

**THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW,
THE HOME I UNDERSTAND**



**Statistics
South Africa**



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



STATISTICS COUNCIL STATEMENT

The Statistics Council plays a crucial role in the governance of the national statistics system.

The key elements of this role are to mainly promote and safeguard official statistics, and advise the Minister and the Statistician-General on a broad range of matters statistics.

The South African Statistics Council is established in accordance with the Statistics Act (Act 6 of 1999). The Minister, after consultation with the Cabinet, appoints members of Council as provided for in Section 8(3). In terms of Section 13 of the Statistics Act, the Council must advise the Minister on any matter regarding the collection, processing, analysis, documentation, storage and dissemination of statistics, including the taking of a population census. The Council comprises a broad range of users and technical advisers as well as one representative from each province.

The South African Statistics Council: -

- Recommends to the Minister that the results of Census 2011 be released. Council further recommends that the results be released at national, provincial and municipal level. An explanatory note must accompany municipal data on the adjustment factors.
- Wishes to express that the census was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and international standards and methods.
- Has been assured by Stats SA that the census results will be disseminated impartially and be accessible to all for planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation or other actions.
- Has been assured by Stats SA that the complete levels of confidentiality of individual responses to the census will not be compromised by the release or publication of the census results in any form.

- Notes with pleasure that Stats SA has improved the timeliness of the release of the final count in that this has been achieved within 12 months of the date of the census compared to 21 and 24 months respectively in the previous censuses conducted in 2001 and 1996. The release of census results within 12 months improved the timeliness of data, which has potential to enhance relevance of use and value thereof.
- Finds the content of Census 2011 to be relevant to the information and planning needs of the country, coherent and substantially internally consistent. However, Council advises that in future censuses, consideration should be given to a shorter questionnaire.

Notes the improvements made by Stats SA in the following areas:

- Publicity and communication campaign including the development of new dissemination products
- Data processing that has led to improving the timeliness of release
- Establishing a stable statistical infrastructure across the country including 54 permanent district offices

COMMENDING THE STATISTICIAN GENERAL AND HIS TEAM

In conclusion, the South African Statistics Council would like to commend Stats SA collectively, the Statistician-General and the individual members of its staff, for the thorough, committed and professional manner in which it has undertaken the many phases and aspects of this enormous undertaking over the past five years. We also sincerely appreciate the patient and cooperative manner with which the organisation has dealt with our many requests, and for the implementation of many of our recommendations.

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King Shaka in times gone by asked his warriors what the number of his subjects was. In response, the warriors said they were equal to the strands of hair on the skin of a buffalo. Perhaps the next question would be how many strands of hair has a buffalo skin. The answer would be: they equal the pebbles of the sand of the Kalahari Desert. How many pebbles of sand has the Kalahari Desert – the answer would be they are equal to the waters of the ocean. How much are the waters of the ocean? They equal the blue of the skies.

The story of the South Africa I know, the home I understand has just begun to unfold with the release of the results of Census 2011, the third census undertaken under democratic rule. In launching the count of Census 2011, the President sought to know how many residents South Africa has, where and how these residents live, work and play

FOREWORD

Today, 385 days from the 10th day of the 10th month in the 10th year of the millennium, I am pleased to release the results of this endeavour to the President and the peoples of South Africa and the world.

In undertaking this endeavour, Statistics South Africa deployed an army of 156 000 men and women dressed in yellow bibs who combed the length and breadth of this our beautiful country. This army of peace enlisted households and their members from the undulating hills of KwaZulu-Natal to the flat planes of the Free State. They counted in the Winelands of the Western Cape and the imposing Table Mountain. The mighty desert of the Kalahari in the Northern Cape experienced a different form of a river; a census workforce giving numerical visibility and life to this massive province. In the Eastern Cape from Qunu to the Pondoland, the Amatola were accounted for. The platinum and maize province, the province of the Taung skull, the great North West, was counted. This army of peace took stock of the great Mapungubwe, and poured numerical libation to the greats of Limpopo. Mpumalanga, the province in the sun, was covered. Finally, the province of the city of gold, home to numerous nationalities, has confirmed numerically that it is a melting pot of nationalities as no more than 56% of its residents were born there.

The poor, the rich, the homeless, those in transit at hotels, the young and the old, boys and girls, men and women, the disabled, the educated and the schooled, the wise, the blue collar, the white collar, those on the edge, the sick, the healthy, the unemployed and the employed, those in educational institutions, those in the country under whatever conditions, legal or not, it mattered less, they were and remain important and were counted. Today the President knows how many residents South Africa has and where these residents live, work and play.

These results I present to the President, the Deputy President and the Minister in the Presidency responsible for the National Planning Commission, are not defined in terms of the strands of hair of a buffalo's skin, nor in terms of the pebbles of sand in the Kalahari, nor in terms of the waters of the ocean, nor the blue of the skies. They are in specific numbers, quantifiable and measurable. Only when the results are presented in this way can they provide scientific evidence for decision-making.

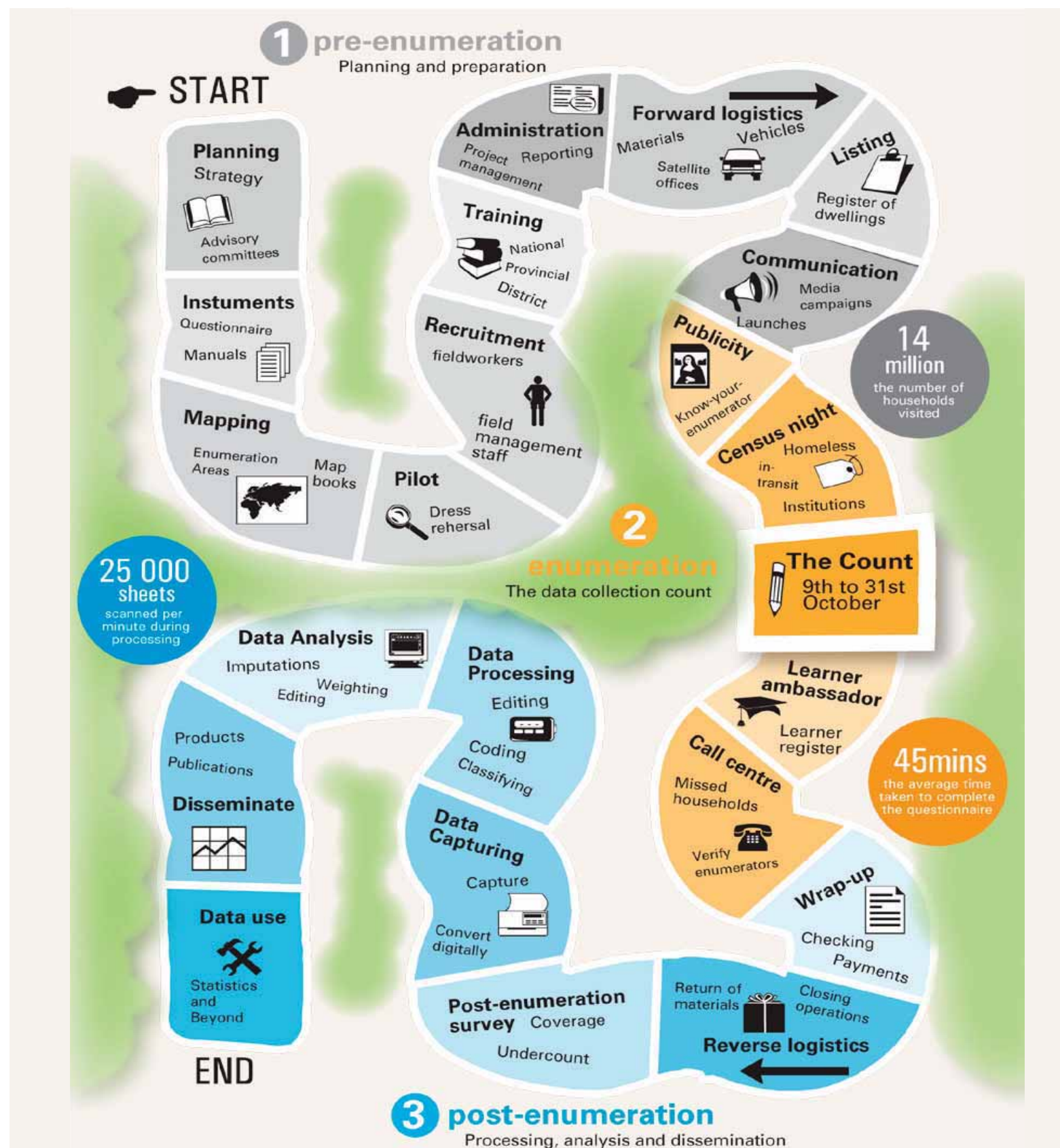
It is a privilege to present to you South Africa and the world the South Africa we know the home we understand.

Pali Lehohla

30-10-2011



HOW CENSUS WAS DONE



HOW CENSUS WAS DONE

Just over a year ago at midnight on 9th October 2011, more than 130 000 fieldworkers took to the streets, knocking on the doors of almost 14 million households across South Africa to collect Census 2011 data. This complex exercise was the culmination of years of planning, starting as far back as 2007, towards the third population census in our young democracy. In the year that followed the data collection exercise, millions of questionnaires were scanned and processed, and the data were analysed by local and international experts.

South Africa conducted a de facto census (which is a census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on census night) and not a de jure census (which is census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live).

