

Section 4: Living conditions indicators

Dwelling occupancy status

Households were classified according to occupancy status of the primary dwelling, and the ownership and location of any second dwelling (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

The survey results showed that overall 80.5% of households resided in personally owned property, 3.3% in property leased from the state, and 8.6% in properties leased by a private landlord, while 7.6% of household resided in property held for free (with no rent payable). In urban areas, 76.9% of households resided in personally owned property, while 11.7% lived in property leased by a landlord. In rural areas, 88.2% of households lived in personally owned property, while only 1.9% lived in property leased by a landlord.

In total 4.2% of households owned a second dwelling, with 1.3% having the second dwelling in the same locality as the first, and 2.9% having that dwelling in a different locality. Among households with their primary dwelling in urban areas, 5.1% owned a second dwelling, while for households with their primary dwelling in rural areas, only 2.6% owned a second dwelling.

Income required to meet household expectations

Households were classified according to the monthly income that they considered necessary to meet their expected standard of living (Table 4.3)

About half of the total number of households responded to this question. The majority (50.8%) of respondents considered that a monthly income of 250,000 to 500,000 ID would be sufficient. Another 30.0% said that an income of 500,001 to 1,000,000 ID would be necessary. A further 12.3% responded that an income of 100,001 to 250,000 ID would be needed. Of the remainder, 3.78% expected an income in excess of 1,000,000 ID, and 2.1% considered that an income of less than 100,000 ID would suffice to meet their needs. The distribution was not much different for urban and rural households.

Benefits desired but not affordable by category of benefit

Households were asked to identify which of a list of benefits they desired but could not afford at present (Table 4.4)

Households were allowed to choose more than one response from the list. The most frequently indicated benefit needs were to buy electrical appliances (79.4%) and to replace worn-out and old-fashioned furniture (76.0%). Next in order were the needs to buy new clothes (64.0%) and to eat meat every other day (50.0%). Following those were the needs to take a week long holiday away from home (40.4%) and to meet with friends or relatives at least once a month (35.4%). Less important were the means to

buy books, newspapers and magazines (12.4%) and to go to the theatre, cinema or music –hall (10.7%). These latter items may be more affordable, or not widely desired.

Ownership of consumer durables

Households were asked to identify which of a list of consumer durables they owned, with multiple responses expected (Table 4.5)

From a list of 25 consumer durables, those most commonly owned by households included: a gas cylinder stove (96%), refrigerator (86%), colour TV set (85%), radio (42%), freezer (36%), tape recorder or cassette recorder (34%), washing machine (automatic or manual) (31%), private electricity generator (30%), sewing machine (29%), CD player (28%), car (28%), mobile phone (25%) and fixed phone (21%). Urban households tended to have higher percentages of ownership, and rural households lower percentages, but the rank order of the top10 items was essentially the same, except that cars (equally at 28%) ranked fifth in the rural list, and twelfth in the urban list, as against tenth overall.

Cooking fuels and main means of heating

Households were asked to identify their main cooking fuel, and their main means of heating, from lists (Tables 4.6 and 4.7).

Gas cylinders provided the most common main source (85%) of household fuel for cooking, with firewood, coal, diesel and kerosene in second place (10.5%). Electricity was the main source of energy for cooking in 3.4% of households, while other fuels were used in 1.2% of households. Urban households made greater use of gas cylinders (90%), and were more likely to use electricity (5.0%) and less likely to use other fuels. Rural households made less use of gas cylinders (75%), more use of firewood, coal, diesel and kerosene (22.4%), and less use of electricity (0.1%) for cooking.

The main source of household heating overall was kerosene space heating (88.5%), with the use of wood, coal, or oil stoves the second most common (6.9%) means. Having no heating (1.8%), use of natural gas stoves (1.7%) and having their own central heating (1.1%) were the least common responses. In urban areas, kerosene space heating was the main source for 93.5% of households, with all other means at less than 2%, while in rural areas, kerosene space heating was used in 78.5% of households, and wood, coal or oil stoves in 17.2%, with 2.3% of households having no means of heating.

