

Statistics South Africa

CENSUS 2001

Stages in the life cycle of South Africans

Census 2001: Stages in the life cycle of South Africans

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Preface

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Technical notes

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- *Unemployed*: According to the *official or strict definition*, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who (a) did not work in the seven days prior to census night, (b) wanted to work and were available to start work within a week of census night, and (c) had taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to census night.

Extract from the Report of the Census Sub-committee to the South African Statistics Council on Census 2001

Preliminary investigations indicate that the 2001 census probably resulted in:

- an underestimate of the number of children below age five*
- an overestimate of the number of teenagers aged between 10 and 20
- an underestimate of the number of men relative to the number of women*
- an underestimate of the number in the white population
- higher than expected numbers aged 80 and older, in the African population
- an underestimate of the number of foreign-born, since some identified themselves incorrectly as being South African-born
- age misstatement in the range 60–74
- an overestimate of the extent of unemployment
- an underestimate of those who were employed for only a few hours per week
- an underestimate of household income
- an overestimate of the number of paternal orphans and the number of fathers missing from the household.

* This is a common feature of censuses, particularly in developing countries.

In addition:

- Scanning problems caused some births to be recorded in the wrong province. The number of cases is relatively small and should not lead to too much distortion for most purposes for which these data are used; however, it does produce obviously erroneous results in when one tries to estimate the extent of inter-provincial migration of those born since the previous census.
- The fertility data (numbers of children ever born, children surviving) are problematic.

For further details of these investigations see the full report of the *Census Sub-Committee, 2003*.

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Executive summary

Based primarily on Census 2001 data, this report focuses on the circumstances and living conditions of each of five distinct life stages of the South African population, namely infancy, childhood, youth and young adulthood, mature adulthood and the elderly. The variations from stage to stage have implications for planning, policy formulation and policy implementation.

Infants (0–4)

In 2001 infants comprised almost 10% of the South African population. The proportion of these infants that was black African had increased from 1996, whilst the proportion that was white had decreased.

Although for 93,0% of infants both parents were recorded as alive, only 42,8% of these infants lived in the same household as both parents. Of black African infants, only 37,7% of those with both parents alive lived with both parents.

Family structures are also revealed by the proportion of infants who were living where a grandparent was the household head rather than a parent. In KwaZulu-Natal this reached 45,7% of all infants. Moreover over 40% of all infants were living in households of seven or more people. Among these infants, a grandparent was the household head in almost 60% of cases, reflecting large extended families. The population group breakdowns, on the other hand, shows that 64,0% of white infants were living with two or three other people, and 86% of white infants were living where a parent was the household head.

Pre-school attendance was higher among the white population group than the other groups, and in the more industrialised or more densely populated provinces.

The proportion of African infants reported as disabled was higher than the proportions in the other population groups.

Although more than half of all infants (58,4%) were living in formal dwellings, this proportion was lower than for the total population, whilst the proportions of infants living in traditional or informal dwellings were higher than for the total population.

Children (5–13)

In 2001, children between the ages of 5 and 13 comprised almost 20% of the total population. In the same pattern as for infants, the proportion of children that was African had increased between 1996 and 2001 and the proportion that was white had decreased.

In a continuation of the pattern for infants, with each increase in age a smaller proportion had both parents alive. By the age of 13, both parents were alive in 81,3% of cases, whilst the proportion with neither parent alive had risen to 2,0%. However among all white children, only 0,2% were reported as having neither parent still alive.

Of African children with both parents still alive, a greater percentage than of African infants were living in households with neither parent present. However the proportion of African children living in a household where a grandparent was the household head was lower than for African infants, particularly among the older age groups. It appears that as children become older they move back to live with their parents.

The vast majority of children of compulsory school-going age were attending school. However only 59,1% of 13-year-olds had completed Grade 6, which represents passing through the system at the right age without repeating. In other words, more than 40% of 13-year-olds had not attained this level. This picture varied further by population group.

Child labour is not a major problem in South Africa. However at the time of Census 2001, approximately 5 000 children of each age from 10 to 13 were working, and of these about 80% were working a full working week.

Disability increased with each increase in age, particularly among Africans, and next among white children.

The proportion of children living with at least six other people was similar to that for infants (40,5% as against 40,1%). At ages 12 and 13 we start to see a very small proportion of children (0,1%) living on their own.

The proportion of children living in formal dwellings was slightly higher than for infants, those of children living in traditional or informal dwellings slightly lower.

Of a total of almost 9 million children on census night, some 842 were counted in prisons, correctional institutions or police cells. It is notable that although the majority of these children, 68,1%, were African, this is far lower than the proportion of Africans among all children of this age (83,8%).

Youth and young adults (14–34)

This group comprises 21 single-year age categories, which makes it the group with the second largest age range (excluding the open-ended age group of the elderly). Only the mature adult group, with 31 single-year age categories, has a larger age range.