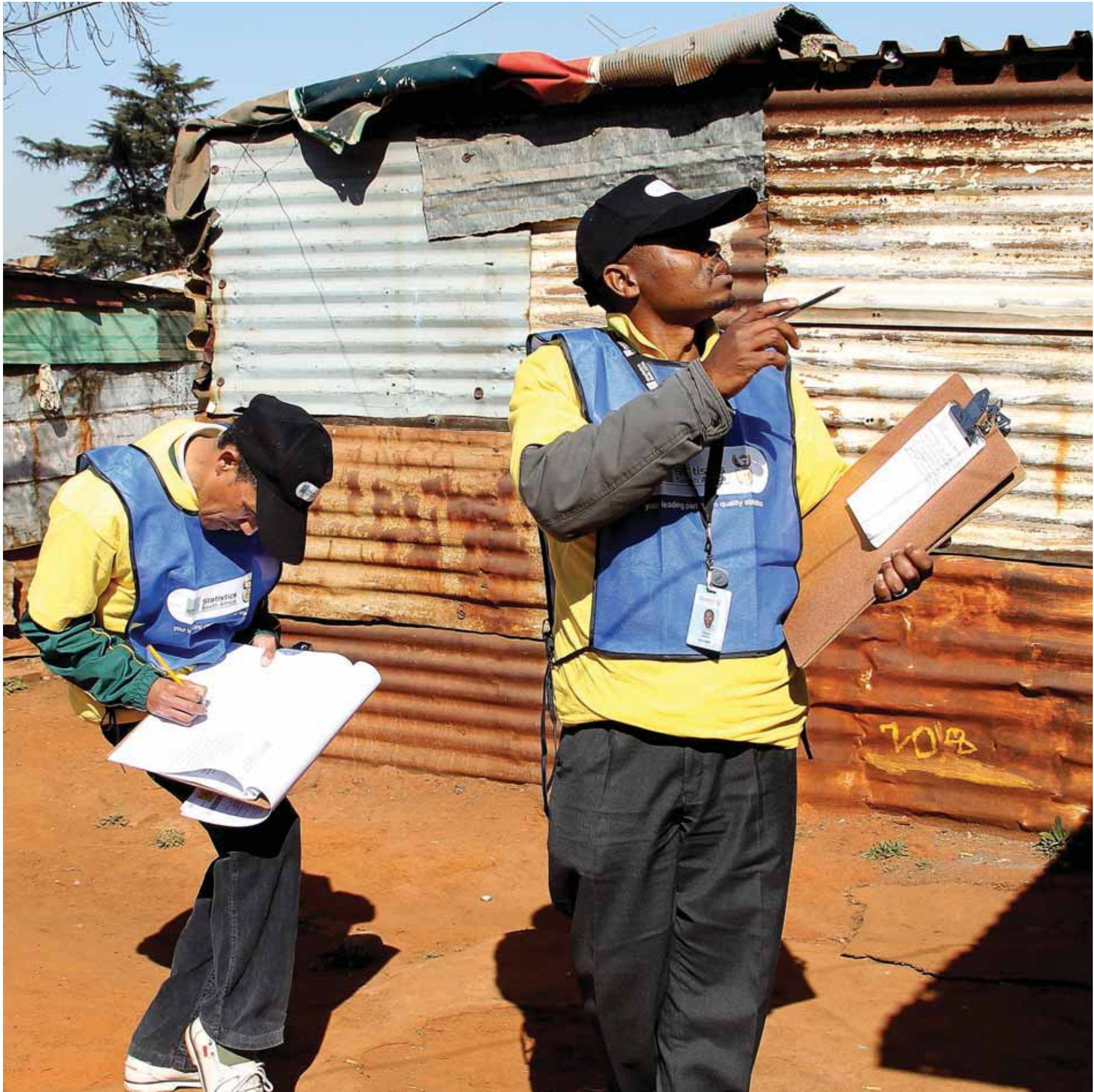
A census is a massive and complex operation that involves a number of interlinked processes: demarcation and mapping, publicity, development and testing of census content and methodologies, recruitment of field staff, enumeration, data processing, data evaluation, product development and dissemination. The population census was conducted in three strategic operational phases:

- Pre-enumeration phase: Preparations for the census
- Enumeration phase : The fieldworker army knocking on the doors of South Africa and collecting information
- Post-enumeration phase: Data processing and the Post-enumeration Survey, which is an independent survey conducted to verify the data collected by Census 2011.

Approximately 22 million pages were handled and scanned, amounting to 25 000 sheets being scanned per minute. It is estimated that 1 401 407 hours went into this operation, with a total of 1 800 processing staff being appointed.

“The South Africa I know, the home I understand”







POPULATION

Gauteng has the most people:

