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¹ Centres include day care centres, crèches, early childhood development centre, play groups nursery school, pre-primary school

General household survey: 2009

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2009, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July, August and September 2009.

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

The GHS is a household survey that has been executed annually by Stats SA since 2002. The survey in its present form was instituted as a result of the need identified by the Government of South Africa to determine the level of development in the country and the performance of programmes and projects on a regular basis. The survey was specifically designed to measure multiple facets of the living conditions of South African households, as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors.

The GHS covers six broad areas, namely: education, health, social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security and agriculture.

This report has two main objectives. Firstly, to present the key findings of the GHS 2009 in the context of the trends that were measured since the first GHS was conducted in 2002; and secondly, to provide a more in-depth analysis of the detailed questions related to selected service delivery issues. Unlike in previous years, the report will not include tables with specific indicators measured. During the revision process the need for a more comprehensive publication of development indicators was identified, hence the introduction of a new publication called: *Selected development indicators, 2009 (P0318.2)*.

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage design which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using the Census 2001 data (secondary stratification). Field staff employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 25 361 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Two hundred and thirty-three enumerators (233) and 62 provincial and district coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 27 quality assurers were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of four days. The national trainers then trained provincial trainers for five days at provincial level. They in turn provided district training to the survey officers for a period of six days.

For a more detailed discussion on sampling please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 19.

1.3 The questionnaire

Table 1 summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. These are covered in four sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

The GHS questionnaire has undergone some revisions over time. These changes were primarily the result of shifts in focus of Government programmes over time. The 2002–2004 questionnaires were very similar. Changes made to the GHS 2005 questionnaire included additional questions in the education section with a total of 179 questions. Between 2006 and 2008 the questionnaire remained virtually unchanged. In preparation for GHS 2009 extensive stakeholder consultation took place during which the questionnaire was reviewed to be more in line with the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the various Government Departments. Particular sections that were modified substantially during the review were the sections on education, social development, housing, agriculture and food security.

Even though the number of sections and pages in the questionnaire remained the same, the GHS 2009 had a total of 185 questions compared to the 166 in GHS 2006–2008. The section on Tourism was retained in GHS 2009 in order to verify the validity of the Domestic Tourism Survey which was conducted for the first time in 2008. From GHS 2010 onwards the section will not form part of the GHS anymore.

Table 1: Contents of the GHS 2009 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	6	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	71	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare, economic activities)
Section 2	17	Non-remunerated trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey
Section 3	66	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, etc.)
Section 4	25	Food security, income and expenditure (food supply, agriculture, expenditure etc.)
All sections	185	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery

1.4 Response details

Table 2: Response rates per province, GHS 2009

Province	Percent
Western Cape	85.6
Eastern Cape	97.8
Northern Cape	97.1
Free State	96.2
KwaZulu-Natal	99.4
North West	96.7
Gauteng	80.1
Mpumalanga	96.7
Limpopo	98.3
RSA	93.0

1.5 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates during 2008 in the light of the findings of the Community Survey 2007 and new HIV/AIDS and mortality data. The new data have been used to adjust the benchmarking for all previous datasets. Weighting and benchmarking were also adjusted for the provincial boundaries that came into effect in December 2006. The data for the GHS 2002 to GHS 2009 as presented in this release are therefore comparable.

As a result of new statistical programs used for weighting, which discards records with unspecified values for the benchmarking variables, namely age, sex and population group, it became necessary to impute missing values for these variables. A combination of logical and hot deck imputation methods were used to impute the demographic variables of the whole series from 2002–2009.

A new weighting system was also introduced for the household files as part of the revision process. This was based on household estimates that were developed using the headship ratio methodology. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and the Labour Force Survey 2003, Labour Force Survey 2005, and Quarterly Labour Force (quarter 3) of 2009 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

Missing values and unknown values were excluded from totals used as denominators for the calculation of percentages, unless otherwise specified. Frequency values have been rounded off to the nearest thousand. Population totals in all tables reflect the population and sub-populations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

1.6 Limitations of the study

It is important to note that the GHS 2009 questionnaire was revised extensively and not all questions are exactly comparable to the previous data series. Also refer to the Technical notes (Section 19) for more details about the questions that are not comparable. Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions that are not highlighted in Section 19. Unlike in previous years when data were collected only during July, the data collection for GHS 2009 was spread over a three-month period. This is not necessarily a limitation, but should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

2. Summary of the key findings

2.1 Education

One of the most recent educational priorities has been to reach children of the age group 0–4 years with the intention of providing State support for Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. These programmes can be offered at day care centres, crèches, play groups, nursery schools or pre-primary schools. At the time of the survey 29,9% of 0–4-year-olds attended these kinds of institutions. Children in Gauteng (43,5%) and Free State (36,8%) were the most likely to attend these centres. The survey found that children of this age group who live in Free State (67,1%), Gauteng (59,0%), and Northern Cape (43,6%) are the most likely to receive ECD stimulation whether it is at home or at a centre. Children living in KwaZulu-Natal (32,9%) and Limpopo (35,5%) are the least likely to receive this kind of training.

Nationally 81,2% of persons aged 7 to 24 were attending educational institutions. After the steady increase in attendance rates between 2002 and 2007, the GHS 2009 found a slight decline in attendance rates relative to 2007 in all provinces except Gauteng. This could be a reflection of the general deterioration of the economy experienced by most households during the latter part of 2008 and most of 2009. A lack of money for fees remains the primary reason for a large proportion of individuals in this age group who were not studying. As many as 44,3% of 7–24-year-olds in Mpumalanga who were not studying during 2009 and 42,6% in North West felt that 'a lack of money' was the primary reason for not studying. The data also suggest that the 'No fee' school system and other funding initiatives are beginning to show its effect. The percentage of learners who reported that they paid no tuition fees increased from 0,7% in 2002 to 44,5% in 2009. Provinces with the highest proportions of non-payers were: Free State (66,3%), Eastern Cape (65,8%) and Limpopo (62,2%).

There is also an inverse relationship between provinces where the main reason for non-attendance was given as money (Mpumalanga and North West) and where students are the least likely to benefit from the 'No fee' system, once again Mpumalanga (33,6%) and North West (37,8%).

Pupils currently attending school are the biggest beneficiaries of this system. Forty-eight per cent of them do not pay school fees and for 93% of the non-payers the reason for not paying school fees is because the school is a 'no fee' school. In 2009; 93,4% of the surveyed pupils were attending public schools. Sixty-six per cent of public school attendees received food at school. Pupils in Northern Cape (87,1%), Eastern Cape (76,5%), Limpopo (76,1%) and Mpumalanga (73,3%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme. When asked about experiencing violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school 18,8% of learners reported affirmatively. The vast majority (89%) of these complaints related to teachers using corporal punishment. This form of punishment was most commonly experienced in Eastern Cape (25,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,5%) and Free State (20,4%).

An estimated 717 000 students attended higher educational institutions during 2009. Most of these students (62,2%) were African. However, proportionally this group is still underrepresented. Only 3,2% of Africans aged 18 to 29 years were studying as opposed to 19,4% amongst Indians/Asians and 18,2% amongst whites. The coloured population is still also underrepresented in the higher education student body – only 4,7% were studying during 2009.

In terms of educational attainment amongst individuals aged 20 years and older, there has been an upward trend since 2002. The percentage of persons with a highest level of education of Grade 12 has increased from 21,5% in 2002 to 26,1% in 2009. In addition to that the percentage of persons with a tertiary qualification increased from 9,2% in 2002 to 10,9% in 2009. The percentage of persons with no formal education decreased significantly from 10,8% (2002) to 7,4% (2009) and the percentage classified as functionally illiterate (highest level of education lower than Grade 7) decreased from 27,9% to 19,7%. Provinces with the highest percentages of persons without a formal education were: Limpopo (13,7%), Mpumalanga (11,7%), North West (11,3%) and Northern Cape (11,1%).

2.2 Health

The most frequently used health facility amongst the sampled households was a public clinic (59,0%) followed by a private doctor (25,3%) and a public hospital. The vast majority of households (91,7%) use the nearest facility of its kind. Those who do not use the nearest health facility generally travel elsewhere and do so mainly because they feel that the waiting period is too long at their nearest facility (33,8%).

Nearly a quarter (24,3%) of South African households have at least one member who belongs to a medical aid scheme. A relatively small proportion (16,9%) of the individuals in South Africa had medical aid coverage in 2009. Western Cape (25,5%) and Gauteng (26,6%) have the highest percentage of medical aid membership. The provinces with lowest membership include Limpopo (8,7%), Eastern Cape (11,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,5%). Membership is heavily skewed towards the white population; and the most important reason given for non-membership is a lack of money.

2.3 Disability

In 2009; 5,7% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled. Women (5,9%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (5,4%). Free State (9,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (7,7%), and Northern Cape (5,6%) had the highest rates of disability in the country.

2.4 Housing

The percentage of households living in formal dwellings, whose dwellings were fully owned increased from 53,1% in 2002; to 57,8% in 2007 and then decreased again to 56,0% in 2009. The dip between 2007 and 2009 was most likely caused by the recession which impacted severely on households' liquidity during most of 2009. The decrease in full ownership between 2007 and 2009 was accompanied with growth in partial ownership and other kinds of tenure status, such as occupying the dwelling rent-free.

The provinces with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal in 2009 were Gauteng (22,3%), Western Cape (17,1%), North West (16,0%) and Free State (14,8%). Of these provinces, North West has shown the least progress related to housing provision as there has been a significant increase in the percentage of shack dwellers from 12,2% in 2002 to 21,5% in 2007. This may partially be attributed to changes in the housing policy of several mines, which entitled workers to a housing subsidy if they lived in their own dwellings. Since 2007 this has improved again to 16,0% in 2009 which is still above the 2002 levels. The provinces where most progress was observed in terms of reducing the proportion of households who live in informal dwellings include: Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Dwelling sizes varied significantly between population groups with 83,9% of white-headed households and 73,5% of Indian/Asian households living in dwellings consisting of 6 rooms or more as opposed to 27,6% of Black African and 41,5% of the coloured population groups.

At the time of the survey 12,8% of South African households were living in an 'RDP' or state subsidised dwellings. Female-headed households were significantly more likely (11,5%) than their male counterparts (8,2%) to receive a Government housing subsidy. Sixteen per cent of those occupying RDP or state subsidised housing said that the walls were weak or very weak and 14,9% regarded their roofs as weak or very weak. More than 30% of households in Western and Eastern Cape reported problems with the quality of their walls and roofs.

2.5 Source of energy

Increases in the percentages of households connected to the mains electricity supply continued during 2009. There has been an increase since 2002 when 76,8% of households were connected compared with 82,6% in 2009. Even though the upward trend has been smooth in most provinces, connectivity actually decreased in Western Cape and Limpopo between 2007 and 2009. The use of wood and paraffin for cooking decreased consistently in most provinces between 2002 and 2009. The provinces that had the highest rates of wood and paraffin usage in 2009 were Limpopo (54,4%) and Eastern Cape (40,8%).

2.6 Water access and use

Only 75% of households in Eastern Cape have access to piped water. However, the situation has improved significantly since 2002 when only 56,8% had access. Nationally, even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 78,2% in 2004 to 83,3% in 2009. A large proportion of the users of water services (58,0%) said that the quality of the water related services that they received was good. However, there has been a steady decline in levels of satisfaction since 2005 and 2007, when the percentage of users who rated the services as good were 76,3% and 72,0% respectively. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,9% in 2009.

In all years between 2005 and 2009, Northern Cape, Limpopo and North West were the provinces with the highest percentages of households that were unhappy with their water quality. In 2009, 19,3% of households in Northern Cape felt that their water is unsafe to drink, compared to 8,6% in the KwaZulu-Natal and 7,8% in Limpopo. Having water that is not clear was a problem for 19,8% of households in Northern Cape, 9,7% in KwaZulu-Natal and 14,7% in Mpumalanga. Water that does not taste good was a problem for 23,5% of households in Northern Cape; 9,4% in North West and 13,5% in Limpopo. More than 18 per cent (18,7%) of households in Northern Cape feel that their water is not free from bad smells, whilst 10,3% in North West and 10,3% in Limpopo share similar sentiments.

2.7 Sanitation and refuse removal

In spite of the resolution to eradicate the use of bucket toilets, it has been found that as soon as bucket toilets were eliminated in a community, other newly formed communities started using it for a lack of alternatives. Nationwide the percentage of households with no toilets or bucket toilets decreased from 12,6% in 2002 to 6,6% in 2009. Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket users include: Eastern Cape (18,9%), Limpopo (8,8%), Northern Cape (8,7%) and Free State (7,5%).

The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 57,8% in 2002 to 62,1% in 2007. However, in 2009 it decreased drastically to below 2002 levels to 53,1%. Access and use of refuse removal services are the lowest in Limpopo where only 12,8% of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality. Less than 40% of the households in Mpumalanga (31,8%), Eastern Cape (34,5%) and North West (36,2%) said that their refuse was removed by the municipality.

2.8 Telecommunications

Households with no access to any phone services (cellular or landline) were mainly found in Eastern Cape (24,2%), Northern Cape (24,1%), Western Cape (18,3%) and North West (18,3%). Cellular phone usage as the only means of telecommunication was highest in Mpumalanga (80,8%), Limpopo (79,7%), North West (73,5%) and Free State (72,6%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who had only cellular phones in their dwellings (43,2%) and the highest percentage of households that were using only landlines (3,5%). The use of a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (34,9%) and Gauteng (20,9%).

Nearly a quarter of South African households (23,5%) have at least one member who uses the Internet either at home, work, place of study, or Internet cafes. Internet use is the highest in Gauteng (38,2%), Western Cape (32,5%) and Free State (23%). South African household members mostly use the Internet at work (13,9%), within the household or at home (8,9%) or at school/university/college (4%).

2.9 Transport

Taxis are the most commonly used form of public/subsidised transport in South Africa as 42,0% of households had at least one household member who used a minibus/sedan taxi or bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: Mpumalanga (50,9%), Gauteng (49,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (46,6%) and North West (44,7%). Nearly three-quarters (73,6%) of the individuals attending an educational institution walk to get there. A further 8% travel by private car and 8% use taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to go to work is a private car (33,1%), followed by taxis (22,6%) and walking (19,9%). Nearly 12 per cent (i.e. 11,6%) of the working population work from home and therefore need no transport.

2.10 Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment. The most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards, asks households whether they experience any of the problems listed in a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. Waste removal problems and littering² (32,5%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (23,0%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households. The percentage of households that felt that there are problems with littering and waste removal in their areas (32,4%) increased significantly since 2003 when this question was first included in the questionnaire and when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem.

2.11 Household income sources

Most households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Nationally, salaries (63,5%) and grants (43,7%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, Western Cape (76,6%) and Gauteng (76,0%) had the highest percentage of households who earned an income from salaries. Grants was more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Limpopo (57,7%), Eastern Cape (55,7%), Northern Cape (51,9%) and Free State (50,5%). When asked what is their main source of income – close to a quarter of households in Eastern Cape (26,4%), Limpopo (24,2%), Northern Cape (23,7%) and Free State (21,4%) said that social grants are their main source of income.

2.12 Food access

The GHS 2009 questionnaire included for the first time a set of questions based on the HFIAS assessment and was aimed at determining households' access to food. An estimated 20% of South African households have inadequate or severely inadequate access to food. Food access problems are most serious in Free State where 33,5% of households have inadequate or severely inadequate food access. They are followed by households in KwaZulu-Natal (23,1%), Eastern Cape (21,4%) and Mpumalanga (21,5%). Limpopo (11,9%) and Western Cape (14,5%) had the least problems with food access.

2.13 Agriculture

Less than a quarter of South African households (20,7%) are involved in agricultural production. Those involved in agriculture mostly engage in the production of food and grains (49,1%), fruit and vegetables (47,7%), poultry (30,1%) and livestock (27,5%). Most crop production takes place in backyard gardens (73,6%). Significant percentages of households involved in agricultural production on farm land were recorded in North West (23,6%), Western Cape (23,1%), Northern Cape (21,0%) and Limpopo (19,9%).

The majority of households involved in agricultural production produce for home consumption. The only provinces with significant proportions of producers who sell most of their produce were: Western Cape (23,5%), Northern Cape (18,2%) and North West (11,3%). Nationally, only 12,6% of the households involved in agricultural production reported getting agricultural related support from the Government during the year preceding the survey.

3. Basic population statistics

The basic population statistics contained in this section are not meant to replace the official Statistics South Africa mid-year projections and are only provided so that the users of this report are aware of the basic population data on which the analysis and benchmarking were based. The population data in Tables 1 and 2 are therefore for use with the GHS data only. Users who need official population estimates for South Africa outside the context of the GHS, should use the official estimates contained in Statistical Release P0309.3 available on <http://www.stassa.gov.za>.

² The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

Table 3: Number of individuals (in thousands) per province, 2002-2009

Province	Total population							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Cape	4 646	4 755	4 859	4 964	5 071	5 162	5 258	5 369
Eastern Cape	6 521	6 541	6 558	6 574	6 587	6 612	6 633	6 649
Northern Cape	1 088	1 098	1 106	1 115	1 123	1 131	1 140	1 148
Free State	2 777	2 795	2 811	2 826	2 842	2 863	2 884	2 905
KwaZulu-Natal	9 683	9 802	9 915	10 025	10 134	10 242	10 348	10 461
North West	3 227	3 261	3 294	3 325	3 357	3 389	3 421	3 454
Gauteng	9 189	9 387	9 577	9 766	9 961	10 142	10 333	10 556
Mpumalanga	3 391	3 430	3 464	3 493	3 519	3 546	3 576	3 610
Limpopo	5 011	5 048	5 081	5 111	5 138	5 171	5 201	5 230
Total	45 533	46 116	46 665	47 198	47 731	48 257	48 793	49 382

Table 3 shows that the most populous provinces were Gauteng (10 556 000), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (10 461 000) and Eastern Cape (6 649 000). Table 4 summarises the number of households in each province as generated by the GHS. For 2009 the GHS was benchmarked against 3 531 000 households in Gauteng, 2 615 000 households in KwaZulu-Natal and 1 738 000 in Eastern Cape.

Table 4: Number of households (in thousands) per province, 2002-2009

Province	Number of households							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Cape	1 166	1 204	1 244	1 286	1 333	1 379	1 428	1 478
Eastern Cape	1 484	1 517	1 549	1 580	1 614	1 654	1 696	1 738
Northern Cape	256	263	270	277	284	293	302	311
Free State	713	731	749	768	788	812	837	861
KwaZulu-Natal	2 073	2 140	2 208	2 278	2 356	2 438	2 525	2 615
North West	791	811	831	852	876	901	928	954
Gauteng	2 683	2 785	2 891	3 005	3 132	3 258	3 392	3 531
Mpumalanga	768	795	821	848	877	909	943	978
Limpopo	1 081	1 115	1 148	1 181	1 216	1 258	1 302	1 346
Total	11 013	11 362	11 712	12 075	12 476	12 901	13 351	13 812

4. Education

4.1 Introduction

Education is widely recognised to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth and general improvements in welfare³. The South African Bill of Rights, as part of the national Constitution, protects the right of everyone to basic education. This also includes adult basic education and further education.

The GHS is a useful tool for gathering core education indicators on an annual basis, which makes it possible to analyse particular aspects of the circumstances of learners in the country. As noted earlier, the initial focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2009. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to educational attendance of persons aged 0–4 years, individuals currently attending schools and Higher Education Institutions, general attendance rates and educational achievements of individuals aged 20 years and older.

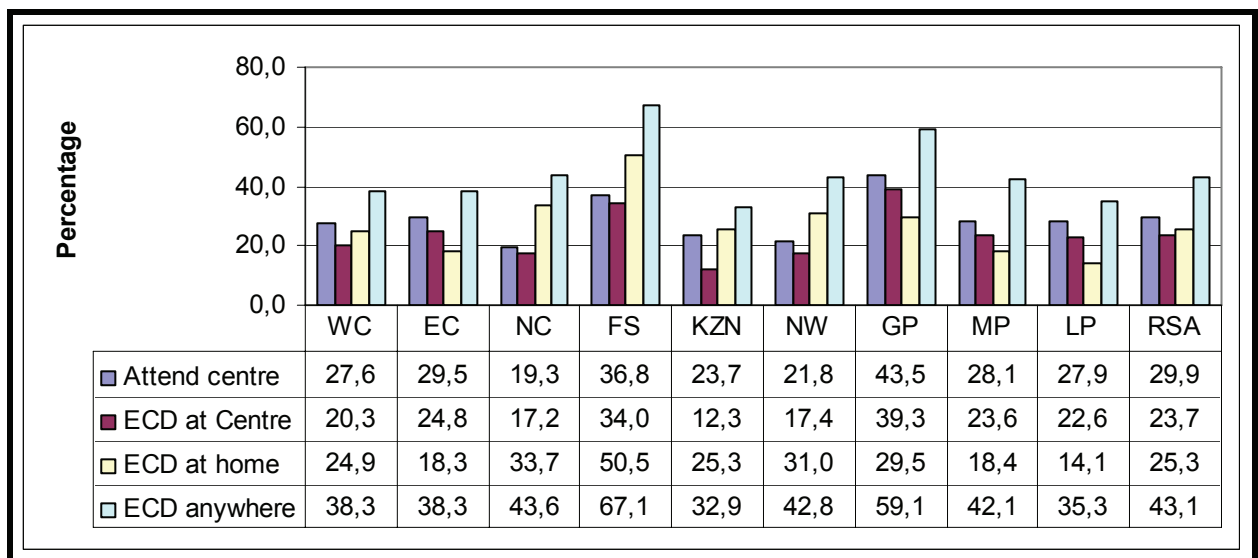
³ Key indicators of the Labour Market 201-2002, ILO, Geneva ILO, 2002 p.421.

4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

The Department of Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) provisioning by introducing a reception programme as well as expanding the provisioning of services to children from birth to four years⁴. Unfortunately it is difficult to measure the direct contribution of the State towards ECD activities as most of the households interviewed will not have knowledge about the extent to which the particular centre their child attend is supported by the Government. It was therefore decided to measure attendance in general and enquire about the extent to which the child is exposed to ECD activities at home, at a centre or elsewhere. Figure 1 summarises attendance of centres for young children, by children aged 0–4 years, as well as the extent to which they are exposed to early childhood development activities. Approximately 30% of South African children attend ECD centres. The highest attendance was reported in Gauteng (43,5%) and Free State (36,8%). Nearly 30% per cent (29,5%) of children in Eastern Cape attend centres, whilst Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Western Cape were similar with approximately 28% attendees.

The graph also suggests that not all facilities where young children attend provide ECD activities. Once again Gauteng (39,3%) and Free State (34,0%) provide the lead. In terms of the percentage of children aged 0–4 years who receive any form of ECD stimulation Free State (67,1%), Gauteng (59,0%) and Northern Cape (43,6%) are well above the national average of 43,1%. Provinces where children of this age group are most at risk of not receiving any ECD stimulation are KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. Only approximately a third of children received ECD in these two provinces. Children younger than 5 years are more likely to receive ECD at home in Free State (50,5%), Northern Cape (33,7%), North West (31,0%) and Gauteng (29,5%).

Figure 1: Percentage of children attending learning centres⁵ and being exposed to early childhood development per province, 2009



⁴ Education White Paper N. 5

⁵ Centres include day care centres, crèches, early childhood development centre, play groups nursery school, pre-primary school

Table 5: Whereabouts of children aged 0–4 years who are not attending child care centres and communication frequency with child’s caregiver if not parent or guardian by province, 2009

	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Whereabouts of children not attending a centre during the day										
% At home with parent, foster parent/guardian	83,1	92,9	93,7	90,4	82,5	93,2	86,0	88,2	84,7	86,9
% Home with other adult	10,9	5,8	3,9	6,4	15,1	5,1	9,4	9,2	11,9	10,0
% Home with someone younger than 18 years	0,1	0,2	0	0	0,2	0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
% Another dwelling	5,8	1,1	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,5	3,7	2,5	2,9	2,7
% Other	0	0	0	1,1	0,2	0,3	0,6	0	0,4	0,3
Communication frequency with child’s caregiver if not parent/guardian										
% Daily	54,4	48,2	65,5	37,0	46,7	36,0	33,6	47,2	27,4	41,3
% Weekly	21,7	13,3	14,4	11,9	15,0	12,2	22,2	18,6	15,6	17,2
% Monthly	17,2	14,0	12,7	24,1	20,1	22,3	20,4	21,4	24,5	20,0
% Seldom	5,9	14,6	5,6	16,6	7,0	17,4	15,1	7,5	10,2	11,4
% Never	0,8	9,9	1,9	10,5	11,2	12,0	8,7	5,3	22,3	10,1

Children not attending a centre mostly stay at home with their parents and/ or guardians. Children are the least likely to stay with their parents/guardians in Western Cape (83,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (82,5%). The parents/guardians of children who attend centres and/ or spend their days with individuals other than their parents/guardians tend to communicate on a weekly basis or more frequently with the child’s caregiver. Provinces with the highest proportion of children where the parents communicate seldom or never: Limpopo (32,3%), North West (29,4%), Free State (27,1%), Eastern Cape (24,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,3%).

4.3 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions

In 2009; 36,6% of individuals aged 5 years and older attended an educational institution. The vast majority of learners were in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. In the country as a whole, most of the persons in this age group attended schools (88,1%). A further 4,5% attended universities or universities of technology.

Table 6: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older attending educational institutions (numbers in thousands), 2009

Type of institution	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre-school	Thousands	83	72	12	44	69	34	164	56	61	596
	Percent	6	3,1	3,7	4,7	1,9	3,4	5,9	4,4	2,8	3,8
School	Thousands	1 146	2 160	309	796	3 325	902	2 145	1 168	1 973	13 924
	Percent	82,7	92	91,9	84,1	92,1	91,1	77,3	91,5	92,2	88,1
ABET	Thousands	4	11	2	10	34	13	18	9	19	120
	Percent	0,3	0,5	0,7	1,1	0,9	1,3	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,8
Literacy classes	Thousands	1	6	0	4	2	1	1	0	4	18
	Percent	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,4	0	0,1	0	0	0,2	0,1
Higher educational inst. ⁶	Thousands	111	60	6	65	118	20	281	18	38	717
	Percent	8	2,6	1,7	6,9	3,3	2	10,1	1,4	1,8	4,5
FET	Thousands	17	20	2	16	31	10	66	12	22	197
	Percent	1,2	0,8	0,7	1,7	0,9	1	2,4	0,9	1,1	1,2
Other colleges	Thousands	17	13	3	7	23	5	72	12	16	168
	Percent	1,2	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5	2,6	0,9	0,7	1,1
Home based education	Thousands	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	11
	Percent	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,1
Other	Thousands	6	5	0	2	6	4	24	1	6	54
	Percent	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,9	0,1	0,3	0,3

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

⁶ Higher Educational Institutions include universities and universities of technology.

Nationally, 81,2% of persons aged 7 to 24 were attending educational institutions. Figure 2 shows that there has been a steady increase between 2002 and 2007 in the percentage of this age group attending educational institutions. However, there has been a slight decline in enrolment rates in most provinces between 2007 and 2009, except in Gauteng. This could be a reflection of the deterioration in the general economic situation of households during the latter part of 2008 and most of 2009. When considering the reasons for non-attendance as depicted in Figure 3, it becomes clear that a lack of money for fees remains the primary reason for a large proportion of individuals in this age group who are not studying. This reason was given by as many as 35,7% of individuals in the country as a whole. In certain provinces more than 40% of the individuals who were not enrolled considered this their primary reason. This includes Mpumalanga (44,3%) and North West (42,6%). Working at home or in a business is a constraint identified by the second highest proportion of non-attendees (18,5%). This was an important problem in Gauteng (29,0%) and Western Cape (26,9%).