4.1 Household distribution by occupancy status (Urban, Rural, Urban & Rural)

Kind of property	Urban		Rural		Urban & Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Personal property	1494	76.85	806	88.18	2300	80.48
Leased by the state	73	3.76	22	2.41	95	3.32
Leased by landlord	228	11.73	17	1.86	245	8.57
Held for free	149	7.66	69	7.55	218	7.63
Total	1944	100.00	914	100.00	2858	100.00

4.2 Household distribution by ownership and location of second dwelling (Urban, Rural, Urban & Rural)

Location	Urban		Rural		Urban & Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Own more than one						
In the same locality	26	1.74	5	0.62	31	1.35
In another locality	50	3.35	16	1.99	66	2.87
Subtotal	76	5.09	21	2.61	97	4.22
Own one dwelling	1418	94.91	785	97.39	2203	95.78
Total	1494	100.00	806	100.00	2300	100.00

4.3 Distribution of households by monthly income required to meet their expectations

Income groups	Urban		Rural		Urban & Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 40,000 ID	7	0.72	0	0.00	7	0.47
40,001 - 100,000 ID	16	1.64	8	1.57	24	1.62
100,001 - 250,000 ID	111	11.40	71	13.98	182	12.28
250,001 - 500,000 ID	499	51.23	254	50.00	753	50.81
500,001 - 1,000,000 ID	299	30.70	161	31.69	460	31.04
More than 1,000,000 ID	42	4.31	14	2.76	56	3.78
Total	974	100.00	508	100.00	1482	100.00

4.4 Benefits that many would like to have but cannot afford, by percentage of households

Benefits	Percentage identifying each type of benefit		
	Urban	Rural	Urban & Rural
To buy household electrical appliances	79.49	79.12	79.37
To replace worn-out and old-fashioned furniture	75.61	76.92	76.03
To buy new clothes	61.63	68.90	63.96
To eat meat every other day	49.04	52.97	50.30
To take a week long holiday away from home	47.70	24.95	40.41
To meet with friends or relatives at least once a month	34.80	36.70	35.41
To buy books, newspapers, magazines	15.12	6.70	12.43
To go to a theatre, cinema, or music-hall	13.05	5.60	10.67
Total (including multiple responses)	376.44	351.86	368.58

4.5 Percentage of household ownership of durables (Urban, Rural, Urban & Rural)

Percentage owning each type of durable good

Category of durable good	Urban	Rural	Urban & Rural
Gas cylinder stove	98.60	89.45	95.67
Refrigerator	91.56	74.29	86.03
Colour TV set	91.46	72.75	85.46
Radio	42.78	39.34	41.68
Freezer	42.41	21.32	35.66
Tape recorder, cassette recorder	37.80	25.60	33.90
Private generator	32.26	25.38	30.06
Sewing machine	34.65	16.59	28.86
CD player	34.39	14.73	28.09
Car	27.76	28.13	27.88
Mobile phone	29.41	14.07	24.50
Fixed phone	29.26	2.09	20.56
Washing machine, automatic	23.41	5.27	17.60
Washing machine, non automatic	17.87	3.19	13.16
Black and white TV set	8.18	19.45	11.79
Bicycle	10.93	9.34	10.42
Vacuum cleaner	12.64	0.88	8.87
Video recorder	9.06	3.41	7.25
Personal computer	7.98	0.55	5.60
Refrigerating cabinet	3.26	2.86	3.13
Pipeline gas or wood stove	1.66	3.30	2.18
Camcorder	2.85	0.77	2.18
Small van	1.09	3.74	1.94
Motorcycle, motor bike	1.71	1.65	1.69
Musical instrument	0.83	0.22	0.63

4.6 Distribution of households by the main cooking fuel

Cooking fuel	Urban		Rural		Urban & Rural	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Gas cylinder	1877	90.07	783	74.71	2660	84.93
Firewood, coal, diesel, kerosene	93	4.46	235	22.42	328	10.47
Electricity	105	5.04	1	0.10	106	3.38
Other	9	0.43	29	2.77	38	1.22
Gas via pipe	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	2084	100.00	1048	100.00	3132	100.00

Note: Households may use more than one type of fuel

4.7 Distribution of households by the main means of heating

Means of Heating	Urban		Rural		Urban & Rural	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Space heating - kerosene	1882	93.49	787	78.46	2669	88.49
Wood, coal, oil stove	36	1.79	172	17.15	208	6.91
No heating	31	1.54	23	2.29	54	1.79
Natural gas stove	36	1.79	16	1.60	52	1.72
Own central heating	28	1.39	5	0.50	33	1.09
Total	2013	100.00	1003	100.00	3016	100.00

Note: Households may use more than means of heating