12,3 million

overtaking
KwaZulu-Natal at

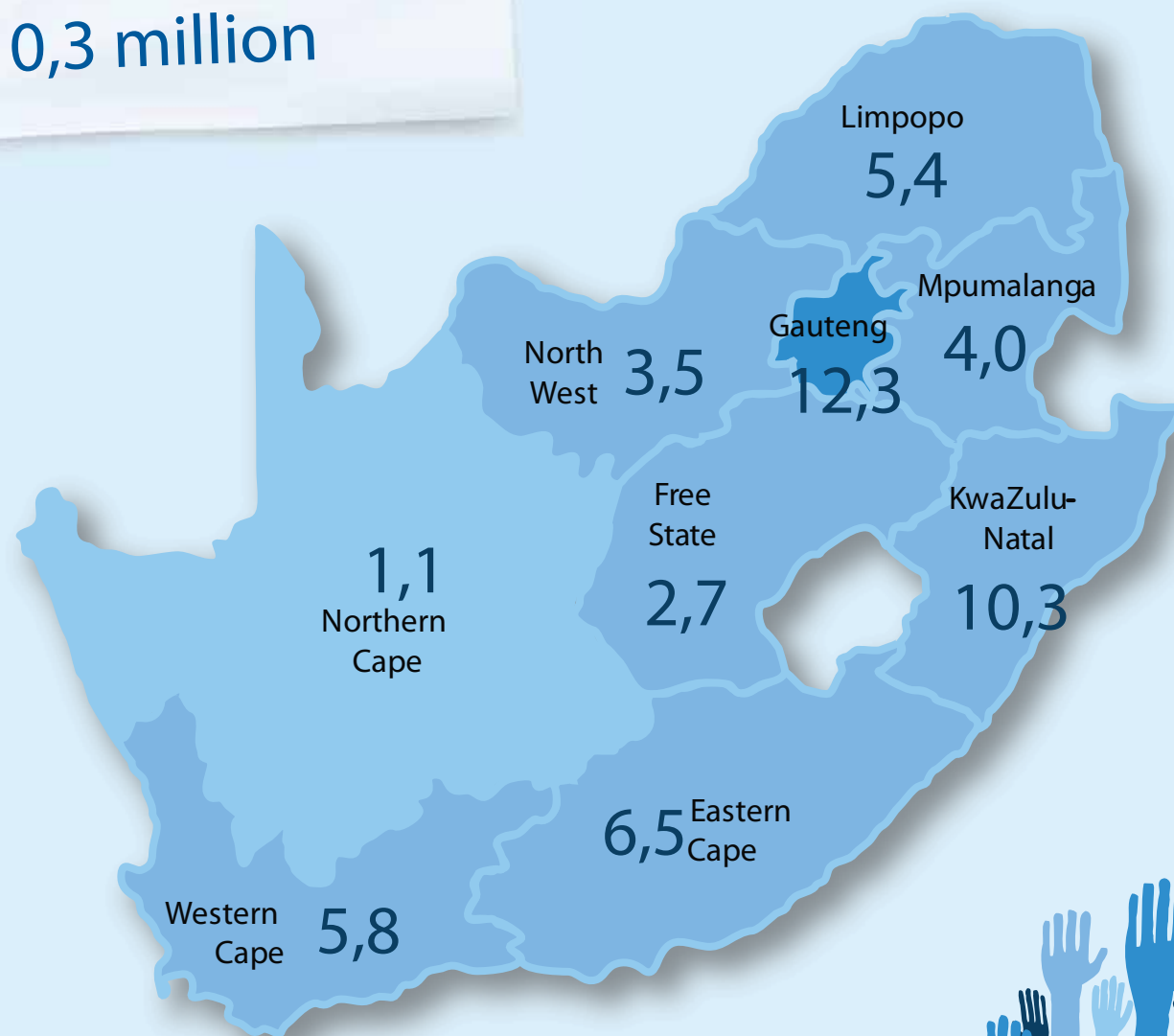
10,3 million

Largest
population

Gauteng
24%

Smallest
population

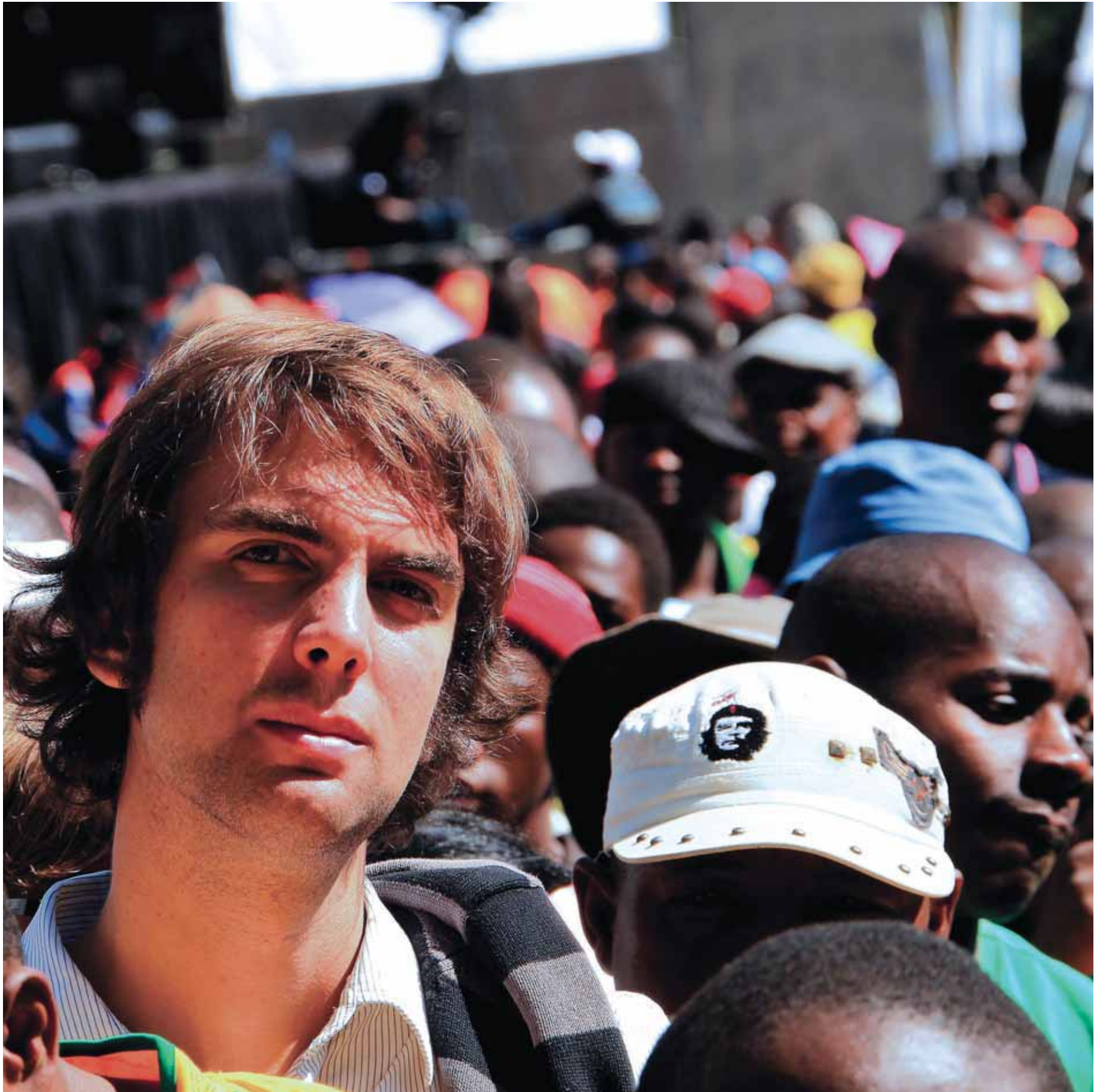
Northern
Cape
2%



TOTAL POPULATION

The population size of South Africa has increased noticeably from 40,5 million in 1996, to 44,8 million in 2001, and then to 51,8 million in 2011. KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng shared the majority of the population for the past three censuses, including 2011. Gauteng is the province that houses the largest percentage of the population, with 23,7% of the population living in this province. This is an increase from 19,3% in 1996. The percentage of the population living in KwaZulu-Natal has decreased slightly to 19,8% in 2011 from 21,1% in 1996. Even with this decrease in the population percentage, KwaZulu-Natal is still home to the second largest population percentage in the country. Amongst all the provinces, Northern Cape had the lowest and consistent population of 2,5% in 1996 that declined to 2,2% in 2011. Eastern Cape, on the other hand, shows a marked decline in its population (from 15,1% in 1996 to 12,7% in 2011).







AGE

Average
Age 1996

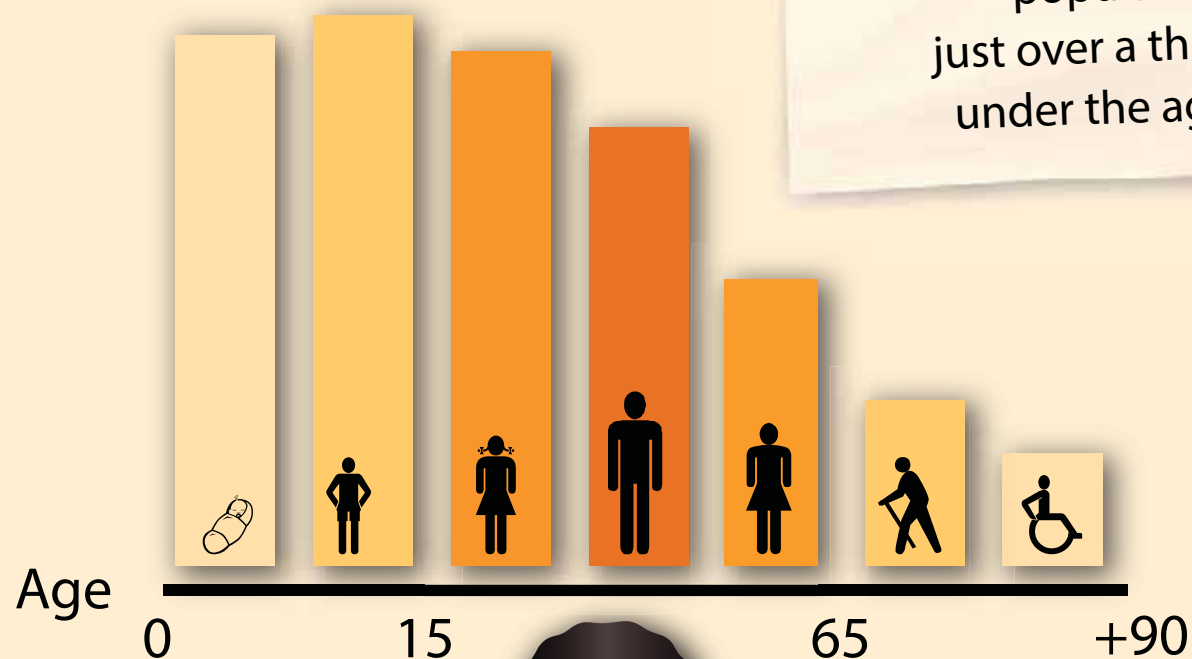
22

Average
Age 2001

23

25 The average
age in South Africa

The country had a
relatively youthful
population –
just over a third were
under the age of 15



29%

15

65

+90

5%

66%



AGE

South Africa in 2011 had an overall median age of 25. The evidence implies that South Africa had a population of intermediate age over the four periods (1996, 2001, 2007 and 2011). Gauteng and Western Cape had the higher and more consistent median ages over time.

According to the report, Limpopo and Eastern Cape had a median age that was lower than 20 from 1996 to 2001. In 2011, this increased to 22.

People are considered to be young when they have a median age that is less than 20 and those with a median age of 30 and older are considered as being old. Median age is anyone between 20 and 29 years old. These people are referred to as populations of intermediate age.

South Africa's population had a median age between 22 and 25 in the period 1996–2011, although results of the four main population groups in the country showed a different pattern.

For instance, the report showed that the white population group comprised a relatively old population with an increasing median age of 33 and 38 from 1996 and 2011. It also indicated that the black African and coloured population group structures were mostly intermediate with median ages between 21 and 30.

The national figures pointed out that there was a larger percentage of females than males in all age groups except for the younger age groups. In this instance; the proportion of males was higher than that of females.

The population in 1996 and 2001 began to increase from the 5–9-year age groups, and started to decrease as age increased. The Census 2011 report showed that this was different to the previous census. It indicated that there was decrease of males and females in the age categories 5–9 and 10–14. This implied that there were differences in age cohorts over time. This was partially because of the increase in mortality in the last decade. This steadily declined from 1998.

In 2001, there were over 4,8million children aged 0–5. However, the same cohort decreased to less than 4,6 million in 2011.

Age-sex distribution indicates a marked decline of both males and females at ages 5–14.