Almost 40% of the population fell into this category – youth and young adults – at the time of Census 2001. Again the proportion that was African increased between censuses and the proportion in the other three population groups decreased.

The proportion with both parents alive continued to decrease with each increase in age, although again the chance of having both parents alive was greater among the white population group, followed by Indian/Asian and then coloured youth.

Youth classified as Indian or Asian were the most likely to be living with their parents. From the age of 25 onwards, white youth were the least likely to be living with their parents. Increasing proportions of youth, up to 46,4% of those aged 34, were themselves household heads. Following the pattern seen among children, small proportions of youth aged 14–17 were recorded as household heads.

Among youth of all age groups males were less likely to be married, while Indian or Asian women were the most likely to be married. The number of children borne by women of each age and the marital status of those women followed expected patterns. African youth were the most likely to have borne children without ever having been married.

The proportion of youth not attending any educational institution increased sharply after age 18. Attendance at a university or technikon reached a peak of 6,5% at age 20. Population group differences show interesting fluctuations. Whites youth were the most likely to be attending some educational institution for most ages, but at age 19 and 20 African youth were most likely to be attending, which probably reflects delayed school attendance rather than a tertiary institution. Coloured youth were the least likely to be attending an educational institution at all ages.

Among those aged 34 at the time of Census 2001, 11,6% had tertiary education, 22,6% had complete secondary education, whilst 42,7% had incomplete secondary education. If these proportions are compared to the proportions for group aged 35–65 (as a whole), improvement in educational levels achieved can be clearly seen. However population group differences in educational attainment are still evident, with considerably larger proportions of white and Indian/Asian youth with tertiary or complete secondary education.

The ranking of popularity of the field of study of tertiary qualifications among youth reflects for the most part the ranking among mature adults, except that computer science and data processing replaced engineering in the ranking with a considerable increase in popularity.

Unemployment was particularly a problem in the middle years of this age group, 22–27. Among younger youth the majority were not economically active, with many still attending an educational institution. From age 28, increasing proportions were employed and decreasing proportions were unemployed with each single-year age increase. Overall, unemployment was higher among African youth.

Indian or Asian youth had the lowest proportion of disabled youth. This continues the pattern found among children.

Youth tended to live with fewer people than infants or children, and on average white youth were living with fewer people than youth of the other population groups.

Increasing proportions of youth were found in formal or informal dwellings and decreasing proportions in traditional dwellings. This probably reflects migration patterns to seek work.

Approximately 0,7% of all youth were counted in prisons, correctional institutions or police cells. Between the ages of 23 and 29 this proportion was 1%. This is the largest proportion of all ages of the population.

Mature adults (35–65)

Adults of this age group comprised just over 25% of the total population at the time of Census 2001. The proportion classified as black African was lower than for the youth, although it had increased since 1996, and the proportion classified as white was higher than for the youth, although it had decreased since 1996.

As expected, the proportions of people with one or both parents no longer alive continued to increase with each increase in age. However differences by population group were less marked in this age group.

Two-thirds of mature adults were married or living with a partner, while 20% had never been married. A smaller percentage of white mature adults than of other population groups were widowed, whilst a larger percentage were separate or divorced. In this age group African men and women were the least likely to be married, while Indian/Asian men were the most likely.

Mature adult women showed a continuing but gradually decreasing trend to have given birth to more children with increasing age.

At all ages, most mature adults were either the head of the household in which they were living or the spouse or partner of the head. Only 7,3% of men described themselves as the spouse of the household head, whilst among women almost equal proportions described themselves as the head or the spouse of the head (42,2% and 41,2% respectively). Population group differences in this regard were minimal.

As regards educational attainment, the percentage of those with at some secondary education, complete secondary education or tertiary education as their highest level of education decreased with increasing age.

Labour market status among mature adults varied according to age, population group, sex, highest level of education, field of study where applicable, and province. Unemployment was more marked among people in their 30s and 40s. Thereafter large proportions were not economically active. A noticeable proportion of people had retired from age 60 or had stopped seeking work. The steady increase in the proportion of not economically active even before age 60 suggests an increase in discouraged workseekers among older mature adults. Overall the Indian/Asian group had the

largest proportion of not economically active; and women were more likely to be not economically active than men.

Disability continued to increase with each single-year age category with some slight fluctuations at the top end of the age range. The lower the level of education the more likely the person was to be disabled. This clearly reflects how education (and income) give people more control over their health and their lives. Most disabled mature adults were not economically active, although just over one in five was employed.

Proportionately fewer mature women than mature men were living alone. Only 3,6% of white adults in this age group were living alone, compared with 26,8% of African adults. The proportions living in different types of dwelling increasingly start to resemble those of infants and children, as opposed to the pattern for youth.

