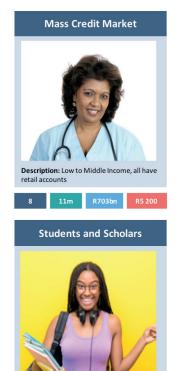




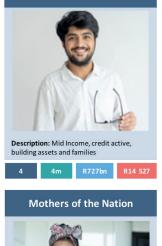


This report looks at the SA consumer through the Eighty20 National Segmentation (ENS) lens, giving an overview of our country's population, highlighting changes over the past few years, particularly in light of Covid, as well as the challenges they are currently facing. It ends with a deep dive into three segments, how they shop, what they earn and where they can be found.

There are numerous ways to segment a market, and it is often done using only one or two variables, such as age and income, or simply by LSM/SEM. Creating a segmentation drawing from hundreds of variables, however, offers a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of consumer behavior, preferences, and needs. The ENS draws from variables ranging from traditional financial affluency and demographic datapoints to imputed variables including household size & composition, retail and internet behaviour, digital adoption, media consumption, interests, hobbies and psychographics.

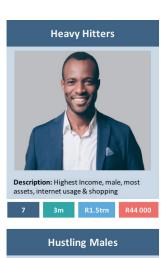


Description: Young, low income, single, no



Middle Class Workers









**Comfortable Retirees** 

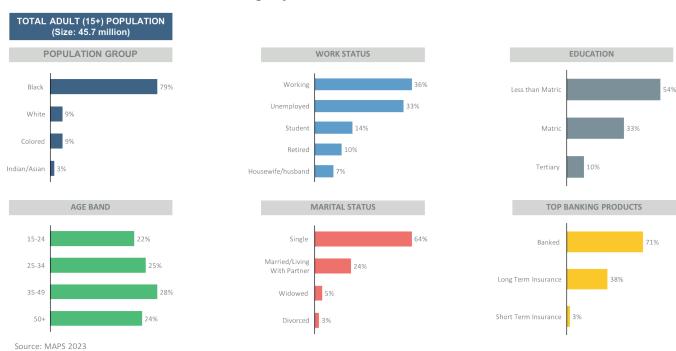
Sub-Segments Segment Size Spending Power

# Overview of the South African Consumer

The South African adult population (aged 15+) is roughly 45.7m people (the total population according to latest Census is 62m). The Labour Force Survey counts 16.7m people who have some form of job (formal or informal, full time or part time) and according to credit data, about 19m have some form of credit product. Fewer than 1/3rd of these employed individuals (5m people) pay personal income tax, with the top 4% of taxpayers (about 200,000 people) contributing about 24% of all personal income taxes.

Despite just over a third of the adult population being employed, over three quarters (78%) of the population are banked, with South African households spending more than R4 trillion per annum. Fewer than half of all South Africans have a matric education or better.

### **Chart One: South African Demographics**

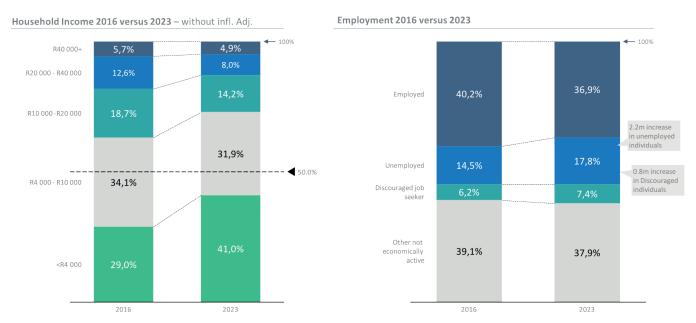


We are a young country, with 61.2% of the population under 35 years old, and a median age of 28 years. South Africa has a very unequal population. The top 13% of households earn more than half of the country's disposable income. Eighty20 drew from various datasets to show how this view of consumer and their behaviours has changed over the past 4 years.





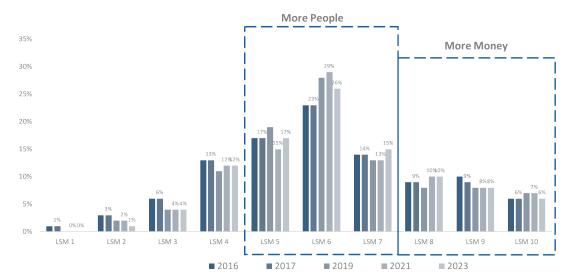
# Chart Two: Change in Income and Employment 2016-2023



Source: QLFS STATSSA, AMPS 2016, MAPS 2021, NB: (% change in population 2016 vs 2021), Population growth has been factored out

## Chart Three: Changes in LSM 2016 to 2023

# South African Population by LSM (Percentage of SA Population)



Source: AMPS 2016, PAMS 2019, MAPS 2021

Chart Two highlights how the recession leading into the Covid lockdown decimated the burgeoning middle class, showing a nearly 40% growth in people in households earning less than R4 000 per month as people's incomes dropped. There was also an increase of 2.2m unemployed individuals over that period. Chart Three shows how movement from LSM 1-4 into higher LSMs has slowed, with little to no growth in higher LSMs over the same period.