SEX

There were 2 million
more **females** than
males in the country

25 million
males

27 million
females

Population
1996

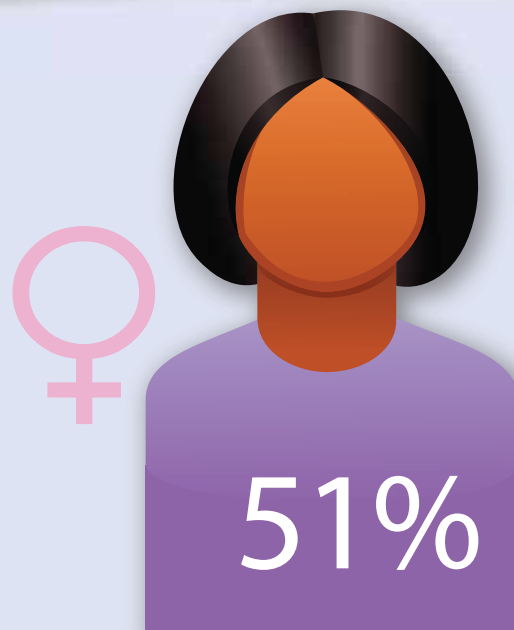
♂ **19,5**
million

♀ **21,0**
million

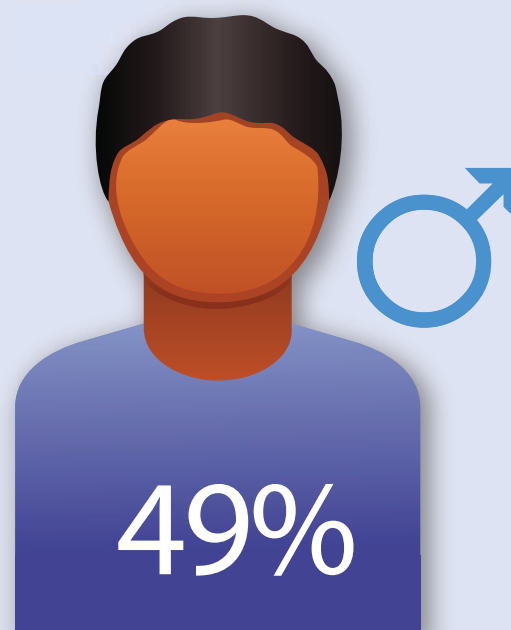
Population
2001

♂ **21,4**
million

♀ **23,4**
million



females



males



SEX

The sex ratio is one of the key measures of sex composition. It gives the number of males for every 100 females. If it is above 100, it shows the predominance of males over females; conversely when it is lower than 100, the reverse is true. Generally, sex ratios at birth are high and decrease gradually as age increases.

Overall, data suggest that the population is predominantly of female population. On average, the population consists of 48.2% of male population and 51.7 % of female population. On average, South Africa had a sex ratio of 95 (95 males per 100 females). With regard to age-specific sex ratios, the figure indicates high sex ratios of 100 to 101 at ages 0–9. In general, more males are born than females, hence, sex ratios above 100 are expected among younger age groups. Gauteng and North West had the highest sex ratios of over 100 in 2011. North West had a sex ratio of 98 in 1996 that increased to 103 in 2011. Conversely, Limpopo, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal consistently had a sex ratio lower than 90 across the years.

Age-specific sex ratios of the Indian/Asian population in 2001 show a considerable increase from ages 20–24 (114), 25–29 (117), and 30–34 (114).







LANGUAGE

1 in 5 spoke isiZulu
as as a home
language

4,9 million (9,6%)
of people spoke
English

English as
home language
1996
3,5
million

English as
home language
2001
4,9
million

Goeiedag
14,1% Afrikaans

Sanibonani
23% isiZulu

Molweni
16% isiXhosa



LANGUAGE

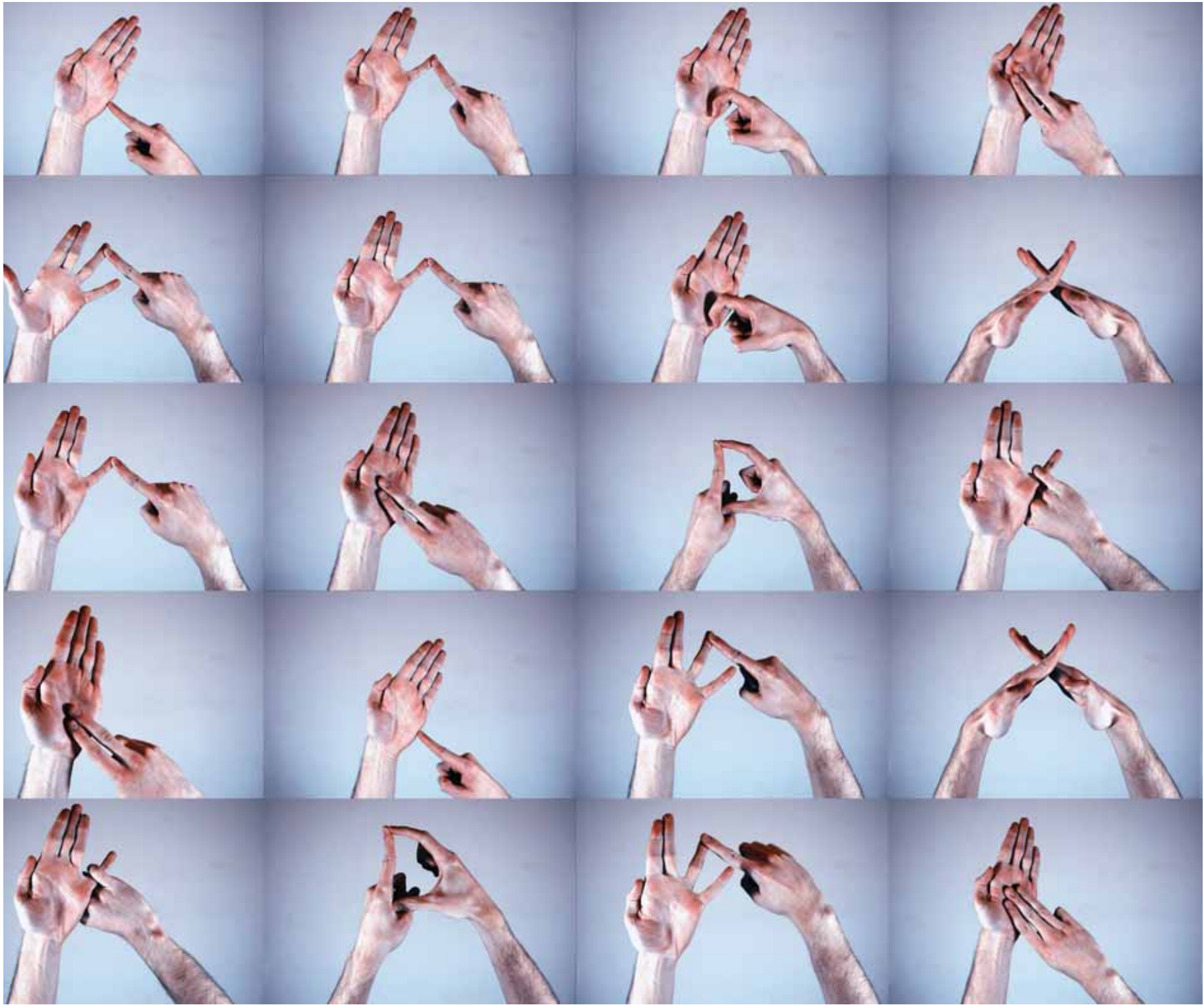
Being a diverse country in terms of demographics, South Africa has eleven official languages. In Census 2011, sign language was added to the questionnaire options.

IsiZulu was the most dominant language nationally with 22,7% of the population indicating that this was the language most often spoken in the home. This was followed by IsiXhosa at 16,0% and Afrikaans at 13,5%. Nationally, the numbers are: English (9,6%), Sepedi (9,1%), Setswana (8,0%), Sesotho (7,6%), SiSwati (2,5%), Tshivenda (2,4%) and IsiNdebele (2,1%). 0,5% of the population indicated that they use sign language to communicate in the household.

In Eastern Cape, IsiXhosa is spoken by 78,8% of the population, and it is the second most dominant language in Western Cape with 24,7%. In Free State, 64,2% of the population speaks Sesotho. IsiZulu is the most predominant language in KwaZulu-Natal with 77,8%, while the percentage for Gauteng is 19,8%. English is the second most spoken language in both of these provinces with 13,2% and 13,3% respectively.

North West is a Setswana-speaking province with 63,4% of the population speaking this language at home. Setswana is spoken by 33,1% of the Northern Cape population. In Limpopo, 52,9% of the population speaks Sepedi, and 16,7% speaks Tshivenda. SiSwati (27,7%) is the language most widely spoken in Mpumalanga with IsiZulu (24,1%) second.

In Northern Cape and Western Cape, Afrikaans is the language most often spoken in the home with a 53,8% and 49,7% share respectively. Afrikaans is the second most spoken language in Free State (12,7%), Eastern Cape (10,6%) and North West (9,0%).







