of "social decency" requires that we make comparisons within the human community if the socially defined necessities (minimum consumption needs) of the family are to be met. These needs are as real to the family as the more 'objective' needs to maintain physical health.

The racial aspect of such a study needs to be clarified before the data is presented. While it is the intention of the author to conduct a non-racial study, at the time of costing (September 1978) the social and economic structure of the country made this impossible. Under that legislation, most residential and service facilities (education and health, for example) were racially segregated and also showed significant cost differences. Since, in the urban situation, the African population makes up the bulk of the lower-income group, the costing was done for an African population in segregated facilities. This is not to imply that the African family's needs are any lower than other racial groups. Where facilities are segregated, costing was conducted in African facilities. (4)

A further area in which the previous legislation placed limitations on the calculation of minimum consumption needs is in the area of housing. Given the housing shortage for the African population, it is not possible to define a minimum size house for a specific family and cost accordingly. Houses are allocated as they become available and do not take into account the size or needs of the family - who will usually accept whatever size or shape house becomes available rather than none at all. There is then in this case, no alternative but to calculate an average rent as is paid presently.

The Rhodesian PDL study has made explicit the time span over which the following data is relevant. While most previous studies imply short-term consumption by the family unit, this study bases itself on essential consumption and avoids an arbitrary time span over which PDL items are assumed to last. "To make an arbitrary decision on a particular time horizon and to consider only short-term necessary items is in fact to consider a below-subsistence level of living." (5) If items are considered essential within the definition and assumptions, they are included in the costing.

#### Components of the PDL (6)

As can be seen from the final PDL tables (TABLES 23, 42 and 59) there are nine components in this study. Food, an essential for physical survival, is required at a minimum nutritional level interpreted into a diet of local food-stuffs. Clothes are necessary to maintain both physical health and to conform to the requirements of social decency. This latter does introduce a degree of arbitrariness but the emphasis is kept on minimum requirements nevertheless. Fuel and lighting are required for cooking and night light; personal care and health covers items for the maintenance of personal hygiene and a provision for

4. Early in 1979 the legal basis of racial discrimination was dissolved with the repeal of the Land Tenure Act. However, data was collected for this study in late 1978 when residential, health and educational facilities remained in effect racially segregated.
5. Cubitt and Riddell, op cit, p.7.
6. Ibid, pp.8-11.

a minimum number of visits to local clinics by all members of the family. Such household goods as are required for cooking, washing and eating do wear out in time and must be replaced.

The PDL costs transport to and from work for the man assuming that the children can walk to school each day. The housing situation imposes a conceptual constraint on the study, nevertheless we are required to cost approved housing in the Municipal area. Education costing is included for several reasons: exclusion of education payments in the short term would only increase expenses later for the family should the children be unemployable as a result; the actual employment situation requires a certain minimum number of years of formal education plus the ability to speak English and to perform various learnt tasks. Given the long term view of PDL costing, education is an essential expense in urban Rhodesia.

Finally, unless it is assumed that the family unit ceases to exist immediately after retirement, then some provision must be made during the working life for this period. Conceptually we cannot exclude this item from the PDL. An additional argument rests on the fact that in law employers have a commitment to employees on retirement when minimum payments must be made. Provision for post-employment consumption is an estimate of the monthly contributions necessary to provide a PDL income during retirement years for a man and his wife.

The decisions regarding the inclusion of some, and exclusion of other items deemed important by low income group families is by tradition on the conservative side. One can then be confident that a family whose total 'income' falls below its respective PDL equivalent is in poverty. "This position has been taken to ensure that the figures can be accepted without fear of overstating the position."<sup>(7)</sup>

In many ways the PDL concept is inadequate unless one remembers that it is a static concept. In time, ideas of what are necessary change or the social structure changes requiring that the PDL list of components be altered to suit the new situation.

Furthermore, the PDL can only ever be a representative documentation of minimum necessary consumption needs. No low-income group family would ever actually spend their income in the proportions suggested by this report. No matter how "logical and consistent our study attempts to be, it remains partial."<sup>(8)</sup>

Certain base assumptions have had to be made for the PDL to hold validity in practice. These are (i) that it is possible to estimate in monetary terms the basic needs of a family; (ii) that families of similar size and composition and in the same environment have exactly the same needs; (iii) that the money available to a family is spent in the most rational way and only on PDL items<sup>(9)</sup>; (iv) that there are no economic obligations beyond the basic nuclear family.

7. Ibid, p.12.

8. Ibid, p.12.

9. Ibid, p.2. For discussion of this aspect, see p.2.

4.

Such assumptions are austere and do not reflect the situation of the low income African population group. Families in fact require an 'income' above the PDL before they can be assumed to have satisfactorily allowed for consumption of all PDL items. This higher income has been referred to as the Effective Minimum Level, and is usually reckoned to be 50 percent more than the PDL figure.<sup>(10)</sup>

While the validity of this concept (EML) is accepted, it has yet to be calculated with any precision. For this reason it has been excluded from the Rhodesian PDL Study, until a more valid estimate is calculated. While it is recognized that the PDL income itself is hardly adequate for human existence, given irrational human spending patterns largely based on ignorance of nutrition, home economics, etc., the purpose of the PDL has been to consider basic needs and, in this particular report, to recost them. "Our study ends when basic needs have been costed."<sup>(11)</sup>

The specific nature of a PDL figure should be kept clearly in mind when considering the application of a PDL. Firstly, there is no such thing as THE PDL for Urban Rhodesia. The definition states quite clearly that we are concerned with the income required for "a family of given size and composition". A smaller family has fewer consumption needs and therefore requires less 'income'. We calculate a PDL for 12 possible families. The best that we can do is indicate the average family size for a particular region or urban area, which will still remain an overestimate of the needs of smaller families and an underestimate of larger families' needs. The PDL is a minimum consumption needs orientated study.

For any further discussion of the conceptual basis of the PDL, the reader is referred to the original 1974 text.<sup>(12)</sup>

With reference to this particular report, certain assumptions should be made explicit at this point. It is assumed that the 9 components and their constituent items have remained the same over the four year period. This only emphasizes the static nature of the concept with the inherent danger that the PDL becomes less and less relevant unless continual full revision of the components is carried out, in addition to regular re-costing exercises.

It is hoped that the foregoing discussion will help to dispense with much of the confusion over the basis and purpose of this PDL study, such that the following tables may be meaningful and useful to the reader. In this vein the following chapters are offered.

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10. Batson, E. The Poverty Datum Line in Salisbury, 1945.  
Hubbard, M. The Poverty Datum Line and Effective Minimum Level for Africans and Coloured Families in Cape Town, 1973.  
Nel, P.A., Loubser, M. and Steenekamp, J.J.A. The Minimum Subsistence Level and the Minimum Humane Standard of Living of Non-Whites in the Main Urban Areas of the Republic of South Africa, 1973.
  11. Ibid, p.13.
  12. Ibid, Chapter 1, pp.1-15.



## CHAPTER TWO

### Poverty Datum Lines for Salisbury

#### I. Introduction

Having explained in the previous Chapter that the following calculations are based on the 1974 PDL method, there will not be a fully detailed explanation of these calculations. For such detail the reader is referred to the original text.

It is emphasized that the PDL is concerned with the minimum consumption needs of families of given size and composition. The number in the family and their age and sex distribution will account for variations in the income required by families A to M. TABLE 1 describes the "PDL Families" on which all calculations are based.

Salisbury, the capital city has an estimated population of 610 000, of which 78,7 percent are Africans.<sup>(13)</sup> The urban African population lives in townships to the West, South and East of the city, and there is a significant proportion who live in registered European residential areas. TABLE 2 indicates the location and distribution of Salisbury's African population as legal occupants of municipal rented accommodation.

It is important to note that these figures refer to the registered township population, i.e. those living in approved municipal housing. In addition to the usual seasonal swelling of the population, the war situation has increased the flow from the Tribal Trust Lands to the urban areas. Figures in TABLE 2 are a severe underestimate of the actual numbers living in the Salisbury area, many of whom are there as squatters or illegally housed in registered accommodation.

As in the previous study, calculations are limited to families resident in the Municipal townships and avoid areas of home ownership accommodation (Kambuzuma) and private premises (Rugare-Rhodesia Railways).

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13. Figures from C.S.O. Digest of Monthly Statistics, Supplement, Oct. 1978. Estimated population as at June 30, 1978.

6.

TABLE 2  
SALISBURY AFRICAN POPULATION (REGISTERED)  
LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION : SEPTEMBER 1978

Residence	Adults	Children	Other incl.		Registered Lodgers	TOTAL	% of Total African Pop.
			Women tenants	Singles/Relatives			
Highfield	18 446	31 361	6 561		7 676	64 044	17,96
Dzivarasekwa	5 342	10 846	592		111	16 891	4,74
Kambuzuma	5 040	8 638	257		2 601	16 536	4,64
Glen Norah	13 276	19 166	1 736		72	34 250	9,60
Tafara	6 821	10 558	33		-	17 412	4,88
Harare	16 631	19 353	626		-	36 610	10,27
Mufakose	20 540	26 981	589		5	48 115	13,49
Mabvuku	11 629	14 966	2 137		-	28 732	8,06
Harare Hostels	15 833	-	-		-	15 833	4,44
Seki	-	-	-		-	34 000	9,53
Zengeza	-	-	-		-	24 194	6,78
St. Mary's	18 160	-	-		1 852	20 012	5,61
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>12 317</b>	<b>356 629</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Sources: Data on Highfield through to Harare Hostels from Department of Community Services, Municipality of Salisbury, September 1978. Data on Seki, Zengeza (December, 1978) and St. Mary's (February, 1979) from Chitungwisa Town Managers respectively. (14)

## 2. Food

The main component of the PDL is food. Calculations are based on East African tables for the minimum nutritional requirements by age and sex, (15) on the assumption that diet has not altered significantly. TABLE 3 shows the monthly food costs for individual members of the family. TABLE 4 shows the minimum monthly food costs for the 12 PDL family units.

For a family of 6 it can be seen that food costs have increased by approximately 43 percent over 1974 prices, which increase falls below the CPI increase for low-income groups. In 1974 the Salisbury costing was done in January while the above items were costed in August-September period. Seasonal fluctuations

14. In addition there are an estimated 14 292 people living in the Zengeza squatter camp at February 1979.

Unofficially total population for Seki, including illegal tenants, is estimated to be between 34 000 and 37 000.

Ministry of Finance Urban Development in the Main Centres, Table G p.4, outlines official plus estimated population figures in municipal areas: Salisbury 50 percent excess; national urban average is 33 percent excess over 'official population'.

15. Cubitt and Riddell, op cit, Appendix A, pp. 120-127.

in the availability of foods may account for different proportional food costs.

### 3. Clothing

It is emphasized that the construction of a list of minimum clothing requirements is one of the most arbitrary parts of the PDL Study. While certain basics are essential for physical health, the bulk depends on social convention which by its very nature is highly subjective.

At best we must be clear as to the purpose of the clothing list. The items listed in TABLE 5 are those deemed necessary to maintain a basic wardrobe; they are not considered a complete wardrobe. By costing only these items, we retain our conservative bias. For this study it is assumed that this list of items remains unchanged over the four years.

Similarly it is assumed that buying patterns remain unchanged so that the same shopping areas were costed as before, largely in the Charter and Manica Road areas. Sale or second-hand items were not costed.