Figure 2: Percentage of persons aged 7 to 24 years who attend educational institutions by province, 2002-2009

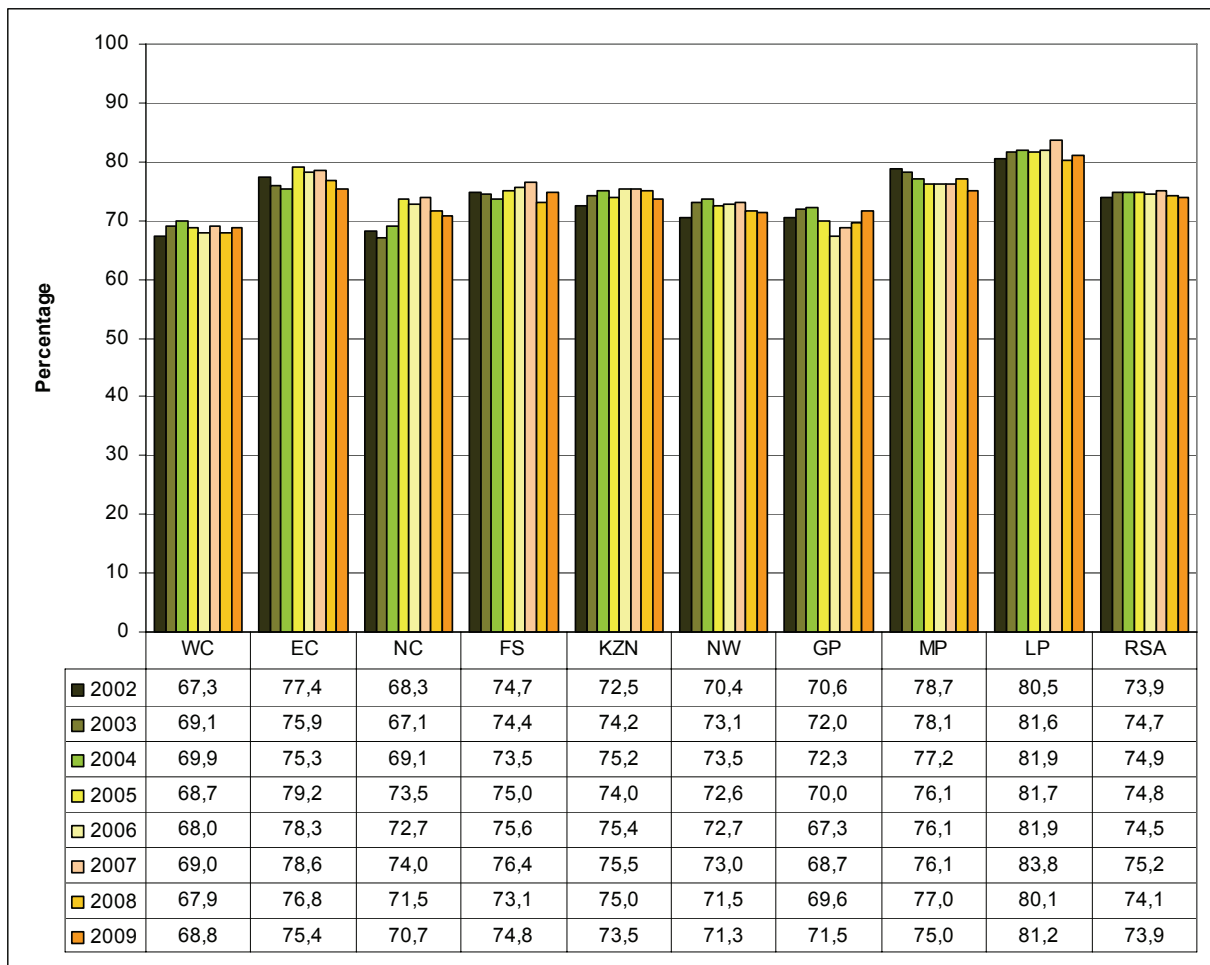
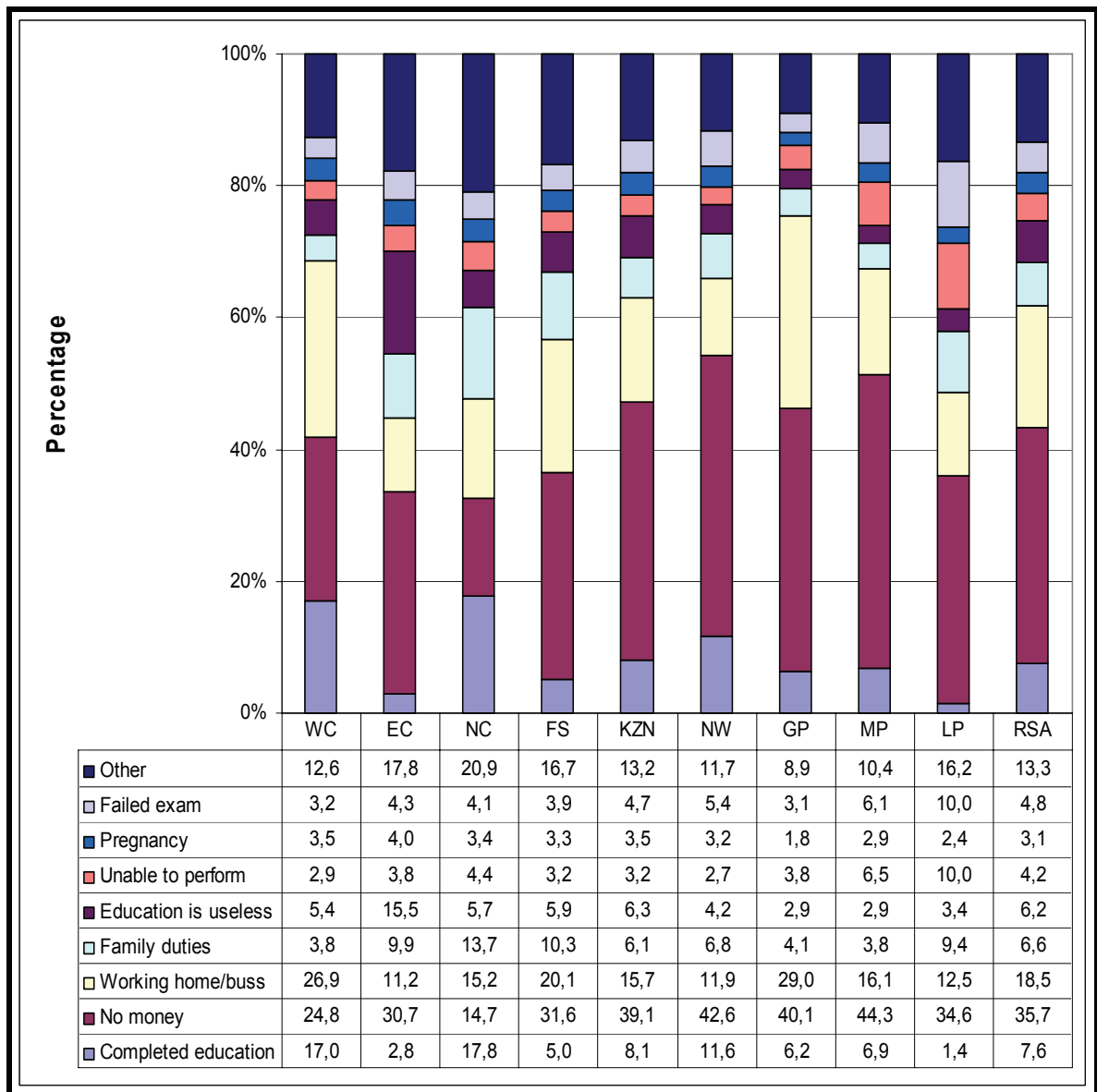


Figure 3: Main reasons (in percentages) given by those aged 7 to 24 years who were not attending educational institutions by province⁷, 2009



Even though a lack of money is still a problem for a significant proportion of learners, Figure 4 clearly shows the positive impact that no fee schools has had on parents' pockets. Since 2007 there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of individuals attending educational institutions who report not paying any tuition fees. In 2009; 44,5% of learners countrywide paid no tuition fees. Provinces with the highest proportion of non-payers were: Free State (66,3%), Eastern Cape (65,8%), and Limpopo (62,2%).

Provinces where students are the least likely to receive a free education are: Gauteng (25,8%), Western Cape (32,2%), Mpumalanga (33,6%), North West (37,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (39,0%). It is noteworthy that the latter of these provinces also had the highest proportion of non-attendees that cited a lack of money as their main reason for not attending.

⁷ 'Other' includes too young/old, school too far, difficulties to get to school, do not have time, illness, failed exams, got married, disability, violence at school, not accepted for enrolment and other unspecified reasons.

Figure 4: Percentage of those aged 5 years and older who attend educational institutions who do not pay tuition fees per province, 2002-2009

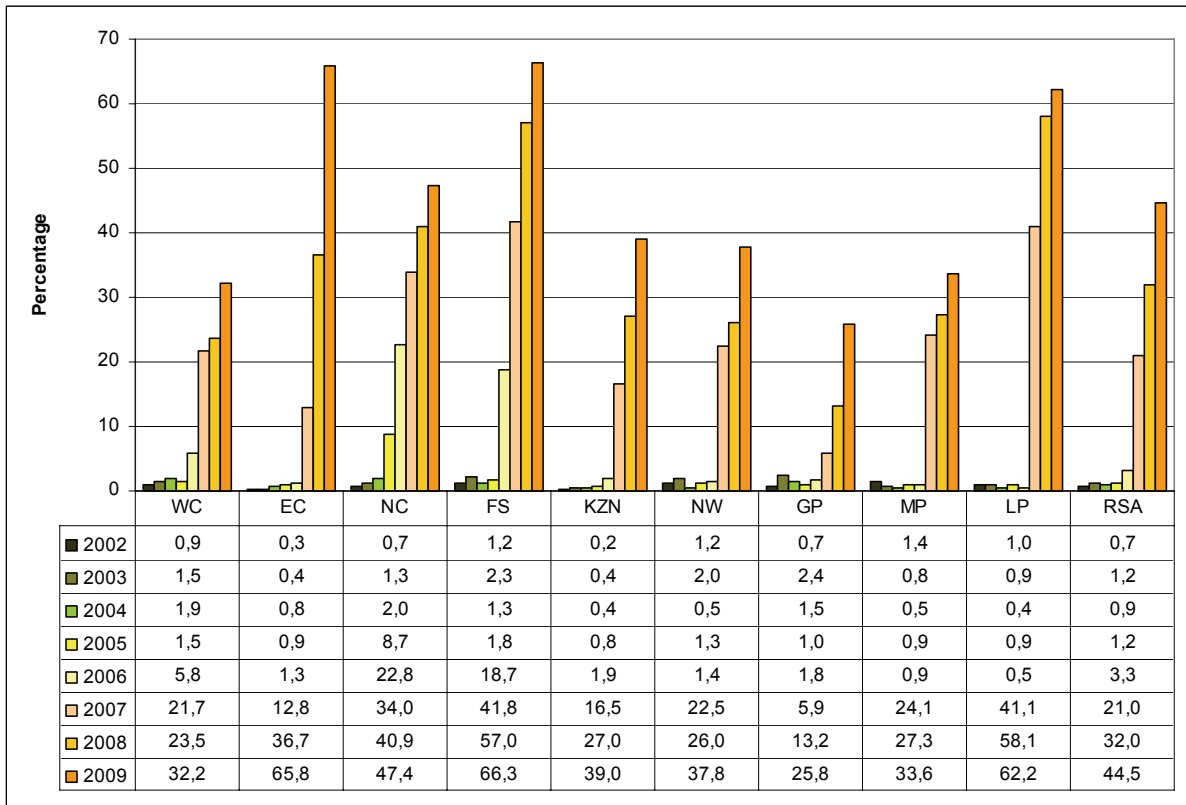
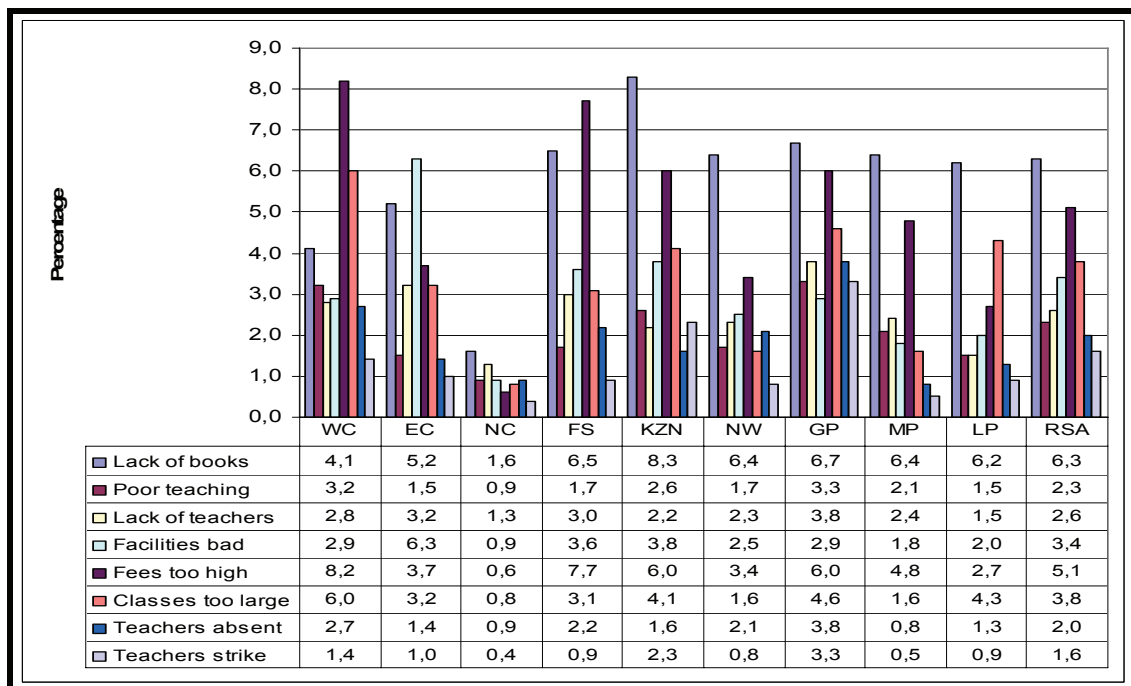


Figure 5 summarises the most important problems experienced by those currently enrolled at educational institutions. Generally less than 10% of learners experienced any of the listed problems. A lack of books (6,3%) is the most prevalent problem in all provinces except for Western Cape (8,2%) and Free State (7,7%) where tuition fees was listed by the biggest proportion of learners and Eastern Cape where poor facilities took the lead (6,3%).

Figure 5: Nature of the problems (in percentages) experienced at educational institutions per province, 2009



4.4 School attendance

In 2009 nearly 14 million students were attending school. Most of these scholars were studying in KwaZulu-Natal (23,9%) and Gauteng (15,4%). Generally, private schools are attended by a small proportion of students (6,6%). There was not a lot of variation in terms of transport used to school: 77,0% of these scholars walk to school, whilst a further 6,7% use private vehicles and 6,2% travel by taxi/minibus taxi. They also live relatively close to their schools as 80,5% needs 30 minutes or less to get to school. Most students (86,3%) attend the nearest institution of its kind. The relatively small proportion who do not, gave a number of reasons for their decision:

- Current institution better than closest (32,7%)
- Preferred course/subject not offered (14,2%)
- Quality of teaching is poor (12,4%)
- Lack of resources at the closest school (11,0%)

Slightly less than half (48,0%) of these scholars do not pay school fees. In 93% of those cases the reason for not paying any fees is that the school is a no fee school. Only 10,0% of scholars benefited from fee reductions or partial bursaries in 2009. Figure 6 shows the percentage of individuals attending public schools that benefit from the school nutrition programme. In the country as a whole, 66,2% of public school attendees received food at school. Pupils in Northern Cape (87,1%), Eastern Cape (76,1%), Limpopo (76,1%) and Mpumalanga (73,3%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme.

These scholars generally did not experience many difficulties. The only two problems that were highlighted by more than 4% of the pupils were a lack of books (6,6%) and school fees (4,6%). Only 8,8% of the pupils were doing the same Grade that they did the year before. When asked about experiencing violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school 18,8% of learners reported affirmatively. The vast majority (89,0%) of these complaints related to teachers using corporal punishment. This form of punishment was most commonly experienced in Eastern Cape (25,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,5%) and Free State (20,4%). Also see Figure 7.

Figure 6: Percentage of children attending public schools and who are benefiting from the school nutrition programme, 2009

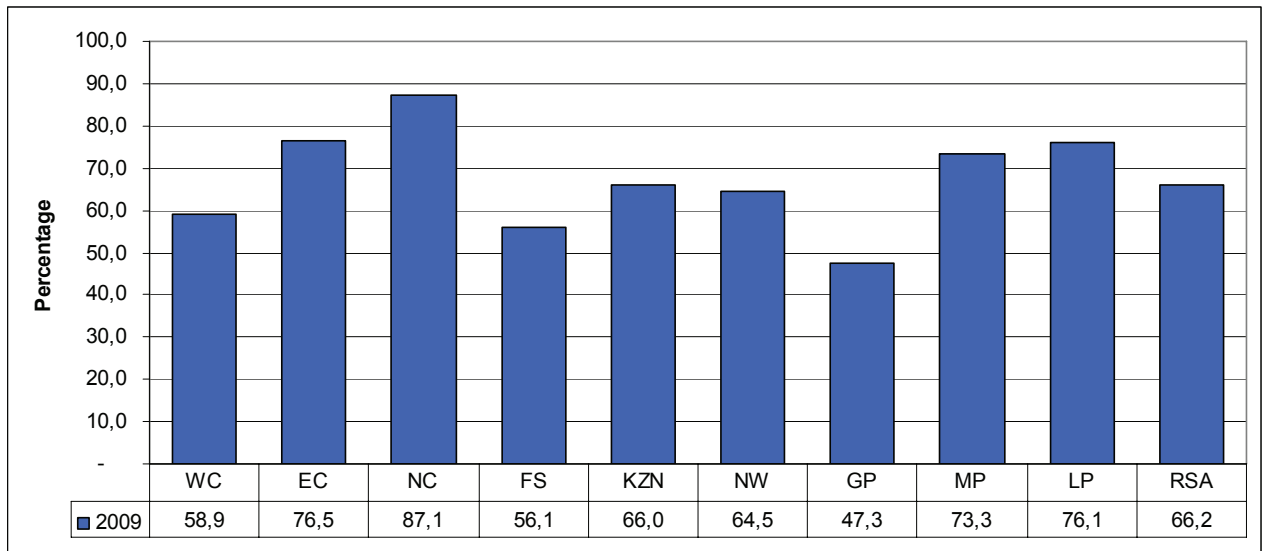
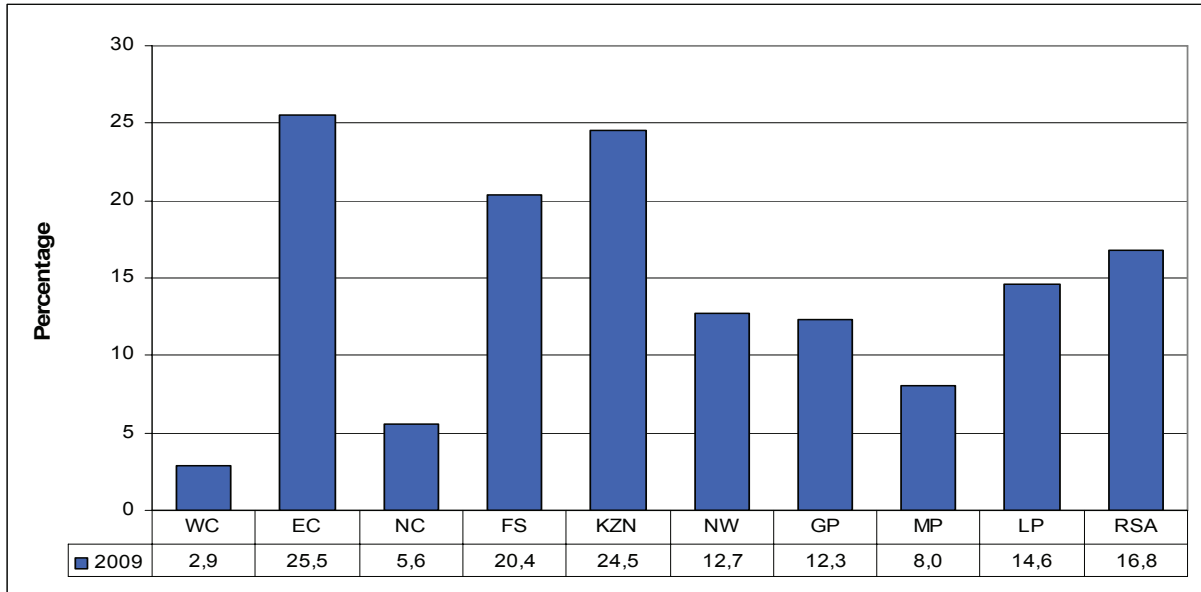


Figure 7: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment, 2009



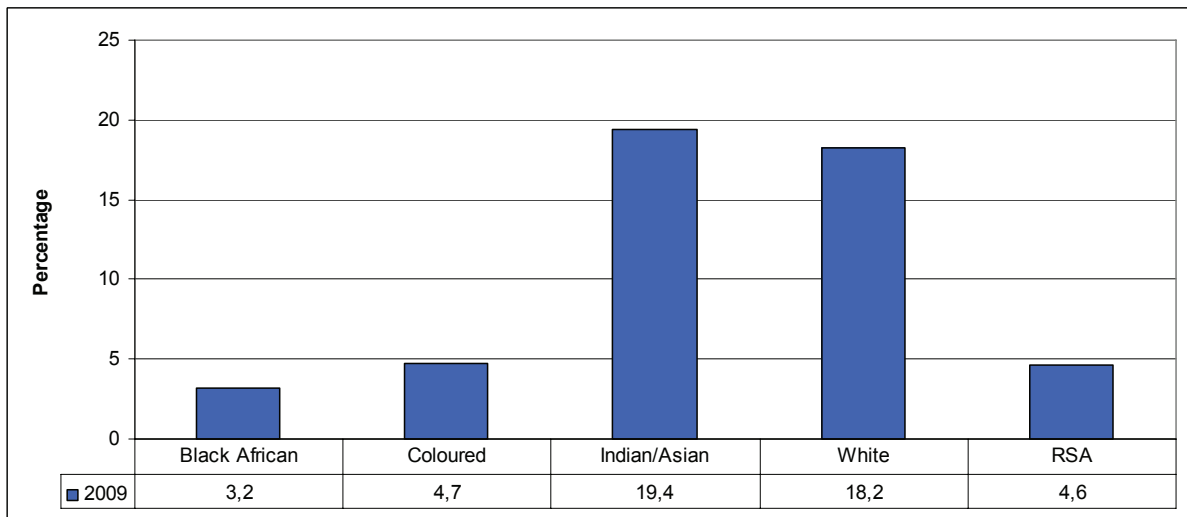
4.5 Higher education institution attendance

In mid-2009, approximately 717 000 students were enrolled at higher education institutions (universities and universities of technology). Of these students 62,2% were Black African; 22,1% white; 7,6% coloured and 8,1% Asian. Even though most students are Black African, this specific population group is still proportionally under-represented in comparison with the Asian and white population groups as can be seen in Figure 8. Of the population between the ages of 18 to 29, only 3,2% of the Black African and 4,7% of the coloured population were enrolled at tertiary institutions as opposed to 19,4% of Asians/Indians and 18,2% of the white population.

Most of these students study at State institutions (63,3%) and most of them get to their place of study with a private vehicle (39,3%) or minibus/taxi (26,2%). Slightly more than half of these students (55,1%) need 30 minutes or less to get to their place of study, whilst 33,2% travel between 30 minutes and one hour. For 74,0% this is the nearest institution of its kind and those who are not attending the nearest institution are mainly doing so because:

- Their preferred course is not offered at the nearest institution (43,2%)
- The current institution is better than the nearest (34,6%)

Figure 8: Percentage of individuals aged 18-29 years attending university by population group, 2009

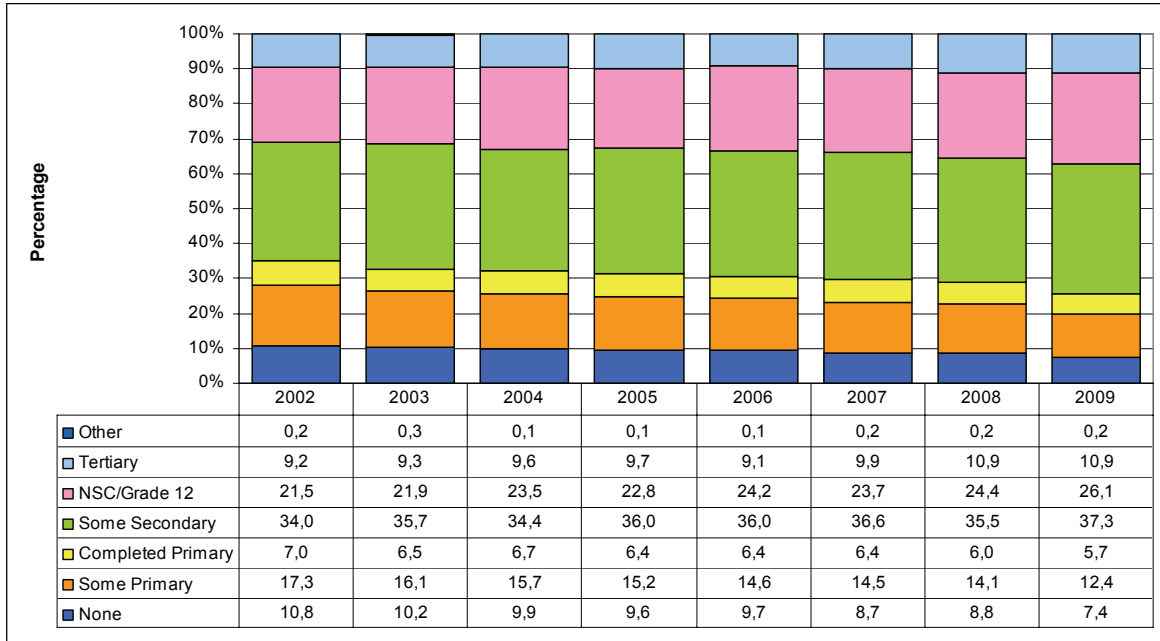


Three quarters of students (76,1%) attending higher education institutions pay R 4 000 or more per annum in tuition fees. Only 6,1% reported paying no fees and 22,2% said that they were benefiting from fee reductions or partial bursaries. Tuition fees are a problem for some students as 14,5% listed 'Fees too high' as one of the problems they experience. None of the other listed problems were experienced by more than 5% of the student body.

4.6 Educational attainment of persons 20 years and older

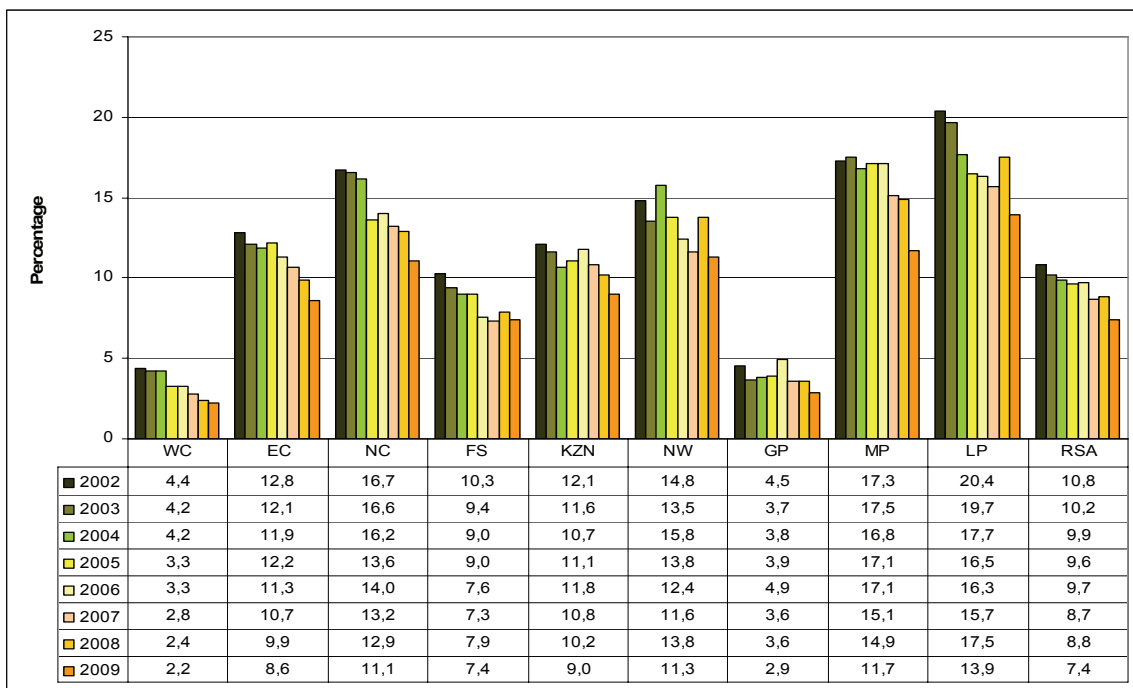
Figure 9 shows that there has been a steady and significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who have attained a Grade 12 or higher qualification as their highest level of education. The percentage of individuals with a tertiary education increased from 9,2% in 2002 to 10,9% in 2009 and those with Grade 12 from 21,5% to 26,1%.

Figure 9: Educational attainment (in percentages) for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002-2009



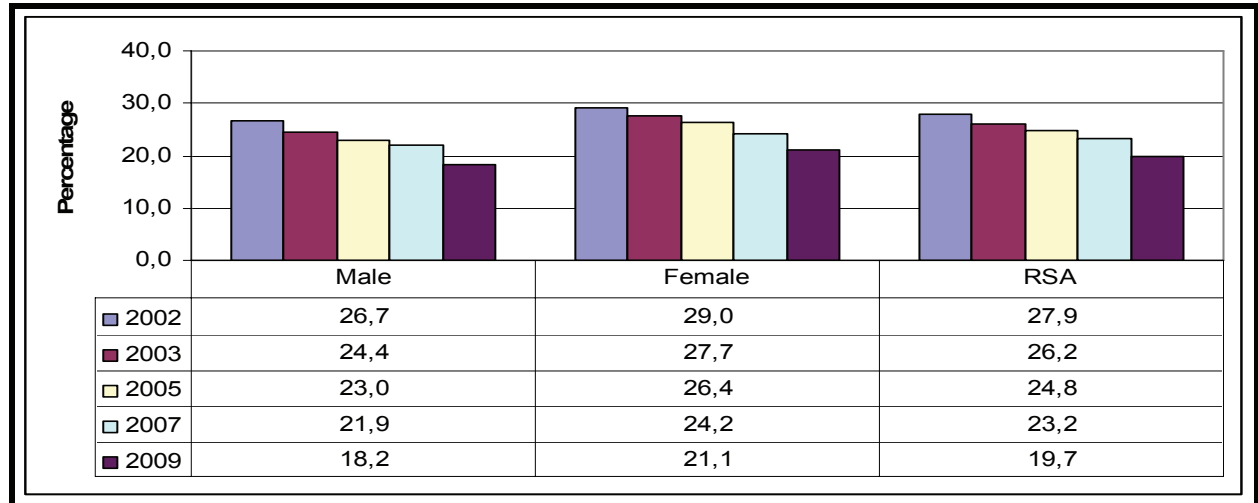
Note that tertiary refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12.

Figure 10: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education per province, 2002-2009



In terms of gender disparities significant progress has been made since 2002. Generally the percentage of persons with no education decreased from 10,8% to 7,4% from 2002 to 2009. The provinces with the highest proportion of persons without education were Limpopo (13,9%), Mpumalanga (11,7%) and North West (11,3%) (Figure 10). The percentage of females with no education decreased during that same period from 12,2% to 8,7% whilst the percentage of males in this position reduced from 9,1% in 2002 to 5,9% in 2009. As can be seen in Figure 11, the percentage of persons who can be regarded as functionally illiterate (less than Grade 7) is still high at 19,7%, but has also improved significantly since 2002 when it was 27,9%. Once again women are slightly more likely than men to be functionally illiterate.

Figure 11: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 within each gender group, 2002-2009



5. Health

5.1 Healthcare provision and quality

The most frequently used health facility amongst the sampled households was a public clinic (59,0%) followed by a private doctor (25,3%) and a public hospital. The vast majority of households (91,7%) use the nearest facility of its kind. Those who do not use the nearest generally travel elsewhere because:

- The waiting period is too long (33,8%)
- Drugs that are needed are not available (15,9%)
- Staff is rude/uncaring or turned the patient away (10,7%)

Only 34,6% of the respondents said that they paid for the service they used during the most recent visit to the health facility that they normally use.

Figure 12: Type of healthcare facility normally consulted by the household when someone falls ill, 2009 (in percentages)

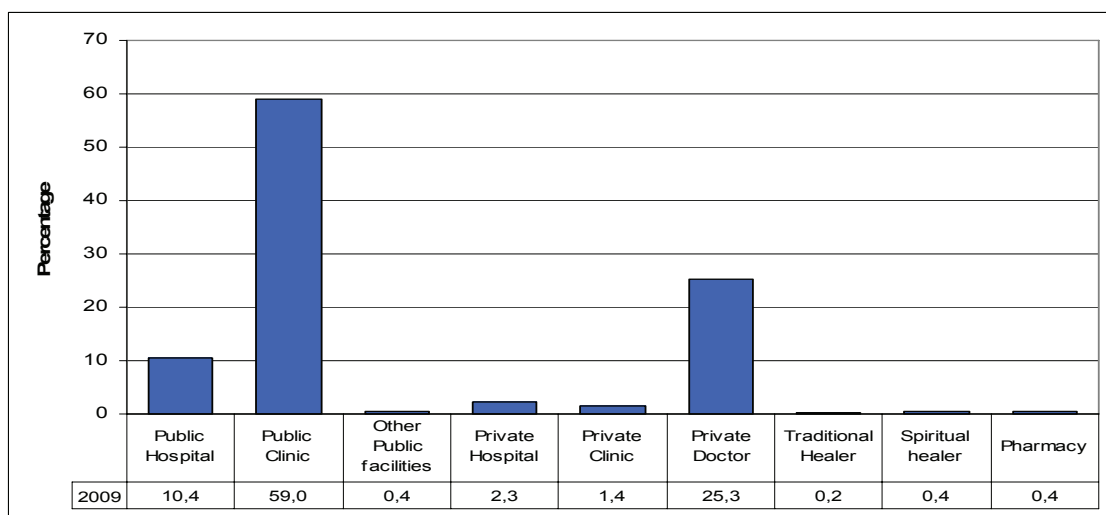


Table 7 shows that the users of private healthcare generally have higher levels of satisfaction than the users of public healthcare across all provinces – 92,4% of the users of private healthcare facilities as opposed to 54,3% for public healthcare are very satisfied with the services they receive. Provinces with the lowest levels of satisfaction with public healthcare were the respondents in Free State, North West and Mpumalanga.