MIGRATION

1 million people
moved to Gauteng

2,2 million people
were born outside
South Africa (4%)

Largest
increase

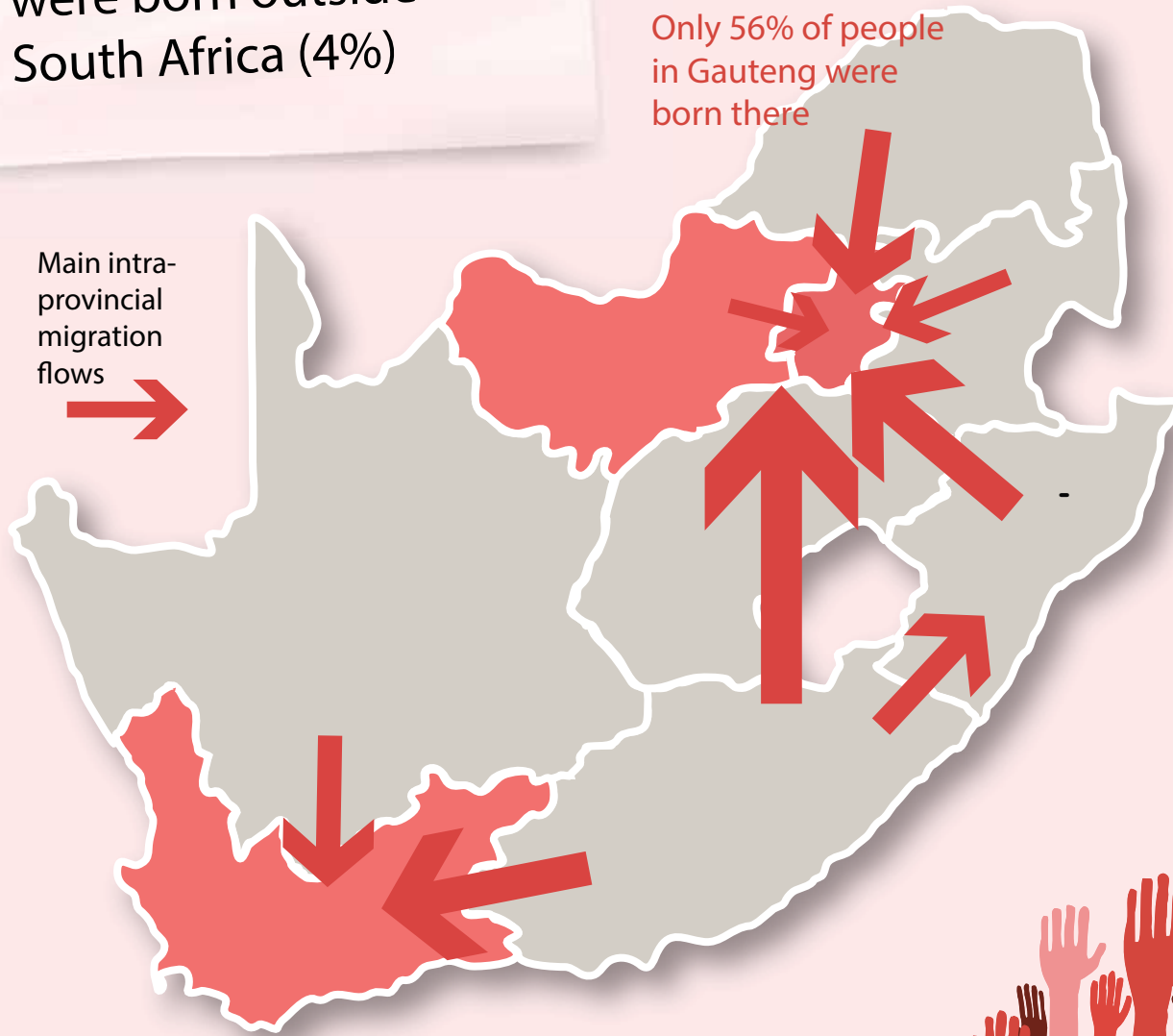
Gauteng
34%

Smallest
increase

Free
State
1%

Only 56% of people
in Gauteng were
born there

Main intra-
provincial
migration
flows



MIGRATION

For a period of 10 years, five provinces have experienced an outflow of people, namely Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. The Census 2011 report showed provinces that had the highest inflow of people were Western Cape and Gauteng. The highest migration levels were in Gauteng. The North West and Mpumalanga, however, also had a high net inflow of people. North West gained fewer people from Gauteng than it had lost to it. More than one in five of those who entered the North West came from outside South Africa.

The census report indicated that Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo all had negative migration figures. This means that more people have migrated out of these provinces than people have moved into them. Life-time migrants to Gauteng were high, as expected. North West and Mpumalanga had surprisingly high net figures. Census 2011 reported that Gauteng had the highest percentage of non-citizenship while North West was in second place. The lowest percentage of non-citizens was recorded in Eastern Cape and Northern Cape.

In the previous census, the public was asked to indicate as such if they were not a South Africa citizen. In Census 2011, this question was not asked.







AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

Average household income rose by

113%

(in nominal terms)

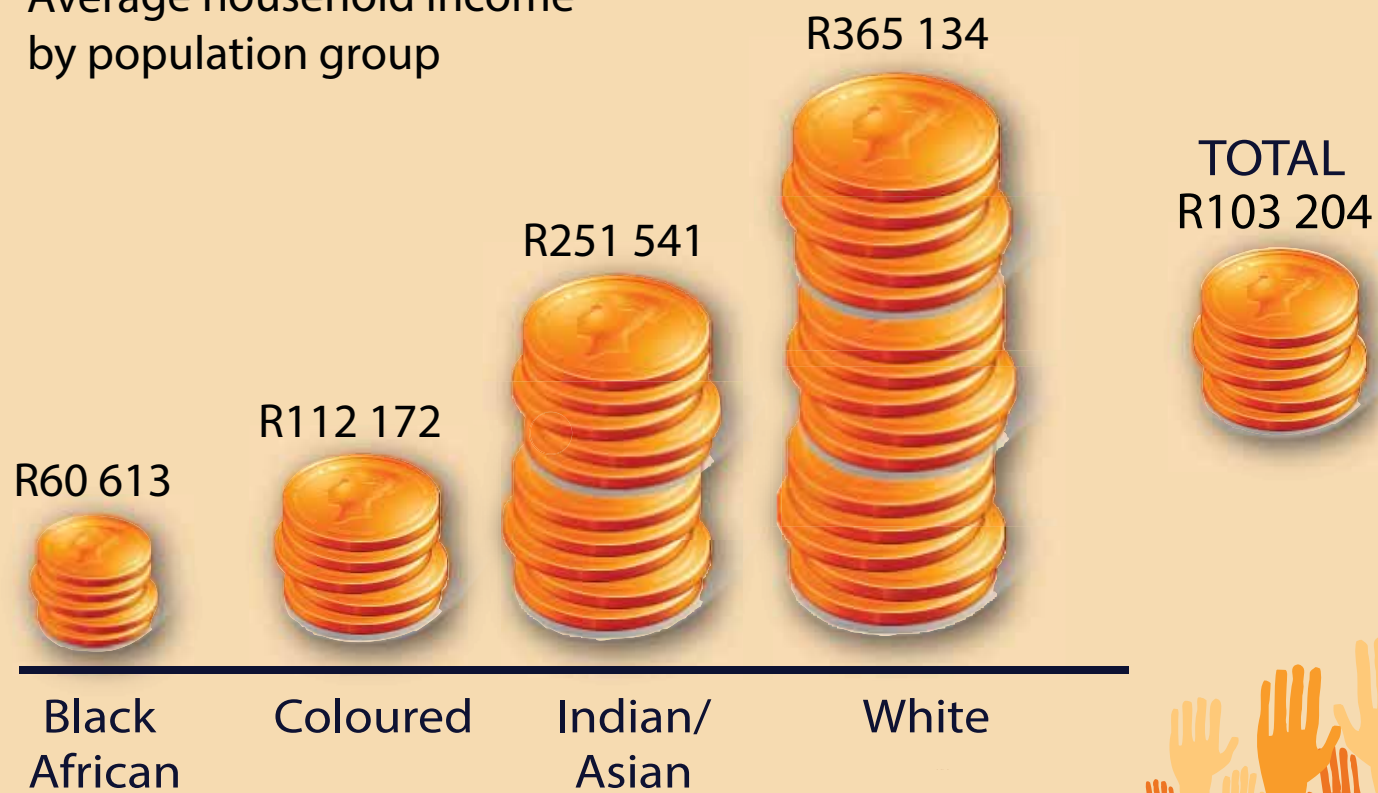
Highest average annual household income

R156 243
Gauteng

Lowest average annual household income

R56 844
Limpopo

Average household income by population group



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Census 2011 found that over the past ten years, the average annual household income for all households in South Africa more than doubled. It was up to R103 204 from R48 385 recorded in Census 2001. This represents an increase of 113%.

In simple terms, the consumer price index indicates that income should have increased by 77,5% during this period to have stayed in line with inflation.

Limpopo remained the province with the lowest average annual household income of R56 844, followed by Eastern Cape with a mere average of R64 539.

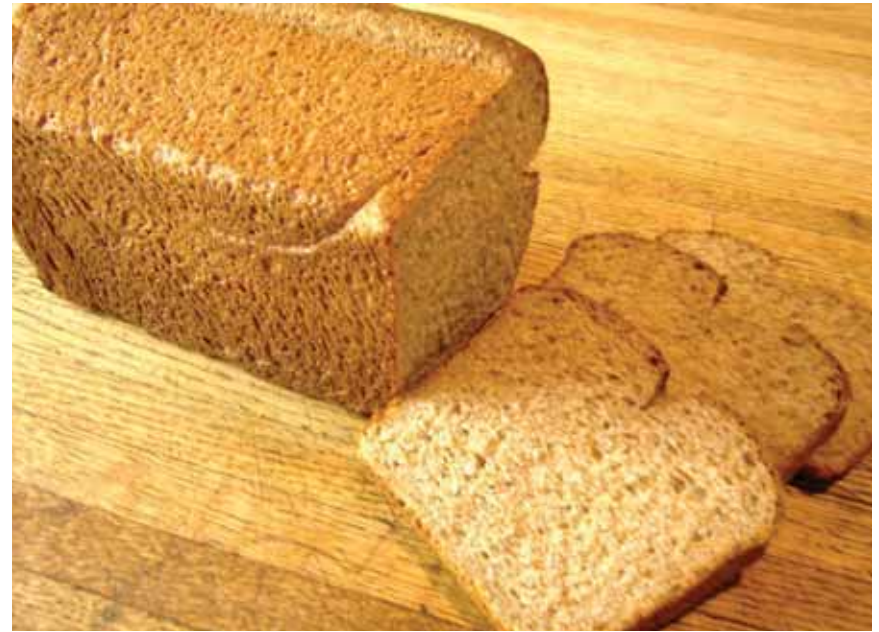
At the other end of the scale, Gauteng had the highest average annual household income at R156 243, followed by Western Cape with an impressive figure of R143 460.