The method and calculation of monthly costs is the same as in 1974. The final clothing lists and costs for individual family members and by family units can be seen in TABLES 5 and 6 respectively.

### 4. Fuel and Lighting

Given that this is a recosting exercise only, it is assumed that fuel and lighting needs will be satisfied as per 1974.

For Salisbury paraffin is costed for fuel and candles for lighting. Monthly quantities and costs are shown in TABLE 7.

TABLE 3  
 MINIMUM MONTHLY DIET AND COST OF FOOD FOR DIFFERENT AGE AND SEX GROUPS  
 (Quantity in Grammes and Costs in Dollars)

SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

Food Item	MODERATELY ACTIVE MAN		MODERATELY ACTIVE WOMAN		PREGNANT WOMAN		INFANT UNDER 4 YEARS		CHILD 5 - 8 YEARS		CHILD 9 -12 YEARS		GIRL 11 - 12 YEARS		BOY 13-14 YEARS		BOY 15-18 YEARS	
	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost
Mealie Meal	10640	1,06	7904	0,79	12160	1,22	3435	0,34	6080	0,61	9120	0,91	9120	0,91	10640	1,06	12160	1,22
Meat	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06	1733	1,06
Groundnuts	1733	0,92	1733	0,92	1733	0,92	851	0,45	851	0,45	851	0,45	1733	0,92	1733	0,92	1733	0,92
Potatoes	1733	0,38	1733	0,38	1733	0,38	851	0,19	1733	0,38	1733	0,38	1733	0,38	1733	0,38	1733	0,38
Fresh Veg.	5137	1,01	4287	0,73	4287	0,73	2585	0,52	2582	0,52	2582	0,52	4287	0,73	4287	0,73	4287	0,73
Fruit	851	0,33	851	0,33	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17
Milk	851	1,32	851	1,32	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69
Sugar	426	0,13	426	0,13	851	0,26	426	0,13	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26
Tea	426	1,13	426	1,13	426	1,13	-	-	426	1,13	426	1,13	426	1,13	426	1,13	426	1,13
Bread	3435	0,82	3435	0,82	5168	1,24	1733	0,42	1733	0,42	2584	0,62	2584	0,62	2584	0,62	5168	1,24
Oil	426	0,42	426	0,42	867	0,85	213	0,21	213	0,21	213	0,21	213	0,21	426	0,42	867	0,85
Margarine	426	0,44	426	0,44	867	0,90	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	426	0,44	867	0,90
Salt	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04	426	0,04
TOTAL MONTHLY COST		9,06		8,51		11,59		6,44		8,16		8,66		9,34		9,92		11,59

TABLE 4

MINIMUM FOOD COSTS BY FAMILY  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY		TOTAL MONTHLY COST
									13 - 14 GIRL	15 - 18	
A	2	9,06		11,59							20,65
B	3	9,06	8,51		6,44						24,01
C	3	9,06	8,51		6,44	8,16					32,17
D	4	9,06		11,59		16,32					36,97
E	5	9,06	8,51		6,44	8,16	8,66				40,83
F	5	9,06	8,51				8,66		9,92	11,59	47,74
G	6	9,06	8,51		6,44	8,16		9,34	9,92		51,43
H	6	9,06	8,51			8,16	8,66		9,92	11,59	55,90
J	7	9,06	8,51		6,44	8,16	8,66	9,34	9,92		60,09
K	7	9,06	8,51			8,16	8,66	9,34	9,92	11,59	65,24
L	8	9,06	8,51		6,44	8,16	8,66	9,34	9,92	11,59	71,68
M	8	9,06	8,51			8,16	8,66	9,34	19,84	11,59	75,16

10.

TABLE 5

MINIMUM CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS AND \$ COSTS FOR FAMILY MEMBERS  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEMS OF CLOTHING	UNIT COST INCL. S/TAX	DURABILITY IN YEARS	MONTHLY COST
	<u>MEN</u>	\$ c.		\$ c.
1 pr	Shoes, leather laceup	4,99	1	
1	Jacket, sports	11,95	3	
3 prs	Trousers, suiting	6,95	2	
3	Shirts, long-sleeve	2,53	1	
1	Pullover	2,26	2	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,86	1	
3 prs	Underwear, trunks	0,81	1	
6	Handkerchief	0,29	1	
1	Belt	1,48	2	
1	Mackintosh, plastic	1,55	1	
				<u>3,11</u>
	<u>WOMEN</u>			
1 pr	Shoes, leather laceup	4,02	2	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,79	1	
1	Coat, short	9,25	3	
1	Cardigan	2,24	2	
3	Dresses, short-sleeve	6,25	1	
2	Petticoat	1,94	1	
3 prs	Panties	0,74	1	
2	Brassiere	1,14	1	
1	Scarf, small	1,21	1	
				<u>3,03</u>
	<u>BOYS</u>			
1 pr	Shoes, leather laceup	4,99	1	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,79	1	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,58	1	
1	Pullover	2,75	1	
2	Shirt, khaki	2,26	1	
2	Shorts, khaki	2,34	1	
				<u>1,71</u>
	<u>GIRLS</u>			
1 pr	Shoes, leather laceup	4,59	1	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,25	1	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,69	1	
1	Cardigan	3,45	1	
2	Dress, uniform	4,30	1	
1	Dress, short-sleeve	1,67	1	
3 prs	Panties	0,58	1	
				<u>1,95</u>
	<u>INFANT</u>			
24	Nappies	0,45	1	
4	Vest, sleeveless	0,41	1	
1	Jersey/Jacket	2,24	1	
2	Dress/Rompers	0,75	1	
1	Bonnet	0,75	1	
2	Blanket, baby's	1,55	1	
				<u>1,67</u>

TABLE 7  
 MINIMUM FUEL AND LIGHTING NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
 SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY QUANTITY	UNIT COST	MONTHLY COST
Paraffin	30 bottles (738 ml)	20 c.	\$6,00
Candles	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> packets	29 c.	1,25
TOTAL			\$7,25

It can be seen that the cost of paraffin has almost trebled since 1974, corresponding to the oil price increases of the same period.

It should be mentioned that in a full revision of a PDL, this is one area that should be carefully reviewed. It is likely that considerable changes may have occurred in the availability of electricity in municipal rented accommodation, which would affect lighting costs, and in the relative prices of fuels such that consumer patterns have altered in the intervening years. For example, a month's supply of coal, 90 kg., now costs \$3,61 delivered, as opposed to the monthly cost of paraffin at \$6,00. A revision of the PDL would examine possible changes in fuel consumption patterns due to the relative price changes in available fuels. For the purpose of this report however, it is assumed that the items in TABLE 7 still apply.

#### 5. Personal Care and Health

In this section we include items necessary for the maintenance of personal hygiene (soap, toothpaste) and for treatment of minor illnesses as well as a minimum number of clinic visits for family members. As serious illnesses requiring hospitalization and considerable expense are unpredictable, they have been excluded from the PDL, which emphasizes the conservative nature of our costings. TABLE 8 shows the items and monthly costs for personal care of the family, assuming that consumption needs are met in the same way as in 1974.

TABLE 8  
PERSONAL CARE: MINIMUM NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM		MONTHLY COST IN CENTS
Family	1 small packet Asprin	5
	1 bottle of patent medicine	33
		38
Adults	Razor blades, or other sundries	20
	2 small toothbrushes a year	2½
	1 small toothpaste	15
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	14
	1 small bar soap	10
		61½
Children and Infants	2 small toothbrushes a year	2½
	1 small toothpaste	15
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	14
	1 small bar soap	10
		41½

TABLE 9 outlines the clinic visits and costs per family member. Total personal care and health costs by family units are shown in TABLE 10.

TABLE 9  
HEALTH: MINIMUM NUMBER OF VISITS TO CLINICS AND COSTS  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CLINIC VISITS		ANNUAL COST
Men	2 visits per year at 50c per visit to Industrial Clinic	\$1,00
Women	2 visits per year at 25c per visit to township clinic	0,50
	OR Maternity fees (ante-natal, post-natal and delivery) at \$10,00 over 2 years	5,00
Children and Infants*	Under 8 years old, 3 visits per year at 10 cents to township clinic	0,30
	Over 8 years old, 2 visits per year at 10 cents to township clinic	0,20

\* Over 15 years in clinic is considered adult, hence "Girl 13-17" costed as under 15 years: "Boy 15-18" costed as adult.



TABLE 10

14.

MINIMUM PERSONAL CARE AND HEALTH COSTS BY FAMILY  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY HEALTH	FAMILY PERSONAL CARE	INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL CARE										TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c.	
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11-12	BOY 13-14 13-17	BOY 15-18			
A	2	50	38	61,5		61,5									2,11
B	3	15	38	61,5	61,5		41,5								2,18
C	4	18	38	61,5	61,5		41,5	41,5							2,62
D	4	55	38	61,5		61,5		83,0							2,99
E	5	19	38	61,5	61,5		41,5	41,5	41,5						3,05
F	5	24	38	61,5	61,5				41,5		41,5	41,5			3,10
G	6	21	38	61,5	61,5		41,5	41,5		41,5	41,5				3,48
H	6	27	38	61,5	61,5			41,5	41,5		41,5	41,5			3,54
J	7	23	38	61,5	61,5		41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5				3,92
K	7	28	38	61,5	61,5			41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5		3,97
L	8	31	38	61,5	61,5		41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5	41,5		4,41
M	8	30	38	61,5	61,5			41,5	41,5	41,5	83,0	41,5			4,40

## 6. Replacement of Household Goods

These items are separated into three categories: household durable goods: individual durable goods, by adults and children: and household non-durable goods.

Household durable goods refer to articles common to all families, e.g. minimum furniture and washing utensils. Individual durable goods refers to the eating and sleeping equipment required by each family member. It is still assumed that the men will sleep on the bed while the women and children use sleeping mats. In a revised study it would be necessary to check for changes in this pattern.

Non-durable goods refer to those items that are continually being used up and replaced, e.g. matches and soap.

In TABLE 11 the different categories of household goods are outlined and monthly costs calculated. TABLE 12 shows the final cost of replacement of all household goods by the 12 PDL family units.

## 7. Transport

In the 1974 study, calculations for minimum transport costs were based on data from a traffic count by the City Engineer's Department.<sup>(16)</sup> This data has not since been updated.<sup>(17)</sup> However, to remain consistent with the assumptions of this recosting exercise, transport costs are calculated in the same way. It is thus assumed that for the majority of workers living in the townships and working in the industrial sites or city centre, buses still provide the cheapest form of transport to and from work.

The 1973 figures are used as proportions of workers paying specific daily fares e.g. according to the 1973 traffic survey we know that 18,7 percent of workers using buses to and from work were paying a minimum fare of 3 cents. When fares are adjusted for 1978<sup>(18)</sup>, the same proportions can be used to calculate the weighted average daily fare. This method requires the following assumptions:

- (1) in 1978 the same proportion of workers in the townships are using buses to and from work as in 1974, and
- (2) that they would be travelling on the same routes.