Table 7: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare, 2009 (numbers in thousands)

Type of institution	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public healthcare											
Very satisfied	Thousands	456	751	151	218	1 058	263	1 079	328	763	5 067
	Percent	58,1	56,0	65,8	41,8	53,7	44,8	52,9	46,8	67,4	54,5
Somewhat satisfied	Thousands	201	390	58	143	592	221	513	259	190	2 568
	Percent	25,6	29,1	25,1	27,5	30,1	37,6	25,2	36,9	16,8	27,6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Thousands	78	120	13	61	178	47	171	59	102	828
	Percent	10,0	8,9	5,5	11,6	9,0	8,0	8,4	8,5	9,0	8,9
Somewhat dissatisfied	Thousands	19	25	5	31	76	26	94	21	38	334
	Percent	2,4	1,9	2,1	5,9	3,9	4,4	4,6	2,9	3,3	3,6
Very Dissatisfied	Thousands	31	54	4	69	65	31	183	34	389	509
	Percent	4,0	4,0	1,6	13,2	3,3	5,3	9,0	4,9	3,4	5,5
Private healthcare											
Very satisfied	Thousands	606	350	72	284	578	196	1 279	175	179	3 719
	Percent	92,5	95,1	95,6	92,4	94,7	94,2	91,2	87,8	92,2	92,5
Somewhat satisfied	Thousands	30	15	3	19	26	7	80	20	8	20
	Percent	4,6	4,0	3,4	6,2	4,2	3,4	5,7	9,9	4,2	5,1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Thousands	8	3	0	1	2	2	16	2	1	35
	Percent	1,2	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,9
Somewhat dissatisfied	Thousands	5	0	0	1	2	1	5	0	4	18
	Percent	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2	2,1	0,5
Very Dissatisfied	Thousands	6	0	0	2	2	2	24	3	2	42
	Percent	0,9	0,1	0,6	0,7	0,4	1,2	1,7	1,3	1,0	1,0

5.2 Medical aid coverage

Nearly a quarter (24,3%) of South African households have at least one member who belongs to a medical aid scheme. Table 8 shows that 16,9% of individuals had medical aid scheme coverage in 2009. This is well above the 2002 levels and is better than in any previous year. In 2009, the GHS included for the first time a question about the reasons why households do not belong to medical aid schemes. The findings suggest that 90,0% of households that do not belong to a medical aid scheme say that they do not belong to a scheme because they do not have money to pay for it.

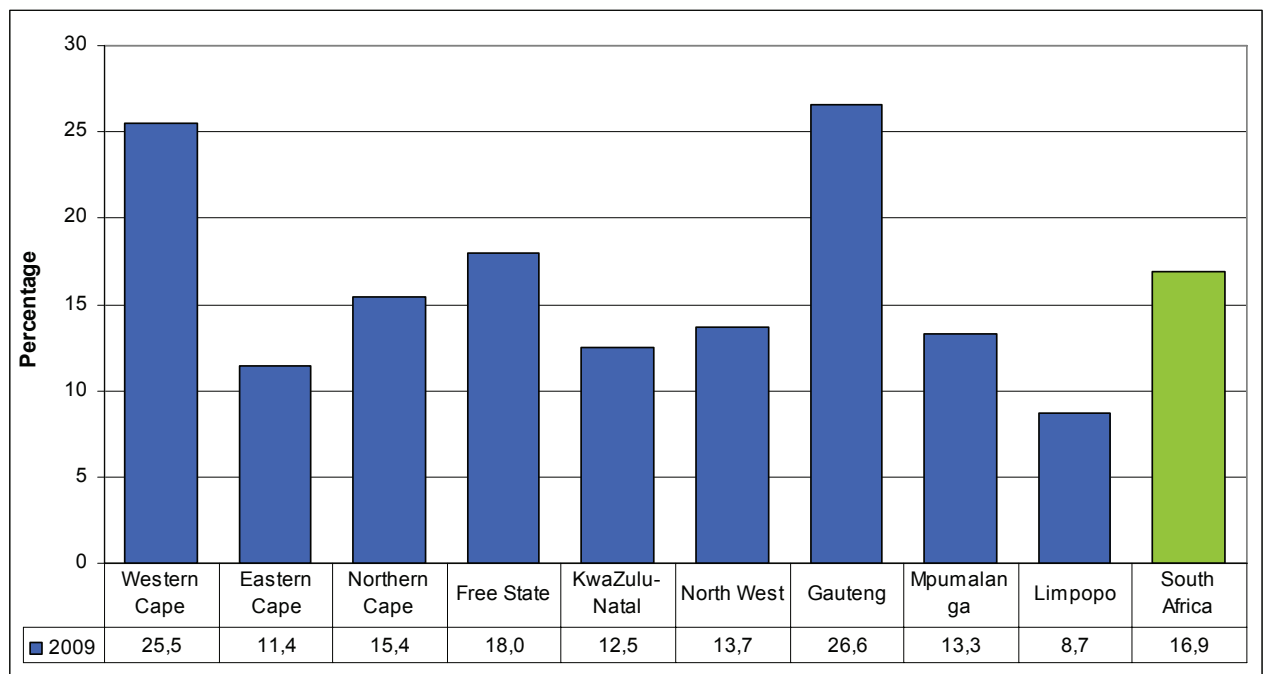
Table 8: Medical aid coverage, 2009 (numbers in thousands)

Indicator	Year				
	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	7 063	6 894	6 618	6 920	8 293
Number not covered by medical aid scheme	38 280	39 160	40 497	41 142	40 743
Subtotal	45 343	46 054	47 114	48 062	49 035
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,6	15,0	14,0	14,4	16,9
Do not know	137	56	43	134	19
Unspecified	53	6	41	61	327
Total population	45 533	46 116	47 198	48 257	49 382

Membership of medical aid schemes is severely skewed towards the white population group. Nine per cent of the African population, 21,4% of the coloured population, 42,6% of the Indian population and 74,4% of the white population belonged to medical aid schemes in mid-2009 when the GHS was conducted.

Figure 13 shows that Western Cape (25,5%) and Gauteng (26,6%) have the highest percentage of medical aid membership. The provinces with the lowest membership include Limpopo (8,7%), Eastern Cape (11,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,5%).

Figure 13: Percentage membership of medical aid schemes per province, 2009



6. Disability

Users are advised to treat the findings on disability presented in this report with caution. Comparison on the total disabled population between the 2009 and 2010 data has, however, revealed considerable variation between the years. Only individuals aged 5 years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers. Stats SA will further investigate disability findings using data from the forthcoming GHS 2011.

The GHS 2009 included for the first time a question on disability that was developed for the first time by the Washington group. The question basically asks each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities. These include: seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis individuals who said that they had some difficulty in two or more of the activities or a lot of difficulty/unable to do in any one activity are then ranked as disabled. Since this question is very different from the question asked in previous surveys, no comparison over time is possible. The table below shows that using this classification system; 5,7% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled. Women (5,9%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (5,4%). Free State (9,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (7,7%), and Northern Cape (5,6%) had the highest rates of disability in the country.

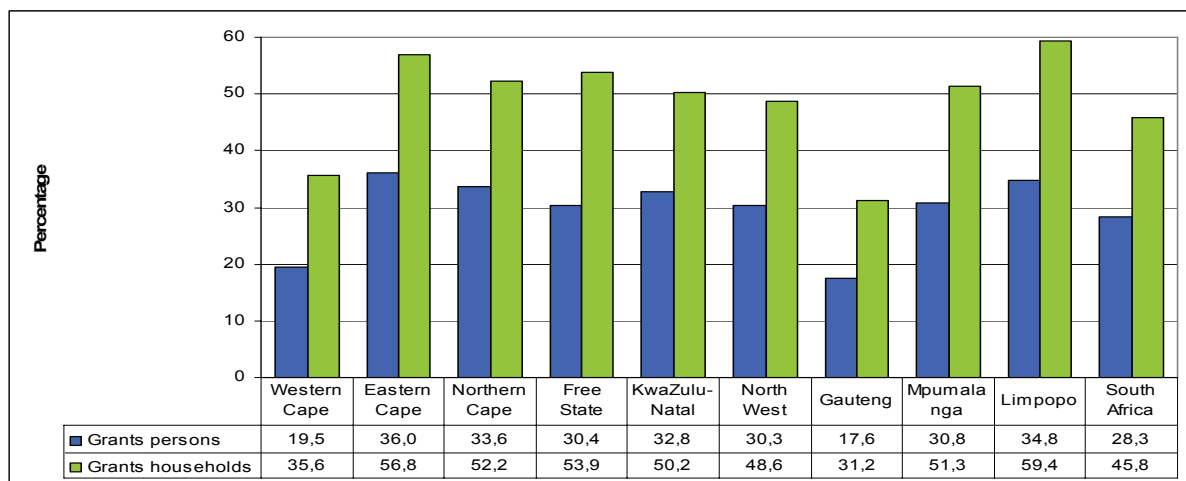
Table 9: Percentage persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province (numbers in thousands), 2009

Indicator	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Numbers	89	143	26	109	310	76	236	61	99	1 149
	Percent	3,8	5,1	5,4	8,8	7,1	4,9	4,9	4,0	4,6	5,4
Female	Numbers	107	168	32	128	405	75	266	58	120	1 359
	Percent	4,3	5,5	5,8	9,4	8,2	4,9	5,6	3,4	4,9	5,9
Total disabled	Numbers	195	311	57	237	715	151	502	119	219	2 508
	Percent	4,0	5,3	5,6	9,1	7,7	4,9	5,3	3,7	4,8	5,7
SubTotal	Numbers	4 829	5 894	1 029	2 598	9 331	3 053	9 531	3 240	4 607	44 111
Unspecified	Percent	13	20	1	8	27	31	81	3	24	207
Total Population	Numbers	4 842	5 914	1 029	2 606	9 358	3 084	9 612	3 242	4 631	44 318

7. Social security services

Social grants benefit approximately 28,3% of individuals in South Africa. The majority of grant beneficiaries are African (31,6%), followed by coloured 21,8% and Indian/Asian 14,6% population groups. Only 9,8% of the white population receive grants. Figure 14 illustrates the percentage of individuals and households that benefited from social grants during 2009. Nationally 45,8% of households received at least one grant. The provinces with the highest proportion of grant beneficiaries were: Limpopo (59,4%), Eastern Cape (56,8%), Free State (53,9%), Northern Cape (52,2%) and Mpumalanga (51,3%).

Figure 14: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from Social grants per province, 2009



8. Housing

8.1 Introduction

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households about various aspects of their living arrangements. In this regard, this section presents selected findings over the period 2002 to 2009. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the extent of use of state subsidised housing as well as the perceived quality thereof.

The characteristics of the dwellings in which households live and their access to various services and facilities provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. It is widely recognised that shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort.

8.2 Housing types and ownership

Figure 15 shows the percentage of households according to their tenure status. There has been continued growth since 2002 in the ownership and rental of dwellings. from 53,1% in 2002 to 57,8% in 2007 and then a decrease again to 56,0% in 2009. Similarly, the percentage of the households who were renting decreased from 22,5% in 2007 to 20,9% in 2009. However, there has been a general upward trend as well from 19,7% in 2002. A downward trend from 15,4% in 2002 to 10,9% in 2009 was observed among households whose dwellings were partially owned. The rapid economic growth that took place between 2002 and 2007 probably fueled increases in full ownership. The dip between 2007 and 2009 was most likely caused by the recession which impacted severely on households' liquidity during most of 2009. The decrease in full ownership between 2007 and 2009 was accompanied with growth in partial ownership and other kinds of tenure status, such as occupying the dwelling rent free. The percentage of households whose tenure status was classified as 'other' increased slightly from 11,8% in 2002 to 12,2% in 2009 and increased significantly between 2007 (9,9%) and 2009 (12,2%).

Figure 15: Dwelling ownership status (in percentages) for households living in formal dwellings, 2002-2009

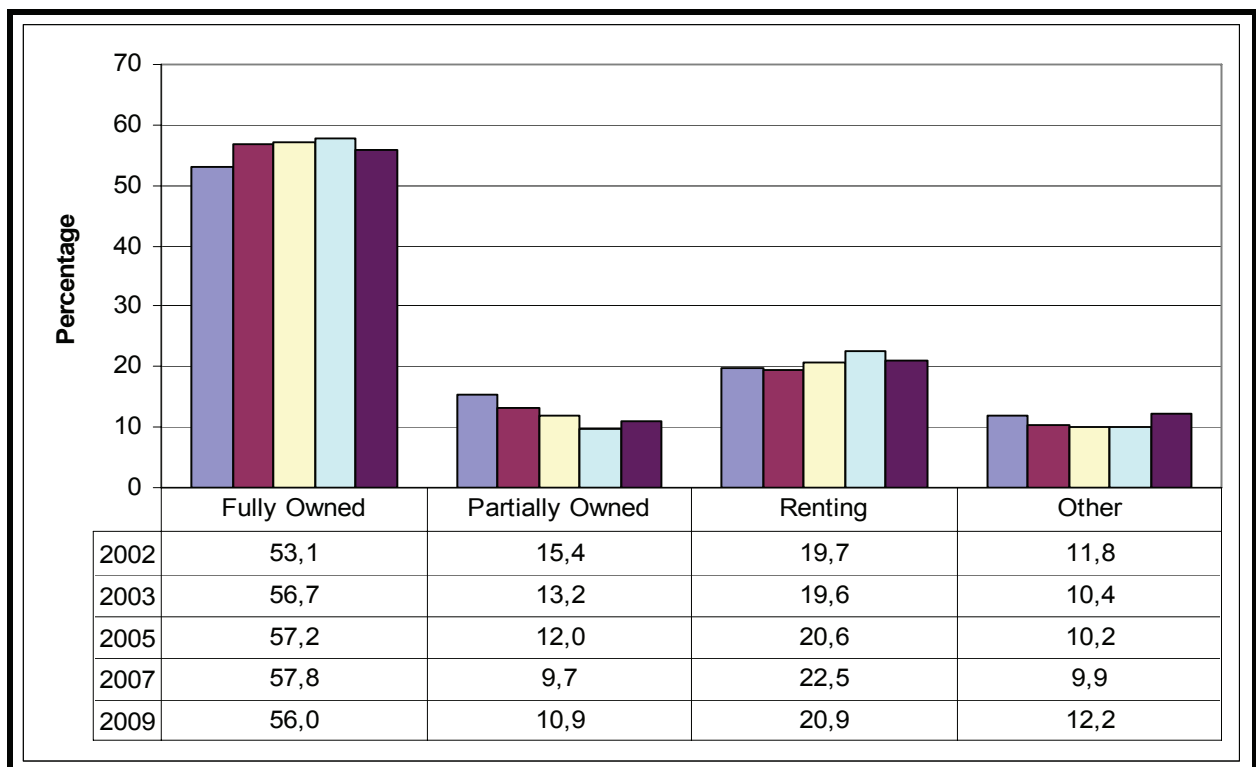
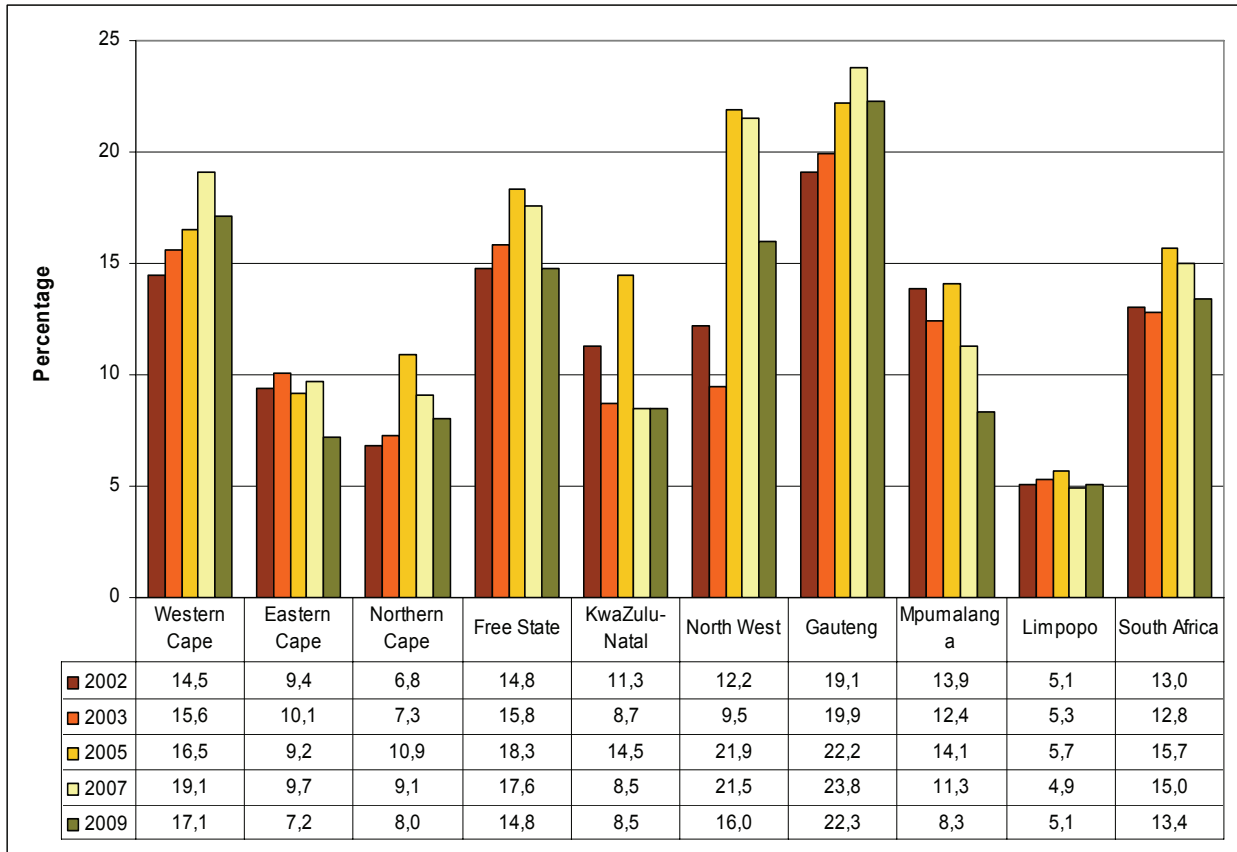


Figure 16: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province, 2002-2009



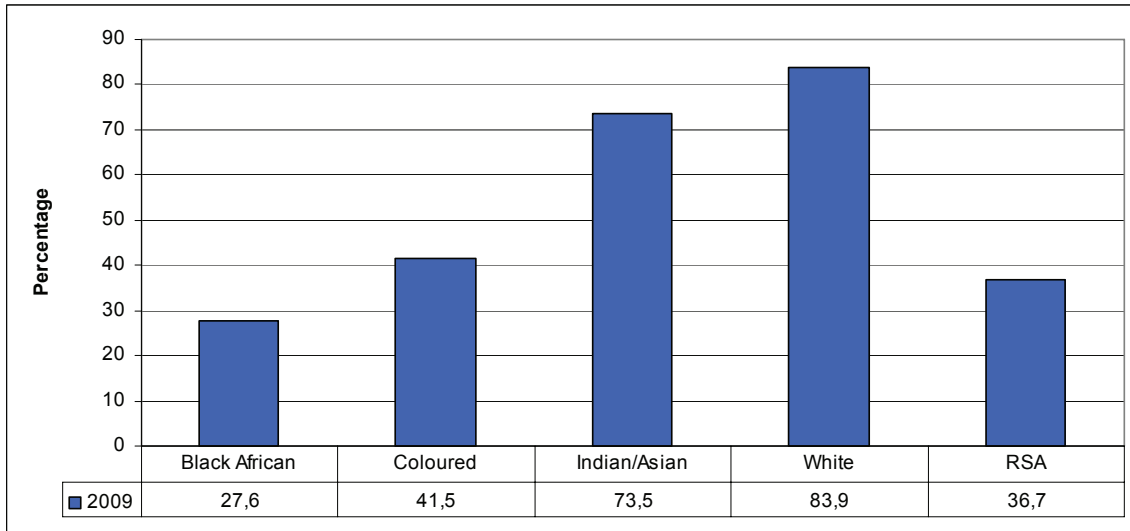
The percentage of households living in informal dwellings⁸ per province is depicted in Figure 16. Nationally, there has been a slight, but not statistically significant increase in the percentage of households that live in informal dwellings. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings peaked between 2005 and 2007 at 15,7% and 15,0% respectively.

More specific findings include:

- The provinces with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal in 2009 were Gauteng (22,3%), Western Cape (17,1%), North West (16,0%) and Free State (14,8%). Of these provinces, North West has shown a significant increase in the percentage of shack dwellers from 12,2% in 2002 to 21,5% in 2007. This may partially be attributed to changes in the housing policy of several mines. During recent years they introduced a housing subsidy to workers who live in their own accommodation. Many workers opted to erect a shack and use the extra money for the erection of houses in their places of origin or for activities other than housing. More recently these policies have been reviewed and the figure has reduced again to 16,0% in 2009, which is still well above 2002 levels, but down from 2007.
- Conversely, the following provinces have shown a decline in the percentages of households whose main dwelling is informal. These include: Mpumalanga (-5,6%), KwaZulu-Natal(-2,8%) and Eastern Cape (-2,2%).
- Even though there were some annual fluctuations, the Limpopo informal housing profile remained largely the same between 2002 and 2009 at (5.1%).

⁸ Informal dwellings include the categories Informal dwelling/shack in backyard and informal dwelling/shack in backyard

Figure 17: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group, 2009



The percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more per population group is depicted in Figure 17. Even though this question was asked in previous surveys, the format used in 2009 is more comprehensive in that the respondents have to supply the number of each room type and then add them. Prior to 2009, the question just asked for a total without bathrooms and toilets. For 2009 the data indicate that there is still a very unequal distribution of housing size within South Africa, with nearly three-quarters of the Indian/Asian population and more than 80% of the white population living in dwellings with six or more rooms. This is significantly higher than the 41,5% in coloured and 27,6% in the Black African population groups.

8.3 State subsidised housing

The GHS 2009 included a number of questions aimed at establishing the extent to which subsidised housing provided by the state is used, the quality of these dwellings as well as the use of waiting lists. At the time of the survey 12,8% of South African households were living in an ‘RDP’ or state subsidised dwelling. A similar percentage of households (13,5%) had at least one household member on a demand database/waiting list for state subsidised housing.

Figure 18: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by gender of the household head, 2002-2009

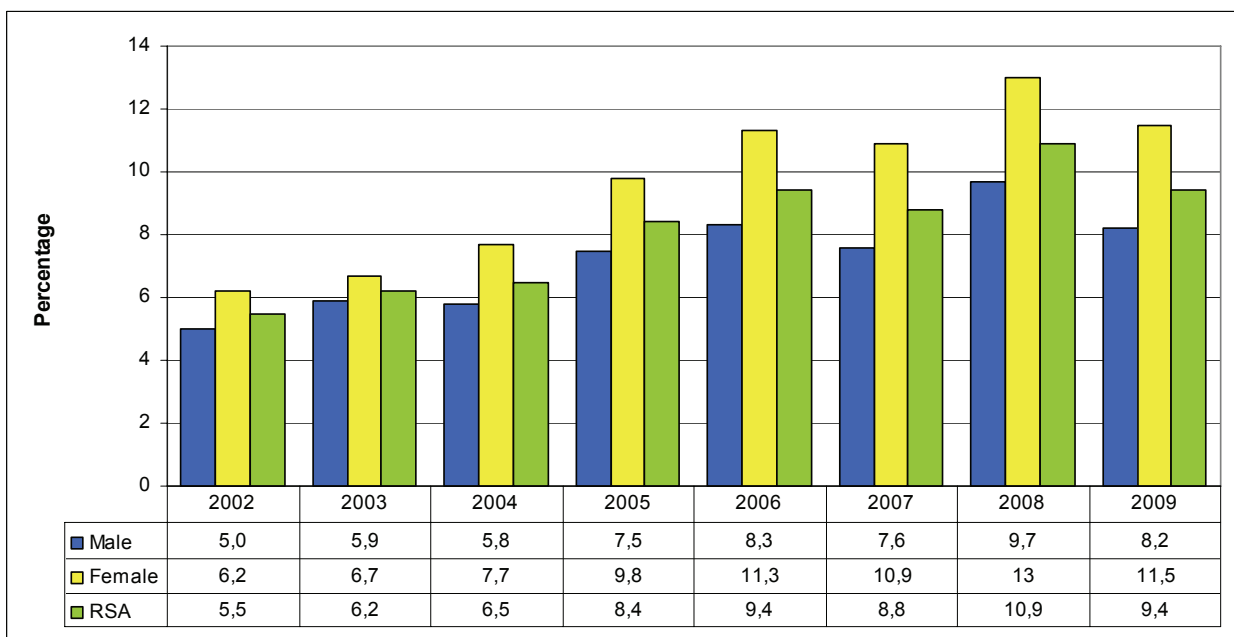
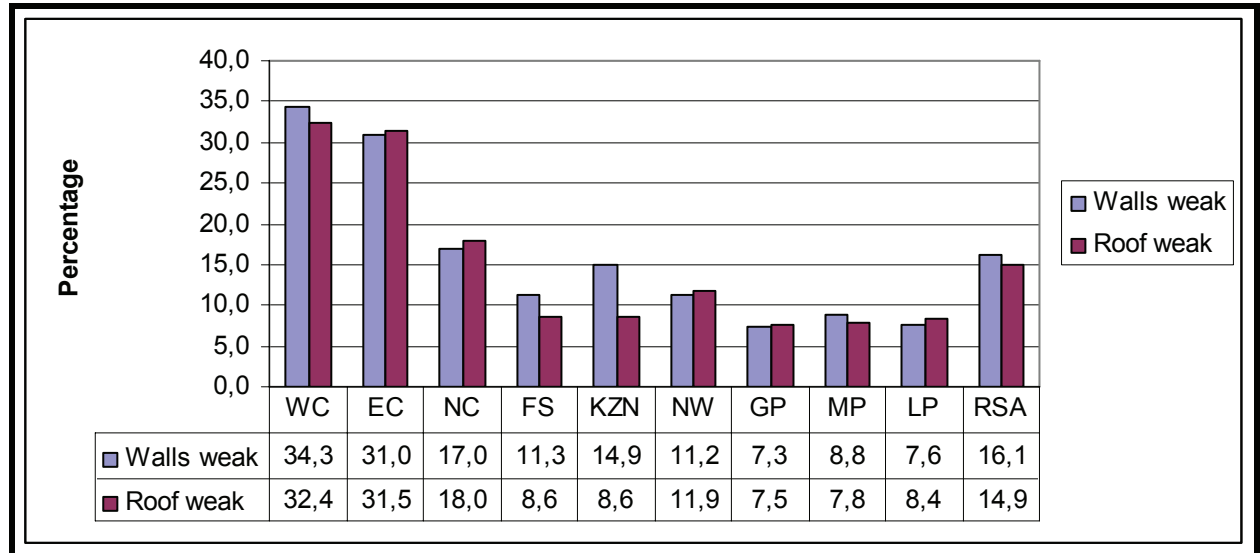


Figure 18 shows that there has been a national increase in the percentage of households that reported receiving a government housing subsidy – from 5,5% in 2002 to 9,4% in 2009. The results from the graph further indicate that a larger percentage of female-headed households received subsidies compared to male-headed households. In 2009, as in preceding years, female headed households (11,5%) were more likely to receive a housing subsidy than male headed-households (8,2%).

Figure 19: Percentage of households that said that their ‘RDP’ or state subsidised house has weak or very weak walls and/ or roof by province, 2009



As a result of the concerns raised by community groups about the quality of state-provided housing, a number of questions were included in the GHS 2009 to facilitate an analysis of the extent of problems with the construction of these dwellings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the walls and roof of their dwellings were: very good, good, need minor repairs, weak or very weak. Figure 18 summarises the findings specifically for ‘RDP’ or state subsidised dwellings. It was found that across the country 16,1% of households feel that the walls of their dwellings were weak or very weak, whilst 14,9% felt that their roof was weak or very weak. There was considerable variation between provinces in the perceptions about housing quality. The two provinces with the biggest problems where nearly a third of households had a problem with their walls and roof were Western Cape and Eastern Cape. In Northern Cape 17,0% of households had problems with their walls and 18,0% had problems with their roofs. Significant percentages of households (14,9%) in KwaZulu-Natal also had problems with their walls.

9. Source of energy for households

Nationally, the percentage of households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased steadily from 76,8% in 2002 to 82,6% in 2009.

More specific findings related to provincial trends as depicted in Figure 20 are:

- Eastern Cape has experienced a significant increase in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply from 55,6% in 2002 to 69,8% in 2009. Despite this increase, it still remains the province with the lowest percentage of households with a connection to the mains electricity supply (69,8%).
- The other provinces reflecting an upward trend in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply (tracking the increments from 2002 to 2009) are Limpopo (+11,4%), Mpumalanga (+9,1%), Northern Cape (+8,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (+7,2%), and Free State (+6,5%).
- The percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply in Gauteng decreased from 87,1% in 2002 to 86,1% in 2009.

During the 30 days preceding the survey; 13,5% of households reported that they had had their electricity cut because of non-payment.