Of the mature adults in an institution on census night, the largest number, approximately 46 000, were in prisons or police cells. Of these 44 000 were male. The majority, 77,2%, were African; this is a larger proportion than the African proportion of all mature adults.

The elderly (65+)

Persons aged 65 and above comprised almost 5% of the total population at the time of Census 2001. Again the proportion of Africans was lower than for the population as a whole, although it had increased between 1996 and 2001, whilst the proportion of white people was much larger than in the population as a whole, although smaller than in 1996.

As expected the proportions of married people decreased with each increase in age, whilst the proportions of widowed people increased. Among men of this age group the largest proportion was married (72,6%), whilst among women the largest proportion was widowed (54,9%).

The proportion of mature adults that were households heads was stable at about 68% in all age categories until above age 84. However with each increase in age, fewer were reported as a spouse of the head, and more as a parent of the head.

Educational attainment among the elderly compared to youth and mature adults confirms the finding that educational attainment has improved over the years.

Some 5% of the elderly were working. Africans, and persons with higher levels of education, were more likely to be working in this age group.

Almost 18% of the elderly were reported as disabled. The likelihood of being disabled increased steadily with each age increase. As before, males, Africans and persons with lower levels of education were more likely to be disabled.

Two patterns emerge regarding the number of people in the household of the elderly person. The number of elderly living in single-person households increased with increasing age. At the same time, increasing proportions were part of a large household with increasing age.

The proportions living in each type of dwelling reflect those of infants and children rather than those of youth and mature adults, where higher proportions were counted in traditional dwellings and lower in informal dwellings.

Of the 47 000 elderly people counted in institutions, over three in five, 28 000, were in a hospital or other medical facility such as a frail care centre. Across all ages, 57,1% of these were white women.

Chapter 1: Description of the South African population

Introduction

This report contains descriptions of the South African people, and their changing life circumstances and living conditions at various stages of the life cycle. For the purposes of this report, the life cycle has been divided as follows:

- Infancy (0–4 years);
- Childhood (5–13 years);
- Youth (14–34 years); split into two sub-phases:
 - the early stage (14–24 years), and
 - the later stage or early adulthood (25–34 years);
- Mature adulthood (35–64 years); and
- Aging (65 years and above).¹

In the chapters that follow, each stage of development is discussed separately using Census 2001 data, with emphasis on specific aspects that are significant for that particular stage, as well as comparisons with the other life stages. When appropriate, comparisons are also made between Census 1996 and Census 2001, to show changes over time in various aspects of these life stages.

As background information for the report, and to place the findings within a context of the life circumstances of South Africans in general, some of the key findings for both individuals and households are discussed in this chapter. These are in part based on an earlier report produced by Stats SA entitled *Census 2001: Achieving a better life for all: Progress between Census '96 and Census 2001* (Stats SA, 2005).

Demographic picture

On the night of 9–10 October 2001, there were an estimated 44,8 million people in South Africa.

Table 1.1: Distribution of the population by province, 1996 and 2001

Province	1996		2001	
	N	%	N	%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 417 021	20,7	9 426 017	21,0
Gauteng	7 348 423	18,1	8 837 178	19,7
Eastern Cape	6 302 525	15,5	6 436 763	14,4
Limpopo	4 929 368	12,1	5 273 642	11,8
Western Cape	3 956 875	9,7	4 524 335	10,1
North West	3 354 825	8,3	3 669 349	8,2
Mpumalanga	2 800 711	6,9	3 122 990	7,0
Free State	2 633 504	6,5	2 706 775	6,0
Northern Cape	840 321	2,1	822 727	1,8
Total	40 583 573	100,0	44 819 778	100,0

The distribution of the people of South Africa by province changed between 1996 and 2001, through a trend of internal migration into the more urban, industrialised provinces. Provinces are listed in the table from the most populous to the least populous.

