

CENSUS 2011

Key results



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



**Statistics
South Africa**



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1. Introduction

- A population census is a total count of the country's population, where demographic, social and economic information is gathered about the people who live in the country.
- Census 2011 is the third biggest democratic census to be conducted in South Africa.
- The aim of a census is to provide government, institutions and agencies with information which is essential for policy development, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of developmental projects and informed decision-making.
- In October 2011, the people living within the borders of South Africa were counted. De facto census (a census in which people are enumerated according to where they stay on census night) was used where the reference night was 9–10 October 2011.
- The country was divided into approximately 103 000 data collection areas called enumeration areas (EAs). Over 120 000 enumerators, 30 000 fieldworker supervisors (FWSs) and 6 000 fieldwork co-coordinators (FWCs) were employed to collect the data from persons in the households and institutions.
- The data collected were processed using scanning technology at the Stats SA corporate Data Processing Centre (DPC) in Pretoria. The captured data were edited and made accessible for analysis.
- In every census, some people or households are missed (undercount), or counted twice (overcount). During November 2011, a post enumeration survey (PES) was conducted to measure undercount or overcount in the census.
- The numbers and percentages presented in this pamphlet have been adjusted according to the PES findings.

2. Map showing provinces of South Africa



3. Provincial population

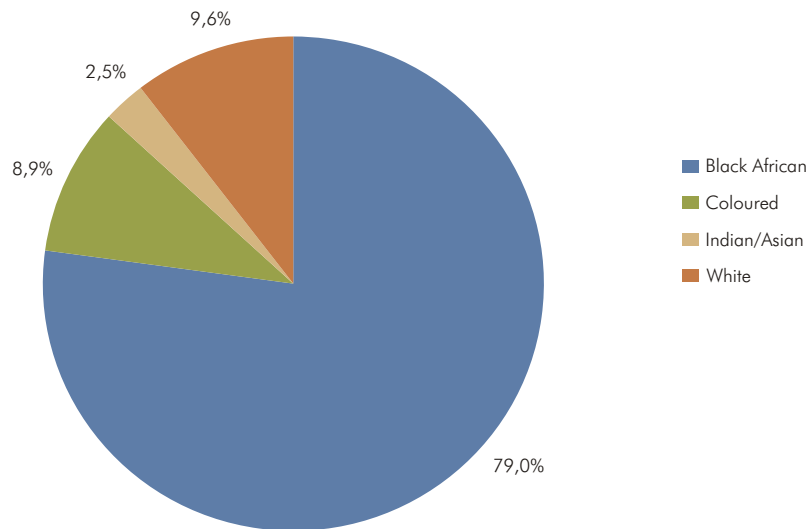
Total population by province - Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	% Change 1996/2001	Census 2011	% Change 2001/2011
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 822 734	28,7
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 562 053	4,5
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 145 861	15,5
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 745 590	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 267 300	7,1
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	9,4	3 509 953	17,6
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	19,8	12 272 263	30,7
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	7,7	4 039 939	20,0
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	9,2	5 404 868	8,2
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	51 770 560	15,5

- The census results show that the South African population increased from 40,5 million people in 1996 to 44,8 million in 2001, with 10,4% change. Over the ten year period, (2001–2011), the population grew almost by 7 million.
- In 1996, KwaZulu-Natal recorded the largest population size of 8,6 million followed by Gauteng with population size of 7,6 million. In Census 2011 Gauteng showed an increase to 12,2 million people.