The order of provinces from 2001 to 2011 remained the same in terms of average annual household income. The five provinces with the lowest average annual household income in 2001 have seen the largest percentage increases to 2011.

Households in Mpumalanga had the largest increase of 148,9%, followed by those in Limpopo with 147,3%. Free State on the other hand, had an increase of 145,1%, while North West followed with 131,7% and Eastern Cape with 120,0%.

In contrast, the average annual household income for households in Western Cape increased by a staggering 83,6% during this period, and the increase in Gauteng was a whopping 98,9%.







EDUCATION

9%

of the population
had no formal
schooling

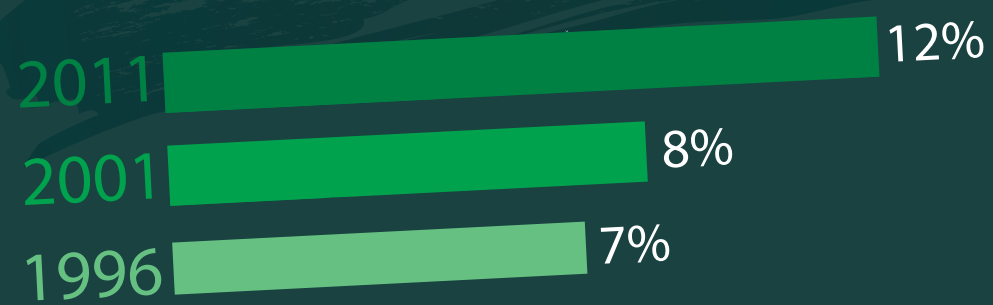
Persons 20+
no education
1996

19,1%

Persons 20+
no education
2001

18%

Population with higher education



$\frac{1}{3}$ of persons aged 20+ had
some secondary schooling

SCHOOL

EDUCATION

There has been a significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 5-24 years attending an education institution between 1996 and 2011, from 70,1% to 73,5%. In 2011 the coloured population had the lowest attendance rate at 67,2% and the white population the highest at 77,7%. The percentage of the black African population who attended in this age group increased from 70,7% in 1996 to 73,9% in 2011. The 5-7 year age group has shown the most significant progress in terms of enrolment from 48,2% in 1996 to 89,8% in 2011.

Only 7,3% of students in this age group attended private institutions, which is higher than the private institution attendance of 5,1% recorded for 2001. There were significant changes between provinces in relation to the private-public mix. In 2011 16,7% of learners in Gauteng and 7,5% in the Western Cape attended private institutions. All other provinces exception for Free State had private institution attendance rates of less than 5%.

Over the years there has been a steady decline in the percentage of adults who have not received an education. The percentage of persons 20 years and older who have no schooling decreased from 19,1% in 1996 to 8,7% in 2011, whilst those with education higher than Grade 12 increased from 7,1% to 12,3% during the same time period. Most of the individuals without schooling were black Africans, but even so their numbers decreased from 24,0% to 10,5% in 2011. Amongst coloureds the percentage of persons with no education halved from 10% to 4,2% during the same time period. In 1996 3,6% of black Africans had some form of higher education. This more than doubled to 8,3% in 2011. Similar increases were observed amongst the Indian population group. Amongst whites 26,8% had some form of higher education in 1996 compared to 36,5% in 2011. The group which showed the least progress in terms of higher education during the reference period was the coloured population: only 4,9% of this group had some form of higher education in 1996 and this increased to 7,4% in 2011.








EMPLOYMENT

 **33,2 million** aged 15-64 = working age

 **13,2 million**
employed

14,5 million
not economically
active 

5,6 million
unemployed 

The unemployment
rate was

29,8%

About 3 in 10 of
the labour forces
are unemployed.

Unemployment
rate
females

34,6%

Unemployment
rate
males

25,6%



EMPLOYMENT

Census 2011 results show that nationally, both formal and informal sector employment was lower than in the Quarterly Labour Force Survey conducted in September – December, 2011 (QLFS_Q4: 2011). As a result, the total number of employed persons was lower by 317 217 (2,4%) in Census 2011 compared with QLFS_Q4: 2011. This is largely due to the difference in the reference period used in Census 2011 (one week) compared with the reference period of three months used in the QLFS. Therefore persons employed in short-term or casual jobs were more likely to be captured in QLFS than in Census 2011. Also, while Census measured the defacto population, QLFS measured the dejure population. As a result, people who spent Census night in hotels or guest houses were not asked questions about employment. They were only required to complete a shorter questionnaire.

An important labour market indicator is the labour absorption rate which measures the percent of persons aged 15-64 years who are employed. Reflecting the lower numbers of employed people captured by Census 2011 compared with the QLFS, the labour absorption rate was lower in the Census by 1,6 percentage points compared with the QLFS. Based on both the official and expanded definition, the labour force participation rate was higher in Census 2011 compared with the QLFS by just over 2 percentage points.

Another key labour market indicator is the official unemployment rate which 23,9% in the QLFS and 29,8% in Census 2011 a difference of 5,9 percentage points. Based on the expanded definition the rate was 4,6 percentage points higher in Census 2011 compared with the QLFS.

Provincial differences between the labour market results of Census 2011 and the QLFS are most pronounced in provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. In these provinces, the informal sector accounts for a larger share of total employment compared to most of the other provinces and the sector is known to generate short-term/casual jobs. The different reference period for employment in Census 2011 and the QLFS means that such jobs are more likely to have been captured in QLFS than in Census 2011.

Similar to the trends published in QLFS_Q4: 2011, the Census 2011 results show that in terms of population group, the unemployment rate among the Black/African population, is highest while among the white population group the unemployment rate is lowest. Census 2011 results also show that the unemployment rate among women is higher than among men and Black/African women have a higher unemployment rate than other groups.

With regards to the situation of young people in the South African labour market, the Census 2011 results show that the unemployment rate among youth aged 15-24 years is higher than in older age groups by a large margin.







HOUSING

78% of households lived in formal dwellings.

Eastern Cape had the highest proportions of traditional dwellings, followed by KwaZulu-Natal.

People living in formal dwellings 1996

65%

People living in formal dwellings 2001

69%

Households by type of dwelling

78% Formal

8% Traditional

14% Informal



HOUSING

Census 2011 results show that South Africa has two categories of households, namely private households, collective living quarters. Private households are households living in private dwellings with different types of main dwelling and different types of tenure status.

Collective living quarters or households in private institutions are a special kind of living quarters with living arrangements of private households.

There are 14 450 161 private households, and 526 278 collective living quarters. Gauteng has the highest number of private households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Most collective living quarters are found in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape. Synthetic households are found mostly in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.







REFUSE REMOVAL
TOILET ACCESS

57% or
6 in 10
households
had access to a
flush toilet (2011)

Households
with flush
toilets 1996

50%

Households
with flush
toilets 2001

52%

Household refuse removal
by local authority

52%



1996

55%



2001

62%



2011



REFUSE REMOVAL

TOILET ACCESS

REFUSE REMOVAL

The percentage of household whose refuse is removed by local authority weekly, increased consistently from 52,1% in Census 1996 to 62,1% in Census 2011, while those households whose refuse was removed less frequently than once a week declined from 2,2% to 1,5% during the reference period. The percentage of households depending on a communal refuse dump decreased slightly from 3,2% to 1,9% between 1996 and 2011. There was a decrease in the percentage of households that owned their own refuse dumps (from 32,6% in 1996 to 28,2% in 2011). Finally, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of households without any refuse disposal from 9,7% in Census 1996 to 5,4% in 2011.

TOILETS

The proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to the sewage system increased from 50,0% in 2001 to 57,0% in 2011. The proportion of households using pit toilets with ventilation also increased from 5,6% to 8,8% during the same time period. The proportion of households using pit toilets, without ventilation, declined from 22,3% in Census 2001 to 19,3% in Census 2011. Chemical toilets had a low utilisation rate in 2001 at 1,9% with an increase in usage to 2,5% in 2011. The bucket toilet system was more common in 2001 (3,9%) than in 2011 (2,1%). The proportion of households without toilets decreased significantly from 13,3% to 5,2% during the same time period.







PIPED WATER

91%
of households had
access to piped water

99% of households in
Western Cape

vs

78% of households in
Eastern Cape

Household
access to
water 1996

80%

Household
access to
water 2001

85%



1996

2001

2011



Households with piped water in the house, yard or XX used as a proxy for access to water

PIPED WATER

Access to piped water in the dwelling or yard has increased significantly since 1996 when only 60,7% of households reported access compared to 73,4% in 2011. During the same time the percentage of households with no access to piped water more than halved from 19,7% in 1996 to 8,8% in 2011. The provinces with the best access to piped water in the dwelling or yard in 2011 were: Gauteng (89,4%), Free State (89,1%) and Western Cape (88,4%). Provinces where significant percentages of households do not have access to piped water were Eastern Cape (22,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (14,1%) and Limpopo (14,0%).