# Post-Covid Economic Stress and the SA Consumer

South African consumers have been hit by a barrage of challenges over the past few years.

#### **Cost of Living Crisis**

The cost of living crisis has led to a significant drop in disposable incomes across all segments of society, including the top earning segments. Since mid-2021, there have been 10 consecutive interest rate hikes, raising the Prime Lending Rate from 7% to 11.75% in 18 months. CPI has been above or near the upper bound of the reserve bank's inflation target range for most of 2022 and 2023, resulting in an average annual food inflation rate from 2020-2023 of approximately 7.93%. Fuel inflation was 11.96% over the same period, and as high as 56.2% in July 2022. Petrol has doubled in price, from R12.22 per litre just after Covid, peaking in Johannesburg at R26.74 per litre.

#### Load Shedding

There were 335 days of loadshedding in 2023. Rolling blackouts have worsened significantly over the past 5 years, driving up inflation, unemployment, hampering domestic growth prospects and impacting investment in the country.

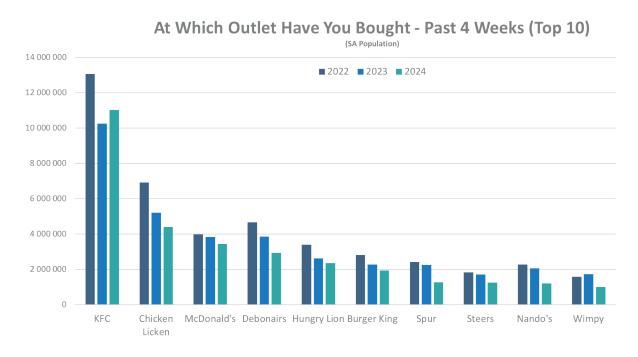
#### **Job Losses and Unemployment**

The pandemic led to a significant increase in unemployment rates as businesses closed or downsized. The unemployment rate, which had never breached 30% pre-covid, peaked at 35.3% in 2021 Q4, and has remained at or above 32% since.

#### **Debt Accumulation**

Increased borrowing to cover daily expenses has led to higher debt levels among consumers. The ENS Middle Class segment has been particularly badly hit, with roughly 60-70% of their income spent servicing debt. Their total credit card loan balances recently experienced YoY double digit growth with average credit card balances at two times their monthly income.

#### Chart Four: Top Fast Food Outlets 2022-2024

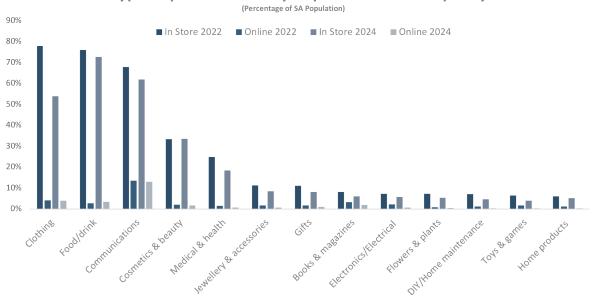






# Chart Five: Changes in How South Africa Shops 2022-2024





Source: MAPS March 2022 to March 2024: What type of products have you purchased in the past year?

Two examples of consumer behaviour changes are illustrated above. Both draw from the MAPS dataset which counts number of people, and how they claim to shop. Chart Four shows a drop in footfall across all top 10 fast food restaurants (except KFC) as consumers trade down to value options. Chart Five shows the drop in number of people shopping in all categories except cosmetics, with a significant drop in the number of people shopping for clothing.



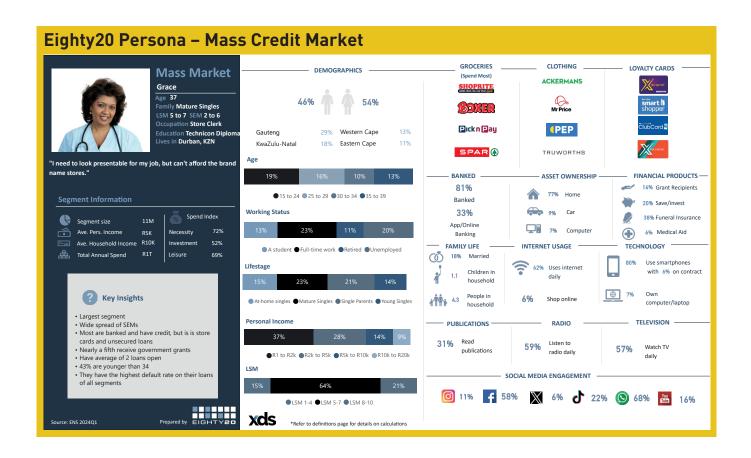
# The Eighty20 ENS segments

#### How the segments were built

Eighty20 fused ~19m credit active individuals to credit bureau, national and regional surveys that provide insights on people's spending, demographics, media consumption and financial behavior. We then segmented this view into 8 Segments, and 46 Sub-segments. The ENS, while protecting customer privacy and data protection, uses statistical techniques to map over 1,000 variables to each of your customers. It also provides insight into geographic regions of South Africa at a sub-place level. The segmentation reflects SA's diverse population of varying cultural, economic, and social backgrounds, and helps businesses to address the unique needs and preferences of different groups.