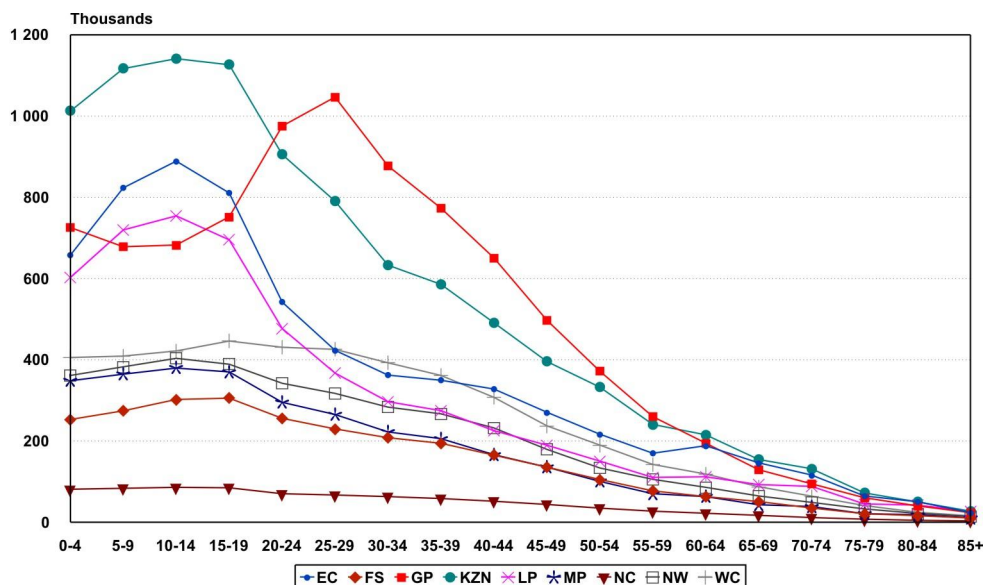
Even though the number of people increased in each province, except in Northern Cape where there was a slight decrease, the proportion of people in each province changed. For example, the percentage in Gauteng increased from 18,1% in 1996 to 19,7% in 2001, while the percentage in Eastern Cape decreased from 15,5% to 14,4%.

As we shall see later in the report, these changes reflect different migration patterns at different stages in the life cycle of South Africans.

¹ In reality, the life of a person is characterised by continuity, and the age cut-off points for different life stages are often subjective and variable, depending on the aims of the project. For this report these cut-off points have been determined by such considerations as youngest school entry age, age of membership of youth associations, working age, and the generally accepted retirement age in South Africa.

Demographic picture (continued)

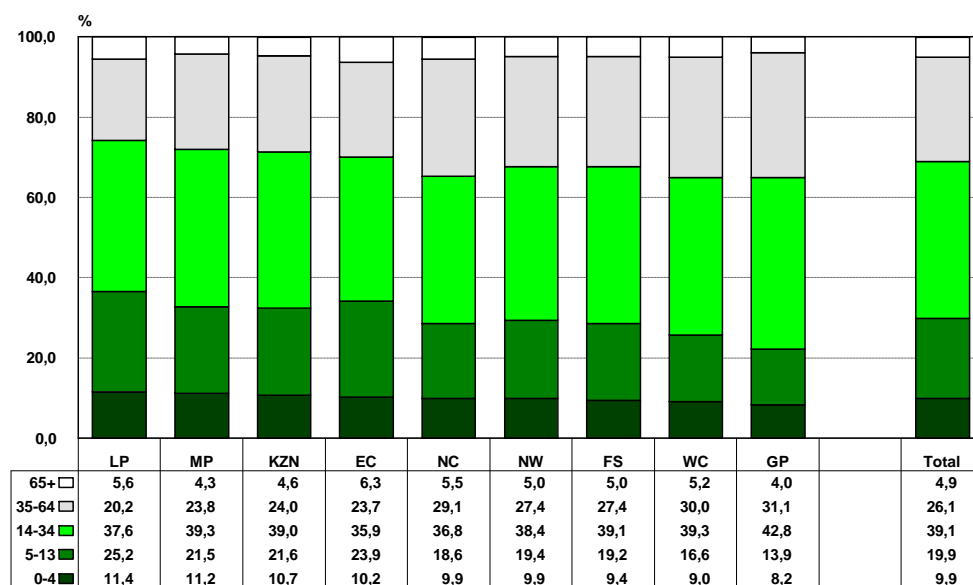
Figure 1.1: Number of people in each province according to five-year age category



In Gauteng, there were relatively few infants and children, compared to the number of people in their twenties and thirties.

In Eastern Cape, on the other hand, there were large numbers of children, and a steep drop in the number of people in their twenties and thirties.

Figure 1.2: Population of each province by broad age category



Limpopo had the largest percentage of infants and children of all provinces, while Gauteng had the largest percentage of youth and young adults.

These graphs indicate two distinct patterns, which suggest that there is migration among young adults from the less to the more industrialised provinces such as Gauteng, while some parents are leaving their children in or sending their children to the less industrialised provinces such as Limpopo to live in the extended family for the purposes of childcare and schooling. These patterns will be discussed in more detail in later chapters of this report.

Demographic picture (continued)

Over the five years between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of black African people in the country increased (from 76,7% in 1996 to 79,0% in 2001), while the proportion of white people decreased (from 10,9% in 1996 to 9,6% in 2001).