4. Population of South Africa by population group – Census 2001 and 2011

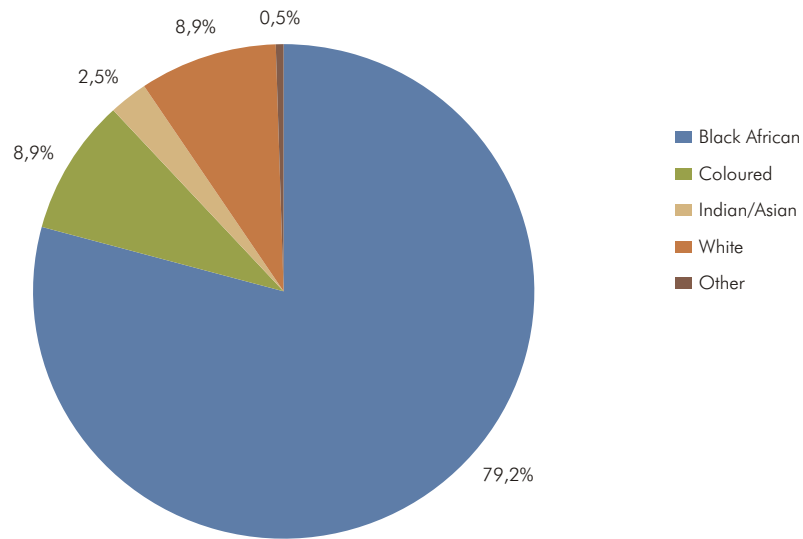
Census 2001



Note: Data on "other" population group was not collected for Census 2001.

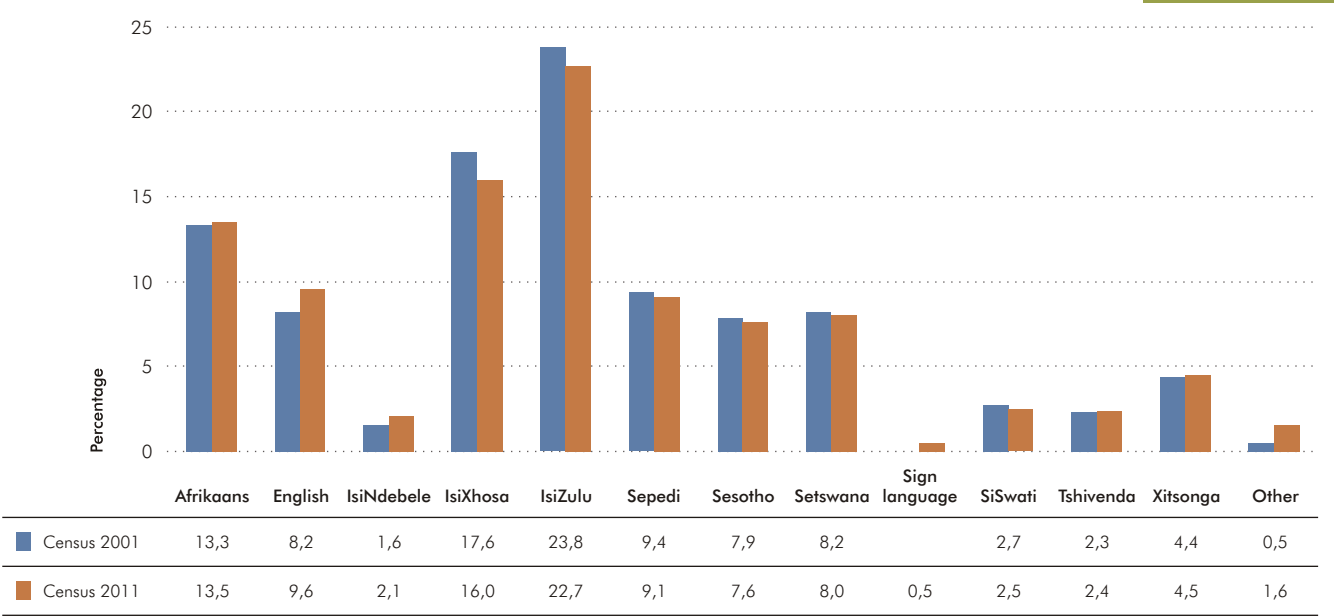
- In 2001, the Black African population constituted 79,0% of the total population in South Africa, followed by the White population with 9,6%, the Coloured population with 8,9% and the Indian or Asian population with 2,5%.