TABLE 13 shows the 1974/1978 equivalent fares and relevant proportions of workers paying these fares.<sup>(19)</sup>

16. Salisbury City Engineer's Department, 1973.
17. However useful background data can be found in Carnegie Mellon University, The Salisbury Report: Migration on Impetus for Change in Housing, Transport and Employment. August, 1978. Appendices T1 and T2.
18. Kindly supplied by Salisbury United Omnibus Company.
19. Fares are taken from terminal points to destination. It is not always possible to equate fares exactly since bus routes may have changed since 1974. The monthly fare was calculated on an average of 22 working days per month.

TABLE 11

REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS : MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEM	UNIT COST INCL.S/TAX	DURABILITY IN YEARS	MONTHLY COST
<u>HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS</u>		\$ c		
1	Pot, small	1,75	2	
1	Pot, large	3,30	2	
2	Dishing spoons	0,40	2	
1	Kettle	3,37	4	
2	Knives, kitchen	0,63	3	
1	Stirring stick	0,20	1	
4	Grass brooms	0,05	1	
1	Metal bucket	1,79	5	
1	Bowl, washing	1,59	2	
1	Paraffin stove	2,65	2	
1	Iron	3,75	15	
1	Table & chair set	25,00	10	
1	Bed & mattress	20,06	10	
				<u>0,99</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS : MAN</u>				
1	Tablespoon	0,24	2	
1	Teaspoon	0,17	2	
1	Plate, relish	0,38	2	
1	Plate, sadza	0,55	2	
1	Mug	0,33	2	
3	Blankets	3,65	3	
1	Towel	2,39	1	
				<u>0,57</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS : WOMEN AND CHILDREN</u>				
1	Tablespoon	0,24	2	
1	Teaspoon	0,17	2	
1	Plate, relish	0,38	2	
1	Plate, sadza	0,55	2	
1	Mug	0,33	2	
3	Blankets	3,65	3	
1	Towel	2,39	1	
1	Sleeping mat	4,65	1	
				<u>0,96</u>
<u>HOUSEHOLD NON-DURABLE GOODS</u>				
4	Boxes of matches @ 2c.			0,08
2 bars	Blue soap (per family 2/3)			0,70
3 bars	Blue soap (per family 4/5)			1,05
4 bars	Blue soap (per family 6/7)			1,40
5 bars	Blue soap (per family 8 plus)			1,75
1	Lavatory roll per month per person			0,16

TABLE 12  
 MINIMUM COST OF REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY FAMILY  
 SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS	† HOUSEHOLD NON- DURABLE GOODS	INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS										TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c	
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT* UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY 13 - 14 GIRL 13 - 17	BOY 15-18			
A	2	0,99	1,10	0,57		0,96									3,62
B	3	0,99	1,26	0,57	0,96										3,78
C	4	0,99	1,77	0,57	0,96			0,96							5,25
D	4	0,99	1,77	0,57		0,96		1,92							6,21
E	5	0,99	1,93	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96						6,37
F	5	0,99	1,93	0,57	0,96				0,96			0,96	0,96		7,33
G	6	0,99	2,44	0,57	0,96			0,96			0,96	0,96			7,84
H	6	0,99	2,44	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96			0,96	0,96		8,80
J	7	0,99	2,60	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96	0,96		0,96			8,96
K	7	0,99	2,60	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96	0,96		0,96	0,96		9,92
L	8	0,99	3,11	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96	0,96		0,96	0,96		10,43
M	8	0,99	3,11	0,57	0,96			0,96	0,96	0,96		1,92	0,96		11,39

† Infant is costed as full member under Household non-durable goods.  
 \* Infant is not costed under household individual durable goods

1974/1978 SINGLE BUS FARES AND PROPORTIONS OF WORKERS  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

1974	PROPORTION OF WORKERS	1978
3 cents	18,7%	6 cents
5 cents	28,2%	10 cents
6 cents	32,0%	11 cents
8 cents	1,1%	11 cents
9 cents	9,0%	14 cents
10 cents	4,0%	14 cents
12 cents	4,1%	16 cents
13 cents	2,4%	16 cents
16 cents	0,5%	22 cents
	100,0%	

The weighted average for the monthly return bus fare for all townships is \$4,66 per worker. This average fare underestimates the cost for workers in Tafara and Mabvuku, for example, travelling to the industrial sites, but will be an overestimate for workers living in Harare and working in town.

#### 8. Education

During 1978 and early 1979 policy decisions were made and the legislation adjusted accordingly that have significantly altered educational policy. The racially separated divisions of the Ministry of Education are currently being amalgamated and the F1/F2 system in the African Education division will no longer apply.

At the time of this recosting exercise (September 1978) schools were still operating under the old system which we have thus costed for the 1978 PDL. However, even within the new structure, costs for education will not be significantly different because "low-fee paying" schools will effectively be those Government-financed African schools that were costed for the PDL. These schools are in practice those currently attended by the low-income African group.

The rationale for including education costs has been discussed in Chapter One. Costing of education is based on the following assumptions, (a) in the PDL families A to M all children up to 12 years old are costed for 7 years of primary education, (b) half of the children over 12 years in any family are costed for secondary school, (c) secondary schooling is costed for 4 years, (d) minimum costs of education include tuition, general purpose and other compulsory costs for needlework or metal/woodwork classes, (All other possible payments such as pens, pencils, extra books, are excluded.) (e) costs are differentiated between boys and girls. Average costs for primary and secondary school are shown in TABLE 14. Education costs for the family units A to M are totalled in TABLE 15.

TABLE 14

MINIMUM AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATION  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

Average Monthly Cost of Primary Education :	Boys	=	70 cents
	Girls	=	77 cents
Average Monthly Cost of Secondary Education:	Boys	=	\$2,63
	Girls	=	2,25

TABLE 15

MINIMUM MONTHLY COST OF EDUCATION BY FAMILY  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 -12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY 13 - 14		BOY 15 - 18	TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c
					GIRL 13 - 17			
A	2							----
B	3							----
C	4	0,70b						0,70
D	4	1,47 <sup>b</sup> <sub>g</sub>						1,47
E	5	0,77g	0,70b					1,47
F	5		0,70b				2,63b	3,33
G	6	0,70b		0,77g	2,63b			4,10
H	6	0,77g	0,70b				2,63b	4,10
J	7	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	2,63b			4,87
K	7	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g			2,63b	4,87
L	8	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g			2,63b	4,87
M	8	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	2,63b		2,63b	7,50

9. Provision for Post-Employment Consumption

The rationale for the inclusion of this item has been considered in Chapter One. We are concerned here with the assumptions on which this item is calculated. It is assumed that (a) the family unit in the retirement period consists only of a man and wife, (b) they live in the urban area, and (c) education, transport costs and provision for retirement no longer apply. A list of items and monthly costs for a retired couple is shown in TABLE 16.

TABLE 16  
MINIMUM MONTHLY CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND COSTS OF A RETIRED COUPLE  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY COST
Food	17,57
Clothing	6,14
Personal Care and Health	1,74
Replacement of Household Goods	3,62
Fuel and Lighting	7,25
Accommodation*	12,13
	\$48,45

\*Accommodation for Retired Couple is costed as for weighted average rent. In effect, they would require a smaller than average house.

The monthly income required by a retired couple would be to maintain physical health and social decency in their post-employment years. From this figure we calculate the monthly contribution to be paid during his working life to enable the worker to receive \$48,45 monthly income during retirement period.

TABLE 17 shows monthly contributions payable on a range of post-employment consumption income requirements. These payments are calculated in static terms and thus do not take account of rising costs; and it should be further noted that the method of calculating this item differs from the usual pension scheme since the conceptual basis of the PDL differs significantly from that of a pension scheme. Calculations of the monthly contribution were based on the following assumptions: a working life of 35 years, contributions accrue at interest compounded monthly, insurance company charges are included, the pension is guaranteed for 10 years and thereafter the life of the man.

TABLE 17  
PROVISION FOR POST-EMPLOYMENT CONSUMPTION

INCOME REQUIREMENT	MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION
\$45,00	\$3,18
46,00	3,25
47,00	3,32
48,00	3,39
49,00	3,46
50,00	3,53

Source: Old Mutual. Calculations based on the above assumptions.

A contribution of \$3,39 per month would be the necessary post-employment income for a retired couple in Salisbury. As the above assumptions indicate, this sum of \$3,39 is a severe underestimate of the real costs involved in saving for retirement.

#### 10. Accommodation

While this recosting exercise did not allow for a full investigation of the housing situation for low-income group families, certain significant changes have been included. In 1974 costs for accommodation were limited to municipal

rented units. It was assumed that home ownership schemes would be beyond the conceptual scope of this study. In this supplement we include figures for those three townships now falling under the Chitungwiza Urban Council as well as the Salisbury City Municipality.

TABLE 18 shows the number of housing units available in the townships, excluding Kambuzuma where all housing comes under home ownership schemes.

TABLE 18

TOWNSHIP ACCOMMODATION : RENTED UNITS  
SALISBURY

AREA	TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
<u>Municipal</u>	Family units	42 229	50,9	
	Family flats	1 471	1,7	
	Single berths	27 138	32,7	
	Sub-Total	70 838		85,3
<u>Chitungwiza</u>				
1. Seki	Family units	4 098	4,9	
	Single berths	152	0,2	
2. St. Mary's	Family units	2 792	3,4	
3. Zengeza		5,136	6,2	
	Sub-Total	12 178		14,7
	TOTAL	83,016	100,0%	100,0%

In municipal townships there are two different rental schemes. In Glen Norah, Highfield and Dzivarasekwa rents are set according to the house type and size; whereas rents in Harare, Mufakose, Mabvuku and Tafara are adjusted to the tenant's income. TABLE 19 shows weighted average or modal rents for the former townships.

TABLE 19

WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTS IN GLEN NORAH, HIGHFIELD AND DZIVARASEKWA  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

TOWNSHIP	NUMBER OF UNITS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENT
Glen Norah	4 206	\$14,33
Highfield	3 566	12,60
Dzivarasekwa	2 756	7,88
	10 528	\$12,06

Average rents for different income-groups are shown in TABLE 20 for Harare, Mufakose, Mabvuku and Tafara.



TABLE 20  
AVERAGE RENTS FOR HARARE, MUFAKOSE, MABVUKU AND TAFARA  
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

TOWNSHIP	MONTHLY INCOME LEVEL		AVERAGE RENT
	Less than	\$40,00	\$ 9,02
Harare	Less than	45,00	11,17
Mufakose	Less than	50,00	11,93
Mabvuku	Less than	55,00	14,34
Tafara	Less than	60,00	19,32
	Over	60,00	

No rent abatement scheme operates in the Chitungwiza Urban Council townships so a weighted average rent is calculated for each township and shown in TABLE 21.

TABLE 21  
WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTS UNDER CHITUNGWIZA URBAN COUNCIL  
DECEMBER 1978

TOWNSHIP	NUMBER OF UNITS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENT
Seki	4 098	\$13,00
St. Mary's	2 792	6,19
Zengeza	5 136	14,85
	12 026	\$12,21

Average rents as calculated above for all townships in the Salisbury area are combined to give a weighted average accommodation figure for Salisbury.

This average is calculated for different income groups by combining average rents of no-abatement scheme townships with average rents for particular income groups. These figures are shown in TABLE 22.