Figure 1.3: Number of people of each population group in each age group

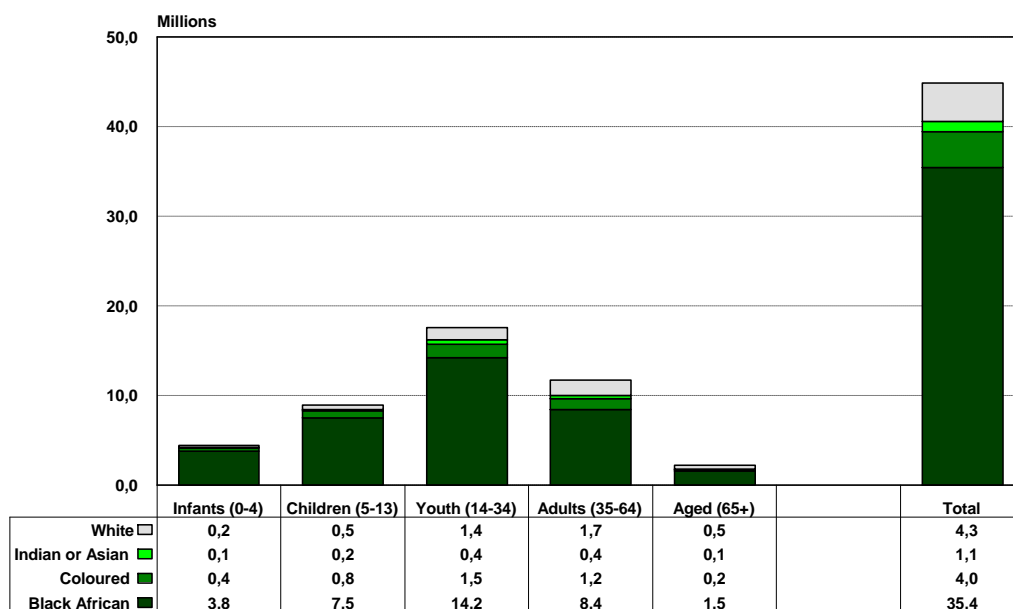


Figure 1.3 shows the number of people in each life-stage age category by population group.² It is clear from this graph that Africans were in the majority across all stages in the life cycle, but the proportion increased with decreasing age.

Figure 1.4: Distribution of each population group by five-year age category

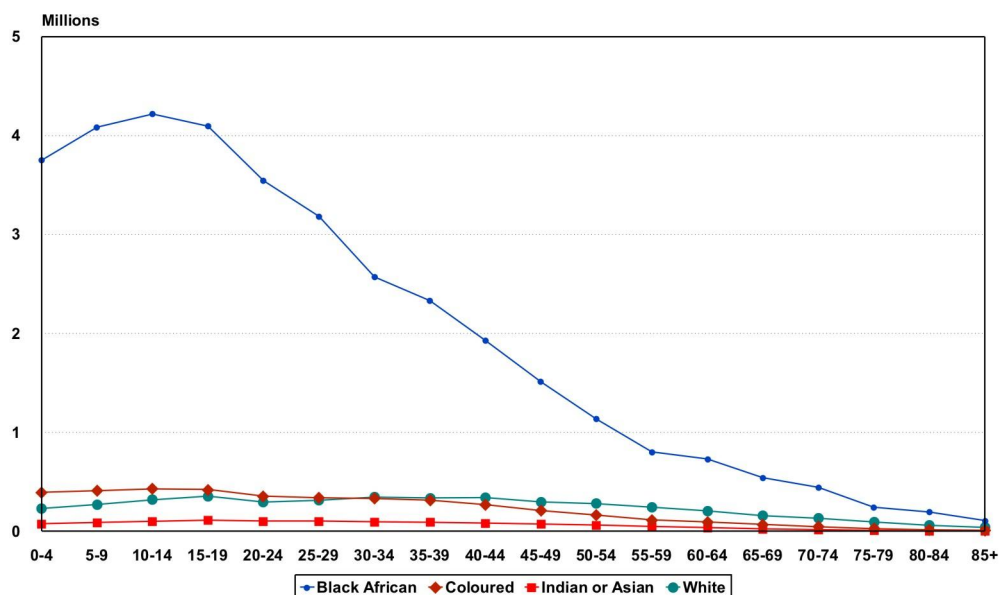
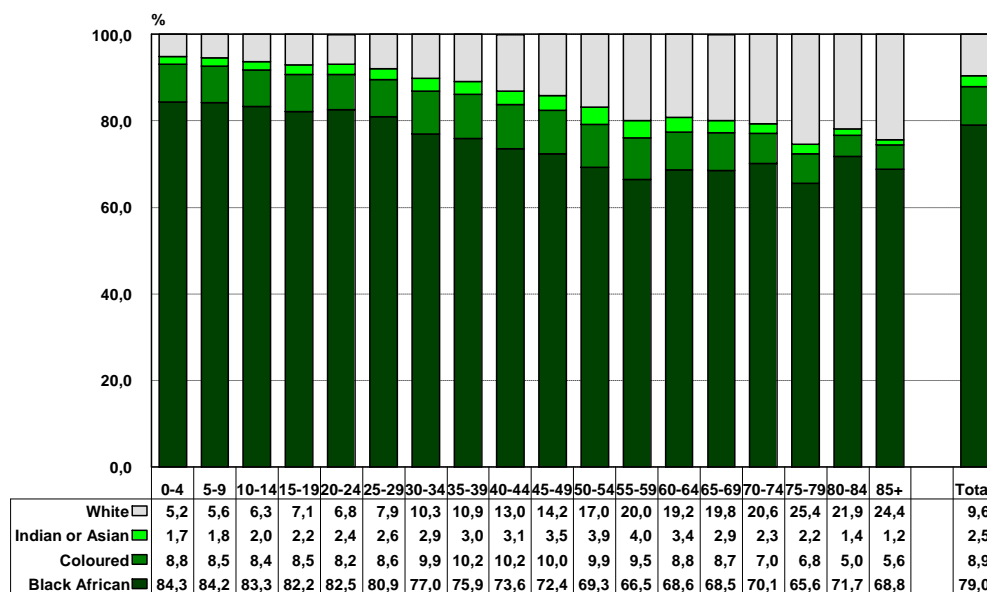