Figure 20: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002-2009

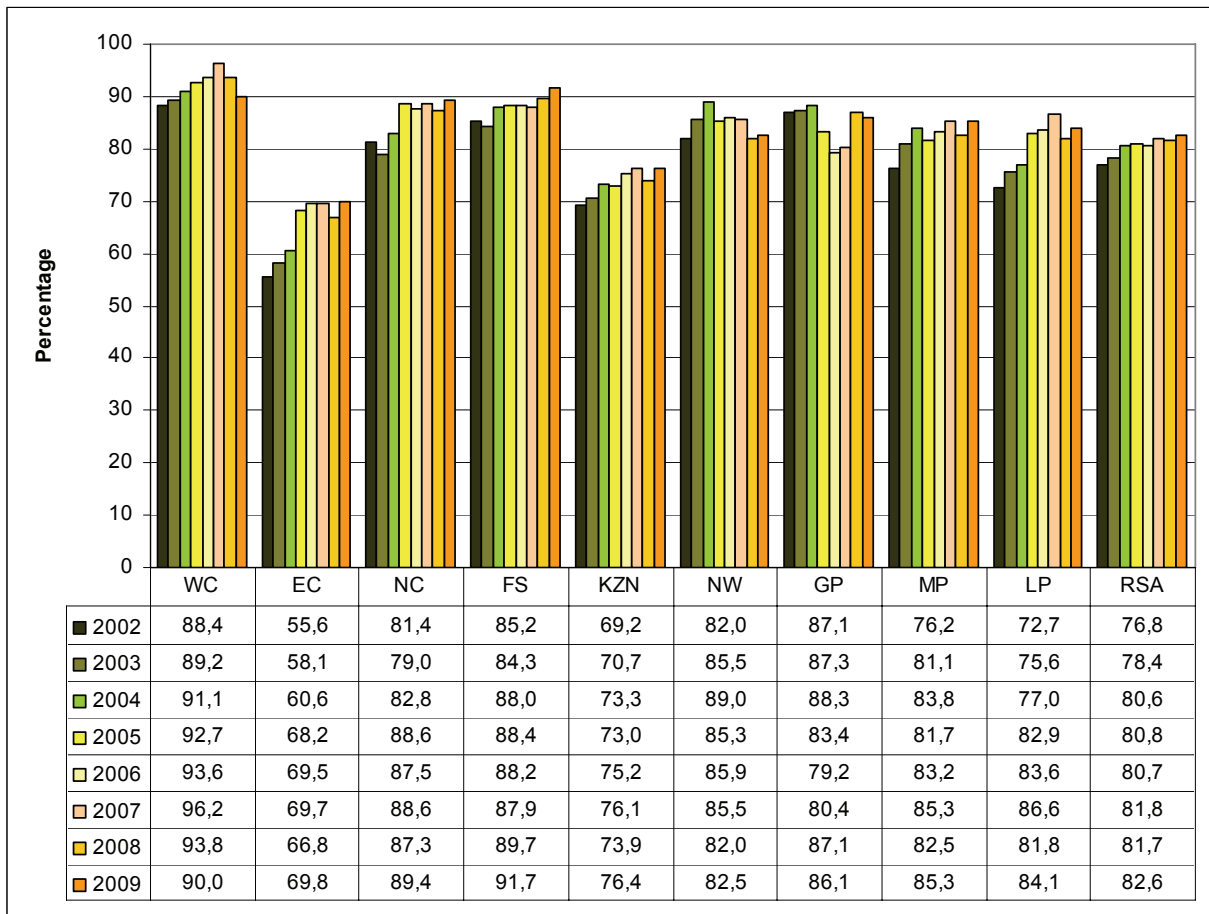
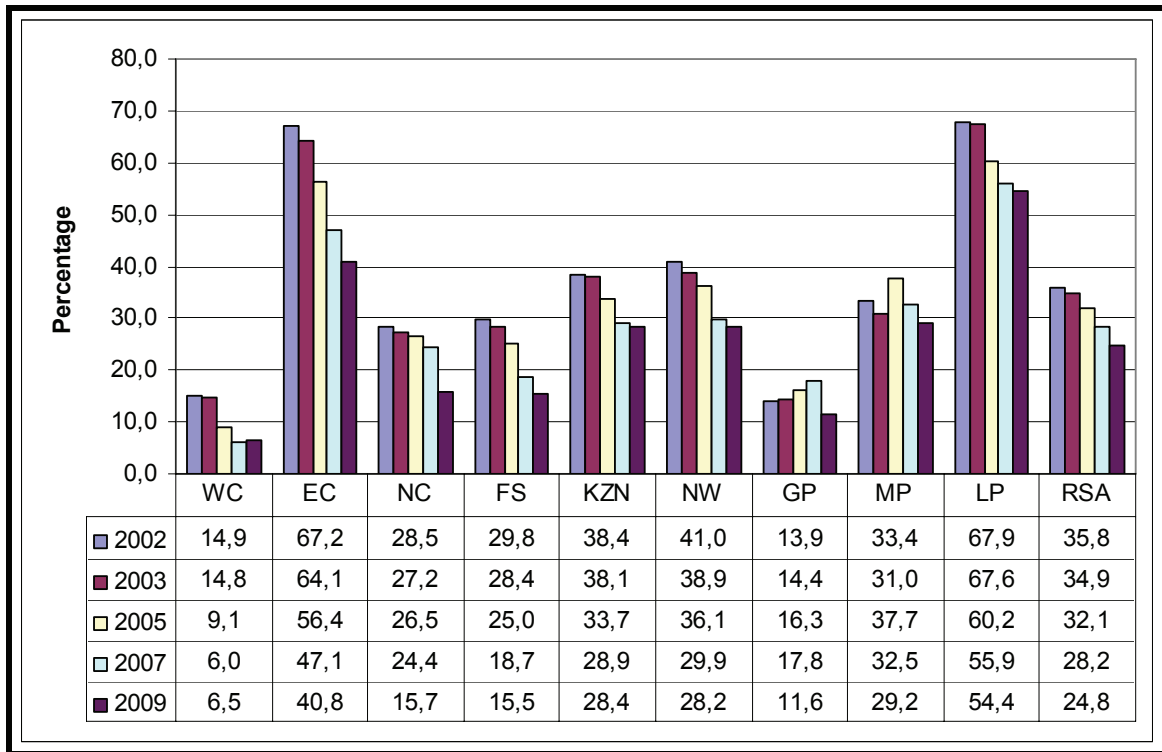


Figure 21: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking by province, 2002-2009



The use of paraffin and wood for cooking has declined between 2002 and 2009 and this is reflected in the reported increase in the use of the mains electricity supply during the same period. Figure 21 shows that:

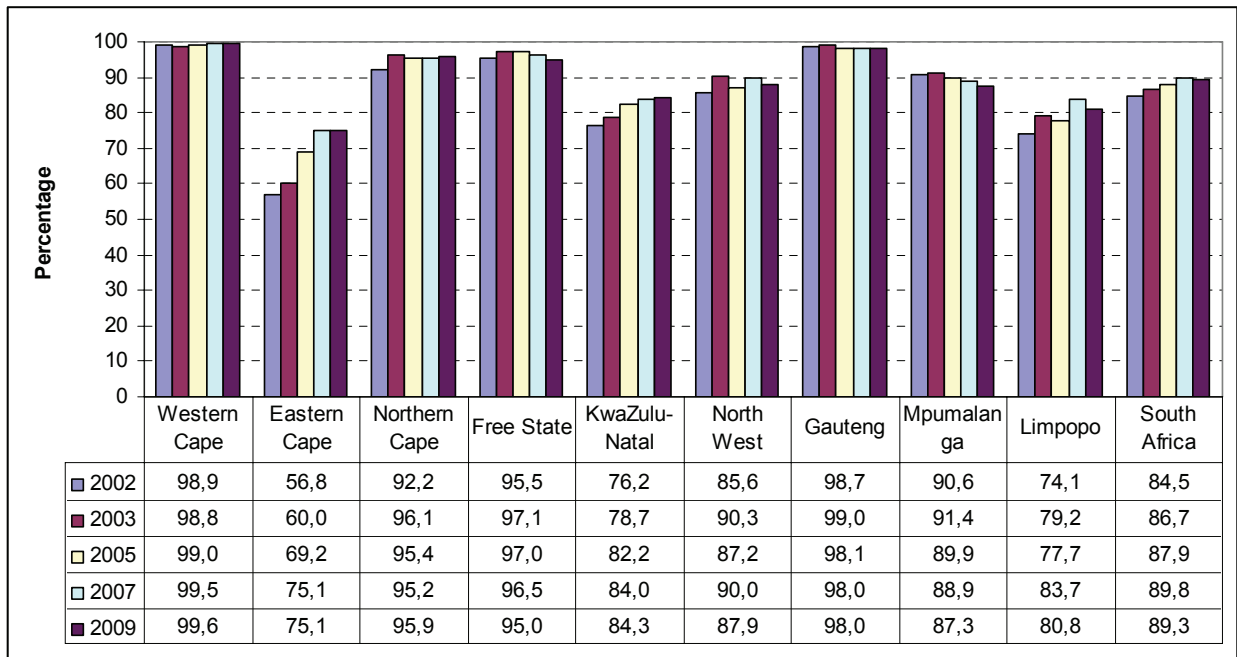
There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking from 35,8% to 24,8% between 2002 and 2009. The provinces where the use of paraffin and wood was most prevalent, were: Limpopo (54,4%), Eastern Cape (40,8%), Mpumalanga (29,2%) KwaZulu-Natal (28,4%), and North West (28,2%).

Provinces that showed a reduction of more than 10 percentage points between wood and paraffin use in 2002 as compared to 2009 were: Eastern Cape (67,2% to 40,8%: difference of -26,4%), Northern Cape (28,5% to 15,7%: difference of -12,8%), Free State (29,8% to 15,5%: difference of -14,3%) North West (41,0% to 28,2%: difference of -12,8%) and Limpopo (67,9% to 54,4%: difference of -13,5%).

10. Water access and use

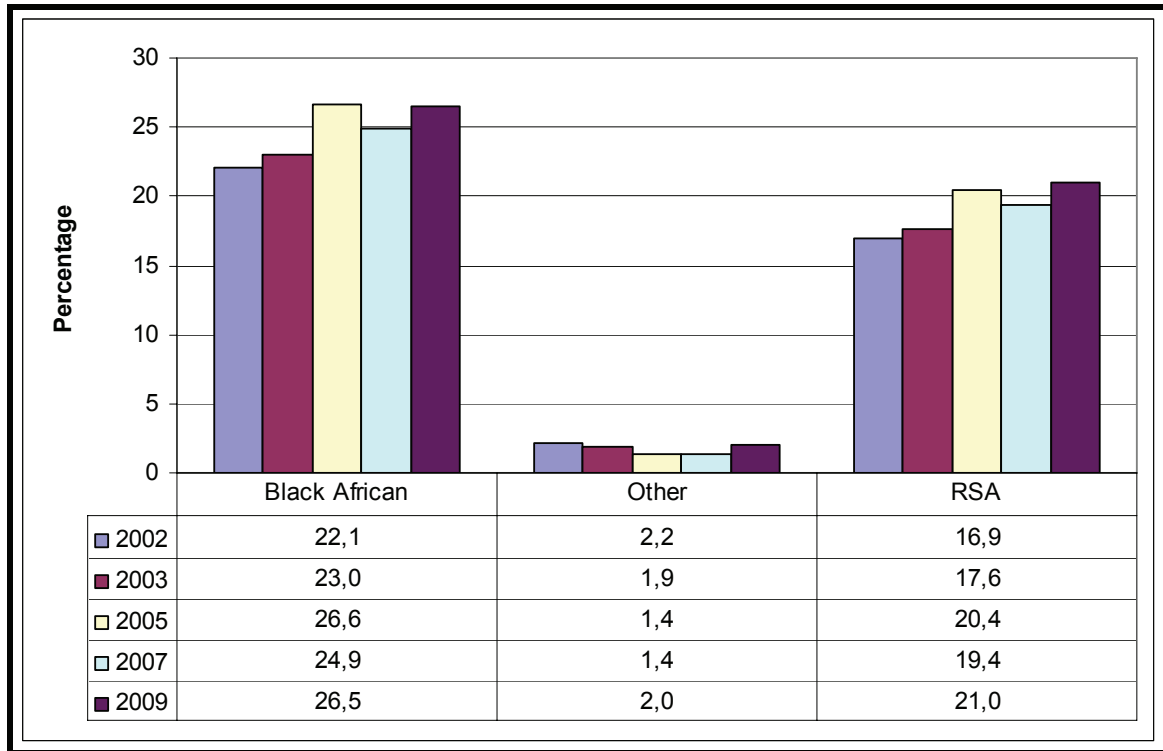
Figure 22 shows that the province with the poorest access to piped or tap water (on- or off-site) is Eastern Cape where only about 75% of households had access. The situation was slightly better in Limpopo (80,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (84,3%) and Mpumalanga (87,9%). Even though the 'access to piped water' profile in Eastern Cape was the worst in the country, the number of households with access to piped or tap water increased significantly since 2002, when only 56,8% of households had access. This represents an increase of 19,3 percentage points in 7 years. The other two provinces where considerable progress has been made since 2002, were Limpopo with an increase from 74,1% to 80,8% (an increase of 6,7 percentage points) and North West with an increase from 85,6% to 87,9%.

Figure 22: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off-site or on-site by province, 2002-2009



There has been an increase in the percentage of households who used safe off-site water sources (neighbour's tap, communal tap or off-site borehole) over time according to Figure 23. The use of safe water sources increased from 16,9% in 2002 to 21,0% in 2009. Even though these sources are not yet on-site, they mirror the reduction that can be seen in Table 8 in the use of unsafe sources such as streams, rivers, dams, pools, etc. However, there are still significant differences between the different population groups in terms of households who have to use off-site safe water sources, with 26,5% of the black African population still using these sources compared to only 2% of other population groups.

Figure 23: Percentage of households who have access to water from a neighbour’s tap, communal tap or borehole (off-site) by population group of household head, 2002-2009



Even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 74,5% in 2007 to 83,3% in 2009. This does not necessarily mean an increase in revenue as there has been a significant decline during the reference period in the percentage of households who pay for the piped water they receive. Of those who received piped water from a municipality, 49,6% said in 2009 that they paid for the water as opposed to 67,0% in 2002 (also see Table 10).

According to Table 11, a large proportion of the users of water services (58,0%) said that the quality of the water-related services that they received was good. However, there has been a steady decline in levels of satisfaction since 2005 and 2007, when the percentage of users who rated the services as good were 76,3% and 72,0% respectively. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,9% in 2009. This deterioration in levels of satisfaction is mirrored by an increase over time in the percentage of households who feel that their water is not clean, clear, good in taste or free of bad smells, as summarised in Table 12. In all years between 2005 and 2009 Northern Cape, Limpopo and North West were the provinces with the highest percentage of households that were unhappy with their water quality. In 2009 19,3% of households in Northern Cape felt that their water is unsafe to drink, compared to 8,6% in KwaZulu-Natal and 7,8% in Limpopo. Having water that is not clear was a problem for 19,8% of households in Northern Cape, 9,7% in KwaZulu-Natal and 14,7% in Mpumalanga. Water that does not taste good was a problem for 23,5% of households in Northern Cape, 9,4% in North West and 13,5% in Limpopo. 18,7% of households in Northern Cape feel that their water is not free from bad smells, whilst 10,3% in North West and 10,3% in Limpopo share similar sentiments.

There have been slight decreases in negative sentiments in Northern Cape and North West since 2005, but the percentage of households who are unhappy with their water quality increased significantly in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal for most of the indicators measured.

Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁹ used by households (number in thousands), 2002-2009

Water source	Statistic	Year				
		2002	2003	2005	2007	2009
Piped water in dwelling	Thousands	4 484	4 648	4 871	5 323	5 808
	Percent	40,7	40,9	40,4	41,5	42,1
Piped water on site	Thousands	3 031	3 217	3 554	3 918	3 852
	Percent	27,5	28,3	29,5	30,6	27,9
Borehole on site	Thousands	146	93	163	158	200
	Percent	1,3	0,8	1,4	1,2	1,5
Rainwater tank on site	Thousands	63	51	35	66	49
	Percent	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
Neighbour's tap	Thousands	296	291	263	272	374
	Percent	2,7	2,6	2,2	2,1	2,7
Public/communal tap	Thousands	1 492	1 684	1 913	2 003	2 301
	Percent	13,6	14,8	15,9	15,6	16,7
Water-carrier/tanker	Thousands	69	67	118	127	177
	Percent	0,6	0,6	1	1	1,3
Borehole off-site/communal	Thousands	309	265	287	208	219
	Percent	2,8	2,3	2,4	1,6	1,6
Flowing water/stream/river	Thousands	637	542	451	443	551
	Percent	5,8	4,8	3,7	3,5	4
Stagnant water/Dam/Pool	Thousands	81	79	38	56	33
	Percent	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,2
Well	Thousands	152	121	78	67	52
	Percent	1,4	1,1	0,7	0,5	0,4
Spring	Thousands	217	268	241	157	132
	Percent	2	2,4	2	1,2	1
Other	Thousands	28	29	46	26	63
	Percent	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,5
Subtotal	Thousands	11 005	11 355	12 058	12 824	13 812
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Thousands	7	6	17	76	0
Total	Thousands	11 013	11 362	12 075	12 901	13 812

⁹ The 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 questionnaires specifically asked for drinking water sources, whilst the 2002, 2003, 2004 questionnaires just asked for the main source of water.

Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities, 2004-2009 (numbers in thousands)¹⁰

Access to piped water	Statistic	Year					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Yes	Thousands	9 140	9 577	9 491	10 254	9 904	11 467
	Percent	78,2	79,5	76,2	79,7	74,5	83,5
No	Thousands	2 548	2 471	2 958	2 605	3 389	2 271
	Percent	21,8	20,5	23,8	20,3	25,5	16,5
Subtotal	Thousands	11 688	12 048	12 449	12 859	13 293	13 738
	Percent	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified/do not know	Thousands	25	27	28	42	58	73
Total	Thousands	11 713	12 075	12 477	12 901	13 351	13 812
Pay for water							
Yes	Thousands	6 118	5 931	6 154	6 544	6 597	5 683
	Percent	67,0	62,0	65,1	64,1	67,2	49,6
No	Thousands	3 014	3 638	3 293	3 667	3 213	5 771
	Percent	33,0	38,0	34,9	35,9	32,8	50,4
Subtotal	Thousands	9 132	9 569	9 447	10 211	9 810	11 454
	Percent	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Thousands	7	7	43	42	95	13
Total	Thousands	9 139	9 576	9 490	10 296	9 905	11 476
Water services ratings							
Good	Thousands	Not available	7 289	6 945	7 363	5 981	6 610
	Percent	-	76,3	73,3	72,0	60,7	58,0
Average	Thousands	Not available	1 507	1 874	2 118	2 901	3 634
	Percent	-	15,8	19,8	20,7	29,5	31,9
Poor	Thousands	Not available	755	652	746	968	1 158
	Percent	-	7,9	6,9	7,3	9,8	10,2
Subtotal	Thousands	Not available	9 550	9 471	10 227	9 850	11 402
	Percent	-	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Thousands	Not available	27	19	27	54	65
Total	Thousands	Not available	9 577	9 490	10 254	9 904	11 467

The totals used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses.
Levels of satisfaction with water services was not measured prior to 2005.

Table 12: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2002–2009 (numbers in thousands)

Year	Percep-tion	Statis-tic	Province										
			WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA	
2005	Not Safe to drink	Thousands	23	373	15	42	285	25	28	74	94	959	
		Percent	1,8	23,6	5,3	5,4	12,6	2,9	0,9	8,7	8,0	8,0	
	Not clear	Thousands	31	357	17	52	275	43	43	94	95	1008	
		Percent	2,5	22,6	6,3	6,8	12,1	5,0	1,4	11,1	8,1	8,4	
	Not good in taste	Thousands	37	398	25	62	291	41	44	76	161	1134	
		Percent	2,9	25,2	8,9	8,0	12,8	4,8	1,5	9,0	13,6	9,4	
	Not free from bad smells	Thousands	43	334	16	50	295	74	44	74	101	1031	
		Percent	3,4	21,1	5,7	6,5	13,0	8,7	1,5	8,7	8,6	8,6	
	2006	Not Safe to drink	Thousands	18	311	18	51	280	34	47	105	64	929
			Percent	1,4	19,3	6,3	6,5	11,9	3,9	1,5	12,0	5,3	7,5
Not clear		Thousands	33	308	22	59	271	36	59	133	61	982	
		Percent	2,5	19,1	7,8	7,5	11,6	4,1	1,9	15,2	5,0	7,9	
Not good in taste		Thousands	21	337	24	61	287	41	65	120	120	1076	
		Percent	1,6	21,0	8,5	7,8	12,2	4,6	2,1	13,6	9,9	8,6	
Not free from bad smells		Thousands	38	276	15	53	274	45	72	113	64	949	
		Percent	2,8	17,1	5,4	6,8	11,7	5,1	2,3	13,0	5,2	7,6	
2007		Not Safe to drink	Thousands	19	280	12	42	251	26	27	101	94	854
			Percent	1,4	16,9	4,1	5,2	10,3	2,9	0,8	11,2	7,5	6,6
	Not clear	Thousands	30	253	13	50	251	54	30	107	89	877	
		Percent	2,2	15,3	4,6	6,2	10,3	6,0	0,9	11,8	7,1	6,8	
	Not good in taste	Thousands	24	289	19	55	253	52	38	111	148	989	
		Percent	1,8	17,5	6,6	6,8	10,4	5,8	1,2	12,2	11,8	7,7	
	Not free from bad smells	Thousands	31	241	11	48	252	48	25	107	90	854	
		Percent	2,3	14,6	3,8	6,0	10,4	5,3	0,8	11,9	7,2	6,6	
	2008	Not Safe to drink	Thousands	43	344	20	57	263	58	41	126	103	1056
			Percent	3,0	20,3	6,8	6,8	10,4	6,3	1,2	13,4	8,0	7,9
Not clear		Thousands	59	345	27	60	242	69	46	159	98	1105	
		Percent	4,1	20,4	9,1	7,2	9,6	7,4	1,4	16,9	7,6	8,3	
Not good in taste		Thousands	64	340	30	58	247	76	62	143	160	1181	
		Percent	4,5	20,1	10,0	7,0	9,8	8,2	1,8	15,2	12,3	8,9	
Not free from bad smells		Thousands	65	315	18	52	265	77	93	139	107	1131	
		Percent	4,6	18,6	5,9	6,3	10,5	8,3	2,8	14,8	8,2	8,5	
2009		Not Safe to drink	Thousands	29	336	19	76	225	50	53	116	105	1010
			Percent	1,9	19,3	6,1	8,8	8,6	5,2	1,5	11,9	7,8	7,3
	Not clear	Thousands	36	344	21	75	253	49	48	144	96	1066	
		Percent	2,5	19,8	6,8	8,7	9,7	5,1	1,4	14,7	7,1	7,7	
	Not good in taste	Thousands	47	408	24	75	245	52	55	132	142	1181	
		Percent	3,2	23,5	7,6	8,8	9,4	5,5	1,6	13,5	10,5	8,6	
	Not free from bad smells	Thousands	74	324	13	46	269	42	37	101	93	999	
		Percent	5,0	18,7	4,1	5,4	10,3	4,4	1,0	10,3	6,9	7,2	

* Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates.
 The total used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses on the quality of water.
 Perceptions related to water quality was not measured prior to 2005

11. Sanitation and refuse removal

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental sanitation.

Figure 24 identifies the percentage of households per province that did not have access to any toilet facilities or still made use of bucket toilets. The main trends in this respect are:

The percentage of households that had no toilet facility/used bucket toilets has declined over the period 2002 to 2009 across all provinces. This is also reflected in the steady decline in the national average – from 12,6% in 2002 to 9,7% in 2005 and 6,6% in 2009.

Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket toilet users include: Eastern Cape (18,9%), Limpopo (8,8%), Northern Cape (8,7%) and Free State (7,5%).

Even though Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape and Free State are among the provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet/ bucket toilet users, they were also the four provinces that showed the biggest improvement during the reference period. In Free State households with no toilet facilities/bucket toilet users decreased from 17,0% to 7,5% (difference = -9,5%), in Eastern Cape it changed from 36,4% to 18,9% (difference = -17,5%), in Northern Cape from 17,7% to 8,7% (difference = 9,0%) and in Limpopo from 20,3% to 8,8% (difference = -11,5%).

Figure 24: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or were using a bucket toilet per province, 2002-2009

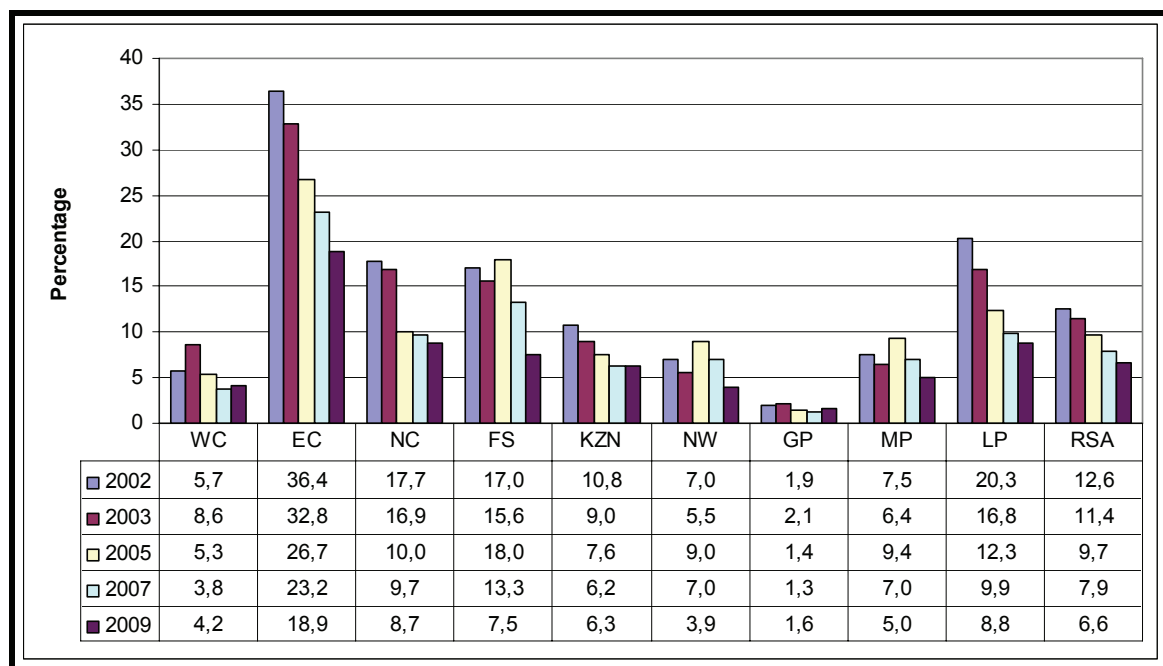
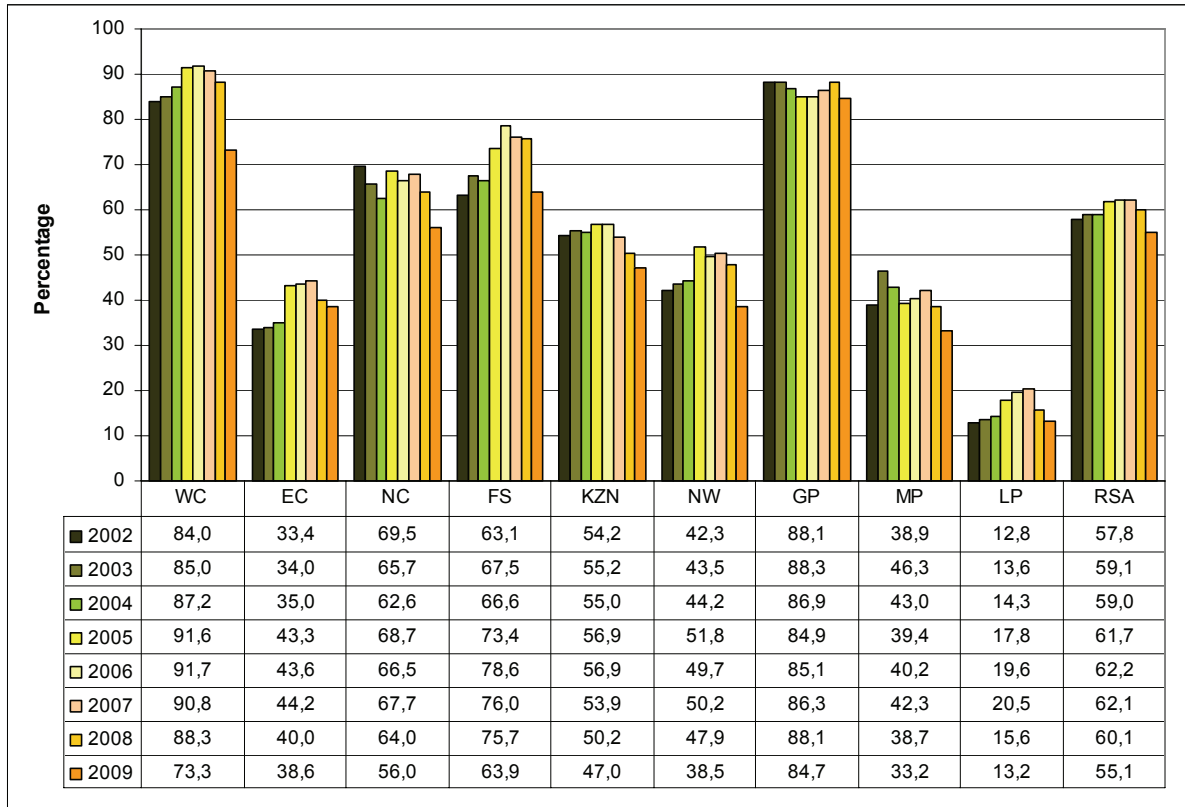


Figure 25: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality by province, 2002-2009



Besides proper sanitation, environmental hygiene is also impacted by the proper disposal of waste and household refuse. Figure 25 shows that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country were increasingly being used by households from 2002 to 2007 but then dropped again between 2007 and 2009. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 57,8% in 2002 to 62,1% in 2007 then decreased drastically to below 2002 levels to 55,1% in 2009. Access and use of refuse removal services are the lowest in Limpopo where only 13,2% of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality. Less than 40% of the households in Mpumalanga (33,2%) Eastern Cape (38,6%) and North West (38,5%) said that their refuse was removed by the municipality.

In 2009; 66,2% of South African households were paying for the removal of their refuse. A further 34,6% of those who were not paying for refuse removal said that they would be willing to pay for such a service. The GHS 2009 also found that only 3,9% of South African households were collecting waste for recycling. Forty-one per cent of those who collect waste actually sell the waste.

12. Telecommunications

Figure 26: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2009

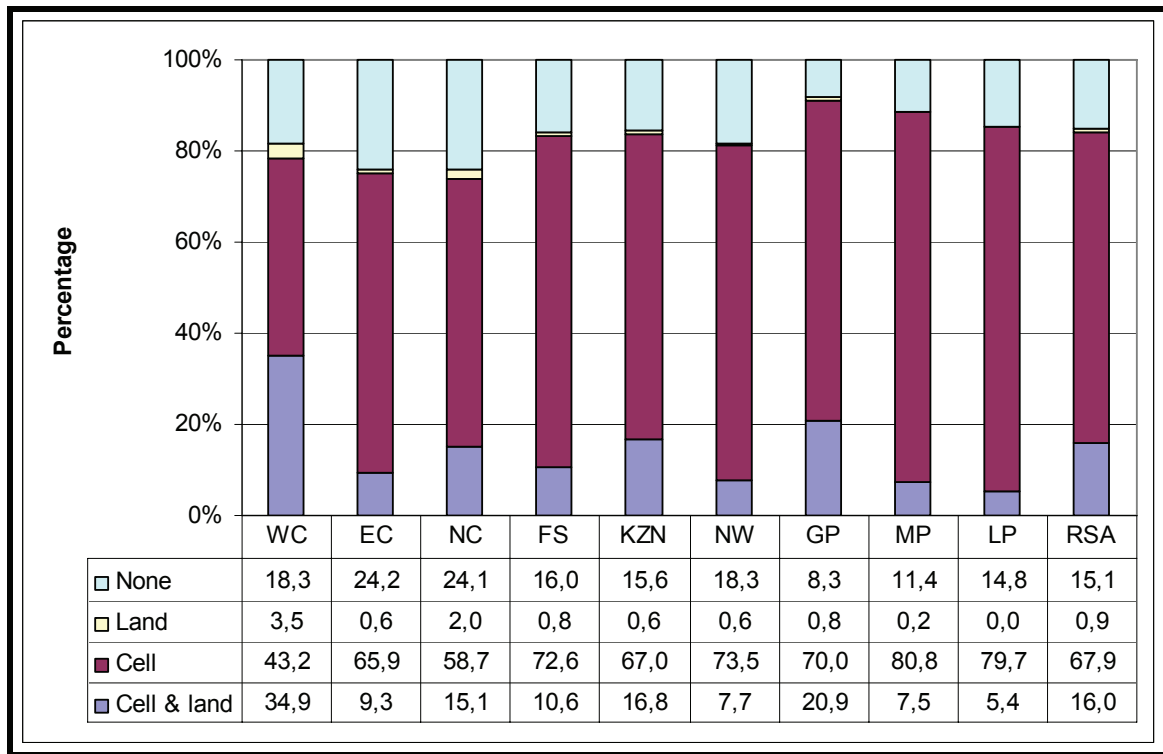


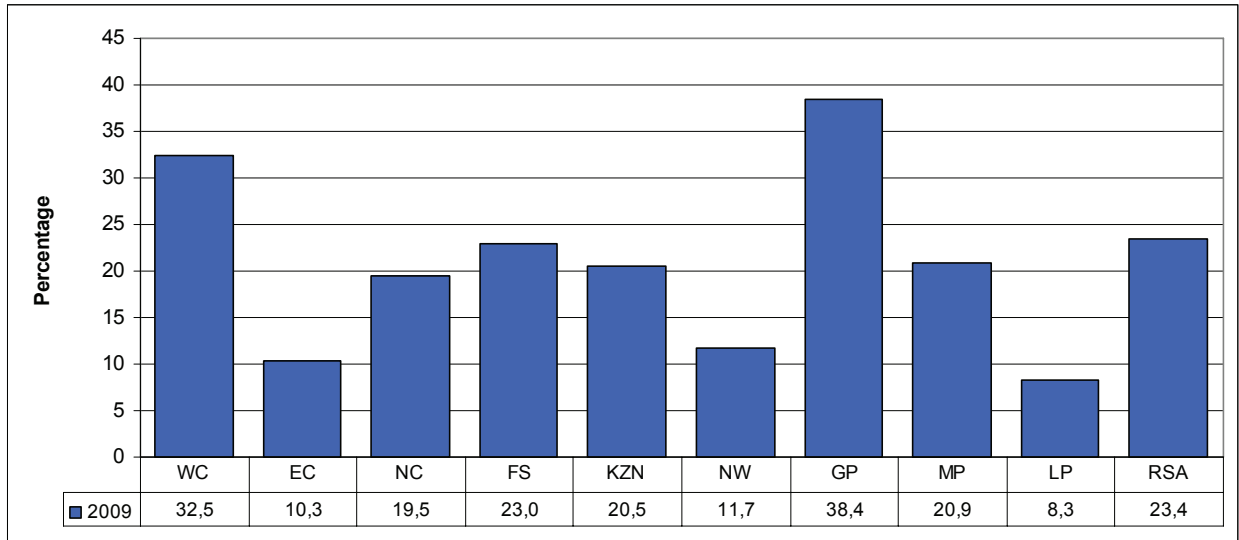
Figure 26 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular phones within the sampled dwelling units in 2009. Households with no access to any phone services were mainly found in Eastern Cape (24,2%), Northern Cape (24,1%), Western Cape (18,3%) and North West (18,3%).