TABLE 22  
WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENT : MUNICIPAL AND COUNCIL RENTED ACCOMMODATION  
SALISBURY, 1978

INCOME GROUP	PDL AVERAGE RENTAL
Below \$40,00	\$12,10
Below 45,00	12,11
Below 50,00	12,13
Below 55,00	12,51
Over 55,00	12,35

TABLE 22 shows five average rent figures which can now be used in the PDL calculations. Since rent charges in some townships increase as the income of

the tenant rises, we are not able to indicate which rental figure applies to which family unit until the total PDL incomes are calculated. Thus for a tenant to qualify for a rent of \$12,13, his total income including accommodation must not exceed \$50,00. If by adding on that rental figure the total income exceeds \$50,00, then a higher rental becomes applicable.

The five average rents only differ by 25 cents, and it is found that for all family units A to M, a rental of \$12,10 when added to PDL income, exceeds \$55,00. Thus a rental figure of \$12,35 applies to all PDL family units in Salisbury.

#### 11. The Poverty Datum Line for Salisbury

The final PDL figures for families A to M in Salisbury are shown in TABLE 23, where all the previous items have been brought together and totalled for each family unit.

Following the costing of PDL items in 1974, an investigation into the average size of township families was conducted. It was concluded that a family of four children represented average family size and that the age composition of children in PDL family H was closest to the sample of families in townships. For the purpose of this study (1978) it is assumed that family H with a monthly PDL required income of \$113,76 is the average for Salisbury. The reader however is reminded that there is no one PDL figure for any town, and that family H is only an average.

#### 12. The Unmarried Men

Given that there are some 15 833 adults alone living in Harare Hostels, plus the 12 331 "others" consisting of singles, relatives and women tenants, in municipal rented accommodation, it is considered appropriate to calculate the PDL for an unmarried man living in the Salisbury urban area. This particular costing has not previously been included in discussions of rationale, since certain assumptions applicable to families would not apply to single men. Differences in calculation must thus be made explicit. As has been fully discussed in the original text<sup>(21)</sup>, it is dangerous to draw the conclusion that because a man is living in single accommodation he has no consumption needs beyond his own. In 1974 57 percent of men living in Harare Hostels' single accommodation were married, and had families to support in rural or other urban areas.<sup>(22)</sup>

However, for the PDL exercise we limit ourselves to a concern with unmarried men, for whom all PDL items for families except education and transport are included. Costs for the unmarried men are set out in TABLE 24. Certain changes in items included are noted: under the heading Replacement of Household Goods, basic furniture is omitted since it is provided for in the hostel accommodation. Transport is excluded altogether as it is assumed that the hostel dweller can walk to work. Lighting costs are covered by rent in the hostel, so are excluded from our calculations. Education is omitted as the man has no children to support. Provision for post-employment consumption is the same on the assumption that he will be married at some later date.

This PDL figure applies also to the registered lodgers but would be an underestimate in this case. Lodgers rents are not controlled and this is difficult to assess.

21. Cubitt and Riddell, ibid, pp. 55-59.

22. Moller V., Harare Hostel Study 1973. Research Report No.6. Urban Studies Research Unit, Institute of Social Research, U.R. 1973. App.A. Table 20.

## CHAPTER THREE

### The Poverty Datum Line for Bulawayo

The next choice for PDL costing is Bulawayo, the second largest city and industrial centre in Rhodesia, which has an estimated population of 358 000 of which 81 percent are African. (23)

As at June 1978 the population in Bulawayo African Township Municipal accommodation was estimated at 232 437. TABLE 25 shows the number of residents by township in Bulawayo.

#### 1. Food

Food is costed on the same basis in Bulawayo as in Salisbury, with regional variations still evident. As was apparent in the 1974 PDL costing, fruit and vegetables were found to be significantly more expensive in Bulawayo than in Salisbury. (24) TABLE 26 shows monthly costs of food items per family member. Food costs for families A to M are totalled in TABLE 27.

#### 2. Clothing

TABLE 28 shows the minimum clothing requirements and monthly costs per member of the family. Two adjustments were made to this table for Bulawayo. Leather belts for men were found to be very expensive so plastic belts were substituted.

Under the heading Women's Clothing, a short jacket was costed for in 1978 whereas in 1974 no such articles were available and we costed for two cardigans instead. Although the more expensive 'wash 'n wear' polyester uniforms are apparently being bought we have costed for cotton khaki uniforms, as the less expensive items.

TABLE 29 shows minimum clothing costs for the twelve PDL family units.

#### 3. Fuel and Lighting

While a family's consumption needs are expected to remain the same between towns, the means of satisfying these needs varies according to the region. In Bulawayo a combination of firewood and paraffin were found to be both relevant and inexpensive as a means of satisfying fuel needs in 1974, whereas in Salisbury only paraffin was costed as fuel.

For this recosting exercise the items shown in TABLE 26 are the same as were costed in 1974. It is recognised that a full revision of the PDL would investigate the relative changes in prices of fuels and corresponding changes in fuel consumption patterns before costing. Minimum requirements and monthly costs of fuel and lighting needs are shown in TABLE 30.

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(23) Figures from CSO statistics supplement, Oct.1978. Estimates for June 30 1978.

(24) Potatoes at the time of costing were expensive, in addition to which legislation now requires that they be weighed and packed. As few vegetable sellers have their own scales, they prefer not to sell potatoes at all, which factor adds to the scarcity.

TABLE 25  
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN MUNICIPAL ACCOMMODATION BY TOWNSHIP  
BULAWAYO

TOWNSHIP	MALE	ADULT FEMALE	TOTAL	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Makokoba	4 380	5 349	9 729	8 505	18 234
Mzilikazi	2 450	3 040	5 530	9 370	14 900
Barbour Fields	720	884	1 604	3 010	4 614
Nguboyenja	920	1 120	2 040	3 960	6 000
Njube	2 800	3 437	6 237	10 926	17 163
Mabutweni	1 000	1 213	2 213	1 660	3 873
Iminyela	1 650	2 017	3 667	6 400	10 067
Lobengula	3 640	4 458	8 098	15 263	23 361
Pelandaba	1 520	1 885	3 405	3 531	6 936
Magwegwe	6 830	8 350	15 180	20 634	35 814
Mpopoma	5 540	6 760	12 300	12 800	25 100
Tshabalala	3 580	4 370	7 950	9 900	17 850
Sizinda	400	496	896	2 244	3 140
Luveve	5 090	6 226	11 316	17 496	28 812
Pumula	1 890	2 309	4 199	8 678	12 877
Hyde Park Estate	660	818	1 478	2 248	3 726
TOTALS	43 110	52 732	95 842	136 625	232 467

Source: Department of Housing and Amenities, Municipality of Bulawayo as at 30 June, 1978.

TABLE 26

28.

MINIMUM MONTHLY DIET AND COST OF FOOD FOR DIFFERENT AGE AND SEX GROUPS  
 Quantity in Grammes and Costs in Dollars  
 BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

FOOD ITEM	MODERATELY ACTIVE MAN		MODERATELY ACTIVE WOMAN		PREGNANT WOMAN		INFANT UNDER 4 YEARS		CHILD 5 - 8 YEARS		CHILD 9 - 12 YEARS		GIRL 11 - 12 YEARS		BOY 13 - 14 GIRL		BOY 15 - 18	
	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost
Mealie Meal	10640	1,06	7904	0,79	12160	1,22	3435	0,34	6080	0,61	9120	0,91	9120	0,91	10640	1,06	12160	1,22
Meat	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08	1733	1,08
Groundnuts	1733	1,04	1733	1,04	1733	1,04	851	0,51	851	0,51	851	0,51	1733	1,04	1733	1,04	1733	1,04
Potatoes	1733	0,43	1733	0,43	1733	0,43	851	0,21	1733	0,43	1733	0,43	1733	0,43	1733	0,43	1733	0,43
Fresh Veg.	5137	1,55	4287	1,13	4287	1,13	2585	0,77	2585	0,77	2585	0,77	4287	1,13	4287	1,13	4287	1,13
Fruit	851	0,46	851	0,46	426	0,23	426	0,23	426	0,23	426	0,23	426	0,23	426	0,23	426	0,23
Milk	851	1,32	851	1,32	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69	1733	2,69
Sugar	426	0,13	426	0,13	851	0,26	426	0,13	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26
Tea	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	-	-	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19
Bread	3435	0,82	3435	0,82	5168	1,24	1733	0,42	1733	0,42	2584	0,62	2584	0,62	2584	0,62	5168	1,24
Oil	426	0,43	426	0,43	867	0,87	213	0,21	213	0,21	213	0,21	213	0,21	426	0,43	867	0,87
Margarine	426	0,44	426	0,44	867	0,90	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	426	0,44	867	0,90
Salt	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05
TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS		10,00		9,31		12,33		6,86		8,67		9,17		10,06		10,65		12,33

TABLE 27

MINIMUM MONTHLY FOOD COSTS BY FAMILY  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY		TOTAL MONTHLY COSTS
									GIRL 13 - 17	BOY 15 - 18	
A	2	10,00		12,33							22,33
B	3	10,00	9,31		6,86x						26,17
C	4	10,00	9,31		6,86x	8,67b					34,84
D	4	10,00		12,33		17,34 <sup>g</sup> <sub>b</sub>					39,67
E	5	10,00	9,31x		6,86x	8,67g	9,17b				44,01
F	5	10,00	9,31x				9,17b		10,65g	12,33b	51,46
G	6	10,00	9,31x		6,86x	8,67b		10,06g	10,65b		55,55
H	6	10,00	9,31x			8,67g	9,17b		10,65g	12,33b	60,13
J	7	10,00	9,31x		6,86x	8,67g	9,17b	10,06g	10,65b		64,72
K	7	10,00	9,31x			8,67g	9,17b	10,06g	10,65g	12,33b	70,19
L	8	10,00	9,31x		6,86x	8,67g	9,17b	10,06g	10,65g	12,33b	77,05
M	8	10,00	9,31x			8,67g	9,17b	10,06g	21,30 <sup>b</sup> <sub>g</sub>	12,33b	80,84

TABLE 28

MINIMUM CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS FOR FAMILY MEMBERS  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEM OF CLOTHING	UNIT COST INCL. S/T	DURABILITY	MONTHLY COST
	MEN			
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	\$4,99	1 year	
1	Jacket, sports	11,95	3 years	
3 prs	Trousers, suiting	6,95	2 years	
3	Shirts, long-sleeve	2,53	1 year	
1	Pullover	2,26	2 years	
3 prs.	Socks, short	0,91	1 year	
3 prs	Underwear, trunks	0,68	1 year	
6	Hankerchief	0,35	1 year	
1	Belt, plastic	1,49	2 years	
1	Mackintosh, plastic	2,25	1 year	
				<u>\$3,16</u>
	WOMEN			
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	\$4,99	2 years	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,79	1 year	
1	Cardigan	4,95	2 years	
3	Dress, short-sleeve	5,99	1 year	
2	Petticoat, nylon	1,75	1 year	
3 prs	Panties	0,79	1 year	
2	Brassieres	1,14	1 year	
1	Scarf	0,69	1 year	
1	Coat, short	9,95	3 years	
				<u>\$3.07</u>
	BOYS			
1 pr.	Shoes, leather lace-up	\$4,99	1 year	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,79	1 year	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,59	1 year	
1	Pullover	2,50	1 year	
2	Shirt, Khaki	2,26	1 year	
2 prs	Shorts, Khaki	2,34	1 year	
				<u>\$1,69</u>
	GIRLS			
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	4,99	1 year	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,19	1 year	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,65	1 year	
1	Cardigan	3,50	1 year	
2	Dress, uniform	4,15	1 year	
1	Dress, short-sleeve	2,35	1 year	
3 prs	Panties	0,49	1 year	
				<u>\$1,98</u>
	INFANTS			
24	Nappies	0,45	1 year	
4	Vest, sleeveless	0,38	1 year	
1	Jersey/Jacket, including bonnet	2,99	1 year	
2	Dress/Rompers	0,69	1 year	
1	Bonnet	-	1 year	
2	Blanket, Baby's	1,25	1 year	
				<u>\$1,60</u>

TABLE 30

MINIMUM FUEL AND LIGHTING NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY QUANTITY	UNIT COST	MONTHLY COST
Firewood	15,2 bundles	10c	\$1,52
Paraffin	15 bottles	20c	3,00
Electricity	2,5 amp supply	1,60	1,60
TOTAL COST			6,12

4. Personal Care and Health

TABLE 31 shows items necessary for personal hygiene and the monthly cost for the family unit and for adults and children.