Figure 1.4 shows the distribution in numbers of the people in five-year age categories for each population group. It clearly indicates the preponderance in the numbers of African people, particularly in the younger age categories.

² The terms black African, coloured, Indian or Asian and white are used in this report to classify the people of South Africa into the four main population groups. This classification is based on self-perceptions, rather than any legal definition as in the past. It continues to be meaningful to use this classification, because living conditions and life circumstances may still differ between these groups.

Demographic picture (continued)

Figure 1.5: Age in five-year intervals by population group



Although Africans remained in the majority across all age categories, the proportion of Africans tended, with some fluctuations, to decrease with each increase in age category.

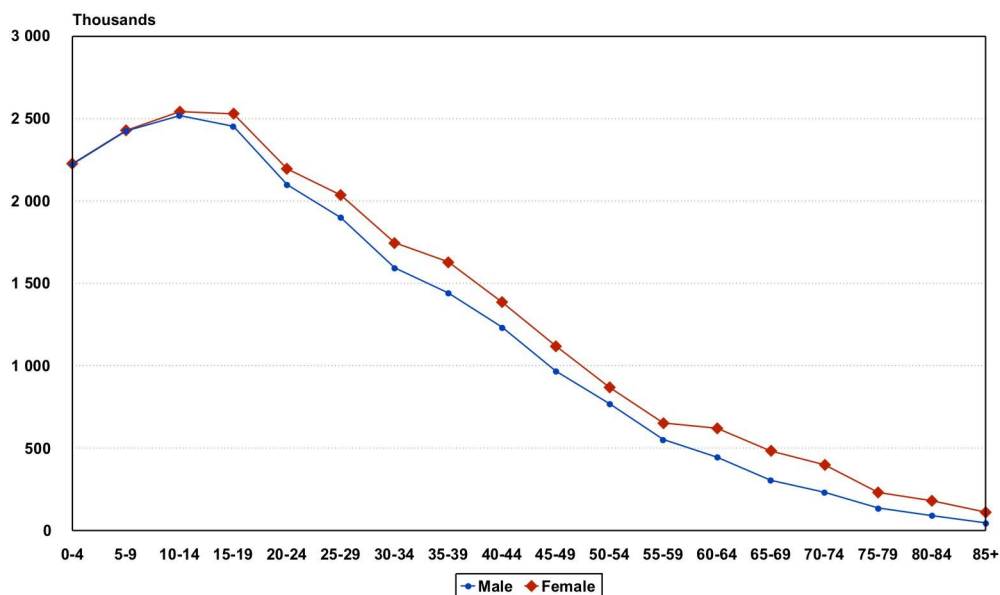
For example, 84,3% of infants aged 0–4 years were African, decreasing to 68,8% among those aged 85 years or more.

On the other hand the percentage of the population classified as white tended to increase with each increasing age category, from 5,2% among those aged 0–4 years to 24,4% among those aged 85 years or more.

Viewed together, Figures 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 indicate a relatively young African population, and an aging white one. The needs of infants and children in the country will be increasingly met by focusing specifically on the indigenous population of the country.