Census 2011



- Results show that proportion of the white population decreased from 9,6% to 8,9 % while the share of the rest of the population groups almost remained unchanged for Census 2011.

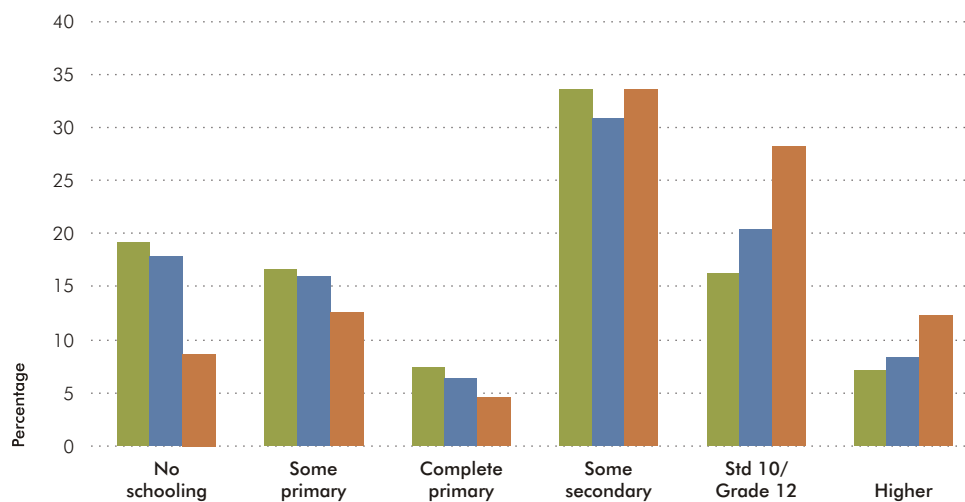
5. Population of South Africa by first language spoken at home – Census 2001 and 2011



Note: Data on “Sign language” was not collected in 2001. Slight differences exist on how the question on language was asked in the two censuses.

- The graph shows the percentage distribution of the population that uses one of the official languages as their first language.
- In 2001, nearly a quarter (23,8%) of the population gave isiZulu as their first language, followed by 17,6% that reported isiXhosa as their first language.
- Less than 1% of the population indicated that they used sign language.

6. Population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education – Census 1996, 2001 and 2011



Note: Data on "other" highest level of education was not collected for Census 2001.

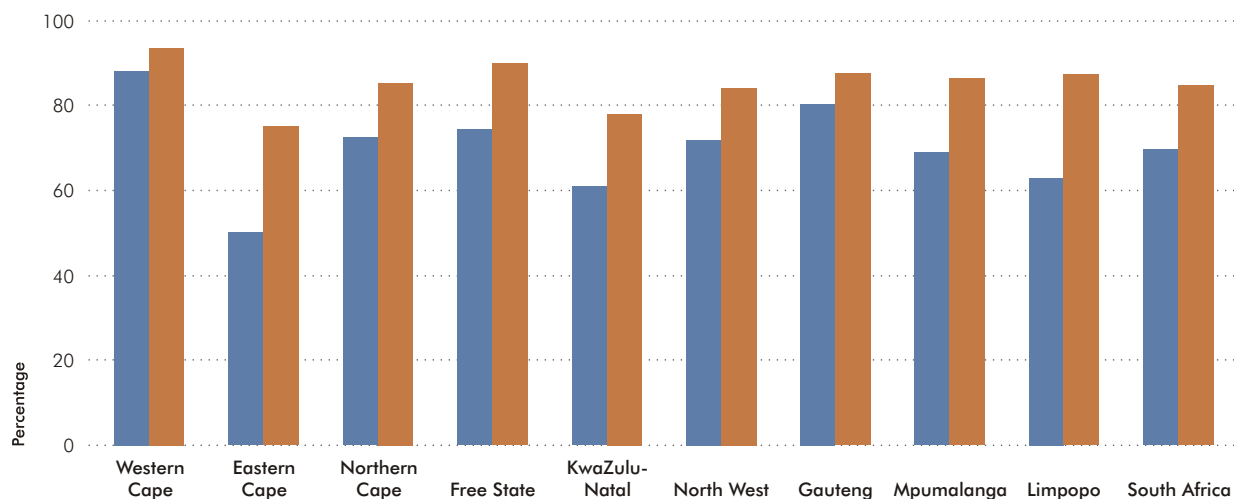
- The graph shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 20 years and older over the two Censuses 2001 and 2011.
- There is a significant decrease in persons with no schooling over the ten years (from 19,% in 1996 to 8,7% in 2011).
- The proportion of persons who completed secondary education (matric) or higher increased from 23,4% in 1996 to 40,5% in 2011.