TABLE 31

PERSONAL CARE : MINIMUM NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

	ITEM	MONTHLY COST
Family	1 small packet Aspirin	5 cents
	1 bottle of patent medicine	35
		40 cents
Adults	Razor blades, or other sundries	20 cents
	2 small toothbrushes a year	2½
	1 small toothpaste	15
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	14
	1 small bar soap	9
		60½cents
Children and infants	2 small toothbrushes a year	2½cents
	1 small toothpaste	15
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	14
	1 small bar soap (Sunlight)	9
		40½cents

It is also assumed that the minimum number of visits to the clinic as shown in TABLE 32 remains the same for all members of the family.



TABLE 32

HEALTH : MINIMUM NUMBER OF VISITS TO CLINICS AND ANNUAL COSTS  
BULAWAYO, 1978

CLINIC VISITS		ANNUAL COST
Men	2 visits a year at 50c per visit industrial clinic per five-day course	1,00
Women	2 visits a year at 25c per visit township clinic	0,50
OR	Maternity fees, ante-natal, post-natal and Delivery at 2,50	1,25
Children and Infants	Under 8 years old, 3 visits a year FREE township clinic	FREE
16 & under	Over 8 years old, 2 visits a year FREE township clinic	FREE

Children of 16 years and under are free at municipal clinics, so in PDL families girls 13-17 are costed as 16 and under, hence free, while boys 15-18 are costed as adults.

Monthly costs for the personal care and health of all family units A to M are outlined and totalled in TABLE 33.

#### 5. Replacement of Household Goods

This item is divided into three categories: household durable goods - items of furniture, washing and cooking utensils - individual durable goods - sleeping and eating utensils for each individual - and household non-durable items - such as soap and lavatory paper, that require continual replacement. Furniture and smaller durables such as grass brooms and sleeping mats were costed for the informal sector in Bulawayo. For this re-costing exercise household items remain the same as in 1974. The annual monthly costs of the three categories of household goods can be seen in TABLE 34. These costs are then totalled for family units A to M and shown in TABLE 35.

#### 6. Transport

As was the case in Salisbury, the basic traffic count information available for 1974 calculations has not been updated.<sup>(25)</sup> However, an examination of the daily fares paid at peak morning traffic time (5-30 to 7-30 a.m.) during a three week school holiday period (which assumes bus users are workers and work seekers) reveals that the modal fare paid is 11 cents single. In addition, we examined ticket sales from the industrial site terminus at the peak evening period.<sup>(26)</sup> It was found that 81 percent of single fares were 11 cents, with the remaining 19 percent ranging from 10 cents to 5 cents.

25. Traffic count by Department of Housing & Amenities, Bulawayo, April 1973.  
26. All figures kindly supplied by RUO Company, Bulawayo, September 1978.

TABLE 33

PERSONAL CARE AND HEALTH PER FAMILY  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY PERSONAL CARE	FAMILY HEALTH	INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL CARE										TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c.	
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 -12	GIRL 11-12	BOY 13-14 GIRL 13-17	BOY 15-18			
A	2	0,40	0,19	60,5		60,5									1,80
B	3	0,40	0,13	60,5	60,5		40,5								2,15
C	4	0,40	0,13	60,5	60,5		40,5	40,5							2,55
D	4	0,40	0,19	60,5		60,5		81,0							2,61
E	5	0,40	0,13	60,5	60,5		40,5	40,5	40,5						2,96
F	5	0,40	0,21	60,5	60,5				40,5		40,5	40,5			3,04
G	6	0,40	0,13	60,5	60,5		40,5	40,5		40,5	40,5				3,36
H	6	0,40	0,21	60,5	60,5			40,5	40,5		40,5	40,5			3,44
J	7	0,40	0,13	60,5	60,5		40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5				3,77
K	7	0,40	0,21	60,5	60,5			40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5			3,85
L	8	0,40	0,21	60,5	60,5		40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5	40,5			4,25
M	8	0,40	0,21	60,5	60,5			40,5	40,5	40,5	81,0	40,5			4,25

TABLE 34

REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS : MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEM OF CLOTHING	UNIT COST INCL. S/T	DURABILITY	MONTHLY COST
<u>HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS</u>				
1	Small pot	\$1,90	2 years	
1	Large pot	3,27	2 years	
2	Dishing spoons	0,25	2 years	
1	Kettle	2,99	4 years	
2	Kitchen knives	0,80	3 years	
1	Stirring stick	0,30	1 year	
4	Grass brooms	0,10	1 year	
1	Metal bucket	3,25	5 years	
1	Enamel bowl	1,15	2 years	
1	Paraffin stove	2,75	2 years	
1	Iron	3,30	15 years	
1	Table and Chair set	36,00	10 years	
1	Bed and mattress	20,06	10 years	
				<u>\$1,10</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS : MAN</u>				
1	Tablespoon	0,25	2 years	
1	Teaspoon	0,12	2 years	
1	Relish plate	0,35	2 years	
1	Sadza plate	0,55	2 years	
1	Metal mug	0,35	2 years	
3	Blankets	3,39	3 years	
1	Towel	2,39	1 year	<u>\$0,55</u>
<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS : WOMEN/CHILDREN</u>				
1	Tablespoon	0,25	2 years	
1	Teaspoon	0,12	2 years	
1	Relish plate	0,35	2 years	
1	Sadza plate	0,55	2 years	
1	Mug	0,35	2 years	
3	Blankets	3,39	3 years	
1	Towel	2,39	1 year	
1	Sleeping mat	3,00	1 year	<u>\$0,80</u>
<u>HOUSEHOLD NON-DURABLE GOODS</u>				
4	Boxes of matches per month			0,08
2	Bars Blue soap per month (family 2/3)			0,72
3	Bars Blue soap per month (family 4/5)			1,08
4	Bars Blue soap per month (family 6/7)			1,44
5	Bars Blue soap per month (family 8 plus)			1,80
1	Lavatory roll per month per person			0,15

TABLE 35  
 MINIMUM COST OF REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY FAMILY  
 BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS	≠ HOUSEHOLD GOODS	INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS								TOTAL MONTHLY COST	
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT* UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY 13-14 GIRL 13-17		BOY 15-18
A	2	1,10	1,10	0,55		0,80							3,55
B	3	1,10	1,25	0,55	0,80								3,70
C	4	1,10	1,76	0,55	0,80			0,80					5,01
D	4	1,10	1,76	0,55		0,80		1,60					5,81
E	5	1,10	1,91	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80				5,96
F	5	1,10	1,91	0,55	0,80				0,80		0,80	0,80	6,76
G	6	1,10	2,42	0,55	0,80			0,80		0,80	0,80		7,27
H	6	1,10	2,42	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80		0,80	0,80	8,07
J	7	1,10	2,57	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80		8,22
K	7	1,10	2,57	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	9,02
L	8	1,10	3,08	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	9,53
M	8	1,10	3,08	0,55	0,80			0,80	0,80	0,80	1,60	0,80	10,33

\*Infant not costed for individual household durables. It is assumed that he will eat off the mother's plate.  
 Infants blankets are costed under clothing.

≠ Infant is included as a full member under Household Non-Durable Goods.

From the transport figures a weighted average fare of 10,4 cents was calculated. A monthly return bus fare at this rate (10 cents daily fare) would then be \$4,40<sup>(27)</sup>, which figure will be taken to represent the monthly cost of transport to and from work for the working man. It is assumed that the children are within walking distance of their schools and the wife from the local market and shops.

#### 7. Education

The rationale for including education in the PDL and the methods and assumptions related to these calculations have been covered in Chapter Two. The minimum average monthly costs for primary and secondary education for Bulawayo are shown in TABLE 36.

TABLE 36  
AVERAGE MINIMUM COSTS OF EDUCATION  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

	MONTHLY COST
Primary Education : Boys	70 cents over 7 years
Primary Education : Girls	77 cents over 7 years
Secondary Education : Boys	\$2,63 over 4 years
Secondary Education : Girls	2,25 over 4 years

Figures kindly supplied by Provincial Officer of Education, Bulawayo, September 1978

This method of calculating the cost of education tends to under-estimate the actual costs by averaging them out over the total numbers of years of education. The total costs of education per family unit are set out in TABLE 37.

#### 8. Provision for Post-Employment Consumption

The assumptions underlying this item have been discussed in Chapter Two. First we need to know what monthly income would be required by a retired couple living in a Bulawayo township. TABLE 38 outlines these minimum consumption needs and their monthly costs.

27. A working month is assumed to be 22 days.

TABLE 37  
 MINIMUM MONTHLY COST OF EDUCATION BY FAMILY  
 BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY 13 - 14		TOTAL MONTHLY COST
					GIRL 13 - 17	BOY 15 - 18	
A	2						-
B	3						-
C	4	0,70b					0,70
D	4	1,47 <sup>b</sup> <sub>g</sub>					1,47
E	5	0,77g	0,70b				1,47
F	5		0,70b		NILg	2,63b	3.33
G	6	0,70b		0,77g	2,63b		4,10
H	6	0,77g	0,70b		NILg	2,63b	4,10
J	7	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	2,63b		4,87
K	7	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	NILg	2,63b	4,87
L	8	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	NILg	2,63b	4,87
M	8	0,77g	0,70b	0,77g	NILg	2,63b	7,50

TABLE 38  
 MINIMUM MONTHLY CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND COSTS FOR A RETIRED COUPLE  
 BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY COST
Food	\$19,31
Clothing	6,23
Fuel and Lighting	6,12
Personal Care and Health	1,74
Replacement of Household Goods	3,55
Accommodation *	10,13
*Accommodation is costed as for weighted average rental. A retired couple would require a smaller than average house.	\$47,08

If the monthly income required by a retired couple is \$47,08, we see from TABLE 17 that a contribution of \$3,32 per month over a working life of 35 years would provide this income given the assumption on which the calculations were made. This figure of \$3,32 applies to all family units A to M.