The provinces with the highest percentages of households using only cellular phones in their dwelling were: Mpumalanga (80,8%), Limpopo (79,7%), North West (73,5%) and Free State (72,6%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who had only cellular phones in their dwellings (43,2%) and the highest percentage of households that were using only landlines (3,5%). The use of a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces namely Western Cape (34,9%) and Gauteng (20,9%).

GHS 2009 also included questions on use of the Internet and place of use for the first time. Figure 27 shows that nearly a quarter (23,4%) of South African households have at least one member who uses the Internet either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafes. Internet use is the highest in Gauteng (38,4%), Western Cape (32,5%) and Free State (23,0%). The places where the largest percentages of South Africans tend to use the Internet include:

- At work: 13,9%
- Within the household/at home: 8,9%
- At school/university/college: 4%

Figure 27: Percentage of households for which at least one member has access/use the Internet by province , 2009



13. Transport

The GHS 2009 contains a completely revised set of transport questions and none of them are directly comparable with the historical data collected between 2002 and 2009. The questions primarily focus on the use of public and or state subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and health facilities.

Figure 28 shows that 42,0% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: Mpumalanga (50,9%), Gauteng (49,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (46,6%) and North West (44,7%).

Figure 28: Percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2009

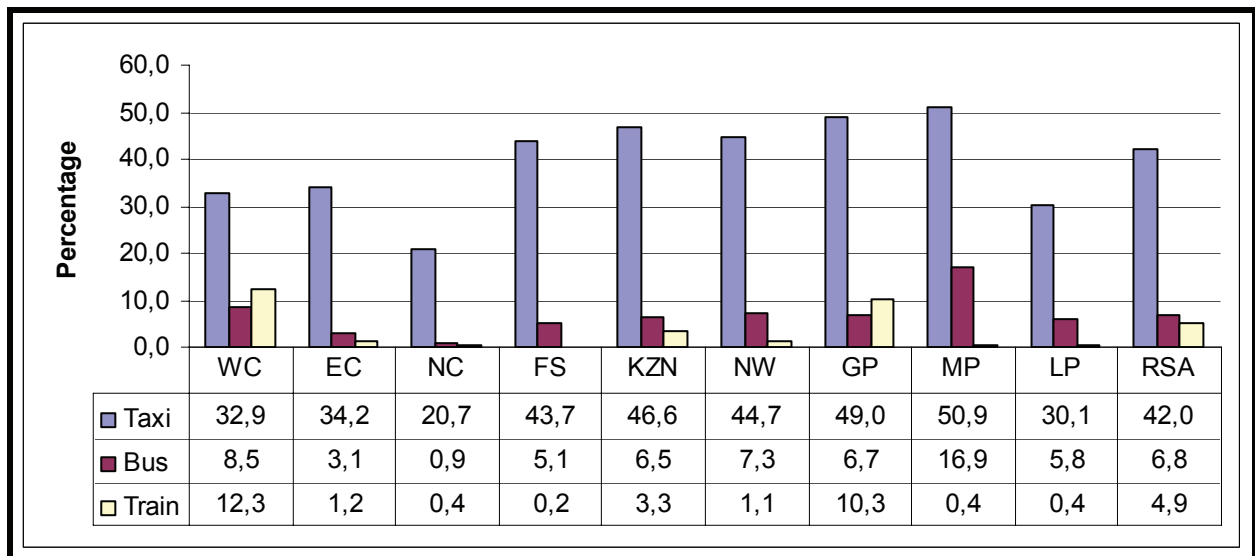


Table 13: Mode of transport used to school and work (numbers in thousands), 2009

Mode of transport	Statistic	Usual transport to school	Usual transport to work
Walking	Thousands	11 427	2 691
	Percent	73,6	19,9
Bicycle/motorcycle	Thousands	63	115
	Percent	0,4	0,9
Minibus taxi/ sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	Thousands	1 166	3 061
	Percent	7,5	22,6
Bus	Thousands	502	789
	Percent	3,2	5,8
Train	Thousands	109	542
	Percent	0,7	4,0
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	Thousands	230	n/a
	Percent	1,5	n/a
Minibus/bus provided and paid for by the institution	Thousands	114	n/a
	Percent	0,7	n/a
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	Thousands	643	n/a
	Percent	4,1	n/a
Lift club	Thousands	n/a	254
	Percent	n/a	1,9
Own car or other private vehicle	Thousands	1 249	4 489
	Percent	8,0	33,1
None, studies work from home	Thousands	8	1581
	Percent	0,1	11,7
Other	Thousands	19	36
	Percent	0,1	0,3
Subtotal	Thousands	15 531	13 558
	Percent	100	100
Unspecified	Thousands	866	275
Total ¹¹	Thousands	16 397	13 833

Nearly three quarters (73,6%) of the individuals attending an educational institution walk to get there. A further 8% travel by private car and 8% use taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to go to work is a private car (33,1%), followed by taxis (22,6%) and walking (19,9%); 11,6% of the working population work from home and therefore need no transport.

14. Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment. The most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards and specifically asks households whether they experience any of a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. The graph below summarises these responses between 2003 and 2009.

¹¹ In the case of learners the total exclude learners who study by means of distance education

Figure 29: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003-2009

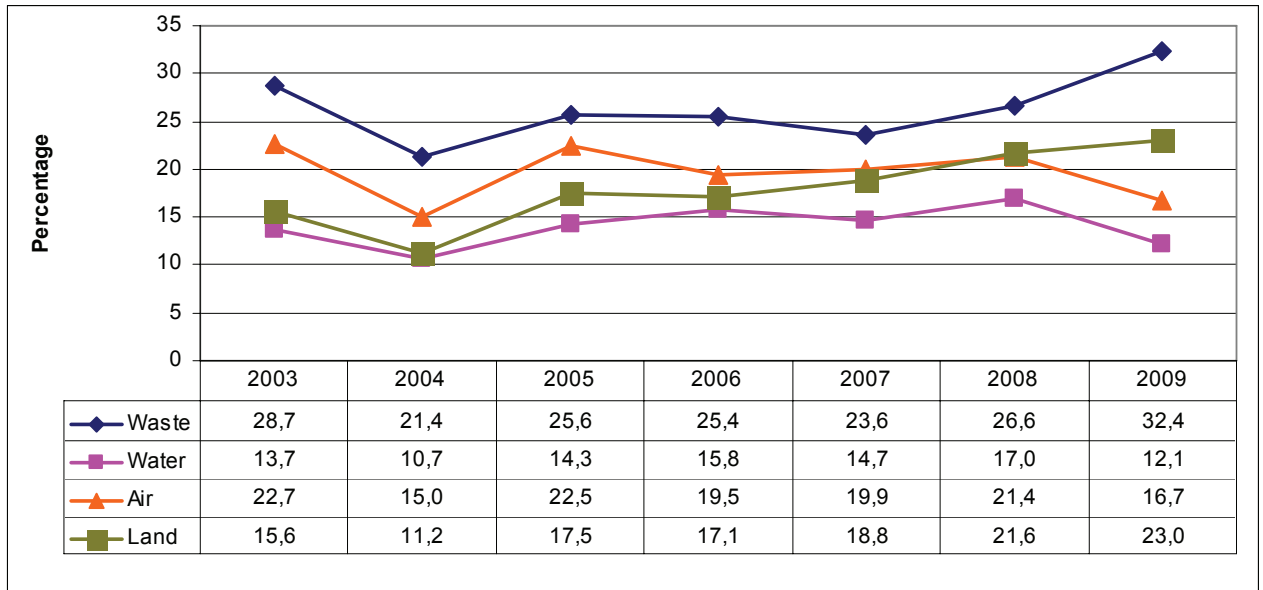


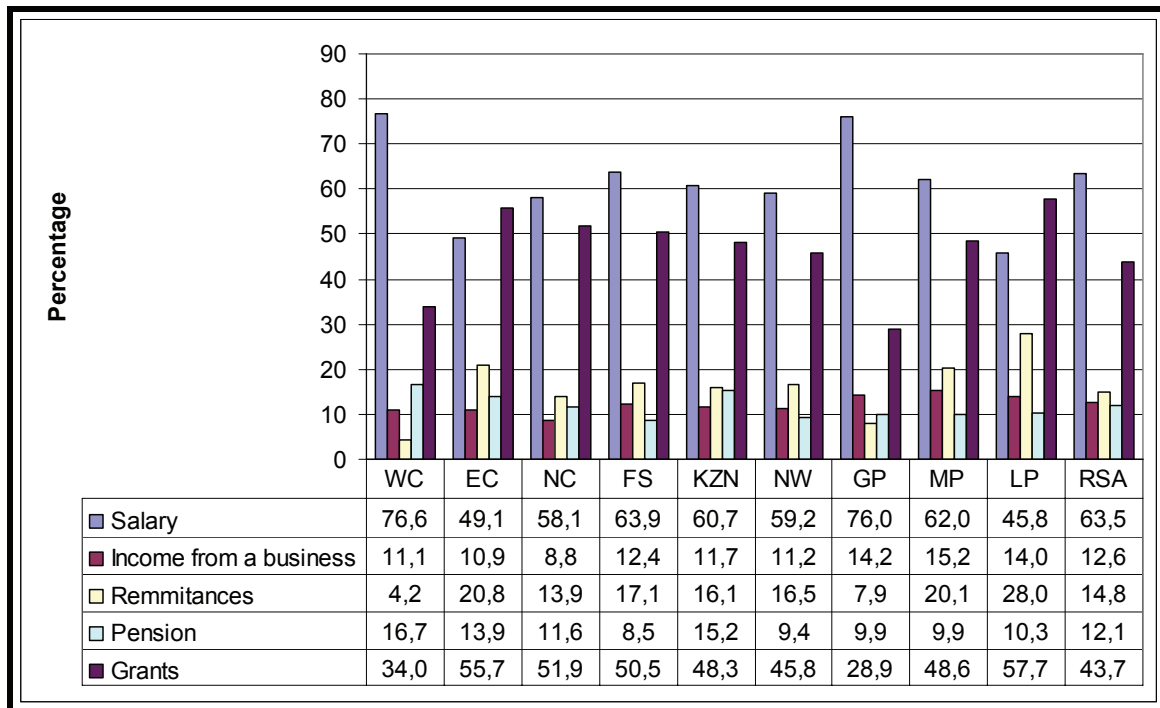
Figure 29 demonstrates that waste removal problems and littering¹² (32,5%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (23,0%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the biggest percentage of households. The proportion of households that felt that there are problems with littering and waste removal in their areas (32,4%) increased substantially since 2003 when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem. Since 2003 the percentage of households that perceive water and air pollution as a problem decreased. Those who listed water pollution as a problem decreased from 13,7% in 2003 to 12,1% in 2009, whilst households who consider air pollution as a problem decreased from 22,7% in 2003 to 16,7% in 2009.

During the twelve months preceding the survey, 33,6% of households used pesticides in their dwellings and 11,8% pesticides in their yards. A further 8,5% used herbicides in their yards or gardens. Most South Africans are aware of the need to save resources. During 2009; 58,6% of households deliberately cut down on the amount of municipal water that they use, 62,9% reduced their electricity use and 74,8 made sure that their noise do not disturb others. Only 46,3% of households reported deliberately reducing the amount of waste that they produce.

¹² The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

15. Household income sources

Figure 30: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2009¹³

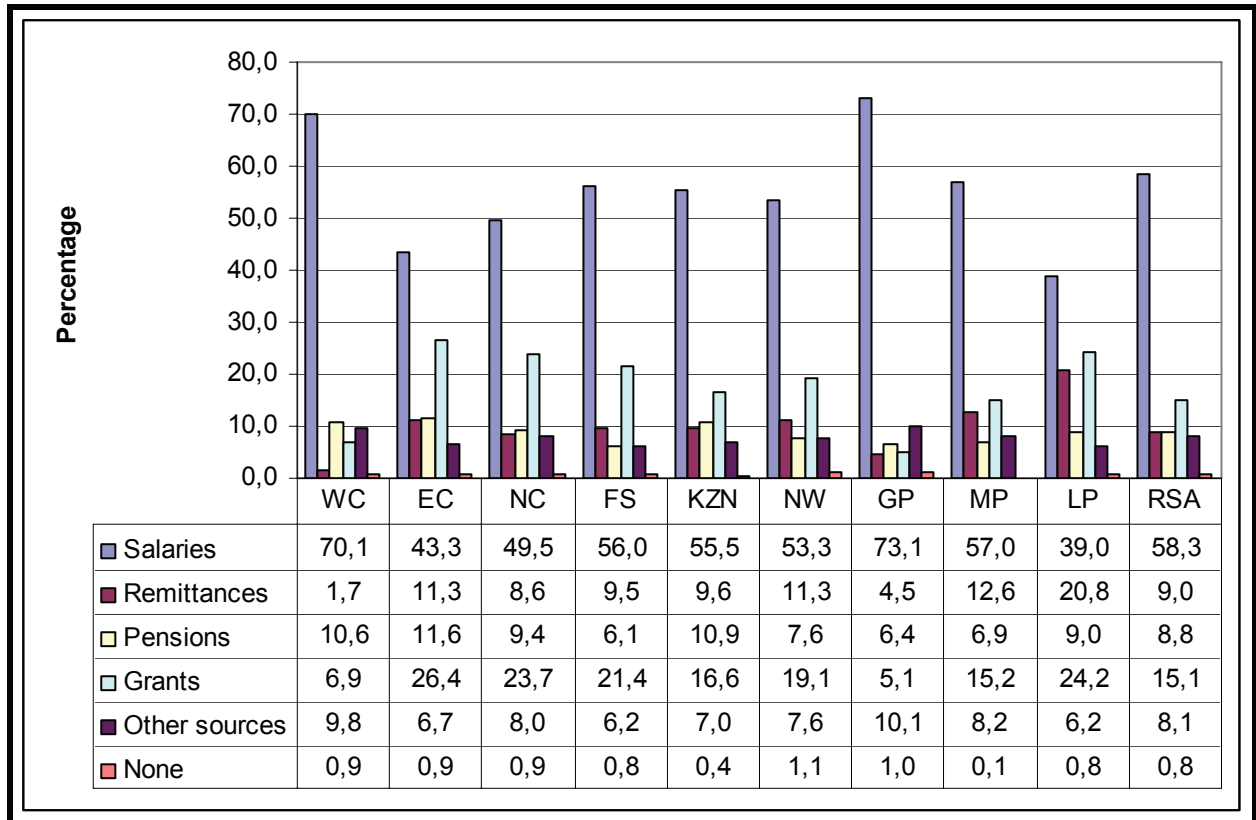


Most households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Figure 30 summarises the percentage of households according to their sources of income. Nationally, salaries (63,5%) and grants (43,7%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, Western Cape (76,6%) and Gauteng (76,0%) had the highest percentage of households who earned an income from salaries. Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Limpopo (57,7%), Eastern Cape (55,7%), Northern Cape Free (51,9%) and Free State (50,5%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Limpopo (28,0%), Eastern Cape (20,8%) and Mpumalanga (20,1%). This source of income was received by the lowest percentages of households in Western Cape (4,2%) and Gauteng (7,9%).

When households were asked to indicate their main source of income salaries/wages/commission was the main source for 58,3% of households and grants were the main source for 15,1% of households (Figure 31). Remittances were the most important source for 9,0% of households and pensions for 8,8%. Once again there was considerable provincial variations, especially in terms of dependence on grants as the main source of income with more than 20% of households in the following provinces stating that their main source of income is grants: Eastern Cape (26,4%), Limpopo (24,2%), Northern Cape (23,7%) and Free State (21,4%).

¹³ A specific household can have more than one source of income thus percentages do not total to 100%.

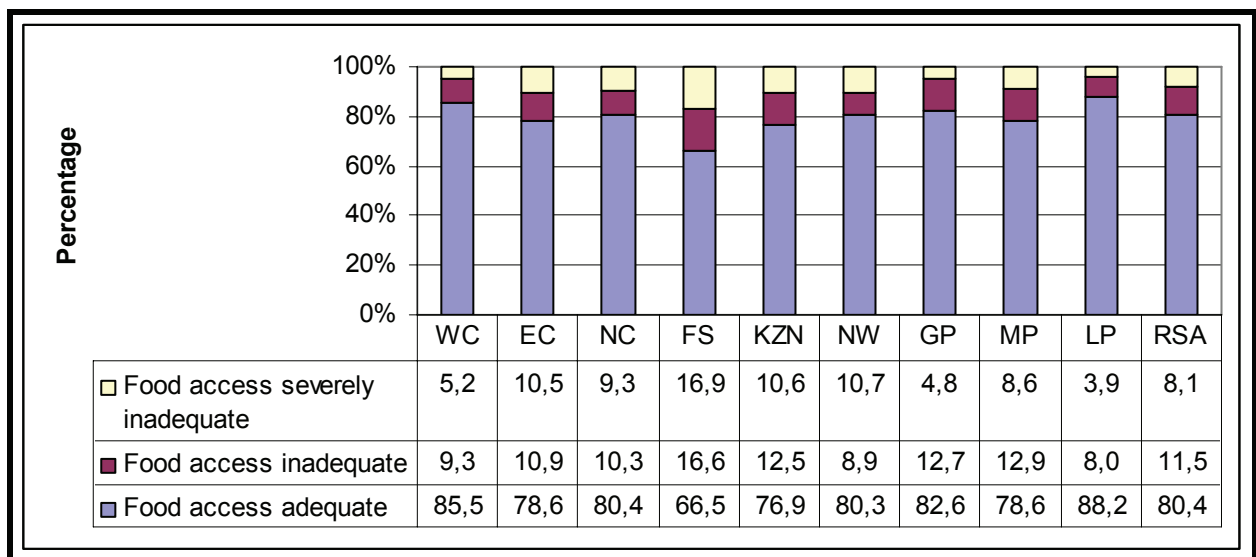
Figure 31: Percentage distribution of the main source of household income by province, 2009



16. Food access

The GHS 2009 questionnaire included for the first time a set of questions based on the HFIAS to determine households' access to food. After classification an estimated 20% of South African households have inadequate or severely inadequate access to food. Food access problems are the most serious in Free State where 33,5% of households have inadequate or severely inadequate food access. They are followed by KwaZulu-Natal (23,1%), Eastern Cape (21,4%) and Mpumalanga (21,5%). Limpopo (11,9%) and Western Cape (14,5%) had the least problems with food access.

Figure 32: Percentage distribution of households food adequacy by province, 2009



17. Agriculture

Less than a quarter of South African households (20,7%) are involved in agricultural production. Of those involved in agriculture most engage in the production of food and grains (49,1%), fruit and vegetable production (47,7%), poultry (30,1%) and livestock (27,5%). Figure 34 shows that most crop production takes place in backyard gardens (73,6%), with significant percentages of households involved in agricultural production on farm land in North West (23,6%), Western Cape (23,1%), Northern Cape (21,0%) and Limpopo (19,9%).

The majority of households involved in agricultural production produce for home consumption (Figure 33). The only provinces with significant proportions of producers who sell most of their produce were: Western Cape (23,5%), Northern Cape (18,2%) and North West (11,3%).

Table 14: Involvement in and nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2009

Type of agricultural production	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Involved in agricultural production	Thousands	39	643	35	274	697	108	248	205	580	2 832
	Percent	2,7	37,3	11,4	31,9	26,8	11,4	7,1	21,1	43,4	20,7
Livestock production	Thousands	*	312	22	26	230	34	27	21	99	778
	Percent	17,5	48,5	62,1	9,6	33,0	31,0	10,7	10,4	17,1	27,5
Poultry production	Thousands	*	349	11	35	256	23	22	11	146	853
	Percent	1,8	54,3	31,0	12,9	36,7	21,1	9,0	5,1	25,1	30,1
Grains and food crops	Thousands	*	389	*	21	316	34	31	128	465	1390
	Percent	2,7	60,5	12,2	7,8	45,4	31,5	12,5	62,5	80,1	49,1
Industrial crops	Thousands	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*
	Percent	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,3
Fruit and vegetable crops	Thousands	30	220	*	232	330	40	175	141	173	1350
	Percent	75,9	34,2	25,2	84,7	47,3	36,8	70,5	68,8	29,8	47,7
Fodder grazing/pasture grass of animals	Thousands	*	*	*	*	14	*	11	*	*	53
	Percent	11,2	0,5	3,8	3,5	2,0	2,0	4,3	2,0	0,7	1,9
Forestry	Thousands	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	10
	Percent	1,2	0,1	0,5	2,1	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,4
Fish farming/aqua-culture	Thousands	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
	Percent	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Game farming	Thousands	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	*
	Percent	2,2	0,2	1,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Other	Thousands	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	*
	Percent	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2

* Numbers smaller than 10 000 are too small for reliable estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.
A particular household can be involved in more than one activity and percentages therefore do not add up to 100%

Nationally only 12,6% of the households involved in agriculture reported getting agricultural-related support from the Government during the year preceding the survey. The only provinces where significant support was provided was Northern Cape (37,3%), Eastern Cape (32,7%) and Western Cape (10,9%). Nationally two per cent of the agriculturalists reported receiving training and 9,5% received dipping services. The most frequently used service in Eastern Cape and Northern Cape were dipping services, whilst visits by the agricultural extension officer were the most commonly mentioned service in Western Cape.

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of use of agricultural products produced by province, 2009

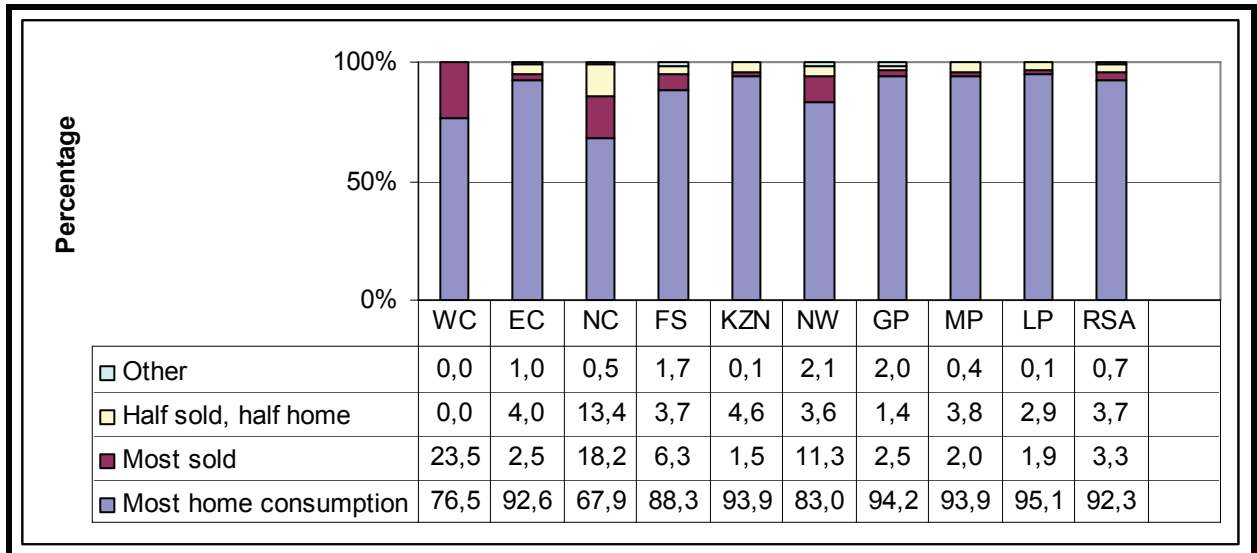
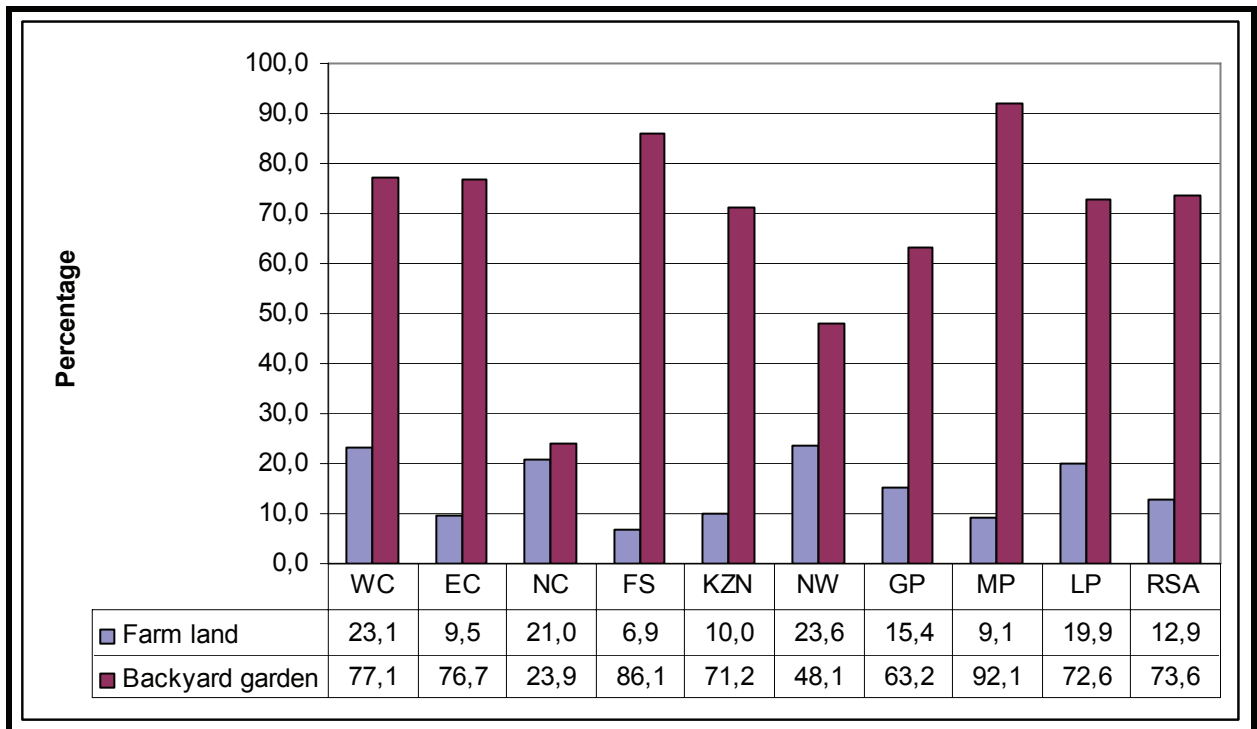


Figure 34: Percentage of households who produce crops on farm land and in their backyard gardens by province, 2009



18. Summary

The GHS 2009 continues to confirm a number of positive trends related to service delivery as established by previous surveys. Access to education services and facilities and uptake of educational opportunities continues to improve in the country. Amongst individuals 20 years and older, the percentage with Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,5% in 2002 to 26,1% in 2009. The proportion of people in this age group with a tertiary qualification increased from 9,2% to 10,9%, whilst functional illiteracy rates declined from 27,9% to 19,7% over the same time period. Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West and Northern Cape remain the provinces with the highest illiteracy rates. Increased Fiscal support for education continues to reflect positively on the percentage of learners who do not pay education fees: in 2009; 44,5% of learners did not pay fees compared to 0,7% in 2002.

In mid-2009, 13,4% of South African households lived in informal dwellings. This is a significant improvement on 2005 levels, when 15,7% of households found themselves in informal dwellings and is close to the 2002 levels of 13,0%. Annually a greater proportion of households become connected to the mains electricity supply: there was an increase from 76,8% to 82,6% during the reference period. The percentage of households dependent on wood and paraffin for cooking continued to decrease (from 35,8% to 24,8%). The percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 78,2% in 2004 to 83,3% in 2009. Nationwide the percentage of households with no toilets or were using bucket toilets decreased from 12,6% in 2002 to 6,6% in 2009.

Even though access to basic services continues to improve, there is some discontent with the quality of those services. In the case of housing, 16,1% of those occupying RDP or state subsidised housing said that the walls were weak or very weak and 14,9% regard their roofs as weak or very weak. These problems are the most widespread in Western and Eastern Cape where more than 30% of the occupants of these dwellings reported problems with the quality of their walls and roofs.

A large proportion of the users of water services (58,0%) said that the quality of the water related services that they received was good. However, there has been a steady decline in levels of satisfaction since 2005 and 2007, when the percentage of users who rated the services as good were 76,3% and 72,0% respectively. Residents of Northern Cape, Limpopo and North West remain the least satisfied with the quality of their water. The use and possible availability of refuse removal services of local municipalities, increased steadily from 2002 (57,8%) to 2007 (62,1%). However, between 2007 and 2009 it decreased significantly to 53,1%. Access and use of refuse removal services are the lowest in Limpopo where only 12,8% of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality. Households with no access to any phone services (cellular or landline) were mainly found in Eastern Cape (24,2%), Northern Cape (24,1%), Western Cape (18,3%) and North West (18,3%). Sixty nine percent of South African households usually go to public clinics or hospitals if they need help. Only 54,3% of the users of public health services as opposed to 92,4% of the users of private healthcare described themselves as very satisfied with the services that they receive.



Mr Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

19. Technical notes

19.1 Target population

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

19.2 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2009 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS and was used for the first time for the GHS in 2009. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey and the Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES).

The master sample used a two-stage, stratified design with probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of PSUs from within strata, and systematic sampling of dwelling units (DUs) from the sampled primary sampling units (PSUs). A self-weighting design at provincial level was used and MS stratification was divided into two levels. Primary stratification was defined by metropolitan and non-metropolitan geographic area type. During secondary stratification, the Census 2001 data were summarised at PSU level. The following variables were used for secondary stratification; household size, education, occupancy status, gender, industry and income.

Census enumeration areas (EAs) as delineated for Census 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. The following additional rules were used:

- Where possible, PSU sizes were kept between 100 and 500 dwelling units (DUs);
- EAs with fewer than 25 DUs were excluded;
- EAs with between 26 and 99 DUs were pooled to form larger PSUs and the criteria used was same settlement type;
- Virtual splits were applied to large PSUs: 500 to 999 split into two; 1 000 to 1 499 split into three; and 1 500 plus split into four PSUs; and
- Informal PSUs were segmented.

A Randomised Probability Proportional to Size (RPPS) systematic sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether approximately 3 080 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of dwelling units was drawn. The number of DUs selected per PSU varies from PSU to PSU and depends on the Inverse Sampling Ratios (ISR) of each PSU.

19.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata¹⁴

The randomised PPS systematic sampling method is described below. This procedure was applied independently within each design stratum.