ENERGY

85%
of households had
access to electricity for
lighting

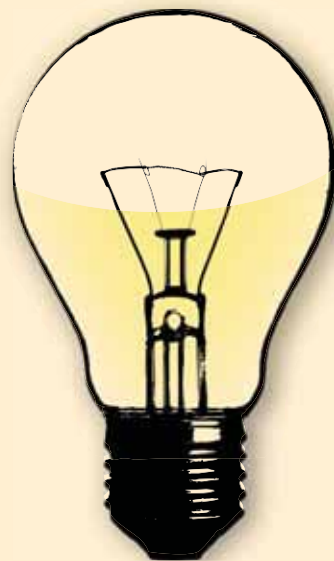
93% of households in
Western Cape
vs
75% of households in
Eastern Cape

Household
access to
electricity 1996

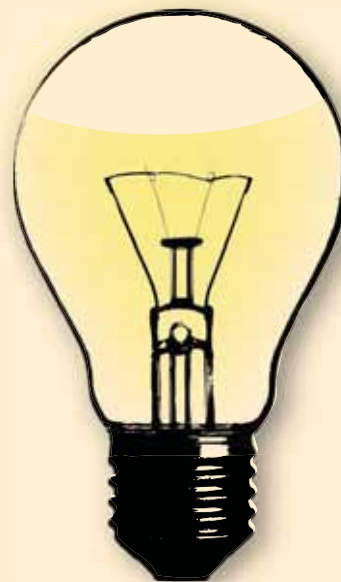
58%

Household
access to
electricity 2001

70%



1996



2001



2011



Energy source used for lighting is used as a proxy for access to electricity

ENERGY

Electricity (84,7%) and candles (11,4%) are the most commonly used energy sources for lighting. The use of electricity for lighting has increased significantly from the 58,2% recorded in 1996. The provinces where the highest percentages of households use electricity for lighting were Western Cape (93,4%), Free State (89,9%), Gauteng (87,4%) and Limpopo (87,3%). The Eastern Cape (75%) and KwaZulu-Natal (77,9%) had the lowest usage of electricity for lighting. However, these statistics represent a significant improvement from the reported use of 32,4% in the Eastern Cape and 52,7% in KwaZulu -Natal during Census 1996.

The percentage of households using paraffin, wood and coal as a source of energy for cooking declined significantly since Census 1996. The proportions decreased from 21,6% using paraffin, 23,0% using wood and 3,6% using coal (Census 1996) to 8,5% using paraffin, 12,5% using wood and 0,7% using coal in 2011. Households using electricity as a source of energy for cooking increased from 47,5% in 1993 to 73,9% in Census 2011.

Electricity (58,8%) and wood (15,3%) are the most commonly used energy sources for heating. In 1996 only 46,3% of households indicated that they use electricity for this purpose. The use of coal for heating decreased from 27,8% to 2,0% between 1996 and 2011.







ACCESS TO INTERNET

65% - over half of households had NO access to the internet.

Most people accessed internet via cell phone

Households access to computer 2001

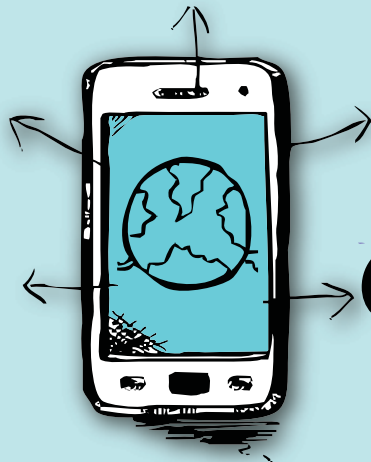
9%

Households access to computer 2011

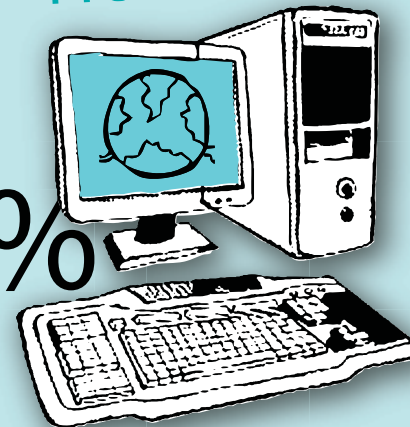
21%

16%

Cell phone



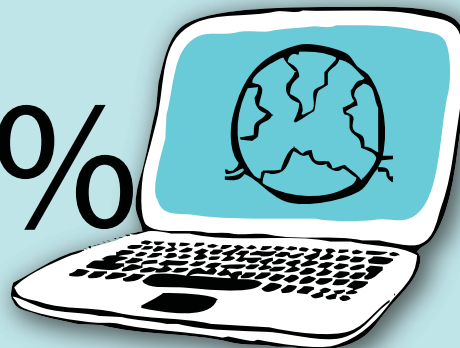
5%



From work

From home

9%



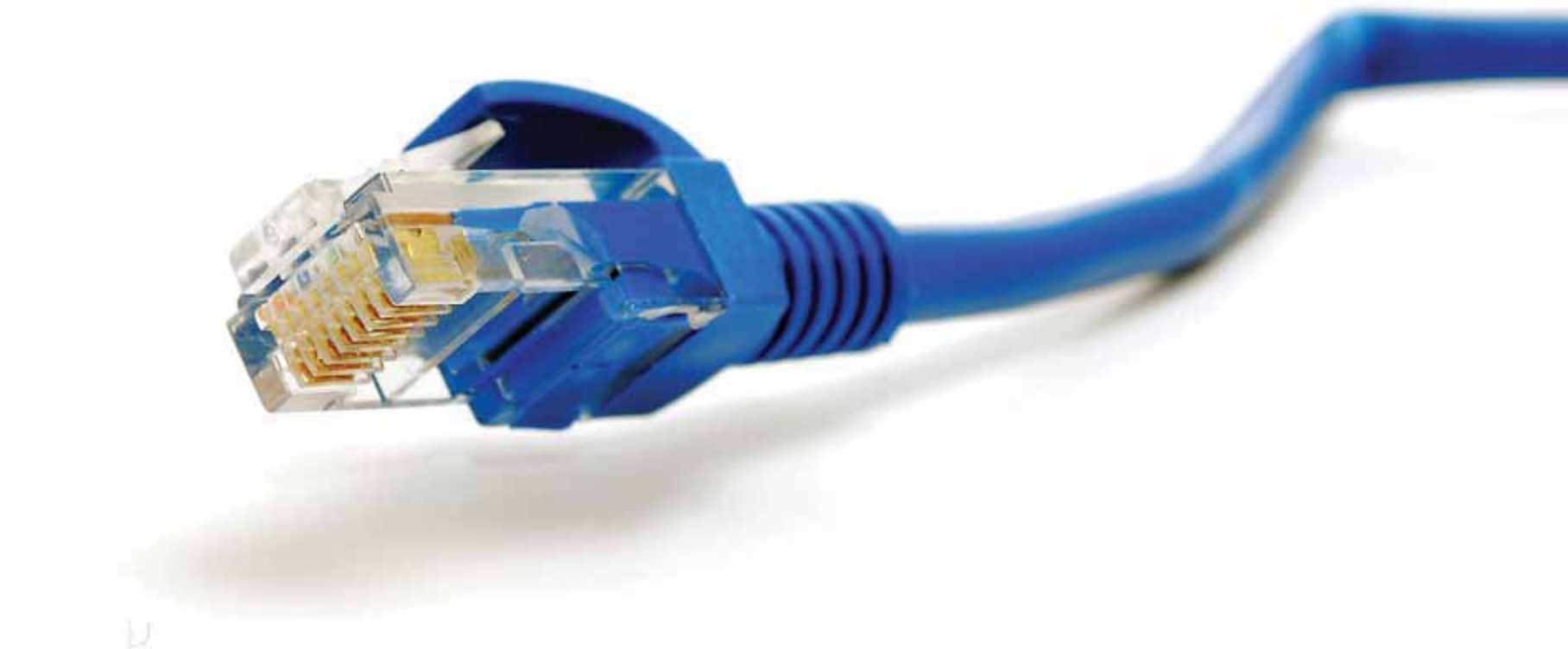
ACCESS TO INTERNET

South Africa has a relatively high proportion of households with no access to the internet (64,8%). Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with access to the internet from home at 16,5%, followed by Gauteng with 12,4%.

Those accessing the internet from their cellphones were more prevalent in Mpumalanga at 18,1%, while Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal each recorded around 17,7%, followed by Free State (16,6%) and Western Cape (15,3%).

The highest percentage of households accessing internet from work was found in Gauteng (7,9%) followed by 5,9% in Western Cape, while Eastern Cape and Limpopo recorded 2,8% and 2,2% respectively.

Accessing the internet from elsewhere was highest in Gauteng with 8,4%, followed by 5,9% in Western Cape while Northern Cape had a much smaller proportion of 2,3%. The percentage of households with no access to the internet was the highest in Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape and North West (over 70% for all these provinces), while Western Cape (56,3%) and Gauteng (54,6%) had the lowest percentages of households with no internet access.