#### 9. Accommodation

Bulawayo's African population was estimated to be 290 000 in June, 1978, of this number 232 437 were living in municipal housing units. TABLE 39 indicates

the breakdown of municipal housing in September 1978. (29)

TABLE 39

UNITS OF MUNICIPAL ACCOMMODATION IN AFRICAN TOWNSHIPS  
BULAWAYO, 1978

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	NUMBER OF UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Municipal Rented Family Accommodation	19 768	56,5
Home Ownership/Private Company	14 619	41,8
Municipal Rented Single Accommodation Units	632	1,8
	35 019	100

As has been discussed in Chapter One the realities of the housing situation in the townships precludes a calculation of PDL accommodation costs based on minimum space and number of rooms required for different family sizes. To obtain a realistic rental figure for the PDL, we take a weighted average rent.

In Bulawayo rents are charged according to house type and size and to tenant's current income, i.e. a rent abatement scheme operates. From details of the rents actually paid according to house type and tenants' incomes, we are able to calculate a weighted average rent for each township. The expensive housing types have been omitted from the PDL calculations, thus rents in Mpopoma, Tshabalala and certain housing units in Barbourfields have been omitted. Weighted average rents by township are shown in TABLE 40, with the overall weighted average by income group.

TABLE 40

WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTS FOR ALL FAMILY RENTED MUNICIPAL ACCOMMODATION  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

TOWNSHIP	INCOME LEVEL		
	BELOW 44	BETWEEN 44 - 60	OVER 60
MAKOKOBA	8,00	8,91	11,08
MZILIKAZI	9,06	11,18	14,13
BARBOURFIELDS	11,25	13,25	
NGUBOYENJA	10,33	12,33	15,14
PUNULA	7,75	-	-
MABUTWENI	6,78	10,25	13,25
NJUBE	8,17	9,62	11,61
LUVEVE	9,31	11,70	13,88
IMINYELA	6,87	10,25	16,43
LOBENGULA	9,15	10,65	13,25
MAGWEGWE	7,75	9,25	18,03
Overall Weighted Average Rent:	\$8,07	\$10,13	\$14,84

29. Population estimates and details of rental structure in the townships was kindly supplied by the Department of Housing and Amenities, Bulawayo, 1978.

These rentals can now be included in the final PDL calculations. An average rent of \$10,13 would be paid by a family unit whose total PDL income falls between \$45,00 and \$60,00 a month. If by the addition of this rental, their income exceeds \$60,00, then the next rental would apply, i.e. \$14,83. When these calculations are completed it is found that a rental of \$10,13 applies to Family A and a rental of \$14,84 to the remaining PDL family units B to M. It is important to remember that these figures are weighted averages and do not reflect actual rental changes for municipal accommodation.

#### 10. Poverty Datum Lines for Bulawayo

In TABLE 41 all the previous items are brought together and totalled to give twelve PDL figures for Bulawayo. In 1974 Family Unit G was found to be most representative of an average family size and composition in Bulawayo.

TABLE 41  
THE POVERTY DATUM LINE BY FAMILY IN DOLLARS MONTHLY  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

Unit	No. in Household	Food	Clothing	Fuel and Lighting	Personal care and Health	Household Goods	Transport	Education	Provision for post-employment consumption	Accommodation	TOTAL
A	2	22,33	6,23	6,12	1,80	3,55	4,40	-	3,32	10,13	57,88
B	3	26,17	7,83	6,12	2,15	3,70	4,40	-	3,32	14,84	68,53
C	4	34,84	9,52	6,12	2,55	5,01	4,40	0,70	3,32	14,84	81,30
D	4	39,67	9,90	6,12	2,61	5,81	4,40	1,47	3,32	14,84	88,14
E	5	44,01	11,50	6,12	2,96	5,96	4,40	1,47	3,32	14,84	94,58
F	5	51,46	11,59	6,12	3,04	6,76	4,40	3,33	3,32	14,84	104,86
G	6	55,55	13,19	6,12	3,36	7,27	4,40	4,10	3,32	14,84	112,15
H	6	60,13	13,57	6,12	3,44	8,07	4,40	4,10	3,32	14,84	117,99
J	7	64,72	15,17	6,12	3,77	8,22	4,40	4,87	3,32	14,84	125,43
K	7	70,19	15,55	6,12	3,85	9,02	4,40	4,87	3,32	14,84	132,16
L	8	77,05	17,15	6,12	4,25	9,53	4,40	4,87	3,32	14,84	141,53
M	8	80,84	17,24	6,12	4,25	10,33	4,40	7,50	3,32	14,84	148,54

#### 11. The Unmarried Man

In Bulawayo there are 632 municipal units providing accommodation in the townships for an estimated 1 632 "single" men. The minimum needs and costs for a single man in Bulawayo townships are set out and costed in TABLE 42.



TABLE 42  
THE PDL FOR AN UNMARRIED MAN IN SINGLE ACCOMMODATION  
BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY COST
Food	\$10,00
Clothing	3,16
Personal Care and Health	1,09
Replacement of Household Goods	1,66
Transport	2,20
Accommodation	6,75
Provision for post-employment consumption	3,32
	\$28,18

Of the 632 units of accommodation for singles, 608 are in Makokoba Township. The modal rent payable is \$6,75 per month including electric lighting, cooking facilities and basic furniture. Thus we have costed for food, clothing and personal care and health, as for the family man, omitted paraffin stove and furniture from costs of replacing household goods; omitted fuel and lighting costs altogether; included cost of transport from Makokoba to the industrial sites. Education is excluded but provision for post-employment consumption is included.

Thus a minimum monthly income of \$28,18 would be required by an unmarried man in Bulawayo to maintain a condition of physical health and social decency. The limitations of this particular application have been discussed fully in Chapter Two, and apply equally to this calculation for Bulawayo. An amount of \$28,18 for an unmarried man in Bulawayo is a severe underestimate of his minimum consumption requirements.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Poverty Datum Line for Fort Victoria

In 1974 Fort Victoria was selected as the third centre in which Poverty Datum Line costing would be carried out because it is one of the smaller towns in the country and it is not dominated by any one major industry.

The total population in Fort Victoria is estimated to be 22 000 of whom 19 000 (86,4 percent) are African.<sup>(30)</sup> Unlike the larger towns in Rhodesia, Fort Victoria has only one main African township called Mucheke. Estimates of the township's population are shown in TABLE 43.<sup>(31)</sup>

TABLE 43  
ESTIMATED TOWNSHIP POPULATION  
FORT VICTORIA, JUNE, 1978

		PERCENTAGE
Married Men	2 101	11,8
Married Women	2 118	11,9
Children: Boys	5 247	29,5
Girls	6 056	34,0
Single: Men	2 131	12,0
Women	148	0,8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 801</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Source: Municipality of Fort Victoria, September, 1978

Those not officially resident in Mucheke Township live mostly in licenced private premises, with the remaining few in Police quarters. For the Fort Victoria Poverty Datum Line, we are concerned only with Mucheke Township residents.

Costing followed the 1974 format whereby perishables and items purchased frequently were costed at township prices and more durable items in Fort Victoria town area where they are cheaper.

30. Source: C.S.A. Supplement to Monthly Digest of Statistics, October, 1978, Table 2.
31. The above population figures only indicate the number of officially registered township residents. Fort Victoria, in common with towns throughout the country, is experiencing an unprecedented invasion of persons from Tribal Trust Lands due to the war situation. (Private communication)

## 2. Food

The daily diet satisfying minimum nutritional requirements is appropriate in all three centres. Food items in Fort Victoria were costed in Muccheke Township stores and in the city itself at supermarkets. Vegetables were costed at Muccheke market and with street vendors. Rape was widely available and costed for the green vegetable. For meat prices, an average price was taken from both township and city shops. TABLE 44 shows the minimum monthly diet and costs for each member of the family; TABLE 45 shows the minimum monthly food costs by family.

## 3. Clothing

Minimum clothing requirements and costs for different members of the family are shown in TABLE 46. Clothes were costed in the town where a cheaper and greater variety was available than in Muccheke Township. One adjustment was made to the items listed in TABLE 46: no womens' short jackets were available so we costed for two cardigans instead. Total monthly costs for clothing for each PDL family are totalled and set out in TABLE 47.

## 4. Fuel and Lighting

Although coal stoves are available in some of the municipal rented houses, most cooking was done on open wood fires. Firewood is thus costed for and the paraffin stove omitted from item 6 in this section. A full revision of the PDL would require investigation into this area; but firewood remains the major fuel item in this re-costing exercise. Minimum fuel and lighting costs for Fort Victoria are set out in TABLE 48.

TABLE 44

MINIMUM MONTHLY DIET AND COST OF FOOD FOR DIFFERENT AGE AND SEX GROUPS  
Quantity in Grammes and Costs in Dollars  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

FOOD ITEM	MODERATELY ACTIVE MAN		MODERATELY ACTIVE WOMAN		PREGNANT WOMAN		INFANT UNDER 4 YEARS		CHILD 5 - 8 YEARS		CHILD 9 - 12 YEARS		GIRL 11 - 12 YEARS		BOY 13-14 YEARS		BOY 15 - 18	
	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost	Qty.	Cost
Mealie Meal	10640	1,06	7904	0,79	12160	1,22	3435	0,34	6080	0,61	9120	0,91	9120	0,91	10640	1,06	12160	1,22
Meat	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11	1733	1,11
Groundnuts	1733	0,87	1733	0,87	1733	0,87	851	0,43	851	0,43	851	0,43	1733	0,87	1733	0,87	1733	0,87
Potatoes	1733	0,47	1733	0,47	1733	0,47	851	0,23	1733	0,47	1733	0,47	1733	0,47	1733	0,47	1733	0,47
Fresh Veg.	5137	1,30	4287	0,95	4287	0,95	2585	0,64	2585	0,64	2585	0,64	4287	0,95	4287	0,95	4287	0,95
Fruit	851	0,34	851	0,34	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17	426	0,17
Milk	851	1,28	851	1,28	1733	2,60	1733	2,60	1733	2,60	1733	2,60	1733	2,60	1733	2,60	1733	2,60
Sugar	426	0,13	426	0,13	851	0,26	426	0,13	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26	851	0,26
Tea	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	-	-	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19	426	1,19
Bread	3435	0,93	3435	0,93	5168	1,40	1733	0,22	1733	0,47	2584	0,70	2584	0,70	2584	0,70	5168	1,40
Oil	426	0,44	426	0,44	867	0,90	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	426	0,44	867	0,90
Margarine	426	0,44	426	0,44	867	0,90	213	0,05	213	0,22	213	0,22	213	0,22	426	0,44	867	0,90
Salt	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,47	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05	426	0,05
TOTAL MONTHLY COST		9,61		8,99		12,09		6,61		8,44		8,97		9,72		10,31		12,09

TABLE 45  
 MINIMUM MONTHLY FOOD COSTS BY FAMILY  
 FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 -12	GIRL 11-12	BOY		TOTAL MONTHLY COST
									GIRL 13 - 14 13 - 17	BOY 15 - 18	
A	2	9,61		12,09							21,70
B	3	9,61	8,99		6,61						25,21
C	4	9,61	8,99		6,61	8,44					33,65
D	4	9,61		12,09		16,88					38,58
E	5	9,61	8,99		6,61	8,44	8,97				42,62
F	5	9,61	8,99				8,97		10,31	12,09	49,97
G	6	9,61	8,99		6,61	8,44		9,72	10,31		53,68
H	6	9,61	8,99			8,44	8,97		10,31	12,09	58,41
J	7	9,61	8,99		6,61	8,44	8,97	9,72	10,31		62,65
K	7	9,61	8,99			8,44	8,97	9,72	10,31	12,09	68,13
L	8	9,61	8,99		6,61	8,44	8,97	9,72	10,31	12,09	74,74
M	8	9,61	8,99			8,44	8,97	9,72	20,62	12,09	78,44