Let N be the total number of PSUs in the stratum, and the number of PSUs to be selected from the stratum is denoted by n . Also, let x_i denote the size measure of the PSU i within the stratum, where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. Then, the method for selecting the sample of n PSUs with the Randomised PPS systematic sampling method can be described as follows:

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

The list of N PSUs within the stratum can be randomised by generating uniform random between 0 and 1, and then by sorting the N PSUs in ascending or descending order of these random numbers. Once the PSUs have been randomised, we can generate permanent sequence numbers for the PSUs.

¹⁴ Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by x_i the measure of size (MOS) of PSU i within the design stratum. Then, the measure

of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as

$p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then,

p_i is the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata. It should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one.

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

Let R be the stratum inverse sampling rate (ISR). The stratum ISR is the same as the corresponding provincial ISR because of the proportional allocation within the province. It should also be noted that the proportional allocation within the province also results in a self-weighting design.

Then, the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) are obtained as follows:

First, define N real numbers $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to verify that

$\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$. Next, round the N real numbers Z_i ; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ to integer values R_i ; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ such that each R_i is as close as possible to the corresponding Z_i value and the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences between the R_i and the corresponding Z_i values is minimised subject to the constraint that the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple algorithm to obtain the integer R_i values as follows:

Let " d " be the difference between the value $n \times R$ and the sum $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$, where $[\cdot]$ is the integer function, then R_i values can be obtained by rounding up the " d " Z_i values with the largest fraction parts, and by rounding down the remaining $(N - d)$ of them. It should be noted that the integer sizes R_i ; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

We denote by $C_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ the cumulative ISRs of the PSUs within the stratum. It should be noted that the PSUs within the stratum have been sorted according to the sequence numbers that were assigned after the randomisation. Then, the cumulative ISRs are defined as follows:

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

$$C_j = C_{(j-1)} + R_j; \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, N.$$

It should be noted that the value C_N will be equal to $n \times R$, which is also the total number of systematic samples of dwelling units that can be selected from the stratum.

Step 5: Generate an integer random number r between 1 and R , and compute

n integers r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n as follows:

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

$$r_i = r_{(i-1)} + R$$

.

.

$$r_n = r_{(n-1)} + R.$$

Step 6: Select n PSUs out of the N PSUs in the stratum with the labels (sequence numbers) number i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n such that:

$$C_{i_1-1} < r_1 \leq C_{i_1}$$

$$C_{i_2-1} < r_2 \leq C_{i_2}$$

.

.

$$C_{i_n-1} < r_n \leq C_{i_n}.$$

Then, the n PSUs with the labels i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n would get selected with probabilities proportional to size, and the selection probability of the PSU i will be given by $\frac{R_i}{R}$.

19.4 Weighting ¹⁵

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province. These were adjusted for four factors: Informal PSUs, Growth PSUs, Sample Stabilisation, and Non-responding Units.

¹⁵ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The Statistics Canada software StatMx was used for constructing calibration weights. The population controls at national and provincial level were used for the cells defined by cross-classification of Age by Gender by Race. Records for which the age, population group or sex had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No imputation was done to retain these records.

Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and the Labour Force Survey 2003, Labour Force Survey 2005, and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (quarter 3) of 2009 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

19.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in December/January 2006. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga/Limpopo and Eastern and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2001, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

19.6 Comparability with previous surveys

The revision of the questionnaire for GHS 2009 was necessary because of changing Government priorities as well as weaknesses in the existing questionnaire. Unfortunately a balance had to be struck between trying to maintain comparability over time and improving the quality of our measurements over time.

The table below summarises key questions that have been included in the GHS since 2002/2003 and highlights those questions where changes may affect comparability.

Table 15: Most important differences between the questionnaires used for GHS 2009 and preceding years

GHS 2002-2008	GHS 2009	Comparability
Marital status	Categories in GHS 2009 were moved around and single was separated into two subgroups.	Good if single categories are re-combined.
Highest level of education	Categories in 2009 have been expanded and are more detailed than before.	Good if categories are combined.
Literacy	Completely different question on different literacy types included.	None.
Attendance of educational institutions	In GHS 2009 the age group 0-4 has its own separate section. Thus the questions about attendance are only asked for persons aged 5 years and older.	Good only if in historical data the age group 0-4 is excluded.
Type of educational institution attended	Categories are different from previous years.	Poor for some categories
Tuition fees paid	More categories in the higher range were added	Good if categories are combined.
Reasons for non-payment	Categories were expanded	Fair
Problems experienced in educational institutions	Very similar – one category added	Good
Social grants	Very similar GHS 2009 add general question about grant receipt. Prompt details are added next to each grant to help individuals identify each grant better.	Good

Table 15 (continued): Most important differences between the questionnaires used for GHS 2009 and preceding years

GHS 2002-2008	GHS 2009	Comparability
Tenure status of dwelling	Options are arranged differently and the option owned, but not fully paid off split in two. Rental of informal dwellings were for the first time very clearly defined to also include cases where someone owns the dwelling, but pays rent for the land on which it was erected.	Good, except for informal dwellings.
Total number of rooms	Number of individual rooms and total number of rooms	Not good. Previous question was sometimes confused in the vernacular with 'bedrooms' and bathrooms and toilets were excluded.
Reason why do not pay for water	All the options are different and now correspond with the in-house survey of DWAF.	None
Type of toilet facility	The main components of the question remain the same, however, the structure of the question was simplified.	Good
Making a living from waste sold for re-cycling	The question was modified to specifically ask whether the household sells waste for recycling.	None
Use of pesticides/herbicides	The options not applicable were added for households who do not have yards	Fair provided that some editing can be done.
Cellular phone	Before 2009 the question was whether someone has access to a cellular phone in 2009 the question asks whether it is available within the household.	None
Assessment of the quality of health services	Before 2009 the question was asked of individuals who were sick and who used a specific service. However, because of proxy respondents it was difficult to get an accurate assessment of levels of satisfaction with the service. In 2009 the question very specifically relates to the respondents own experience during their most recent visit.	Not comparable
Agricultural production	The question before was general and did not specifically prod the interviewer to include small scale activities such as backyard food gardening etc. In 2009 all activities that relate to food production have to be included.	Not comparable
Sources of income	Income from a business was never listed as a separate source of income and was often not recorded or recorded under Other. In 2009 this option was added to the list,	Fair
Monthly household expenditure	In 2009 the response categories were broken down into finer categories than before.	Good if categories are re-combined

19.7 Editing and imputation

Historically the GHS used a conservative and hands-off approach to editing. Editing manually and little if any imputation was done. The focus of the editing process was on clearing skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very strict limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as it was received from the field.

With GHS 2009, Stats SA introduced an automated editing and imputation system for the first time. The challenge was to remain as much as possible true to the conservative approach used prior to GHS2009 and yet, at the same time develop a standard set of rules to be used during editing which could be applied consistently across time. When testing for *skip violations* and doing automated editing the following general rules are applied in cases where *one question follows the filter question* and the skip is violated:

- If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question which had a valid value.
- If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, the filter question's value is set to missing and imputed using either the hot deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing or if that fails printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision making and manual editing.

In cases where *skip violations* take place for questions where *multiple questions follow the filter question*, the rules used are as follows:

- If the filter question has a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the value expected given the completion of the remainder of the question set.
- If the filter question and the values of subsequent questions values were inconsistent, a counter is set to see what proportion of the subsequent questions have been completed. If more than 50% of the subsequent questions have been completed the filter question's value is modified to correspond with the fact that the rest of the questions in the set were completed. If less than 50% of the subsequent questions in the set were completed, the value of the filter question is set to missing and imputed using either the hot deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the questions in the set that follows the filter question are set to missing.

When dealing with *internal inconsistencies* as much as possible was done using logical imputation i.e. information from other questions are compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision making and manual editing.

Two imputation techniques were used for imputing missing values: hot deck and nearest neighbour. In both cases already published code was used for imputation. The variable composition of hot decks is based on a combination of the variables used for the Census (where appropriate), an analysis of odds ratios and logistic regression models. Generally as in the QLFS system the GHS adds geographic variables such as province, geography type, metro/non-metro, population group etc. to further refine the decks. This was not done for Census 2001 and it is assumed that the reason for this is the differences in deck size and position for sample surveys as opposed to a multi million record database.

The 'No' imputations assume that if the 'Yes'/'No' question had to be completed and there is a missing value next to any of the options the response should have been 'No'. Missing values are therefore converted to the code for 'No', namely '2'. This is only done if there is some evidence that the questions have been completed. Otherwise all remain missing. For questions for which each option represents a question no 'No' imputations were made.

19.8 Definitions of terms

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Note: The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

Persons who occupy the same dwelling unit but do not share food or other essentials, are regarded as separate households. For example, people who share a dwelling unit, but buy food separately, and generally provide for themselves separately, are regarded as separate households within the same dwelling unit.

Conversely, a household may occupy more than one structure. If persons on a plot, stand or yard eat together, but sleep in separate structures (e.g. a room at the back of the house for single young male members of a family), all these persons should be regarded as one household.

Multiple households occur when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

Note: If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.

Household head is the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Acting household head is any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Formal dwellings is a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Contrasted with *informal dwelling* and *traditional dwelling*.

Informal dwellings is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example *shacks* or *shanties* in *informal settlements* or in backyards

Piped water in dwelling or on site is piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard. It excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting refers to electricity from the public supplier.

Poor household (for the purposes of this report) refers to households who spend less than R2 500 per month.

Free basic water is an amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6 kℓ per month per household within 200 metres from each dwelling.

Hygienic toilet facility refers to flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

19.9 Classifications

UN disability

Concentrating and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' with two or more of the 6 categories then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as disabled.

Severe disability

If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as severely disabled.

Water of RDP standard or higher

'Piped water in dwelling or in yard', and 'Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap' are also included provided that the distance is less than 200 metres.

1. Population
1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	18 931	20 261	39 193	2 140	2 299	4 439	637	645	1 282	2 193	2 276	4 468	23 901	25 480	49 382
Western Cape	780	826	1 606	1 417	1 533	2 950	20	19	39	372	402	775	2 589	2 780	5 369
Eastern Cape	2 802	3 063	5 865	210	213	423	7	5	13	177	172	349	3 196	3 453	6 649
Northern Cape	278	331	609	213	228	441	2	3	4	48	46	94	540	608	1 148
Free State	1 194	1 296	2 490	35	42	77	8	2	10	156	172	327	1 393	1 512	2 904
KwaZulu-Natal	4 264	4 867	9 131	40	48	88	399	401	800	217	225	442	4 920	5 541	10 461
North West	1 590	1 554	3 144	28	29	57	6	3	9	125	118	243	1 749	1 705	3 454
Gauteng	4 033	3 889	7 922	181	185	366	180	200	380	931	957	1 887	5 325	5 231	10 556
Mpumalanga	1 604	1 742	3 346	14	16	30	9	6	15	109	110	219	1 736	1 874	3 610
Limpopo	2 387	2 693	5 080	*	4	6	5	6	11	59	74	133	2 453	2 777	5 230

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

1. Population
1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	Thousands													
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	18 931	20 261	39 193	2 140	2 299	4 439	637	1 282	645	2 193	2 276	4 468	23 901	25 480
00-04	2 162	2 137	4 299	210	207	417	50	99	49	126	122	248	2 548	2 515
05-09	2 217	2 192	4 409	212	210	422	46	91	45	133	129	261	2 608	2 576
10-14	2 229	2 204	4 434	210	208	419	51	101	50	147	143	291	2 638	2 605
15-19	2 200	2 181	4 381	206	205	412	55	109	54	161	156	317	2 622	2 596
20-24	2 051	2 072	4 123	191	194	385	61	119	58	155	151	306	2 459	2 476
25-29	1 745	1 909	3 654	179	192	371	65	125	60	140	139	278	2 128	2 300
30-34	1 497	1 641	3 138	182	198	380	56	110	54	133	133	266	1 868	2 025
35-39	1 199	1 362	2 560	174	192	366	46	91	46	139	139	278	1 558	1 738
40-44	803	928	1 732	144	161	306	41	83	42	166	164	330	1 154	1 296
45-49	720	855	1 574	126	142	268	38	78	40	168	170	339	1 052	1 207
50-54	642	771	1 413	100	116	216	35	71	36	168	175	343	945	1 098
55-59	501	614	1 115	73	88	162	30	63	33	153	159	312	757	894
60-64	365	483	847	51	66	116	24	50	27	139	151	290	577	726
65-69	257	354	611	35	46	81	17	38	20	111	124	235	421	545
70-74	172	261	433	24	35	59	11	26	14	72	88	160	279	398
75+	172	297	469	22	38	60	11	28	17	81	133	214	286	486

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province

Highest level of education	Thousands										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa	
Total population older than 20 years	3 421	3 539	668	1 711	5 679	2 047	6 982	1 971	2 656	28 673	
Total population older than 20 excluding unspecified highest level of education	3 407	3 531	662	1 708	5 658	2 042	6 953	1 967	2 637	28 565	
None	73	303	73	126	507	231	202	229	366	2 111	
Grade R/0	3	9	2	*	12	6	5	3	7	47	
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	14	39	5	14	48	22	19	19	22	202	
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	30	53	12	29	72	32	50	28	42	347	
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1 (Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	36	89	14	36	145	49	69	41	50	530	
Grade 4/Standard 2	55	120	22	40	179	61	109	51	72	708	
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	75	138	26	49	142	74	113	44	83	743	
Grade 6/Standard 4	109	180	37	76	184	78	146	54	90	953	
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	195	274	50	110	314	119	291	104	163	1 619	
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	276	345	66	133	426	189	524	120	184	2 263	
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	266	293	55	125	382	147	357	124	228	1 977	
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	409	348	80	197	620	212	744	211	299	3 122	
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	291	369	42	151	623	175	798	232	314	2 995	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	778	572	108	389	1 300	413	1 808	493	387	6 249	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	194	117	13	49	188	52	340	30	80	1 062	
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	5	4	*	*	6	*	7	3	4	32	
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	4	6	1	*	8	3	8	7	4	43	
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	17	*	3	6	16	4	28	10	9	95	
N4/NTC 4	10	*	3	6	5	3	22	4	4	60	
N5/NTC 5	*	4	*	7	4	*	11	3	4	38	
N6/NTC 6	11	11	2	6	8	8	34	9	10	98	

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province (continued)

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	12	7	*	*	8	6	15	3	9	62
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	13	8	1	2	14	7	26	11	8	91
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	33	29	6	22	76	22	134	22	28	371
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	152	108	18	49	178	47	389	53	94	1 087
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	73	22	4	13	50	11	142	25	19	361
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of technology Masters, Doctoral)	34	6	2	3	16	6	39	3	8	117
Bachelors Degree	87	48	6	33	72	16	234	14	22	532
Bachelors Degree and post-graduate diploma	21	5	1	6	17	3	45	3	10	110
Honours Degree	32	8	3	12	15	9	61	*	7	149
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	37	5	1	6	14	4	90	8	5	169
Other	14	3	1	3	2	5	20	*	*	50
Do not know	46	5	3	6	4	27	74	3	5	173

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex

Highest level of education	Thousands																	
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population older than 20 years	10 123	11 547	21 670	1 302	1 468	2 770	435	447	882	1 625	1 725	3 350	13 485	15 188	28 673			
Total population older than 20 excluding unspecified highest level of education	10 094	11 496	21 590	1 298	1 465	2 763	435	445	880	1 617	1 714	3 331	13 444	15 121	28 565			
None	756	1 236	1 992	37	58	96	4	17	20	*	*	*	798	1 313	2 111			
Grade R/0	17	27	44	*	2	3	0	*	*	0	0	0	18	29	47			
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	88	97	184	6	11	17	*	*	*	0	0	0	94	108	202			
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	162	156	318	14	14	28	0	*	*	0	0	0	176	171	347			
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	244	243	487	14	19	33	*	3	8	*	0	*	264	266	530			
Grade 4/Standard 2	301	352	653	23	29	51	.	3	3	0	0	0	324	384	708			
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	307	362	669	34	34	68	*	3	5	0	*	*	343	400	743			
Grade 6/Standard 4	384	458	842	42	53	95	5	5	10	3	*	6	434	518	953			
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	651	720	1 371	94	110	205	9	13	23	13	8	21	767	852	1 619			
Grade 8 /Standard 6/Form 1	880	914	1 793	136	160	296	36	43	79	34	61	94	1 085	1 177	2 263			
Grade 9 /Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	781	818	1 599	134	137	271	23	18	41	33	32	65	971	1 006	1 977			
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	1 169	1 170	2 339	175	211	385	27	36	63	144	189	334	1 515	1 606	3 122			
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	1 193	1 456	2 649	105	110	215	27	29	55	39	36	75	1 365	1 630	2 995			
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	2 009	2 237	4 246	266	304	570	147	139	286	524	623	1 147	2 947	3 302	6 249			
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	297	267	564	63	60	123	47	38	85	139	150	289	546	516	1 062			
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	13	7	20	3	*	4	*	*	*	7	0	7	24	8	32			
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	17	11	28	2	0	2	*	0	*	12	0	12	32	11	43			

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex (continued)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	33	11	44	5	5	9	3	*	4	36	*	37	76	19	95
N4/NTC 4	13	13	26	7	*	8	*	0	*	21	*	25	41	19	60
N5/NTC 5	12	11	23	0	*	*	*	0	*	9	5	13	22	16	38
N6/NTC 6	30	25	55	4	4	8	*	*	*	27	6	33	62	36	98
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	16	18	34	2	6	8	4	*	6	7	7	14	29	33	62
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	19	33	52	3	8	10	*	*	3	13	13	26	36	55	91
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	100	154	254	12	13	25	8	5	13	35	45	79	155	216	371
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	238	342	580	36	42	78	31	22	53	161	216	377	466	622	1 087
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	93	85	178	20	12	31	8	12	20	69	62	132	189	171	361
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	18	21	40	8	4	12	8	7	14	24	28	52	57	60	117
Bachelors Degree	86	125	211	18	16	34	18	22	41	130	115	246	253	279	532
Bachelors Degree and post*graduate diploma	13	22	35	6	6	12	*	5	7	30	27	57	51	60	110
Honours Degree	27	36	63	3	8	11	8	5	13	34	27	61	72	77	149
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	25	16	41	4	3	7	8	8	16	61	44	105	98	70	169
Other	19	14	33	4	5	9	*	*	*	6	*	8	29	21	50
Do not know	79	41	120	21	20	40	0	3	3	4	5	9	103	69	173

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20-24			25-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population 20 years and older	2 459	2 476	4 934	3 997	4 325	8 322	2 712	3 033	5 745	4 318	5 354	9 672	13 485	15 188	28 673
Total population 20 years and older excluding unspecified highest level of education	2 441	2 453	4 895	3 987	4 307	8 294	2 706	3 020	5 727	4 309	5 340	9 649	13 444	15 121	28 565
None	26	27	52	83	76	159	80	144	224	609	1 066	1 675	798	1 313	2 111
Grade R/0	*	*	3	4	3	7	*	3	5	10	22	32	18	29	47
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	8	*	9	12	13	25	10	14	25	63	80	143	94	108	202
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	13	3	16	28	11	40	29	32	60	106	125	231	176	171	347
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sani)	16	7	23	44	23	67	51	53	104	153	182	335	264	266	530
Grade 4/Standard 2	29	17	46	57	37	94	71	68	140	166	262	429	324	384	708
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	44	32	76	62	63	125	71	93	165	165	213	378	343	400	743
Grade 6/Standard 4	52	40	93	84	90	174	98	118	216	200	270	470	434	518	953
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	103	83	186	193	168	361	158	195	353	313	406	719	767	852	1 619
Grade 8/Standard 6 /Form1	152	132	285	251	242	493	221	227	449	460	576	1 036	1 085	1 177	2 263
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	249	211	460	336	327	663	181	217	398	205	251	456	971	1 006	1 977
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	393	331	724	472	537	1 009	263	294	557	387	444	831	1 515	1 606	3 122
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	404	425	829	545	698	1 242	249	327	575	167	181	349	1 365	1 630	2 995
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	642	799	1 441	1 110	1 278	2 388	628	640	1 268	567	586	1 153	2 947	3 302	6 249
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	139	148	286	191	172	363	123	92	215	94	104	198	546	516	1 062
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	8	4	12	11	3	14	*	*	*	4	*	4	24	8	32
NTC 2/N2/NC (V)Level 3	10	*	13	9	6	15	4	*	6	9	0	9	32	11	43

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex (continued)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20-24			25-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	9	5	14	19	10	29	14	2	16	34	*	36	76	19	95
N4/NTC 4	5	4	8	12	8	21	9	6	15	15	*	16	41	19	60
N5/NTC 5	2	3	5	7	7	14	6	*	9	7	3	9	22	16	38
N6/NTC 6	5	8	13	18	19	37	20	7	27	19	*	21	62	36	98
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	3	6	9	11	11	21	5	6	11	10	10	20	29	33	62
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	4	5	8	11	21	33	9	13	22	12	16	28	36	55	91
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	18	42	60	66	92	157	40	45	85	32	38	69	155	216	371
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	44	51	95	153	190	344	127	178	305	142	202	344	466	622	1 087
Higher Diploma (Technikon/ University of Technology)	26	11	37	51	46	97	60	57	117	53	56	109	189	171	361
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	6	4	10	7	15	21	21	18	39	23	24	47	57	60	117
Bachelors Degree	9	30	39	62	78	140	69	80	149	113	91	204	253	279	532
Bachelors Degree and post*graduate diploma	*	4	6	15	14	29	11	20	32	22	21	44	51	60	110
Honours Degree	*	4	10	18	16	34	13	28	41	35	29	64	72	77	149
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	.	*	*	12	14	25	33	20	53	54	32	86	98	70	169
Other (specify in the box below)	7	4	12	11	11	22	4	*	7	7	3	10	29	21	50
Do not know	5	6	10	22	8	30	24	13	37	52	42	95	103	69	173

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province

Literacy skills	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total 15 years and older	3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369	33 891
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	424	1 109	204	394	1 437	589	747	516	800	6 221
Writing his/her name	365	1 048	190	370	1 316	524	595	495	678	5 582
No difficulty	297	719	132	255	963	363	476	364	438	4 006
Some difficulty	22	39	7	17	75	37	27	22	40	285
A lot of difficulty	9	18	7	16	81	14	25	32	28	229
Unable to do	36	271	46	82	197	110	68	78	173	1 062
Total	366	1 053	193	376	1 339	530	596	500	695	5 649
No difficulty	223	539	85	162	718	223	332	215	297	2 794
Some difficulty	50	120	27	48	193	89	92	79	84	782
A lot of difficulty	35	73	14	35	162	46	50	75	49	538
Unable to do	58	321	68	131	266	172	121	132	265	1 535
Total	361	1 041	192	367	1 309	517	588	487	680	5 544
No difficulty	172	284	63	70	475	165	230	84	218	1 760
Some difficulty	62	163	32	60	226	80	116	73	90	902
A lot of difficulty	38	159	19	58	213	65	60	119	67	799
Unable to do	89	435	78	180	396	207	183	211	305	2 083
Total	366	1 047	192	369	1 312	528	591	489	675	5 569
No difficulty	199	508	78	151	662	219	331	182	301	2 631
Some difficulty	54	112	25	49	180	76	77	60	68	700
A lot of difficulty	40	85	15	34	174	49	43	86	50	577
Unable to do	72	342	73	135	297	185	141	161	256	1 661

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province (continued)

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total 15 years and older		3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369	33 891
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		424	1 109	204	394	1 437	589	747	516	800	6 221
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive		365	1 051	192	374	1 304	526	596	499	681	5 589
No difficulty		250	659	130	286	808	323	479	315	483	3 732
Some difficulty		54	112	20	22	184	64	44	62	64	626
A lot of difficulty		17	54	5	12	128	29	20	43	29	338
Unable to do		45	226	37	54	185	110	52	79	106	894
Total		364	1 061	195	376	1 333	526	600	502	694	5 652
No difficulty		235	420	94	222	672	242	360	229	309	2 782
Some difficulty		45	129	29	42	238	90	85	96	94	847
A lot of difficulty		23	110	13	21	144	40	43	70	55	518
Unable to do		61	402	60	91	279	154	113	108	236	1 505

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total 15 years and older	Total	3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369	33 891
	Male	1 847	2 072	365	924	3 136	1 198	3 946	1 125	1 493	16 107
	Female	2 014	2 352	413	1 079	3 793	1 176	3 822	1 259	1 876	17 784
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Total	424	1 109	204	394	1 437	589	747	516	800	6 221
	Male	216	554	91	180	575	298	374	218	309	2 814
	Female	207	556	113	214	863	291	374	299	491	3 407
Writing his/her name	Total	68	328	59	115	353	161	120	131	241	1 576
	Male	28	150	25	48	123	75	51	38	62	600
	Female	39	179	34	67	230	85	69	93	179	976
Reading	Total	143	514	109	215	621	306	264	285	398	2 855
	Male	67	250	46	103	225	155	129	109	121	1 205
	Female	77	264	62	112	395	151	135	176	278	1 650
Filling in a form	Total	190	757	129	298	834	352	358	403	462	3 784
	Male	95	381	57	137	314	179	175	164	149	1 650
	Female	95	376	72	161	520	173	184	239	313	2 134
Writing a letter	Total	166	539	114	218	651	309	260	307	374	2 938
	Male	79	270	49	98	238	157	125	114	107	1 239
	Female	87	269	64	119	413	152	135	193	267	1 699
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Total	116	391	62	88	497	203	117	184	199	1 857
	Male	51	189	25	35	186	94	49	67	63	759
	Female	65	202	37	53	311	109	68	116	136	1 098
Reading road signs	Total	129	641	102	154	661	284	240	274	385	2 870
	Male	59	306	41	53	221	128	99	97	106	1 110
	Female	70	335	61	101	440	156	141	176	279	1 760

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex

Literacy skills	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White		
Total 15 years and older	Total	26 051	3 181	991	3 668	33 891
	Male	12 323	1 508	490	1 786	16 107
	Female	13 728	1 673	501	1 882	17 784
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Total	5 735	419	51	17	6 221
	Male	2 595	192	16	11	2 814
	Female	3 139	227	34	7	3 407
Writing his/her name	Total	1 475	84	14	*	1 576
	Male	560	34	*	*	600
	Female	914	51	11	0	976
Reading	Total	2 671	157	22	*	2 855
	Male	1 131	65	6	*	1 205
	Female	1 541	92	16	*	1 650
Filling in a form	Total	3 544	210	24	*	3 784
	Male	1 547	93	7	*	1 650
	Female	1 997	117	17	*	2 134
Writing a letter	Total	2 731	182	20	*	2 938
	Male	1 156	75	4	*	1 239
	Female	1 574	107	17	*	1 699
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Total	1 719	117	15	*	1 857
	Male	707	46	*	*	759
	Female	1 012	72	12	*	1 098
Reading road signs	Total	2 708	141	15	*	2 870
	Male	1 049	55	*	*	1 110
	Female	1 660	86	13	*	1 760

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group

Literacy skills		Thousands										South Africa
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+		
Total population aged 15 years and older		5 218	4 934	4 428	3 894	3 295	2 450	2 259	2 043	5 370	33 891	
Total population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7		581	318	313	378	448	490	592	684	2 416	6 221	
Writing his/her name	Total	531	281	272	329	413	451	530	614	2 162	5 582	
	No difficulty	495	231	216	270	341	381	390	439	1 244	4 006	
	Some difficulty	6	8	10	8	18	19	34	37	145	285	
	A lot of difficulty	5	8	6	10	13	11	18	28	131	229	
	Unable to do	26	35	40	41	40	40	88	110	642	1 062	
Reading	Total	530	280	271	330	412	455	538	618	2 215	5 649	
	No difficulty	419	186	156	182	243	265	263	293	787	2 794	
	Some difficulty	47	24	31	47	52	77	85	98	321	782	
	A lot of difficulty	29	20	27	35	41	35	49	61	240	538	
	Unable to do	34	50	57	67	76	78	141	166	866	1 535	
Writing a letter	Total	529	287	273	331	407	452	532	609	2 149	5 569	
	No difficulty	405	174	148	179	231	261	247	273	712	2 631	
	Some difficulty	48	27	31	41	52	63	77	86	275	700	
	A lot of difficulty	33	28	29	35	37	42	57	67	249	577	
	Unable to do	44	59	65	76	86	85	151	182	913	1 661	
Filling in a form	Total	524	280	269	327	406	447	531	603	2 157	5 544	
	No difficulty	296	131	104	118	164	173	165	170	439	1 760	
	Some difficulty	87	42	37	48	68	82	96	121	322	902	
	A lot of difficulty	62	33	33	54	55	67	80	91	324	799	
	Unable to do	79	73	96	106	118	125	191	222	1 073	2 083	

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group (continued)

Literacy skills	Thousands										South Africa
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+		
Total population aged 15 years and older	5 218	4 934	4 428	3 894	3 295	2 450	2 259	2 043	5 370	33 891	
Total population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7	581	318	313	378	448	490	592	684	2 416	6 221	
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	533	283	273	332	409	454	538	611	2 158	5 589	
No difficulty	452	209	201	242	316	341	375	423	1 173	3 732	
Some difficulty	40	22	19	35	35	55	54	68	297	626	
A lot of difficulty	12	16	13	14	16	21	36	32	176	338	
Unable to do	28	36	39	41	41	36	72	88	513	894	
Total	533	282	275	329	413	457	537	619	2 208	5 652	
No difficulty	380	176	159	191	245	260	268	312	790	2 782	
Some difficulty	67	33	34	46	50	79	93	107	338	847	
A lot of difficulty	32	20	22	31	39	33	53	53	236	518	
Unable to do	55	52	60	61	79	84	123	147	843	1 505	

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group

Population group and age group		Thousands					
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total including unspecified	
Total	Total	17 436	31 066	12	779	49 293	
	00-04	1 488	3 486	*	0	4 975	
	05-06	1 774	277	*	59	2 112	
	07-15	9 179	143	0	24	9 346	
	16-20	3 650	1 525	*	40	5 215	
	21-25	801	4 001	*	85	4 889	
	26+	544	21 634	7	572	22 756	
	Total	14 729	23 809	9	565	39 113	
Black African	00-04	1 240	2 979	0	0	4 219	
	05-06	1 513	240	*	41	1 797	
	07-15	7 753	124	0	23	7 900	
	16-20	3 156	1 215	*	28	4 400	
	21-25	648	3 329	*	76	4 054	
	26+	419	15 922	4	398	16 743	
	Total	1 243	3 133	*	57	4 434	
Coloured	00-04	89	323	*	0	413	
	05-06	142	21	0	5	168	
	07-15	747	13	0	*	761	
	16-20	202	196	0	7	406	
	21-25	30	345	0	5	379	
	26+	33	2 235	*	40	2 309	
	Total	367	879	*	32	1 279	
Indian/Asian	00-04	28	69	0	0	96	
	05-06	33	*	0	*	40	
	07-15	181	*	0	0	181	
	16-20	64	36	0	*	101	
	21-25	37	84	0	*	123	
	26+	24	687	*	25	738	

3. Attendance at an educational institution
3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group (continued)

Population group and age group		Thousands				
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
White		1 096	3 245	*	125	4 467
Total						
	00-04	131	115	0	0	247
	05-06	85	15	0	8	108
	07-15	498	5	0	*	504
	16-20	228	77	0	*	309
	21-25	87	243	0	*	333
	26+	68	2 789	*	109	2 967

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Total excludes not applicable attendance.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex

Educational institution	Thousands																	
	05-06			07-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	871	903	1 774	4	628	9 179	1	851	3 650	421	381	801	225	318	544	7	996	15 948
Pre-school	208	235	443	68	56	123	10	10	20	*	*	5	*	3	5	289	307	596
School	648	655	1 303	4	4 447	8 954	1	694	1 584	203	160	363	11	15	26	7	064	6 861
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	*	*	*	8	6	14	3	3	9	5	9	13	17	65	82	33	87	120
Literacy classes	0	*	*	3	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	9	12	7	11	18
Higher Educational Institution	0	0	0	*	*	*	77	109	186	131	134	265	125	139	264	334	383	717
Further Education and Training College (FET)	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	42	72	37	34	71	22	32	53	89	108	197
Other College	*	*	*	6	6	13	17	30	47	31	31	62	18	28	46	72	96	168
Home based education/home schooling	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	5	5	4	7	11
Other than any of the above	*	0	*	7	6	13	9	5	14	4	4	8	8	11	19	28	26	54
Unspecified	13	11	23	30	26	56	9	12	21	5	5	11	19	13	32	76	67	143

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	1 397	2 366	338	950	3 635	995	2 819	1 289	2 158	15 948
Pre-school	83	72	12	44	69	34	164	56	61	596
School	1 146	2 160	309	796	3 325	902	2 145	1 168	1 973	13 924
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	4	11	2	10	34	13	18	9	19	120
Literacy classes	*	6	*	4	*	*	*	*	4	18
Higher Educational Institution	111	60	6	65	118	20	281	18	38	717
Further Education and Training College (FET)	17	20	2	16	31	10	66	12	22	197
Other College	17	13	3	7	23	5	72	12	16	168
Home based education/home schooling	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	0	*	11
Other than any of the above	6	5	0	2	6	4	24	*	6	54
Unspecified	11	18	2	3	26	6	46	13	18	143

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution
3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex

Educational institution	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 779	6 710	13 489	574	580	1 154	170	169	340	473	492	965	7 996	7 952	15 948
Pre-school	222	247	469	35	29	64	8	13	20	24	18	42	289	307	596
School	6 116	5 893	12 009	490	492	982	114	120	233	344	356	699	7 064	6 861	13 924
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	30	82	112	3	3	5	*	*	*	0	*	*	33	87	120
Literacy classes	6	11	16	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	7	11	18
Higher Educational Institution	202	244	446	28	27	55	34	24	58	70	88	158	334	383	717
Further Education and Training College (FET)	71	85	156	3	13	16	4	*	6	11	8	19	89	108	197
Other College	58	68	126	4	9	13	3	5	9	7	13	20	72	96	168
Home based education/home schooling	*	4	7	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	4	7	11
Other than any of the above	14	19	33	4	2	6	0	0	0	10	6	16	28	26	54
Unspecified	57	57	114	6	*	10	5	4	9	7	*	9	76	67	143

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution
3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex

Tuition fees	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 779	6 710	13 489	574	580	1 154	170	169	340	473	492	965	7 996	7 952	15 948
None	3 427	3 269	6 697	151	162	313	8	9	17	12	5	17	3 599	3 445	7 044
R1 – R100	1 158	1 123	2 281	40	44	85	0	*	*	0	*	*	1 199	1 169	2 367
R101 – R200	742	712	1 454	64	51	115	11	2	14	*	*	4	818	769	1 587
R201 – R300	270	285	555	52	67	119	13	8	21	8	22	30	343	382	725
R301 – R500	197	199	396	60	58	118	13	11	24	21	20	41	291	288	579
R501 – R1 000	200	215	415	66	68	134	25	24	48	11	29	40	302	335	638
R1 001 – R2 000	137	149	286	54	33	87	16	29	45	37	22	59	244	233	477
R2 001 – R3 000	102	120	222	7	11	19	5	7	11	29	36	65	143	174	317
R3 001 – R4 000	96	106	203	9	12	22	12	13	24	42	60	101	159	191	350
R4 001 – R8 000	176	195	372	16	17	32	16	19	34	140	108	248	347	339	686
R8 001 – R12 000	77	120	197	14	16	30	14	13	27	53	39	93	158	189	347
R12 001 – R16 000	44	59	103	11	10	21	7	9	16	42	41	83	104	118	222
R16 001 – R20 000	26	35	61	4	3	7	15	5	20	15	28	44	61	72	133
More than R20 000	40	39	79	15	11	26	10	12	23	46	66	112	111	128	240
Do not know	33	39	72	6	11	17	*	*	10	7	6	13	51	63	113
Unspecified	53	44	97	4	4	8	3	3	5	8	5	13	67	57	124

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution

Tuition fees	Thousands											Total
	Pre-school	School	Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	Literacy classes	Higher Educational Institution	Further Education and Training College (FET)	Other College	Home based education /home schooling	Other than any of the above	Unspecified		
Total	596	13 924	120	18	717	197	168	11	54	143	15 948	
None	138	6 661	88	14	43	16	29	7	15	33	7 044	
R1 – R100	96	2 244	9	*	*	0	4	.	*	10	2 367	
R101 – R200	58	1 511	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	1 587	
R201 – R300	33	677	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	725	
R301 – R500	37	517	2	*	5	7	3	0	4	3	579	
R501 – R1 000	60	548	3	0	7	7	4	0	5	3	638	
R1 001 – R2 000	59	367	*	0	18	12	12	*	4	4	477	
R2 001 – R3 000	24	223	2	*	20	25	11	0	5	6	317	
R3 001 – R4 000	18	248	*	0	34	29	14	0	2	4	350	
R4 001 – R8 000	35	470	*	*	102	49	19	*	5	5	686	
R8 001 – R12 000	17	164	*	0	111	24	22	0	6	*	347	
R12 001 – R16 000	7	72	*	0	112	9	15	*	*	*	222	
R16 001 – R20 000	6	36	0	*	82	3	4	0	*	0	133	
More than R20 000	0	90	0	0	126	8	16	0	0	0	240	
Do not know	*	60	0	*	35	4	8	0	*	*	113	
Unspecified	4	36	*	0	16	*	*	*	0	6	124	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	86	538	8	43	277	18	208	79	378	1 635
Male	41	279	2	16	135	7	96	45	195	816
Female	45	259	6	27	142	12	112	35	183	820
Total	*	20	0	*	7	0	*	*	2	34
Male	*	11	0	*	5	0	0	*	*	17
Female	*	10	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	17
Total	40	490	6	26	233	13	134	72	358	1 370
Male	18	255	1	8	116	5	63	40	187	692
Female	23	235	4	18	117	8	71	32	171	679
Total	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	2	5	11
Male	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	3
Female	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	3	8
Total	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	2
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	*
Female	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Total	27	19	1	13	29	3	53	*	7	153
Male	18	10	*	7	9	*	25	*	3	74
Female	10	9	*	6	19	2	28	*	4	79
Total	8	*	*	2	2	2	9	*	2	28
Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	2	11
Female	7	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	17
Total	4	*	*	*	4	1	8	*	*	23
Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	0	10
Female	3	0	*	*	*	*	5	0	*	13
Total	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Female	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Total	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	7
Male	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	4
Female	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	3
Total	0	4	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	7
Male	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Female	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*
Total	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*
Male	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*
Female	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.8 Population aged 5 years and older attending educational institution, by the kind of problems they experience at the institution, and by province

Kind of problem experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	419	580	26	261	1 021	195	916	246	414	4 079
Lack of books	51	113	5	56	262	55	167	74	121	904
Poor quality of teaching	42	33	3	15	84	15	85	25	30	332
Lack of teachers	37	71	4	27	71	21	99	29	30	390
Facilities in bad condition	38	140	3	32	124	23	76	22	41	500
Fees too high	106	81	2	68	196	31	157	57	55	753
Classes too large/too many learners	77	71	3	28	134	14	118	19	88	552
Teachers are often absent from school	34	31	3	19	50	19	95	10	25	286
Teachers were involved in a strike	17	21	1	8	71	7	83	6	18	233
Other	18	20	2	7	27	9	36	5	6	129

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade, and by province

Grade currently attending	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 146	2 160	309	796	3 325	902	2 145	1 168	1 973	13 924
Grade R/0	47	77	12	28	102	39	68	46	92	512
Grade 1	114	221	30	69	306	76	238	97	136	1 286
Grade 2	93	183	31	75	245	74	163	83	134	1 082
Grade 3	103	171	30	67	258	84	167	89	136	1 106
Grade 4	90	198	28	62	272	84	192	103	138	1 166
Grade 5	107	178	28	67	270	80	185	90	150	1 154
Grade 6	105	163	28	67	285	68	153	98	165	1 131
Grade 7	111	176	24	62	286	70	206	106	156	1 197
Grade 8	94	172	22	65	306	78	183	98	152	1 170
Grade 9	91	164	22	64	247	66	142	87	181	1 064
Grade 10	73	182	24	74	267	79	155	84	204	1 142
Grade 11	67	135	16	51	246	50	142	103	191	1 003
Grade 12/Matric	45	129	12	39	204	49	119	80	122	799
NC (V) Level 2 (N1/NTC 1)	*	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	9
NC (V) Level 3 (N2/NTC 2)	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	4
NC (V) Level 4 (N3/NTC 3)	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	3
Other	0	*	*	0	7	0	*	*	*	10
Unspecified	5	8	1	6	18	4	29	1	14	87

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province

Province	Thousands		
	Attend	Do not attend	Unspecified
South Africa	1 488	3 486	89
Western Cape	144	377	6
Eastern Cape	213	509	14
Northern Cape	23	95	*
Free State	109	188	2
KwaZulu-Natal	258	833	11
North West	80	285	5
Gauteng	394	513	37
Mpumalanga	102	261	4
Limpopo	165	425	9
			Total
			5 063
			527
			736
			119
			299
			1 103
			369
			945
			368
			599

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.11 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex

Population group	Sex	Thousands			
		Attend	Do not attend	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	1 488	3 486	89	5 063
	Male	750	1 754	45	2 548
	Female	738	1 733	44	2 515
Black African	Total	1 240	2 979	80	4 299
	Male	624	1 497	42	2 162
	Female	617	1 482	38	2 137
Coloured	Total	89	323	4	417
	Male	40	167	2	210
	Female	49	156	*	207
Indian/Asian	Total	28	69	*	99
	Male	13	37	*	50
	Female	15	32	*	49
White	Total	131	115	*	248
	Male	73	53	0	126
	Female	58	63	*	122

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage
4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group

Province	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	5 369	6 649	1 148	2 904	10 461	3 454	10 556	3 610	5 230	49 382
Black African	1 606	5 865	609	2 490	9 131	3 144	7 922	3 346	5 080	39 193
Coloured	2 950	423	441	77	88	57	366	30	6	4 439
Indian/Asian	39	13	4	10	800	9	380	15	11	1 282
White	775	349	94	327	442	243	1 887	219	133	4 468
Total	1 356	752	176	519	1 297	470	2 793	479	450	8 293
Black African	123	384	51	281	639	328	1 032	317	349	3 503
Coloured	596	85	56	10	27	5	153	10	0	942
Indian/Asian	16	10	1	3	281	4	226	*	*	543
White	621	273	69	225	350	133	1 381	151	101	3 305
Total	3 969	5 850	968	2 365	9 094	2 949	7 709	3 112	4 736	40 743
Black African	1 473	5 438	558	2 191	8 419	2 782	6 856	3 011	4 689	35 417
Coloured	2 326	333	382	67	61	52	209	19	6	3 455
Indian/Asian	21	3	3	7	513	6	153	14	11	731
White	148	75	25	101	92	110	491	68	30	1 140
Total	4	0	*	*	*	2	6	*	4	19
Black African	*	0	*	*	3	2	5	*	*	12
Coloured	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Indian/Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
White	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*
Total	40	48	4	19	76	32	49	18	40	327
Black African	9	43	1	18	70	32	30	18	40	260
Coloured	25	5	3	*	0	*	4	0	0	38
Indian/Asian	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8
White	5	0	0	*	0	0	15	0	0	21

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage
4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex

Population group and sex		Thousands				
		Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Total without unspecified	Total with unspecified
Total	Total	8 293	40 743	19	49 035	49 382
	Male	4 062	19 666	10	23 728	23 901
	Female	4 231	21 076	9	25 307	25 480
Black African	Total	3 503	35 417	12	38 920	39 193
	Male	1 740	17 055	6	18 795	18 931
	Female	1 764	18 362	6	20 125	20 261
Coloured	Total	942	3 455	4	4 397	4 439
	Male	462	1 656	*	2 118	2 140
	Female	480	1 799	*	2 279	2 299
Indian/Asian	Total	543	731	*	1 273	1 282
	Male	270	364	0	634	637
	Female	272	367	*	639	645
White	Total	3 305	1 140	*	4 445	4 468
	Male	1 590	591	*	2 182	2 193
	Female	1 715	549	*	2 263	2 276

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group

Age group	Thousands				
	Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Total without unspecified	Total with unspecified
Total	8 293	40 743	19	49 055	49 382
00-09	1 378	8 739	3	10 120	10 247
10-19	1 378	9 024	2	10 404	10 462
20-29	1 098	8 210	6	9 313	9 363
30-39	1 429	5 724	3	7 156	7 189
40-49	1 179	3 503	*	4 685	4 709
50-59	946	2 728	*	3 675	3 693
60+	884	2 816	*	3 701	3 719

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.4 Reasons given by households for not having medical aid coverage if none of the household members have medical aid cover, by population group

Household reasons for not having at least one member that belongs to a medical aid	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White	Total
Total	9 232	782	177	318	10 510
Do not have money for it	8 242	698	136	187	9 263
Do not want to spend money on it	233	38	20	55	345
Do not want it/are not interested/do not think it is necessary	184	14	9	30	237
Never/seldom become ill	70	11	3	23	107
Do not know enough about it	299	5	0	*	305
Other	17	7	*	9	34
Unspecified	187	10	7	14	219

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.1 Population whether they were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview, by province

Province	Thousands			Total
	People who were ill/injured	People who were not ill/injured	Do not know	
South Africa	9 117	40 254	11	49 382
Western Cape	915	4 453	*	5 369
Eastern Cape	1 034	5 615	0	6 649
Northern Cape	206	942	0	1 148
Free State	656	2 248	0	2 904
KwaZulu-Natal	1 476	8 979	6	10 461
North West	713	2 740	*	3 454
Gauteng	2 342	8 212	*	10 556
Mpumalanga	693	2 916	2	3 610
Limpopo	1 080	4 149	*	5 230

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.2 People who were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by province

Province	Thousands				Total
	Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified	
South Africa	6 004	2 061	*	1 050	9 117
Western Cape	573	246	0	97	915
Eastern Cape	652	247	*	135	1 034
Northern Cape	143	40	0	22	206
Free State	413	174	0	69	656
KwaZulu-Natal	963	311	*	202	1 476
North West	447	162	0	105	713
Gauteng	1 606	483	*	252	2 342
Mpumalanga	473	141	0	79	693
Limpopo	733	257	0	90	1 080

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.3 People who were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by population group and sex

Population group an sex		Thousands					
		Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
Total	Total	6 004	2 061	*	1 050	9 117	
	Male	2 579	981	*	522	4 084	
	Female	3 424	1 080	*	527	5 033	
	Total	4 532	1 645	*	812	6 992	
	Male	1 915	779	*	408	3 103	
	Female	2 617	866	*	404	3 889	
Black African	Total	513	223	0	92	827	
	Male	238	104	0	44	386	
	Female	275	119	0	48	441	
Coloured	Total	217	28	0	25	269	
	Male	101	15	0	15	132	
	Female	116	12	0	9	137	
Indian/Asian	Total	742	165	0	121	1 028	
	Male	325	83	0	55	463	
	Female	417	82	0	66	565	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.4 The household's normal place of consultation by province

Place of consultation	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	796	1 358	233	540	1 991	716	2 090	749	1 143	9 616
Public Hospital	233	152	30	52	251	85	378	98	156	1 435
Public Clinic	562	1 201	202	485	1 721	621	1 697	650	983	8 123
Other in public sector	*	4	1	3	19	10	15	*	4	59
Total	676	374	76	320	622	237	1 433	226	197	4 161
Private Hospital	61	45	1	11	70	16	99	9	4	317
Private Clinic	16	12	5	9	23	17	87	12	6	186
Private doctor/specialist	587	302	68	284	513	184	1 190	197	166	3 492
Traditional healer	0	3	*	*	4	.	8	2	4	23
Spiritual healers workplace/church	*	0	*	2	*	5	20	3	13	48
Pharmacy/chemist	5	11	1	9	6	4	20	*	*	61
Health facility provided by employer	2	*	*	*	*	10	5	*	0	24
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	4
Other in private sector	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	6
Total	6	6	*	*	3	*	8	3	6	35
Unspecified/Don't know	6	6	*	*	3	*	8	3	6	35

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.5 The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered, by medical aid

Place of consultation		Thousands			
		Covered	Not covered	Unspecified	Total
Total		3 302	10 291	219	13 812
	Total	572	8 880	164	9 616
	Public Hospital	145	1 253	36	1 435
	Public Clinic	404	7 590	128	8 123
	Other in public sector	23	36	0	59
	Total	2 726	1 403	31	4 161
	Private Hospital	257	56	4	317
	Private Clinic	115	71	0	186
	Private doctor/specialist	2 316	1 151	25	3 492
	Traditional healer	5	18	0	23
	Spiritual healers workplace/church	4	44	*	48
	Pharmacy/chemist	13	47	*	61
	Health facility provided by employer	10	13	0	24
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	*	*	*	4
	Other in private sector	*	*	0	6
	Total	4	7	24	35
	Unspecified/Don't know	4	7	24	35

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.6 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by kind of health facility used

Place of consultation	Thousands							
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	8 791	2 775	864	352	551	24	455	13 812
Total	5 067	2 568	828	334	509	19	292	9 616
Public Hospital	799	357	102	43	64	*	64	1 435
Public Clinic	4 222	2 203	724	290	443	15	226	8 123
Other in public sector	46	8	*	*	*	0	*	59
Total	3 719	206	35	18	42	*	135	4 161
Private Hospital	272	22	5	5	5	0	9	317
Private Clinic	147	20	3	3	3	*	9	186
Private doctor/specialist	3 156	158	23	11	33	*	108	3 492
Traditional healer	19	*	*	0	0	0	*	23
Spiritual healers workplace/church	38	3	*	0	0	*	*	48
Pharmacy/chemist	56	*	0	*	0	0	3	61
Health facility provided by employer	21	1	0	0	0	0	*	24
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	4	0	0	0	*	0	0	4
Other in private sector	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	4	*	*	0	*	*	28	35
Unspecified/Don't know	4	*	*	0	*	*	28	35

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.7 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by population group and sex

Population group and sex		Thousands							
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	8 791	2 775	864	352	551	24	455	13 812
	Male	5 668	1 614	496	198	322	22	310	8 629
	Female	3 123	1 161	368	154	230	3	145	5 183
Black African	Total	6 204	2 494	795	311	489	22	366	10 680
	Male	3 723	1 436	448	171	279	19	242	6 319
	Female	2 481	1 058	346	140	209	3	124	4 361
Coloured	Total	812	169	45	27	37	*	19	1 109
	Male	563	99	27	15	25	*	14	743
	Female	248	70	19	12	12	0	6	367
Indian/Asian	Total	278	36	8	8	6	*	11	348
	Male	212	23	7	5	5	*	9	262
	Female	66	12	*	3	*	0	*	86
White	Total	1 497	76	16	6	20	*	59	1 675
	Male	1 169	56	14	6	13	*	45	1 305
	Female	328	20	*	0	7	0	14	370

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.8 People who were sick/injured and did not consult a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by the reason for not consulting, and by population group and sex

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	779	866	1 645	104	119	223	15	12	28	83	82	165	981	1 080	2 061
Too expensive	21	33	54	1	*	4	0	0	0	*	*	2	24	36	60
Too far	9	17	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	26
Not necessary/problem not serious enough	271	317	589	33	35	68	*	5	6	23	19	42	329	377	706
Self medicated/treated myself	432	439	871	67	76	143	13	8	21	51	57	107	564	580	1 143
Fear of stigmatization	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	6	6	11
Do not know	2	*	3	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	3
Other	7	17	24	*	4	5	0	0	0	6	*	7	14	23	37
Unspecified	30	37	66	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	4	5	33	41	74

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province

Chronic health condition	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	5 369	6 649	1 148	2 904	10 461	3 454	10 556	3 610	5 230	49 382
Male	2 589	3 196	540	1 393	4 920	1 749	5 325	1 736	2 453	23 901
Female	2 780	3 453	608	1 512	5 541	1 705	5 231	1 874	2 777	25 480
Total	201	186	30	66	292	58	256	59	79	1 226
Male	96	76	14	27	136	26	104	26	37	542
Female	106	109	15	39	156	32	152	32	43	684
Total	203	174	27	71	332	59	282	50	67	1 265
Male	76	66	11	31	106	27	124	22	25	489
Female	127	108	16	40	225	32	158	28	42	776
Total	28	30	4	12	33	13	67	11	25	222
Male	12	16	2	4	8	4	31	3	10	90
Female	16	14	2	8	24	9	36	9	15	132
Total	30	79	10	32	158	42	125	35	41	552
Male	15	31	4	12	49	15	50	13	14	203
Female	15	49	6	20	109	27	75	22	26	349
Total	413	436	112	254	578	283	740	153	168	3 136
Male	143	113	35	85	145	89	258	52	44	965
Female	269	322	77	168	433	194	482	101	124	2 171
Total	137	203	27	99	394	53	261	24	39	1 238
Male	38	48	6	29	69	16	55	7	12	279
Female	99	155	21	70	325	37	206	18	27	958
Total	144	168	30	98	187	76	345	33	101	1 181
Male	70	97	15	41	90	37	144	17	50	562
Female	74	71	15	57	97	39	201	16	51	619

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total aged 5 years and older	4 842	5 914	1 029	2 606	9 358	3 084	9 612	3 242	4 631	44 318
Total	238	372	56	227	660	172	797	139	235	2 894
Some difficulty	191	294	43	182	514	129	599	103	202	2 258
A lot of difficulty	42	64	11	41	131	40	192	35	27	583
Unable to do	4	14	2	3	15	4	6	1	5	53
Total	94	122	28	85	239	58	162	44	73	905
Some difficulty	74	79	21	67	189	47	120	31	61	689
A lot of difficulty	15	37	7	17	42	10	31	12	7	177
Unable to do	5	5	*	2	8	*	11	*	5	40
Total	112	169	26	132	362	68	225	54	98	1 248
Some difficulty	62	86	13	59	218	42	145	26	61	712
A lot of difficulty	31	55	11	40	109	20	50	19	22	357
Unable to do	19	28	3	33	35	7	30	9	15	179
Total	103	177	32	122	372	77	173	37	76	1 168
Some difficulty	68	105	25	89	262	55	115	23	43	786
A lot of difficulty	29	52	6	26	83	17	39	11	21	284
Unable to do	5	20	1	7	26	5	18	3	11	98
Total	68	124	41	121	379	64	179	52	172	1 199
Some difficulty	39	60	27	64	193	42	100	27	81	633
A lot of difficulty	13	34	6	22	98	14	46	19	52	304
Unable to do	16	30	8	34	87	8	33	5	39	262
Total	33	45	8	24	87	22	79	9	54	361
Some difficulty	24	23	3	15	48	10	42	6	30	200
A lot of difficulty	4	11	3	4	15	7	10	2	13	68
Unable to do	5	11	2	5	24	5	27	1	11	93

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified

Only individuals over the age of 5 years are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6 Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities and for which the condition is permanent (has lasted for longer than 6 months), by population group and sex

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands																	
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total aged 5 years and older		16 769	18 125	34 894	1 930	2 092	4 022	587	596	1 183	2 067	2 153	4 220	2 135	22 965	21 353	44 318	2 894	2 258
	Total	850	1 254	2 104	74	120	194	64	82	146	209	243	452	1 197	1 697	1 353	2 894	2 258	583
	Some difficulty	666	1 014	1 681	50	89	139	37	61	98	152	188	341	905	1 353	2 258	583		
	A lot of difficulty	164	213	377	22	28	50	27	19	45	57	54	111	269	314	583			
	Unable to do	20	26	46	2	3	5	*	*	*	0	0	0	22	31	53			
	Total	141	154	295	17	11	28	3	4	7	16	16	31	176	185	361	200	68	93
	Some difficulty	77	86	163	10	8	18	*	2	4	5	10	15	94	106	200	68		
	A lot of difficulty	28	29	57	4	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	5	34	34	68			
	Unable to do	35	40	75	3	2	5	*	*	*	9	*	11	48	45	93			
	Total	406	526	933	44	51	94	14	24	38	43	61	103	506	662	1 168	786	284	98
	Some difficulty	265	360	625	25	37	61	8	17	24	32	44	75	329	457	786			
	A lot of difficulty	99	130	228	15	11	27	5	7	12	6	11	17	125	159	284			
	Unable to do	43	37	79	4	3	7	*	*	*	5	*	11	52	46	98			
	Total	523	497	1 020	31	33	64	13	16	30	38	48	86	605	594	1 199	633	304	262
	Some difficulty	274	269	544	18	13	31	6	9	16	19	23	43	318	315	633			
	A lot of difficulty	127	135	262	6	11	17	*	*	6	5	13	19	142	162	304			
	Unable to do	121	92	214	7	9	16	4	4	8	13	11	24	145	116	262			
	Total	296	393	689	28	40	68	16	15	30	59	59	118	399	507	905	689	177	40
	Some difficulty	225	302	527	18	30	48	15	9	24	39	51	90	297	392	689			
	A lot of difficulty	61	73	134	8	6	14	*	3	4	18	7	25	87	90	177			
	Unable to do	10	18	28	3	4	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	24	40			
	Total	367	558	925	42	51	93	13	28	42	78	109	188	500	747	1 248	712	357	179
	Some difficulty	193	335	527	19	22	42	9	18	27	47	69	116	267	445	712			
	A lot of difficulty	113	156	269	14	20	34	3	8	11	19	23	42	150	207	357			
	Unable to do	61	67	128	8	9	17	2	*	4	12	17	30	83	96	179			

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Only individuals aged 5 years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.3 Population aged 5 years and older that are using assistive devices, by sex and province

Assistive devices		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 217	816	1 403	246	620	468	2 090	341	349	7 551	
Male	511	320	524	99	252	199	893	153	156	3 107	
Female	707	496	879	147	368	269	1 197	188	193	4 444	
Total	823	335	607	119	296	237	1 438	210	166	4 229	
Male	344	137	247	51	118	109	633	102	82	1 823	
Female	479	198	360	68	178	128	804	107	84	2 406	
Total	23	*	15	3	5	7	35	5	2	97	
Male	12	*	8	2	3	5	22	5	*	58	
Female	10	*	7	1	2	*	14	*	*	39	
Total	37	36	104	8	41	19	55	20	40	359	
Male	16	22	35	4	22	11	25	9	18	161	
Female	21	14	69	4	20	8	30	11	22	198	
Total	11	22	20	1	10	6	22	4	8	103	
Male	6	9	10	*	6	*	9	2	5	51	
Female	5	13	9	*	4	3	13	2	3	53	
Total	319	419	651	114	264	198	535	102	130	2 732	
Male	132	151	220	41	102	70	201	34	49	999	
Female	187	268	432	74	162	128	333	68	81	1 733	
Total	5	3	7	*	4	*	5	*	3	30	
Male	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Female	4	*	2	*	2	*	*	0	*	15	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude unspecified assistive devices.

Only individuals aged 5 years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

7. Social welfare

7.1 Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	Total	1 033	2 380	384	877	3 397	1 039	1 835	1 108	1 805	13 858
	Male	465	1 148	175	436	1 584	495	875	538	861	6 577
	Female	568	1 232	209	441	1 813	545	960	570	943	7 280
Total	Total	337	2 242	230	826	3 185	998	1 612	1 062	1 785	12 278
	Male	153	1 086	104	413	1 489	475	781	511	857	5 868
	Female	184	1 156	126	413	1 696	523	831	551	928	6 410
Total	Total	618	85	144	23	18	17	43	6	3	958
	Male	276	35	67	9	7	9	20	4	*	429
	Female	341	50	77	14	10	9	23	2	*	529
Total	Total	3	4	*	*	147	*	22	*	*	186
	Male	*	*	*	0	65	0	*	*	*	76
	Female	3	2	0	*	82	*	17	*	*	110
Total	Total	76	50	9	27	47	24	157	34	12	436
	Male	36	26	4	14	23	12	69	20	*	204
	Female	40	24	6	14	24	12	89	14	9	232

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt.

7. Social welfare

7.2 Population younger than 22 years not living with one or more of their biological parents and that has been placed by the court in the care of an individual in this household for the purposes of foster care, by sex and province.

Province	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	226	219	445
Western Cape	13	23	36
Eastern Cape	40	49	89
Northern Cape	7	9	16
Free State	28	26	54
KwaZulu-Natal	65	57	122
North West	17	13	30
Gauteng	33	27	60
Mpumalanga	9	6	15
Limpopo	13	10	22

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude unspecified foster care or cases where biological parent status could not be determined.