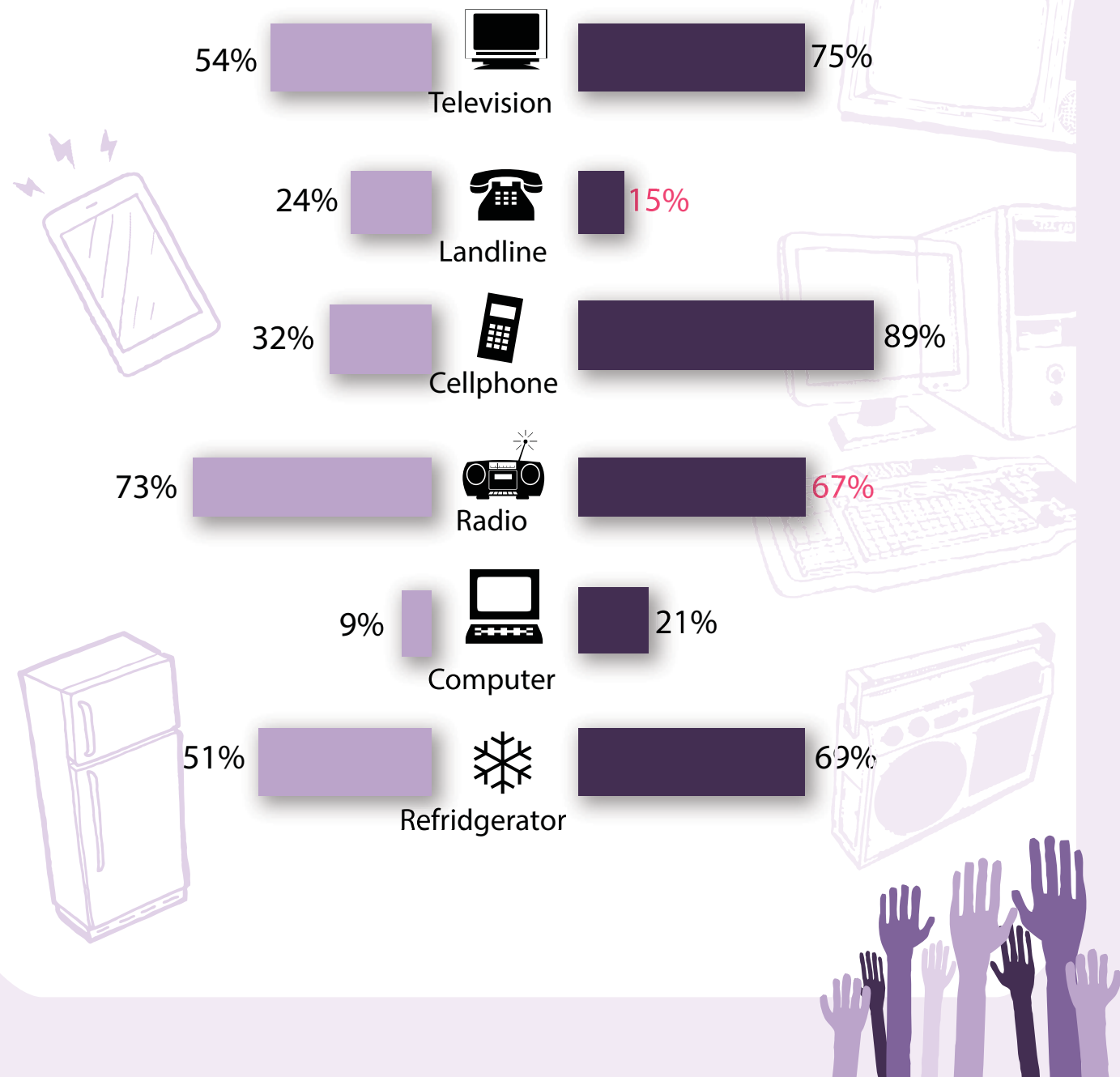




HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Households with household goods in working order

2001 2011



HOUSEHOLD GOODS

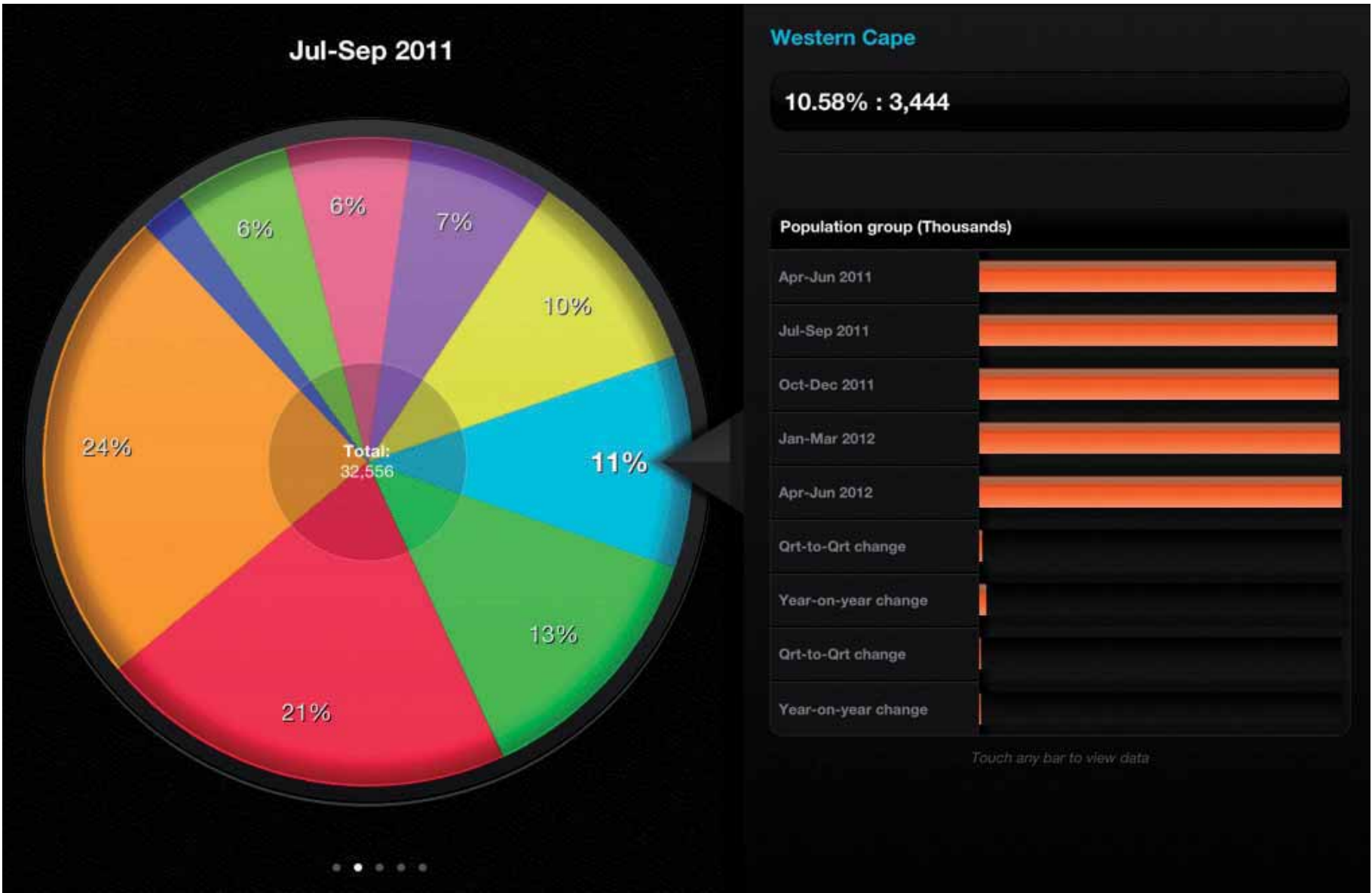
Census 2011 covered household goods by ownership of selected goods that are in working condition. 77,0% of households have an electric stove, 17,5% possess a vacuum cleaner, 31,5% have a washing machine, 25,8% own a satellite TV, 59,3% have a DVD player, 29,5% own a motor vehicle, 27,4% have a mail postbox/bag, and 48,1% have their mail delivered at home.

The ownership of some goods were measured in both Census 2001 and Census 2011. The proportion of cellphones owned by the population increased significantly from 31,9% in Census 2001 to 88,9% in Census 2011, while the use of landline telephones declined from 23,9% to 14,5% during the same period. Census 2011 recorded that television ownership increased significantly from 52,6% in Census 2001 to 74,5% in 2011.

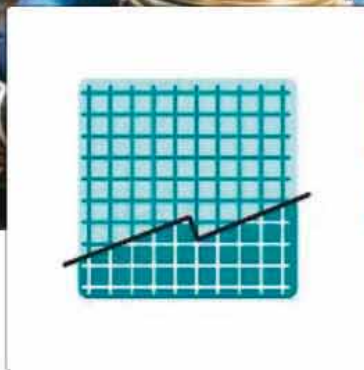
Households with computers increased from 8,5% in Census 2001 to 21,4% in Census 2011. The ownership of refrigerators increased from 49,9% to 68,4% during the same time period.







NEW
DISSEMINATION
TECHNOLOGY

**Census 2011**

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Government Organization

This year is population census year and everyone within the borders of SA must be counted!

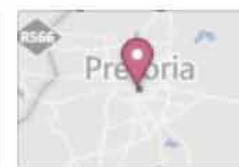
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Census 2011 shared a link.
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get counted Mchana!!!
about 12 months ago

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586

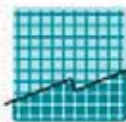
TWEETS

35

FOLLOWING

953

FOLLOWERS



Stats SA @StatsSA

3d

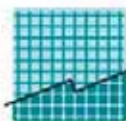
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#StatsSA Measured in real terms, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales up 2,2% in August '12 from with July '12. statssa.gov.za/Publications/P...

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