TABLE 46

MINIMUM CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS AND COST FOR FAMILY MEMBERS  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEM	UNIT COST		DURABILITY	MONTHLY COST
		INCL.	S/T.		
		\$	c		
	MEN				
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	4,50		1 year	
1	Jacket, sports	11,95		3 years	
3 prs	Trousers, suiting	7,75		2 years	
3	Shirts, long sleeve	2,53		1 year	
1	Pullover	2,26		2 years	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,86		1 year	
3 prs	Underwear	0,59		1 year	
6	Handkerchief	0,25		1 year	
1	Belt, plastic	1,89		2 years	
1	Mackintosh, plastic	2,24		1 year	
					<u>\$3,16</u>
	WOMEN				
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	4,50		2 years	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,79		1 year	
2	Cardigan*	4,95		2 years	
3	Dress, short sleeved	4,95		1 year	
2	Petticoat	2,09		1 year	
3 prs	Panties	0,89		1 year	
2	Brassiere	1,35		1 year	
1	Scarf	0,86		1 year	
					<u>\$2,85</u>
	BOYS				
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	4,99		1 year	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,75		1 year	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,99		1 year	
1	Pullover	2,75		1 year	
2	Shirts, Khaki	2,26		1 year	
2 prs	Shorts, Khaki	2,34		1 year	
					<u>\$1,80</u>
	GIRLS				
1 pr	Shoes, leather lace-up	5,49		1 year	
1 pr	Shoes, canvas	1,29		1 year	
3 prs	Socks, short	0,69		1 year	
1	Cardigan	2,75		1 year	
2	Uniform, dress	4,45		1 year	
1	Dress, short sleeve	2,30		1 year	
3 prs	Panties	0,69		1 year	
					<u>\$2,07</u>
	INFANTS				
24	Nappies	0,49		1 year	
4	Vest, sleeveless	0,35		1 year	
1	Jersey/Jacket	1,72		1 year	
2	Dress/Rompers	0,55		1 year	
1	Bonnet	0,39		1 year	
2	Blanket, baby's	1,35		1 year	
					<u>\$1,59</u>

\*No short coats available for costing so 2 cardigans costed.

TABLE 48

MINIMUM FUEL AND LIGHTING NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY QUANTITY	UNIT COST	MONTHLY COST
Firewood			4,00
Candles	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> packets	0,29c	1,25
TOTAL MONTHLY COST			5,25

5. Personal Care and Health

Items for family health and individual hygiene were costed in both town and township shops. Monthly costs are set out in TABLE 49.

TABLE 49

PERSONAL CARE: MINIMUM NEEDS AND MONTHLY COSTS  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

	ITEM	MONTHLY COST IN CENTS
Family	1 small packet aspirin	5
	1 bottle of patent medicine	35
		<u>40</u>
Adults	Razor blades or other sundries	16
	2 small toothbrushes a year	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	1 small toothpaste	16
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	15
	1 small bar soap	9
		<u>58<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></u>
Children and Infants	2 small toothbrushes a year	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	1 small toothpaste	16
	1 small jar petroleum jelly	15
	1 small bar soap	9
		<u>42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></u>

In Fort Victoria all members of the family are treated at the municipal clinic at three cents per visit, including the medicines prescribed. Maternity fees at the Government General Hospital have gone up since 1974 to \$10,00 for all ante- and post-natal care. Annual health costs for all family members are shown in TABLE 50. The monthly cost for health for each family A to M is obtained by adding up the cost for the year and dividing by 12 for monthly health cost.

TABLE 50

HEALTH: MINIMUM NUMBER OF VISITS TO CLINICS AND COSTS  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

	CLINIC VISITS	ANNUAL COSTS
MEN	2 visits a year at 3 cents per visit industrial clinic	0,06
WOMEN	2 visits a year at 3 cents per visit township clinic	0,06
	OR Maternity fees, ante-natal, post-natal and delivery at \$10,00	5,00
CHILDREN AND INFANTS	Under 8 years old, 3 visits a year at 3 cents township clinic	0,09
	Over 8 years old, 2 visits a year at 3 cents, township clinic	0,06

6. Replacement of Household Goods

Again there are three categories of household goods - household durable, individual durable and household non-durable, this latter being mainly costed in township shops while more durable articles were costed in town centre and the Fort Victoria informal sector. A paraffin stove is omitted from the list of household durables in Fort Victoria because wood is used for cooking. TABLE 52 shows the list of household goods, unit and monthly costs by the three categories. The total minimum monthly costs of replacement of household goods by family are given in TABLE 53.

7. Transport

Until further investigation, the cost of transport for Fort Victoria remains nil for the PDL calculations. Although a bus service does run between Mucheke township and the town area, and although Mucheke residents own bicycles, walking still remains the cheapest method of getting to work. It is only a 5 to 10 minute walk from Mucheke to the town, thus transport costs for Fort Victoria are Nil.

8. Education

The same criteria have been used in assessing education costs for Fort Victoria as those used in Salisbury and Bulawayo. There are two primary and one secondary school in Mucheke township. Costs at these schools cover tuition, general purpose and compulsory payments for craftwork and domestic classes.<sup>(32)</sup> TABLE 54 shows the minimum average monthly costs of education for primary and secondary schooling. Costs vary between boys and girls. TABLE 55 shows the total minimum monthly costs of education for the different family units. Families A and B have no education costs while monthly costs for family M of 8 with two children at secondary school rise to \$9,77.

32. Figures kindly supplied by Municipality, Fort Victoria. September, 1978.



TABLE 51

MINIMUM PERSONAL CARE AND HEALTH COSTS BY FAMILY  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY HEALTH	FAMILY PERSONAL CARE	INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL CARE								TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c		
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 -12	GIRL 11-12	BOY 13-14 GIRL 13-17		BOY 15-18	
A	2	0,47	0,40	0,58½		0,58½								2,04
B	3	0,02	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½							2,02
C	4	0,02½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½	0,42½						2,45
D	4	0,44	0,40	0,58½		0,58½		0,85						2,86
E	5	0,03	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½	0,42½	0,42½					2,88
F	5	0,02½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½				0,42½		0,42½	0,42½		2,87
G	6	0,03½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½	0,42½		0,42½	0,42½			3,31
H	6	0,03½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½			0,42½	0,42½		0,42½	0,42½		3,31
J	7	0,04	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½			3,74
K	7	0,04	0,40	0,58½	0,58½			0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½		3,74
L	8	0,04½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½		0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,42½		4,17
M	8	0,04½	0,40	0,58½	0,58½			0,42½	0,42½	0,42½	0,85	0,42½		4,17

TABLE 52

REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS & COSTS  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

QUANTITY	ITEM	UNIT COST		DURABILITY	MONTHLY COST	
		INCL.	S/T			
	<u>HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS</u>		\$ c			\$ c
1	Pot, small	2,09		2 years		
1	Pot, large	3,35		2 years		
2	Dishing spoons	0,52		2 years		
1	Kettle	4,50		4 years		
2	Knives, Kitchen	0,65		3 years		
1	Stirring stick	0,15		1 year		
4	Grass brooms	0,10		1 year		
1	Metal bucket	2,88		5 years		
1	Bowl, washing	1,55		2 years		
1	Iron	5,25		15 years		
1	Table/4 chairs	24,00		10 years		
1	Bed/Mattress	20,06		10 years		<u>0,95</u>
	<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS : MAN</u>					
1	Tablespoon	0,25		2 years		
1	Teaspoon	0,16		2 years		
1	Plate, relish	0,39		2 years		
1	Plate, sadza	0,59		2 years		
1	Mug	0,38		2 years		
3	Blankets	2,85		3 years		
1	Towel	2,39		1 year		<u>0,51</u>
	<u>INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS: WOMEN AND CHILDREN</u>					
1	Tablespoon	0,25		2 years		
1	Teaspoon	0,16		2 years		
1	Plate, relish	0,39		2 years		
1	Plate, sadza	0,59		2 years		
1	Mug	0,38		2 years		
3	Blankets	2,85		3 years		
1	Towel	2,39		1 year		
1	Sleeping mat	3,00		1 year		<u>0,76</u>
	<u>HOUSEHOLD NON-DURABLE GOODS</u>					
4	Boxes of matches					0,08
2 bars	Blue soap (per family 2/3)					0,90
3 bars	Blue soap (per family 4/5)					1,35
4 bars	Blue soap (per family 6/7)					1,80
5 bars	Blue soap (per family 8 plus)					2,25
1	Lavatory roll per month per person					0,16

TABLE 53  
 MINIMUM COST OF REPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BY FAMILY  
 FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS	≠ HOUSEHOLD NON-DURABLE GOODS	INDIVIDUAL DURABLE GOODS									TOTAL MONTHLY COST		
				MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN	INFANT* UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9-12	GIRL 11-12	BOY 13-14 GIRL 13-17			BOY 15-18	
A	2	0,95	1,30	0,51		0,76									3,52
B	3	0,95	1,46	0,51	0,76										3,68
C	4	0,95	2,07	0,51	0,76			0,76							5,05
D	4	0,95	2,07	0,51		0,76		1,52							5,81
E	5	0,95	2,23	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76						5,97
F	5	0,95	2,23	0,51	0,76				0,76		0,76	0,76	0,76		6,73
G	6	0,95	2,84	0,51	0,76			0,76		0,76	0,76				7,34
H	6	0,95	2,84	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76		0,76	0,76			8,10
J	7	0,95	3,00	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76				8,26
K	7	0,95	3,00	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76		9,02
L	8	0,95	3,61	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76		9,63
M	8	0,95	3,61	0,51	0,76			0,76	0,76	0,76	1,52	0,76			10,39

TABLE 54

AVERAGE MINIMUM MONTHLY COST OF EDUCATION  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

	MONTHLY COST
Primary Education : Boys	79 cents
Primary Education : Girls	86 cents
Secondary Education : Boys	\$2,63
Secondary Education : Girls	\$2,25

TABLE 55

MINIMUM MONTHLY COST OF EDUCATION BY FAMILY  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY		TOTAL MONTHLY COST \$ c
					13 - 14 GIRL	15 - 18 BOY	
A	2						-
B	3						-
C	4	0,79b					0,79
D	4	1,65 <sup>g</sup> <sub>b</sub>					1,65
E	5	0,86g	0,79b				1,65
F	5		0,79b		NIL g	2,63b	3,42
G	6	0,79b		0,86g	2,63b		4,28
H	6	0,86g	0,79b		NIL g	2,63b	4,28
J	7	0,86g	0,79b	0,86g	2,63b		5,14
K	7	0,86g	0,79b	0,86g	NIL g	2,63b	5,14
L	8	0,86g	0,79b	0,86g	NIL g	2,63b	5,14
M	8	0,86g	0,79b	0,86g	NIL g 2,63b	2,63b	7,77

9. Provision for Post-Employment Consumption

Before it is possible to calculate the minimum monthly contribution that would provide a PDL post-retirement income it is necessary first to estimate the minimum requirements of a retired couple. Items and monthly costs are listed in TABLE 56.