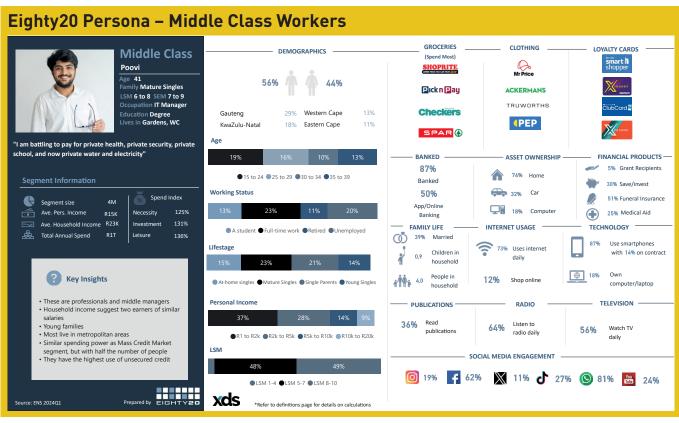
Since 90% of South Africans earn a personal income of less than R10 000 per month, a purely statistical segmentation might over-represent the mass lower income market. The ENS was modelled to create four segments of means – mostly employed and representing more than 80% of all expenditure in South Africa, as well as four segments that represent the ~25 million adults who earn less than R4 000 per month and are mostly unemployed or under-employed.

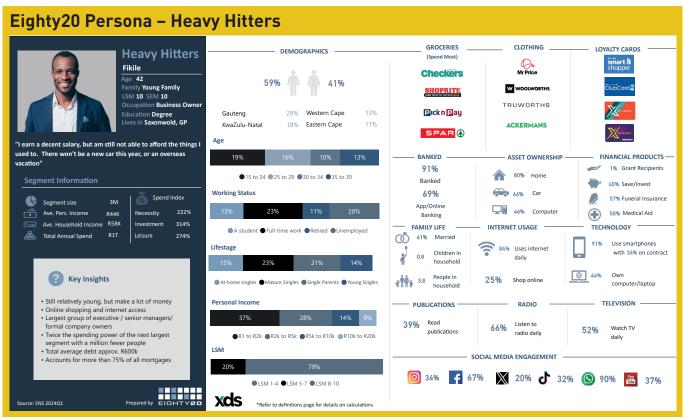
Here we deep dive into three of the eight ENS segments: The Mass Credit Market, the Middle Class Workers and the Heavy Hitters. We look at their personas, as well as how they shop, where they shop, what they are worth, and where they live.











# The Eighty20 ENS segments

## Chart Six: How and Where the ENS Segments Shop



Source: MAPS 2023.. Banked – includes individuals with bank account and SASSA government grant card, STATSSA

In terms of shopping behaviour, Heavy Hitters and Mass Credit Market compare prices more than Middle Class Workers, but brand loyalty is more important to Heavy Hitters. Mass Credit Market shop and browse less online and visit malls less frequently and there is little overlap between segments on their favourite malls.







## **Chart Seven: The Wealthiest ENS Sub Segments**

Sub Segment Name	No. of people	Description	Annual Expenditure	Average Annual Salary
Elite married	63,355	Married, 100k+, <45	R123bn	R1 941 602
Very wealthy pre-retirees	30,995	100k+ aged 55+	R54.4bn	R1 756 098
Elite singles	73,154	20k+ aged 24+	R125bn	R1 708 755
Divorced wealthy males	39,879	Male, Not Married, 80k+, 45+	R42bn	R1 075 900
Elite Youth	308,982	20k+ under 24	R213.7bn	R691 848
Up and coming couples	172,114	Married, 20k-100k, <36	R87bn	R505 650
Upper middle class men	1,246,772	Male, 20k-100k, all ages	R567bn	R454 765
Sisters doing it for themselves	690,755	Female, 16k-100k, <50	R305bn	R442 308
University educated retirees	346,241	20k-100k, aged 55+	R145.8bn	R421 088
Upper middle class couples	395,764	Married, 16k-100k, 45+	R164.3bn	R415 214

As disposable incomes come under pressure, luxury brands and premium grade malls battle to target wealthier South Africans. The 3.4 million people in the 10 sub segments above are responsible for half of all expenditure in South Africa.

People in the Elite Married segment can be found in George and Mossel Bay; Wealthy Pre-retirees can be found in Glenvista, Stellenbosch and Sea Point; and University Educated Retirees can be found in Kloof and Mombela.

Understanding your customer is key to more targeted marketing strategies that resonate with specific groups, leading to more effective communication and higher engagement.