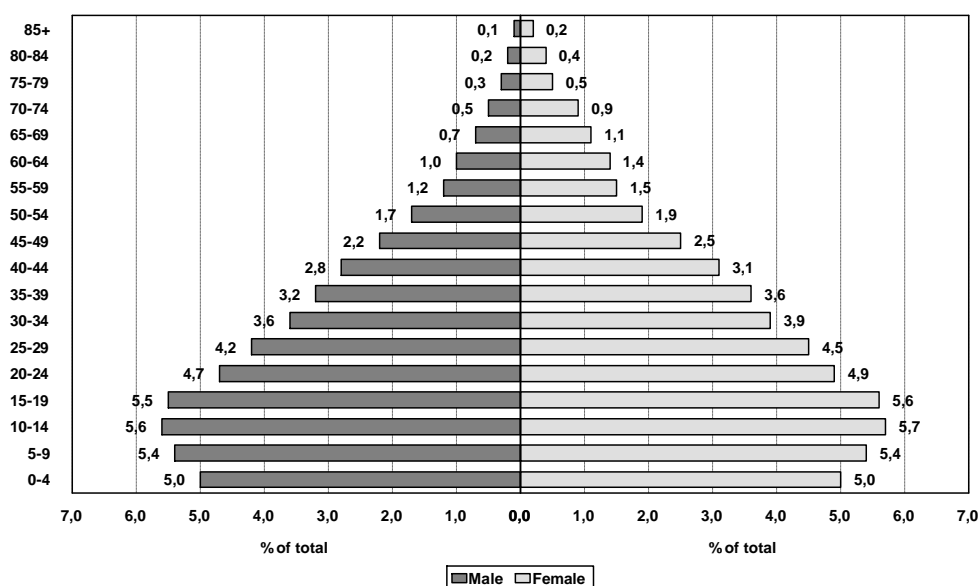
Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 1.6: Number of males and females in each five-year age category



This graph clearly shows the preponderance of females at all ages from age 10 onwards.

Figure 1.7: Distribution of the total population by age group and sex



The distribution of the population of South Africa as a whole by age and sex in 2001 continued to resemble that of a developing, rather than a highly industrialised country.

There was a relatively large proportion of people in the younger age categories (less than 20 years of age), and a relatively small proportion of people in the older age categories (65 years or more).

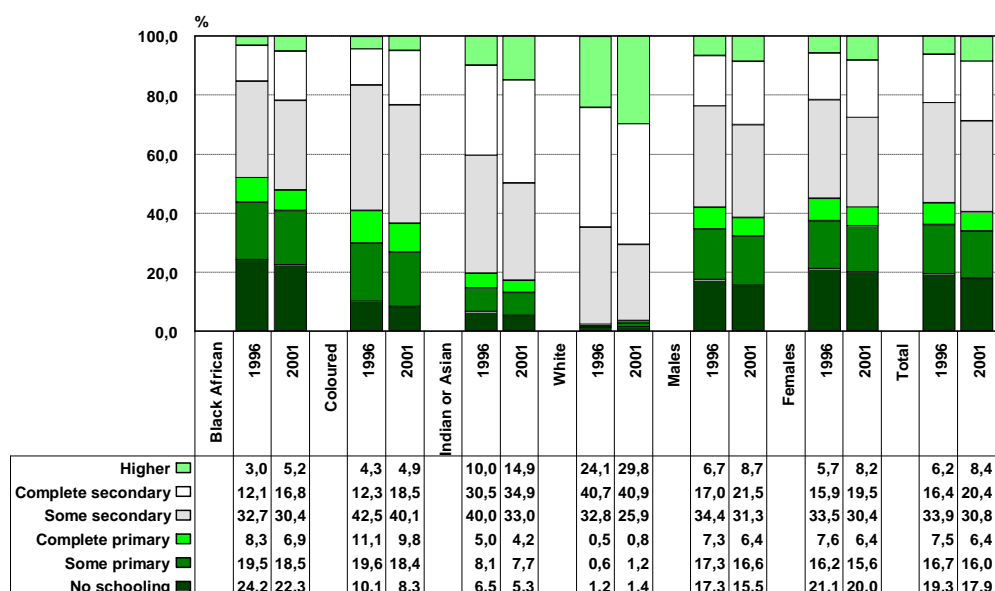
In general, the percentage age distribution of the population of South Africa by sex differs significantly for each population group (not shown here). The pyramid of the African population resembles that of a developing country, while the age distribution of the white population resembles that of a highly industrialised one. The age distributions of the coloured and Indian or Asian people fall between these two extremes.

Educational attainment

Education has been divided into the following categories in this report, based on the completed level of education by the individual in October 2001 (i.e. not at the end of the academic year):

- No schooling (the respondent had never attended school or had not completed Grade 1);
- Some primary education (the respondent had completed at least Grade 1, and was either still in primary school or had left at some point without completing Grade 7);
- Complete primary education (the respondent had completed Grade 7);
- Some secondary education (Grade 8 to Grade 11);
- Complete secondary education (the respondent had successfully completed 12 years of schooling); and
- Higher qualifications. A post-school or tertiary qualification is any certificate, diploma, bachelor or higher-level degree attained after the respondent had left school. This category includes certificates and diplomas obtained by those with an incomplete as well as a complete secondary education.