TABLE 56

MINIMUM MONTHLY CONSUMPTION NEEDS AND COSTS OF RETIRED COUPLE  
FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY COST
Food	\$18,60
Clothing	6,01
Fuel and Lighting	5,25
Personal Care and Health	1,58
Replacement of Household Goods	3,52
Accommodation *	10,21
*Accommodation is costed as per weighted average rent, although a retired couple would require a less than average size house.	
	\$45,17

From TABLE 17 in Chapter Two, we take the minimum contribution of \$3,18 to be the necessary contribution over a working life of 35 years to give the family, now a retired couple, an income during their retirement which will satisfy minimum consumption needs. This figure applied to all families, A to M.

#### 10. Accommodation

Accommodation is costed for municipal rented family accommodation in Muccheke Township. Home ownership schemes cover only a small proportion of available accommodation (3 percent in 1974) and are thus excluded from the costing. TABLE 57 shows a breakdown of house types, number and rental paid. (33)

TABLE 57

RENT PAYABLE BY HOUSE TYPE IN MARRIED ACCOMMODATION  
MUCHEKE, FORT VICTORIA, SEPTEMBER, 1978

HOUSE TYPE	NUMBER	@	MONTHLY RENTAL
Prefabricated House	10	@	\$6,65
3-roomed House	375	@	8,50
	391	@	9,00
	56	@	9,25
4-roomed House	60	@	10,00
	40	@	10,75
	66	@	11,25
	384	@	13,40
	30	@	13,50
	38	@	14,25
2-roomed House	144	@	9,40
TOTAL UNITS	1 594		

From these figures a weighted average rent of \$10,21 is calculated for Muccheke Township.

33. Rents are here costed as at September 1978, however, they are due to be increased as from January, 1979.

As no rent abatement scheme operates in Fort Victoria as it does in Salisbury and Bulawayo townships, this figure applies to all family units A to M as their PDL rent.

#### 11. Poverty Datum Lines for Fort Victoria

In this section the minimum costs of the various items discussed in this Chapter are brought together to produce the final PDL table for Fort Victoria. In TABLE 58 the minimum cost of the necessary items of consumption for each family are shown with the total figures. Minimum incomes in Fort Victoria range from \$57,35 for a family of 3 (B) to \$136,71 for a family of 8, with older rather than younger children (M).

In 1974 a sample of families in Mucheke Township revealed that the average family size was 7 and that age-wise there was a wide distribution between children within each family whereas PDL family units have either older or younger children. Family K which requires an income of \$120,25 per month is still assumed to be the PDL unit closest to the average family in Mucheke.

#### 12. The Unmarried Man

Calculation of the PDL for an unmarried man has been discussed in the relevant section in Chapter Two. This figure is to be used with caution and a clear awareness of the assumptions on which it is based. As shown in TABLE 44, there are 2 279 officially registered men and women living in single accommodation in Mucheke Township.

The items plus income required to satisfy the minimum consumption needs of the unmarried man in Fort Victoria is shown in TABLE 59.

The single man's requirements differ from those of the family and some changes have had to be made in the calculations. Food and clothing are costed as for the family man. In the 1974 study, it was found that single men use paraffin stoves rather than an open fire, <sup>(35)</sup> so were costed for paraffin as fuel rather than firewood.

In replacement of household goods, a paraffin stove is added to the list and the table and chair omitted. The modal rent of \$5,00 payable by those living in single accommodation is taken as accommodation cost. Provision for post-employment consumption is the same as for family units.

Given that the minimum necessary income for an unmarried man is \$31,46, it is more important to keep in mind what is excluded in such a calculation. Few singles would actually be totally free of family commitments e.g. remittances to rural homes, assisting younger siblings through school, saving lobola for future marriage and so on. Thus the \$31,46 required to satisfy the unmarried man's consumption needs is a severe underestimate of the minimum income actually required.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Summary and Conclusions

PDL figures for family units A to M in the three centres costed are summarized in TABLE 60.

TABLE 60  
URBAN POVERTY DATUM LINES IN RHODESIA  
SEPTEMBER, 1978

CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	SALISBURY	BULAWAYO	FORT VICTORIA
A	2	60,17	57,88	52,11
B	3	65,43	68,53	57,19
C	4	77,91	81,30	69,98
D	4	85,09	88,14	77,42
E	5	90,80	94,58	83,23
F	5	100,66	104,86	93,31
G	6	107,68	112,15	100,52
H	6	113,45	117,99	106,49
J	7	120,62	125,43	113,77
K	7	127,06	132,16	120,49
L	8	136,12	141,53	129,73
M	8	143,22	148,84	137,03

Where relevant, regional variations have been carefully noted in the text to highlight differences in the costs between towns. For example, vegetables and fruit were found to be significantly more expensive in Bulawayo than in Salisbury - which follows the 1974 findings. Other factors affecting relative price changes have also been pointed out. For example, where families are assumed to be using paraffin as cooking fuel (Salisbury and Bulawayo), costs have significantly increased since 1974, whereas families using firewood (Fort Victoria) have not been faced with dramatic price increases. In the same way transport costs, also largely dependent on cost of petroleum, have increased significantly for Salisbury and Bulawayo bus users. Transport costs for Fort Victoria, however, remain nil. These examples indicate the necessity for a full revision of the PDL components and items. This supplement has been



completed on a part-time basis and is a re-costing exercise only - which limits the resources available to investigate in detail changes in consumer patterns as a result of relative price changes. Such areas have been indicated in the text.

It is four years since an Urban Rhodesian PDL study was completed, and for comparative purposes it is a useful exercise to re-cost PDL items in exactly the same way as in 1974. On average, of the twelve units, there has been an increase of 45 percent in Salisbury, 63 percent in Bulawayo and 58 percent in Fort Victoria, while there has been an increase of 47 percent in the CPI All Items over approximately the same period. Before proceeding with further comparisons between PDL and CPI figures, we need to consider the underlying concepts of both. Firstly, PDL figures are calculated for family units: man, wife and children, while CPI are based on estimates of households which usually include adults (relatives, lodgers) other than the immediate parents. Secondly, the PDL costing is based on a list of items deemed necessary to satisfy minimum consumption requirements to maintain "a condition of physical health and social decency". CPI indices are based on surveys of actual expenditure. The conceptual bases differ radically, and make comparisons dubious. We can compare specific items within the CPI with PDL components. Since foodstuffs comprise a large proportion of the PDL figure we can compare percentage increases with the CPI for the same period. While the latter increased by 54 percent between 1974 and June 1978, the percentage increases in PDL foodstuffs are 43, 51 and 55 percent for Salisbury, Bulawayo and Fort Victoria respectively, from 1974 to September, 1978. Clothing sees an increase since 1974 of 80 percent for Salisbury and Fort Victoria and 65 percent for Bulawayo. The Bulawayo figure is reasonably lower since many textiles and clothes are manufactured in Bulawayo. The CPI clothing component shows an increase of only 32 percent. We have investigated the CPI calculations in detail and remain satisfied that PDL figures reflect the position more realistically from the consumers' point of view.

Finally, we come to the issue of the PDL and its relationship to wages. As has been stressed in the text, the PDL is need oriented. In the same way as a comparison of the PDL with CPI figures is dubious, so would a direct comparison be of PDL figures with wages paid. There are some who argue that the PDL has no relationship at all to wage levels - in one way they are correct, in that PDL is need oriented and hence income requirements are dependent on the family size and composition, while wages are a function of the job done. Nevertheless, the PDL can be a useful indicator for the employer against which to compare minimum wage levels. It should be remembered also that the PDL is exactly that, a datum line below which a family would be in poverty and above which they would not. From this point of view the PDL is a useful additional piece of data in assessing and establishing minimum wage levels.

For those who argue that wage levels - specifically minimum wage levels - should be more closely related to PDL figures, it should be pointed out that there is also danger in making this too close a relationship. For example a situation might arise wherein the PDL could act as a constraint when the economy has the potential to raise its minimum wage above the PDL.

Furthermore, as has been discussed in Chapter One, the assumptions of the PDL make it unlikely that any family could actually live above poverty on a PDL income. Low income groups would be especially disadvantaged (through lack of education primarily) in spending their limited income in the most rational way.

The fact that poor families would spend money on non-essentials in preference to essentials (beer instead of adequate food for the children) has been fully discussed in the original text.<sup>(35)</sup> We can extend this discussion to consider socio-economic factors. From a family planning point of view, for example, the significant cost increases of just one more child are clearly indicated in TABLE 60. Cost differentials are shown between different age distributions within the same sized families thus PDL family C would cost \$77,91 against \$85,09 for family D who have no infant but an older child of 5 - 8 years. The more significant differences however are between different sized families, such that a family of 4 (C - with younger age distribution) jumps by \$12,89 to \$90,80 for family of 5 (E - with a similar age distribution). Thus in the urban setting additional children significantly increase the costs to the family if a condition of physical health and social decency is to be maintained at the very least.

At the time of publication it is already some six months since the PDL costing exercises were conducted. In that time meat has increased to the consumer by approximately 11 percent, mealie meal by 8 percent, bread by 10 percent and milk by approximately 8 percent. Recent increases in the price of petrol will have a ripple effect throughout the economy, leading to increases in most consumable goods and transport costs. It is the low-income group who will feel these increases in basic foodstuffs and commodities most critically. It is evident that a regular recosting of the PDL items is necessary to provide a more up-to-date view of costs to the low-income group consumer.

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35. Cubitt, V. and Riddell, R., ibid, p.2, and p.13.

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TABLE 24  
 THE PDL FOR AN UNMARRIED MAN IN SINGLE ACCOMMODATION  
 SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER, 1978

ITEM	MONTHLY COST \$
Food	9,06
Clothing	3,11
Fuel and Lighting	6,00
Personal Care and Health	1,08
Replacement of Household Goods	1,78
Accommodation	4,50
Provision for post-employment consumption	3,39
	\$30,70

As can be seen from TABLE 24, the PDL for an unmarried man in Salisbury urban area is \$30,70 per month. Keeping in mind the severe definition of "unmarried men", i.e. no consumption needs beyond his immediate short-term requirements, this figure is necessarily an underestimate of these costs.

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CODE	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	MAN	WOMAN	PREGNANT WOMAN
A	2	3,16		3,07
B	3	3,16	3,07	
C	4	3,16	3,07	
D	4	3,16		3,07
E	5	3,16	3,07	
F	5	3,16	3,07	
G	6	3,16	3,07	
H	6	3,16	3,07	
J	7	3,16	3,07	
K	7	3,16	3,07	
L	8	3,16	3,07	
M	8	3,16	3,07	

TABLE 29

 MINIMUM CLOTHING COSTS BY FAMILY  
 BULAWAYO, SEPTEMBER, 1978

INFANT UNDER 4	CHILD 5 - 8	CHILD 9 - 12	GIRL 11 - 12	BOY 13 - 14 GIRL 13 - 17
1,60				
1,60	1,69			
	3,67			
1,60	1,98	1,69		
		1,69		1,98
1,60	1,69		1,98	1,69
	1,98	1,69		1,98
1,60	1,98	1,69	1,98	1,69
	1,98	1,69	1,98	1,98
1,60	1,98	1,69	1,98	1,98
	1,98	1,69	1,98	3,67





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