8. Economic activities

8.1 Population aged 15 years and older that have participated in a government or municipal job creation programme or expanded public works programme in the last 6 months, by province and sex

Province	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	284	333	617
Western Cape	17	26	44
Eastern Cape	35	32	66
Northern Cape	8	11	19
Free State	23	16	39
KwaZulu-Natal	72	116	187
North West	8	11	19
Gauteng	77	63	140
Mpumalanga	28	38	67
Limpopo	16	21	36

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Totals exclude unspecified job creation participation

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.1 All population groups

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	5 049	3 666	5 045	51	13 812	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 857	2 527	4 352	32	8 767	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	706	414	285	11	1 417	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	187	299	136	*	624	
Cluster house in complex	*	31	46	0	78	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	66	114	0	183	
Semi-Detached house	29	53	34	0	115	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	368	43	22	*	434	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	604	39	4	2	648	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 012	155	27	3	1 197	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	191	26	13	0	230	
Caravan/tent	5	*	*	*	8	
Other	88	11	12	*	112	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.2 Black African population group

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	4 754	2 954	2 934	39	10 680	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 720	2 160	2 513	22	6 414	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	698	413	285	11	1 406	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	169	128	46	0	343	
Cluster house in complex	*	2	*	0	12	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	23	16	0	41	
Semi-Detached house	17	11	5	*	33	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	354	21	13	*	389	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	559	31	3	2	595	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	988	149	25	3	1 164	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	176	7	11	0	194	
Caravan/tent	4	*	*	*	6	
Other	68	8	6	0	82	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling of households, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.3 Other population groups**

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	296	712	2 112	13	3 132	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	137	367	1 839	10	2 352	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	8	2	*	*	10	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	19	171	90	*	281	
Cluster house in complex	*	29	36	0	66	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	43	98	0	141	
Semi-Detached house	11	42	29	0	82	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	13	23	9	0	45	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	45	8	*	0	53	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	24	6	*	0	33	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	15	18	*	0	35	
Caravan/tent	*	*	0	0	*	
Other	20	3	6	*	30	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

9. Dwellings and services

9.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	967	926	256	646	1 443	732	1 918	753	1 126	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	605	14	28	588	5	*	74	100	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	91	26	4	17	205	10	251	20	*	624
Cluster house in complex	6	0	1	*	4	0	65	0	*	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	19	*	1	10	21	*	121	*	*	183
Semi-Detached house	62	12	*	3	24	*	11	0	*	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	29	30	5	19	31	38	248	15	21	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	119	22	8	58	47	39	308	17	30	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	134	104	17	69	176	114	481	64	39	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	12	8	3	6	59	12	90	17	23	230
Caravan/tent	0	3	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	39	*	*	*	16	2	36	11	3	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water

Type of dwelling	Thousands													
	Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbours tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/Tanker	Borehole off site/communal	Flowing water/Stream/River	Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	Total
Total	5 808	3 852	200	49	374	2 301	177	219	551	33	52	132	63	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 574	2 301	152	33	207	1 022	89	123	151	10	33	33	39	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	12	204	5	14	47	519	51	57	384	13	15	92	4	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	532	88	*	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	624
Cluster house in complex	77	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	180	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
Semi* Detached house	89	23	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	117	264	4	0	10	21	5	6	3	0	*	*	*	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	54	455	6	*	29	86	*	4	3	0	*	*	5	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	41	395	10	0	72	625	23	16	5	*	*	*	9	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	86	72	22	*	4	14	*	11	3	7	0	2	*	230
Caravan/tent	3	*	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	43	47	1	0	4	10	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status

Type of dwelling	Thousands								
	Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	15	41	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 096	914	119	5 559	1 011	32	13	22	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	44	*	*	1 245	114	3	*	8	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	477	21	*	84	36	*	*	*	624
Cluster house in complex	39	15	15	5	*	*	0	0	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	86	35	3	52	6	*	0	0	183
Semi-Detached house	35	6	*	45	25	*	*	0	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	313	*	*	42	69	*	0	1	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	348	4	*	153	136	*	*	*	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	188	3	13	573	409	7	0	*	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	128	*	0	29	70	*	0	0	230
Caravan/tent	3	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	8
Other	27	*	*	14	67	0	*	*	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.5 Tenure status of households, by province

Province	Thousands									
	Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
South Africa	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	15	41	13 812	
Western Cape	361	224	29	619	221	10	6	8	1 478	
Eastern Cape	217	57	16	1 237	194	7	*	8	1 738	
Northern Cape	40	14	2	201	52	1	*	*	311	
Free State	156	54	7	552	91	1	0	*	861	
KwaZulu-Natal	499	145	19	1 715	228	6	0	4	2 615	
North West	192	29	8	622	88	9	*	4	954	
Gauteng	1 065	423	65	1 185	763	18	5	7	3 531	
Mpumalanga	120	29	12	714	99	*	*	2	978	
Limpopo	134	28	3	957	213	3	*	7	1 346	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.6 Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
Total	Total	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	15	41	13 812	
	Male	2 011	804	117	4 339	1 283	39	8	28	8 629	
Black African	Female	774	198	46	3 462	666	17	7	13	5 183	
	Total	2 002	381	98	6 366	1 750	40	6	35	10 680	
Coloured	Male	1 453	274	66	3 325	1 144	29	3	24	6 319	
	Female	549	107	32	3 041	606	11	3	11	4 361	
Indian/Asian	Total	258	172	10	519	140	5	5	*	1 109	
	Male	162	139	6	329	98	4	3	*	743	
White	Female	95	33	3	189	42	*	2	0	367	
	Total	86	80	15	157	6	3	*	0	348	
Total	Male	68	70	12	106	3	*	*	0	262	
	Female	17	10	*	50	3	*	*	0	86	
Total	Total	439	369	39	760	53	7	*	5	1 675	
	Male	327	321	32	579	38	4	*	*	1 305	
Total	Female	112	48	8	181	14	3	*	*	370	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

9.7.1 For cooking

Type of dwelling	Thousands											
	Electri city from mains	Electri city from genera tor	Gas	Paraffi n	Wood	Coal	Candle s	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	9 822	8	311	1 298	2 129	182	3	39	2	8	9	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 966	5	208	368	1 080	115	*	16	*	*	4	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	325	0	28	179	850	12	*	22	0	0	0	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	612	0	2	6	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	624
Cluster house in complex	77	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	180	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
Semi-Detached house	108	*	*	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	388	0	3	32	9	*	0	0	0	*	0	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	444	*	21	137	33	7	0	0	0	4	*	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	458	*	35	547	107	44	*	*	*	*	0	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	177	0	*	16	29	0	0	0	0	0	*	230
Caravan/tent	4	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	82	0	3	10	13	*	0	0	0	0	*	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services
9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy
9.7.2 For heating

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	7 002	3 174	1 302	2 698	423	6	42	7	26	2 128	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 973	2	146	699	1 370	256	*	18	11	1 284	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	158	0	*	137	928	19	*	22	*	0	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	490	0	*	11	4	2	0	0	*	108	624
Cluster house in complex	72	0	5	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	168	0	3	0	*	0	0	0	0	10	183
Semi-Detached house	75	0	0	9	8	*	0	0	0	22	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	319	0	*	28	16	*	0	*	0	63	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	305	*	2	96	84	22	*	0	*	135	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	223	0	10	305	221	117	*	*	0	4	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	155	0	*	9	35	*	0	0	0	29	230
Caravan/tent	3	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	8
Other	62	0	*	7	29	*	0	0	0	11	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services
9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy
9.7.3 For lighting

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	11 488	15	5	437	8	4	1 825	20	10	*	13 812
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 123	6	2	82	5	3	529	14	*	*	8 767
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	666	2	*	136	3	0	607	*	0	0	1 417
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	613	*	0	0	0	0	8	0	*	0	624
Cluster house in complex	78	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	78
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	182	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	183
Semi-Detached house	111	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	115
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	396	*	0	8	0	0	28	0	*	0	434
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	486	*	0	41	0	*	113	*	5	0	648
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	544	4	*	164	0	*	479	*	*	0	1 197
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	197	0	0	*	0	0	29	0	0	0	230
Caravan/tent	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8
Other	88	0	0	*	0	0	22	0	0	0	112

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.1 Main source of water for households, by province

Main source of water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Piped (tap) water in dwelling/house	1 137	477	146	382	919	217	2 097	276	156	5 808
Piped (tap) water in yard	203	290	99	391	677	367	1 012	386	427	3 852
Borehole in yard	*	7	4	6	14	47	30	17	75	200
Rainwater tank in yard	*	38	0	*	4	*	0	*	4	49
Neighbour's tap	15	36	1	10	89	37	39	53	94	374
Public tap	116	502	52	36	519	218	311	138	410	2 301
Water-carrier/tanker	*	10	1	9	55	28	16	36	19	177
Borehole outside yard	*	9	4	21	66	32	14	34	38	219
Flowing water/stream/river	*	297	2	0	180	0	*	27	42	551
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0	4	*	0	20	*	*	4	3	33
Well	*	*	1	*	11	2	*	5	27	52
Spring	0	66	0	*	56	0	*	*	7	132
Other	*	*	0	5	5	4	*	*	42	63

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.2 Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head

Main source of water	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675		13 812
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	2 975	892	337	1 604		5 808
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	3 668	160	8	17		3 852
Borehole on site	163	*	*	33		200
Rain-water tank on site	45	0	*	*		49
Neighbour's tap	362	12	0	0		374
Public tap	2 266	34	0	*		2 301
Water-carrier/Tanker	173	4	0	*		177
Borehole off site/municipal	205	2	0	11		219
Flowing water/Stream/River	548	2	0	*		551
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	31	*	0	*		33
Well	52	*	0	0		52
Spring	132	0	0	0		132
Other	62	*	0	*		63

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.3 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Yes	1 389	1 233	265	782	2 033	703	3 394	822	844	11 467
No	83	495	44	76	574	238	125	147	490	2 271
Do not know	*	*	*	3	4	12	4	8	6	40
Unspecified	4	8	*	*	4	*	8	*	5	33

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.4 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 319	4 361	10 680	743	367	1 109	262	86	348	1 305	370	1 675	8 629	5 183	13 812
Yes	5 137	3 402	8 539	668	356	1 024	259	84	343	1 205	356	1 560	7 269	4 198	11 467
No	1 141	939	2 080	72	10	82	*	*	4	95	10	105	1 310	961	2 271
Do not know	26	10	36	*	*	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	28	12	40
Unspecified	15	10	25	*	*	2	0	0	0	5	*	6	21	12	33

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.5 Households who receive municipal water, who also receive free basic water by population group of the household head

Free basic water	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total who receive municipal water	8 539	1 024	343	1 560		11 467
Yes	3 205	318	98	348		3 969
No	4 602	624	232	1 126		6 584
Do not know	618	74	13	73		778
Unspecified	114	8	*	14		136

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.6 Households receiving free basic water by province

Free basic water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total who receive municipal water	1 389	1 233	265	782	2 033	703	3 394	822	844	11 467
Yes	543	494	104	304	847	246	1 064	214	151	3 969
No	697	680	152	366	1 101	418	1 928	583	660	6 584
Do not know	128	53	8	107	70	28	345	23	17	778
Unspecified	20	7	1	5	16	12	57	2	17	136

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.7 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	N (1 000)			
	Black African	Coloured	White	Total
Total	3 829	56	16	3 902
Less than 200m	1 975	41	12	2 028
Between 201m - 500m	863	6	*	870
Between 501m - 1km	397	2	0	399
More than 1km	106	0	0	106
Don't know	*	0	0	*
Unspecified	486	7	4	497

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.8 The main reason why the household does not pay for water, by province

Reason for not paying water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	432	696	98	401	1 103	358	1 579	498	606	5 771
Use own source of water	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	3	7
Use a free water source	40	345	42	3	353	40	289	159	191	1 462
Pay directly to landlord as part of rent	153	66	7	73	196	42	466	23	10	1 036
Payment included in levy	31	5	*	0	4	*	170	3	5	221
Permission from municipality not to pay	10	40	7	71	236	100	82	3	50	600
Do not have water meter	40	107	5	28	169	30	165	157	224	924
Water meter not working/broken	*	*	0	1	4	5	4	23	4	46
Do not receive water bill	26	38	21	57	46	28	59	46	53	376
Community decision not to pay	50	5	*	10	14	47	99	9	11	245
Cannot afford to pay	54	62	12	124	35	38	116	51	28	521
Water supply irregular	*	0	*	0	*	5	0	8	*	16
Water supply has been stopped	*	5	0	3	5	*	*	0	0	19
Other	15	19	2	26	29	11	105	9	20	236
Unspecified	8	4	*	3	8	8	18	5	5	61

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.9 The main reason why the household does not pay for water, by population group and sex

Population group and sex of household	Thousands														
	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Total	3 178	2 148	5 326	151	84	235	28	8	37	122	51	173	3 479	2 292	5 771
Use own source of water	2	3	5	*	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	4	3	7
Use a free water source	786	650	1 436	17	6	23	*	0	*	0	*	*	804	658	1 462
Pay directly to landlord as part of rent	607	229	836	55	28	83	11	5	16	70	31	101	743	293	1 036
Payment included in levy	104	27	132	12	4	17	14	*	17	42	15	56	173	49	221
Permission from municipality not to pay	334	256	590	5	4	10	*	0	0	0	0	0	340	260	600
Do not have water meter	519	390	909	13	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	392	924
Water meter not working/broken	25	19	44	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	20	46
Do not receive water bill	209	144	353	12	11	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	155	376
Community decision not to pay	163	78	241	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	81	245
Cannot afford to pay	258	228	486	17	18	35	0	0	0	*	0	*	275	246	521
Water supply irregular	6	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	16
Water supply has been stopped	12	5	18	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	19
Other	125	90	215	7	5	12	0	0	0	7	*	8	139	97	236
Unspecified	27	19	47	6	*	7	*	0	*	*	*	5	37	23	61

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.10 Households' perceptions of water quality, per province

Perceptions of water quality		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total household RSA	Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	Yes	1 449	1 401	292	785	2 390	905	3 477	862	1 241	12 802
	No	29	336	19	76	225	50	53	116	105	1 010
Safe to drink	Unspecified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	Yes	1 441	1 394	289	786	2 363	906	3 483	834	1 250	12 745
	No	36	344	21	75	253	49	48	144	96	1 066
Clear	Unspecified	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	Yes	1 430	1 329	287	786	2 370	902	3 475	846	1 204	12 630
	No	47	408	24	75	245	52	55	132	142	1 181
Good in taste	Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
	Yes	1 404	1 411	298	815	2 346	912	3 494	877	1 254	12 810
	No	74	324	13	46	269	42	37	101	93	999
	Unspecified	.	*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.1 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	11 498	2 196	118	13 812
	Male	7 181	1 377	71	8 629
	Female	4 317	819	47	5 183
Black African	Total	8 754	1 837	89	10 680
	Male	5 116	1 156	47	6 319
	Female	3 638	681	42	4 361
Coloured	Total	845	255	10	1 109
	Male	573	161	9	743
	Female	272	94	*	367
Indian/Asian	Total	318	26	4	348
	Male	250	9	3	262
	Female	68	17	*	86
White	Total	1 582	78	16	1 675
	Male	1 242	51	11	1 305
	Female	339	26	*	370

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province

Cell phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Yes	1 145	1 290	228	715	2 175	769	3 181	856	1 139	11 498
No	320	425	80	144	420	178	318	113	198	2 196
Unspecified	13	22	2	2	20	7	32	9	9	118

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.3 Households with connection of a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	2 334	11 403	74	13 812
	Male	1 680	6 901	47	8 629
	Female	654	4 502	27	5 183
Black African	Total	610	10 009	61	10 680
	Male	373	5 911	35	6 319
	Female	237	4 098	26	4 361
Coloured	Total	390	714	5	1 109
	Male	278	460	5	743
	Female	112	255	0	367
Indian/Asian	Total	231	115	*	348
	Male	178	83	*	262
	Female	53	32	*	86
White	Total	1 104	565	6	1 675
	Male	852	448	6	1 305
	Female	252	117	*	370

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province

Land line phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Yes	563	173	53	98	454	78	766	75	73	2 334
No	904	1 554	256	759	2 144	872	2 748	900	1 266	11 403
Unspecified	10	10	2	3	17	4	17	3	7	74

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.1 Electricity connection to the mains, by population group and province

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 330	1 213	278	790	1 999	788	3 041	835	1 133	11 405	
Male	921	698	170	483	1 196	508	2 127	504	567	7 174	
Female	410	515	107	307	803	279	914	331	566	4 232	
Total	321	979	132	655	1 549	698	2 181	745	1 086	8 344	
Male	214	530	71	386	865	440	1 454	430	525	4 916	
Female	106	448	61	269	683	258	726	315	561	3 428	
Total	668	98	107	24	28	13	97	9	*	1 045	
Male	455	64	69	13	16	6	68	3	*	695	
Female	213	34	38	11	11	7	29	5	*	349	
Total	8	8	1	3	233	2	82	5	5	346	
Male	6	6	1	3	168	*	69	4	4	261	
Female	*	*	*	0	65	*	13	*	*	85	
Total	334	128	37	108	190	74	682	76	40	1 670	
Male	244	98	30	81	147	61	536	67	37	1 301	
Female	89	30	8	27	43	13	145	9	4	369	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province
12.2.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Electricity from mains	1 293	936	247	678	1 792	654	3 040	586	596	9 822
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	0	*	8
Gas	80	67	13	25	49	24	36	9	7	311
Paraffin	79	313	15	89	171	136	372	47	76	1 298
Wood	17	395	34	44	572	133	39	238	657	2 129
Coal	*	*	*	23	17	2	36	94	8	182
Candles	*	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	3
Animal dung	0	22	*	*	11	3	0	3	*	39
Solar energy	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	2
Other	3	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	8
None	*	0	*	*	0	2	*	0	*	9

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

12.2.2 For heating

Energy for heating	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Electricity from mains	1 017	373	162	284	1 166	313	2 715	517	456	7 002
Electricity from generator	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	3
Gas	18	10	3	48	8	14	60	9	5	174
Paraffin	215	542	15	212	51	37	197	20	12	1 302
Wood	110	556	77	101	649	219	119	219	649	2 698
Coal	*	3	1	65	47	8	160	122	17	423
Candles	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	6
Animal dung	0	18	*	2	15	3	*	3	*	42
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	*	*	0	*	*	*	14	0	4	26
None	112	234	51	147	675	359	261	87	202	2 128

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

12.2.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Electricity from mains	1 354	1 199	276	782	1 999	801	3 111	836	1 130	11 488
Electricity from generator	*	5	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	15
Gas	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	5
Paraffin	51	250	4	6	12	35	44	8	27	437
Wood	*	*	0	*	*	4	0	*	*	8
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	4
Candles	65	278	29	72	596	108	366	129	183	1 825
Solar energy	0	3	*	*	5	*	*	*	5	20
Other	4	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	10
None	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675		13 812
Electricity from mains	6 874	1 001	342	1 605		9 822
Electricity from generator	6	*	0	*		8
Gas	197	45	4	64		311
Paraffin	1 270	28	0	*		1 298
Wood	2 098	29	*	*		2 129
Coal	180	*	0	*		182
Candles	2	*	0	0		3
Animal dung	39	0	0	0		39
Solar energy	*	*	0	*		2
Other	4	*	0	*		8
None	6	*	0	*		9

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.2 For heating

Energy for heating	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675		13 812
Electricity from mains	4 396	847	300	1 460		7 002
Electricity from generator	*	0	0	*		3
Gas	84	13	*	73		174
Paraffin	1 270	29	0	*		1 302
Wood	2 578	91	*	28		2 698
Coal	411	4	*	9		423
Candles	6	0	0	0		6
Animal dung	42	0	0	0		42
Solar energy	2	0	0	5		7
Other	21	*	0	*		26
None	1 868	124	44	92		2 128

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675		13 812
Electricity from mains	8 435	1 042	346	1 666		11 488
Electricity from generator	12	*	0	*		15
Gas	4	*	0	0		5
Paraffin	427	9	0	*		437
Wood	8	*	0	0		8
Coal	4	0	0	0		4
Candles	1 767	53	*	*		1 825
Solar energy	16	*	0	3		20
Other	8	*	0	0		10
None	*	0	0	0		*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	1 342	643	212	578	1 052	385	2 968	356	234	7 770
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	52	47	12	16	118	51	45	23	37	400
Chemical toilet	6	4	*	4	10	*	21	*	*	50
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	9	318	36	80	649	191	96	140	280	1 799
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	6	390	22	117	620	288	340	401	661	2 846
Bucket toilet	38	15	7	47	*	3	25	9	*	147
None	24	313	20	17	163	34	32	40	117	760
Other	2	6	*	*	*	*	4	8	15	39
Unspecified	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.2 Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands					
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675	13 812	
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	4 884	991	338	1 557	7 770	
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	239	41	8	112	400	
Chemical toilet	46	4	0	0	50	
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 771	26	*	*	1 799	
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2 828	17	0	*	2 846	
Bucket toilet	136	11	0	0	147	
None	739	17	0	*	760	
Other	37	*	0	*	39	
Unspecified	0	*	0	0	*	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands											Total	
	Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or on farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-Detached house	Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	Room/flat/set on a property or a larger dwelling quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent		Other
Total	8 767	1 417	624	78	183	115	434	648	1 197	230	8	112	13 812
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	5 463	19	597	77	182	102	353	457	309	131	5	73	7 770
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	315	3	14	*	*	7	9	10	15	16	*	9	400
Chemical toilet	14	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	32	0	0	0	50
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 064	475	5	0	*	*	20	37	169	20	*	8	1 799
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation	1 642	553	6	0	0	3	45	88	451	45	*	12	2 846
Bucket toilet	36	*	0	0	0	*	*	21	85	0	0	2	147
Other	217	362	*	0	0	*	*	32	122	*	0	6	760
None	14	2	*	0	*	0	0	1	14	5	*	*	39
Unspecified	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.1 Households who pay for their refuse removal, by type of refuse removal service and province

Refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	993	523	160	360	786	280	1 997	303	180	5 582
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	760	327	142	289	654	236	1 822	225	125	4 578
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	6	102	2	8	12	4	22	31	*	188
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	217	88	15	46	105	28	132	23	33	687
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	4	5	*	15	2	9	4	25	20	84
Removed by community members at least once a week	0	*	1	*	*	0	1	0	*	12
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	1
Communal refuse dump/communal container	3	0	*	*	*	*	7	0	*	17
Other	*	0	0	*	*	0	7	0	0	10

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.2 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head

Refuse removal	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Total	10 680	1 109	348	1 675	13 812
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	4 630	796	319	1 280	7 025
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	237	22	3	23	285
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	495	161	17	232	905
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	129	8	4	16	157
Removed by community members at least once a week	29	15	0	12	55
Removed by community members less often than once a week	12	*	0	*	15
Communal refuse dump/communal container	185	11	0	16	211
Own refuse dump	4 370	82	3	79	4 534
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	526	6	*	*	533
Other	39	*	0	*	46
Unspecified	30	5	*	10	46

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.3 Households currently paying for the removal of refuse, by province

Pay for refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 386	733	204	658	1 395	457	3 175	393	252	8 653
No	991	523	160	359	784	279	1 988	303	180	5 568
Do not know	370	194	40	286	581	158	1 075	81	56	2 841
Unspecified	15	6	2	9	9	8	65	3	*	118

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.1 Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province

Mode of transport and number of trips		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	0-10	1 402	1 655	300	749	2 343	865	3 047	938	1 304	12 603
	11-20	47	48	6	69	197	66	345	30	20	829
	21-30	10	9	1	17	43	10	78	1	2	172
	31-40	*	*	*	10	10	3	26	*	*	56
	41+	3	6	1	13	10	6	12	0	*	53
Taxi	Unspecified	15	17	2	4	12	5	24	7	17	100
	0-10	1 449	1 720	309	842	2 552	934	3 444	960	1 321	13 532
	11-20	14	*	*	7	32	8	42	10	6	120
	21-30	2	*	0	*	6	2	4	*	*	17
	31-40	0	0	0	4	*	*	*	0	*	7
	41+	*	0	0	3	*	2	4	*	0	11
Bus	Unspecified	12	16	2	5	23	8	35	6	18	124
	0-10	1 443	1 716	309	854	2 569	945	3 420	972	1 321	13 549
	11-20	17	*	0	0	21	*	58	0	0	97
	21-30	2	*	0	0	*	*	4	0	0	9
	31-40	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	5
	41+	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	*
Train	Unspecified	15	20	2	7	25	8	43	5	25	150

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head

Distance travelled	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Less than 1km	4 445	300	86	38		4 869
Between 1km and 3km	717	44	4	*		770
More than 3km	93	13	*	6		114
Not applicable/ Do not know	5 349	737	255	1 611		7 952
Unspecified	75	14	*	15		106
Less than 1km	672	60	12	25		769
Between 1km and 3km	136	7	*	5		150
More than 3km	33	4	*	*		39
Not applicable/ Do not know	9 758	1 030	333	1 629		12 751
Unspecified	81	8	*	14		103
Less than 1km	215	31	*	*		248
Between 1km and 3km	193	32	*	*		228
More than 3km	153	15	*	15		186
Not applicable/ Do not know	9 992	1 019	343	1 641		12 994
Unspecified	127	12	*0	15		155

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.3 Money spent per month by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head

Money spent in the previous calendar week	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
0 - 199	1 628	1 295	2 922
200 - 399	757	523	1 281
400 - 599	442	244	686
600 - 799	174	93	267
800+	254	114	368
Not applicable	5 158	2 794	7 952
Unspecified	2 15	120	335
0 - 199	153	145	298
200 - 399	192	128	320
400 - 599	78	53	130
600 - 799	24	15	39
800+	23	13	36
Not applicable	8 016	4 735	12 751
Unspecified	143	94	238
0 - 199	344	139	483
200 - 399	62	21	83
400 - 599	7	8	15
600 - 799	*	*	*
800+	0	*	*
Not applicable	8 065	4 930	12 994
Unspecified	149	84	233

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.4 Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode

Mode of transport	Thousands						
	Time in minutes						
	Less than 15 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 89 minutes	90 minutes and more	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	5 164	5 603	2 566	345	7	127	13 812
Walking	2 552	2 623	1 190	153	*	42	6 561
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	750	1 818	983	141	4	15	3 709
Bus	14	54	74	14	*	*	158
Train	*	15	6	0	0	0	25
Own transport	1 784	1 018	250	24	*	29	3 107
Bicycle/motorcycle	4	6	4	0	0	0	14
Other	38	55	50	11	*	7	162
Unspecified	17	13	8	*	0	34	74

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

16. Environment

16.1 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of household RSA	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Irregular or no waste removal	78	339	27	165	446	189	449	557	273	2 525
Littering	236	723	57	245	701	343	802	393	357	3 858
Water pollution	138	192	20	161	340	144	388	132	154	1 669
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	134	284	30	201	365	234	637	278	147	2 311
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	167	638	57	312	471	270	705	268	293	3 182
Excessive noise/noise pollution	216	221	30	195	372	161	636	128	203	2 161
Other	24	8	2	15	43	6	79	26	12	215

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

16. Environment

16.2 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total number of household RSA	6 319	4 361	10 680	743	367	1 109	262	86	348	1 305	370	1 675	8 629	5 183	13 812
Irregular or no waste removal	1 415	953	2 367	42	22	64	14	6	20	53	21	74	1 523	1 002	2 525
Littering	2 056	1 423	3 479	121	69	190	32	11	43	112	35	147	2 320	1 538	3 858
Water pollution	934	603	1 537	44	19	63	11	4	15	47	7	54	1 035	634	1 669
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	1 305	784	2 089	60	28	88	17	6	23	87	23	111	1 470	841	2 311
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	1 709	1 226	2 935	60	45	105	15	3	18	107	15	123	1 892	1 290	3 182
Excessive noise/noise pollution	1 145	708	1 853	82	53	135	28	12	40	103	30	134	1 359	802	2 161
Other	121	66	187	8	2	10	*	0	*	13	4	16	143	72	215

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure

17.1 Sources of income for households, by province

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of household RSA	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Salaries/wages/commission	1 130	853	181	550	1 588	564	2 682	606	616	8 770
Income from a business	163	189	27	107	307	106	500	149	189	1 736
Remittances	63	361	43	147	420	157	278	197	377	2 042
Pensions	246	241	36	74	397	89	350	97	139	1 669
Grants	502	967	161	435	1 264	437	1 019	476	776	6 036
Sales of farm products and services	9	41	10	27	40	15	7	12	27	187
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	95	34	14	14	44	23	154	17	17	411
No income	13	13	3	6	8	10	33	*	10	98

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

More than one source of income is possible per household

17. Income and expenditure

17.2 Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head

Sources of income	Thousands																	
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Total number of household RSA	6 319	4 361	10 680	743	367	1 109	262	86	348	1 305	370	1 675	8 629	5 183	13 812			
Salaries/wages/commission	4 337	2 098	6 436	629	256	885	211	50	261	961	228	1 189	6 138	2 632	8 770			
Income from a business	838	454	1 292	58	16	74	43	6	49	298	24	322	1 237	499	1 736			
Remittances	751	1 142	1 893	25	43	68	13	12	25	32	24	56	821	1 221	2 042			
Pensions	469	582	1 051	74	80	153	38	28	66	269	131	399	849	820	1 669			
Grants	2 399	2 783	5 182	273	202	475	65	47	112	191	75	266	2 928	3 108	6 036			
Sales of farm products and services	87	46	133	4	0	4	*	0	*	46	3	49	138	49	187			
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	154	107	261	31	23	54	5	*	7	54	36	89	244	167	411			
No income	60	23	84	5	3	9	0	0	0	*	0	*	71	27	98			

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

More than one source of income is possible per household

17. Income and expenditure
17.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province

Expenditure category	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
R0	8	12	3	5	13	7	7	4	6	67
R1 - R199	15	57	8	38	44	28	62	23	56	330
R200 - R399	61	160	19	84	193	89	217	130	206	1 158
R400 - R799	148	395	71	150	490	227	493	277	449	2 700
R800 - R1 199	176	359	54	125	542	191	459	184	236	2 326
R1 200 - R1 799	164	235	42	109	369	121	447	102	113	1 702
R1 800 - R2 499	152	151	27	75	279	70	362	54	57	1 228
R2 500 - R4 999	265	166	34	91	271	87	437	67	72	1 489
R5 000 - R9 999	234	97	23	81	228	73	421	71	51	1 278
R10 000 or more	162	40	18	52	95	32	480	21	26	926
Do not know	53	17	*	6	5	7	15	5	5	114
Refuse	10	*	*	*	7	*	13	*	0	40
Unspecified	30	44	10	44	79	21	117	39	70	455

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure
17.4 Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head

Expenditure category	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 319	4 361	10 680	743	367	1 109	262	86	348	1 305	370	1 675	8 629	5 183	13 812
R0	43	17	60	2	3	6	0	0	0	*	0	*	46	20	67
R1 - R199	215	106	321	6	3	9	0	0	0	*	0	*	221	110	330
R200 - R399	646	475	1 121	21	9	30	2	*	3	*	3	5	669	489	1 158
R400 - R799	1 408	1 158	2 566	55	52	107	6	6	12	9	6	15	1 478	1 222	2 700
R800 - R1 199	1 102	994	2 096	95	58	153	13	20	33	22	21	43	1 232	1 094	2 326
R1 200 - R1 799	831	604	1 435	94	60	154	17	11	28	66	19	86	1 009	693	1 702
R1 800 - R2 499	608	335	943	86	52	138	28	9	37	71	40	110	792	435	1 228
R2 500 - R4 999	650	309	959	147	57	204	49	16	65	185	75	261	1 031	458	1 489
R5 000 - R9 999	387	157	544	132	35	168	84	14	97	373	96	469	976	302	1 278
R10 000 or more	167	41	208	66	17	83	55	5	60	495	80	575	784	142	926
Do not know	47	20	67	14	12	26	*	*	*	13	7	20	75	39	114
Refuse	4	*	6	4	*	4	*	0	*	21	7	28	30	9	40
Unspecified	212	143	355	21	7	28	6	4	10	47	15	61	286	169	455

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Indigence

18.1 Indigent households, by province

Classified as indigent	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Yes	117	209	45	154	150	97	315	142	53	1 281
No	1 193	1 486	241	639	2 374	816	3 098	765	1 242	11 854
Not applicable	69	15	21	53	51	17	54	65	21	366
Do not know	74	*	2	10	*	*	21	3	0	116
Unspecified	25	24	1	6	38	24	42	3	30	194

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Yes	39	643	35	274	697	108	248	205	580	2 832
No	1 419	1 081	275	586	1 905	839	3 250	770	757	10 880
Unspecified	20	13	1	*	13	7	33	3	9	100

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.2 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 319	4 361	10 680	743	367	1 109	262	86	348	1 305	370	1 675	8 629	5 183	13 812
Yes	1 323	1 274	2 597	28	7	34	15	3	18	150	32	182	1 515	1 316	2 832
No	4 953	3 061	8 015	704	357	1 061	244	81	325	1 146	333	1 479	7 048	3 833	10 880
Unspecified	43	26	68	11	3	14	*	*	*	8	5	13	66	34	100

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.3 Land use for crop production, by province

Tenure status	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Owens the land	31	204	14	236	512	72	194	194	397	1 855
Rents the land	5	4	*	9	6	3	8	*	8	44
Sharecropping	*	*	0	*	12	0	*	3	8	28
Tribal authority	0	325	1	*	48	0	*	*	66	442
State land	0	5	*	*	*	*	5	*	2	16
Other	*	2	1	6	*	2	*	*	*	20
Do not know	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	3
Not engaged in crop planting	1 419	1 081	275	586	1 905	839	3 250	770	757	10 880
Unspecified	21	114	18	24	128	38	69	8	104	523

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.4 Land ownership for crop production, by population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex of the household	Thousands									
	Owns the land	Rents the land	Sharecropping	Tribal authority	State land	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
Total	1 855	44	28	442	16	20	3	523	2 932	
Male	1 013	33	13	195	12	13	3	299	1 581	
Female	841	12	14	247	4	7	*	224	1 350	
Total	1 671	29	26	442	14	18	2	464	2 665	
Male	860	22	11	195	10	11	*	254	1 366	
Female	810	7	14	247	4	7	*	210	1 300	
Total	26	3	0	*	*	*	*	18	48	
Male	21	3	0	*	*	*	0	14	39	
Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	*	4	9	
Total	14	*	0	0	*	0	0	7	22	
Male	11	*	0	0	*	0	0	5	18	
Female	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	5	
Total	144	13	*	0	0	*	*	34	196	
Male	121	8	*	0	0	*	*	26	159	
Female	23	*	0	0	0	0	0	9	37	

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.