7. Percentage of households that have access to piped water by province, 2001 and 2011

	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling		Piped (tap) water inside yard		Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling		Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling		No access to piped (tap) water	
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011
Western Cape	67,5	75,1	17,7	13,3	6,3	8,3	6,8	2,4	1,7	0,9
Eastern Cape	18,3	32,8	19,5	16,6	11,9	18,6	13,5	9,9	36,8	22,2
Northern Cape	34,3	45,8	37,7	32,3	10,9	12,8	11,1	6,6	6,0	2,6
Free State	22,8	44,8	47,7	44,3	13,7	6,2	11,4	2,6	4,4	2,2
KwaZulu-Natal	29,1	40,0	19,6	23,6	10,5	14,8	13,3	7,6	27,5	14,1
North West	18,7	29,3	35,5	40,0	16,0	14,3	16,4	8,0	13,4	8,4
Gauteng	46,4	62,1	36,4	27,3	7,0	6,0	7,3	2,8	2,9	1,8
Mpumalanga	19,8	35,7	36,7	36,0	12,8	9,2	16,4	6,6	14,3	12,6
Limpopo	9,7	18,4	29,2	33,9	16,1	20,5	23,1	13,2	21,9	14,0
South Africa	32,3	46,3	29,0	27,1	10,7	11,7	12,4	6,2	15,6	8,8

- Generally, the percentage of households that have piped (tap) water inside the dwellings increased (from 32,3% in 2001 to 46,3% in 2011).
- The percentage of households with piped (tap) water on community stand, distance greater than 200m from the dwellings halved (from 12,4% in 2001 to 6,2% in 2011).
- The percentage of households with no access to piped (tap) water has also decreased significantly from 15,6% in 2001 to 8,8% in 2011, which indicates that many households in South Africa have access to piped water in 2011 as compared to 2001.

8. Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by province – Census 2001 and Census 2011



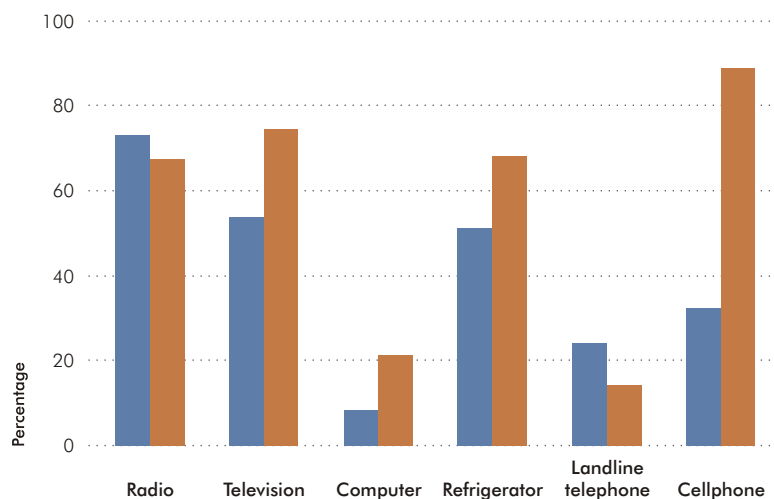
- Proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased almost in all provinces with 84,7% of households in South Africa using electricity for lighting.
- Western Cape had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (93,4%), while Eastern Cape had the lowest (75%).

9. Percentage distribution of households by type of toilets facility and province – Census 2001 and Census 2011

	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket latrine		None	
	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2001	Census 2011
Western Cape	86,2	89,6	0,3	0,9	0,8	0,6	1,3	0,6	3,7	3,7	7,7	3,1
Eastern Cape	33,1	43,0	2,0	3,0	5,6	13,9	21,8	20,2	5,7	2,3	31,3	12,7
Northern Cape	57,8	66,0	0,8	0,6	7,6	9,1	10,8	10,7	10,0	4,0	13,1	8,0
Free State	46,3	67,1	0,8	0,6	6,2	8,7	16,5	13,5	20,5	5,5	9,7	3,1
KwaZulu-Natal	40,8	45,0	5,3	8,2	9,0	14,4	27,7	20,7	1,2	1,7	16,0	6,3
North West	36,7	45,4	1,0	0,8	11,0	11,3	36,6	34,2	5,1	1,0	9,6	5,8
Gauteng	80,2	85,4	1,1	1,1	1,4	2,4	11,5	7,4	2,2	1,8	3,6	1,1
Mpumalanga	36,4	43,8	1,5	1,4	9,0	12,1	39,4	33,9	2,6	0,9	12,1	6,3
Limpopo	16,8	21,9	1,3	0,9	7,9	15,1	50,4	52,9	0,6	0,6	22,8	7,2
South Africa	51,9	60,1	1,9	2,5	5,7	8,8	22,8	19,3	4,1	2,1	13,6	5,2

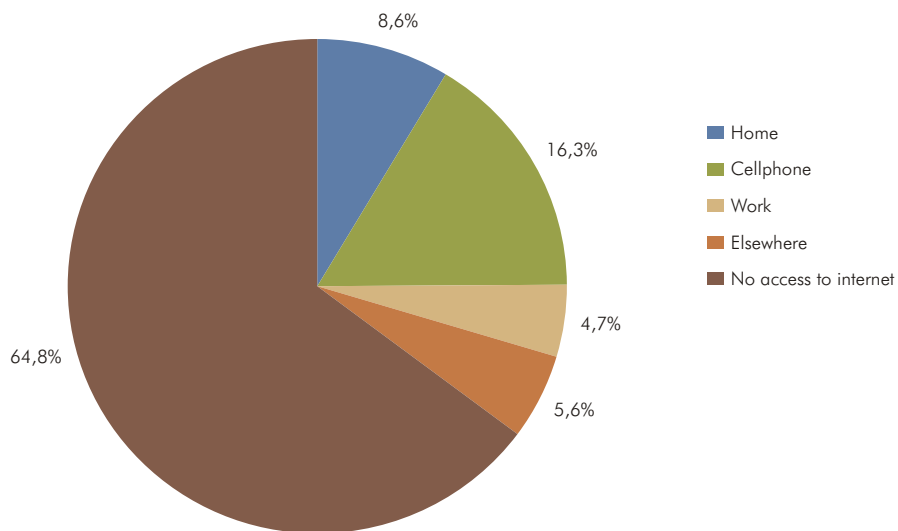
- In 2011, more than half of the households (60%) were using flush toilet (connected to sewerage system).
- Generally the proportion of households using the bucket latrine toilets significantly decreased from 4,1% in 2001 to 2,1% in 2011. Free State province had the highest drop from 20,5% in 2001 to 5,5% in 2011 as compared to other provinces.

10. Percentage of households with selected household goods in working condition – Census 2001 and Census 2011



- Ownership of cellphones, television, refrigerator and computer has increased considerably between Census 2001 and Census 2011.
- However, the demand for radio and landline telephones has decreased owing to a rise in the popularity of cellphones.

11. Percentage distribution of households with access to internet



Note: Data on access to internet was not collected for Census 2001

- In 2011, over half (64,8 %) of the households in the country had no access to internet. Of those households that had access to internet, 16,3% accessed it via cellphone, 8,6 % from home , 5,6 % from elsewhere and 4,7% from work.