Figure 1.8: Among those aged 20+, according to population group and sex, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

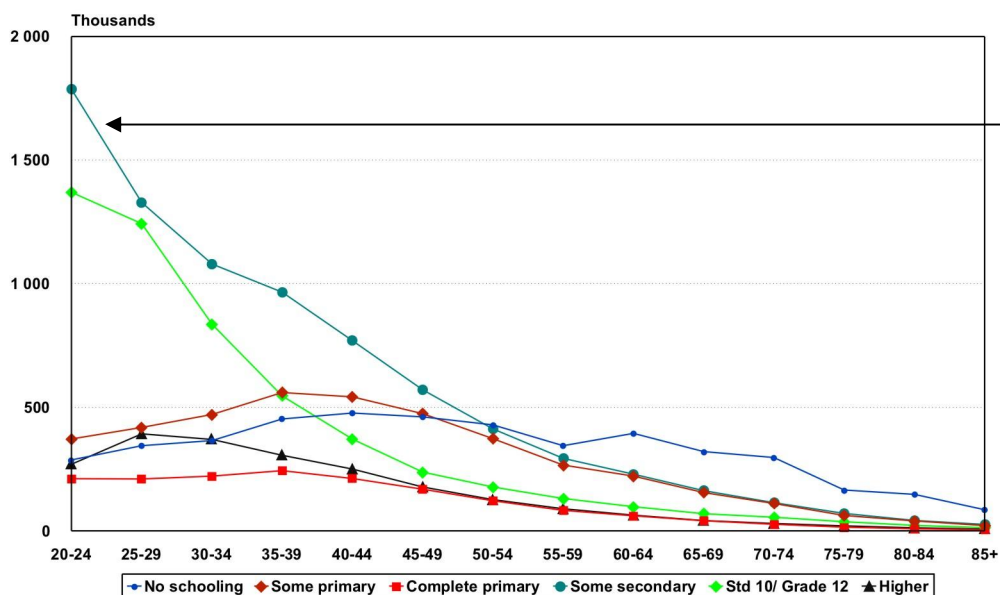
Census 1996 excludes unspecified level of education, while imputed values were used for Census 2001.

There was an improvement in access to education over the time period between the two censuses.

Among people aged 20 years or more, in 2001 as against 1996, larger numbers and proportions of people had obtained at least some secondary education, were completing their secondary education, and were attaining tertiary qualifications.

Educational attainment (continued)

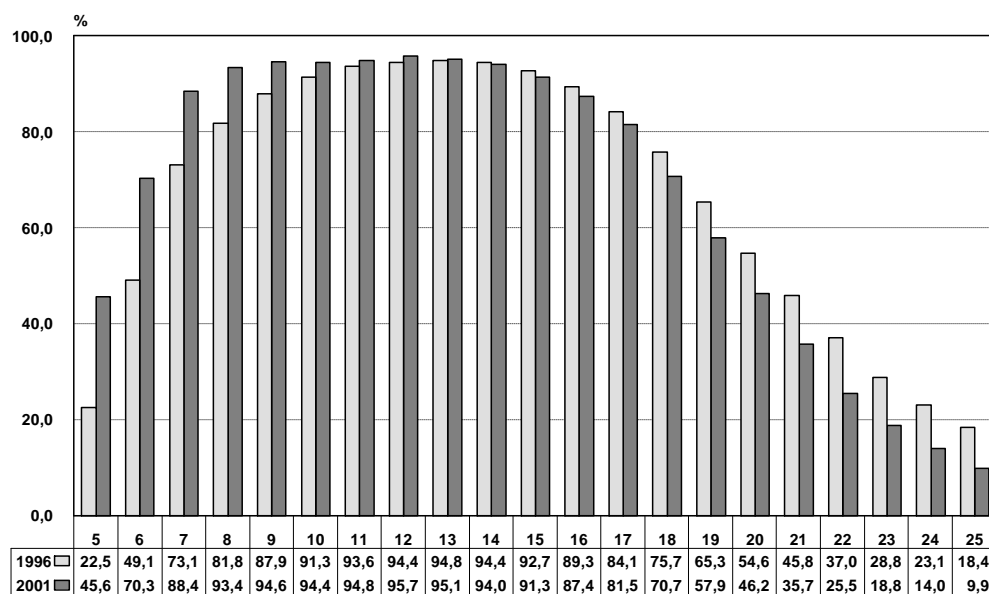
Figure 1.9: Among those aged 20+, according to five-year age category



The largest number of people with partially completed secondary schooling was found in the age category 20–24 years. The same picture was found within the category of complete secondary education. Younger people were reaching higher levels of education than older people.

Attendance at an educational institution

Figure 1.10: Among those aged 5–25 years, percentage of each age attending, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

In general, the overwhelming majority of children aged 7–15 were attending an educational institution in 2001.³ There was, however, a trend for people to both enter and leave educational institutions at a younger age in 2001 than in 1996.

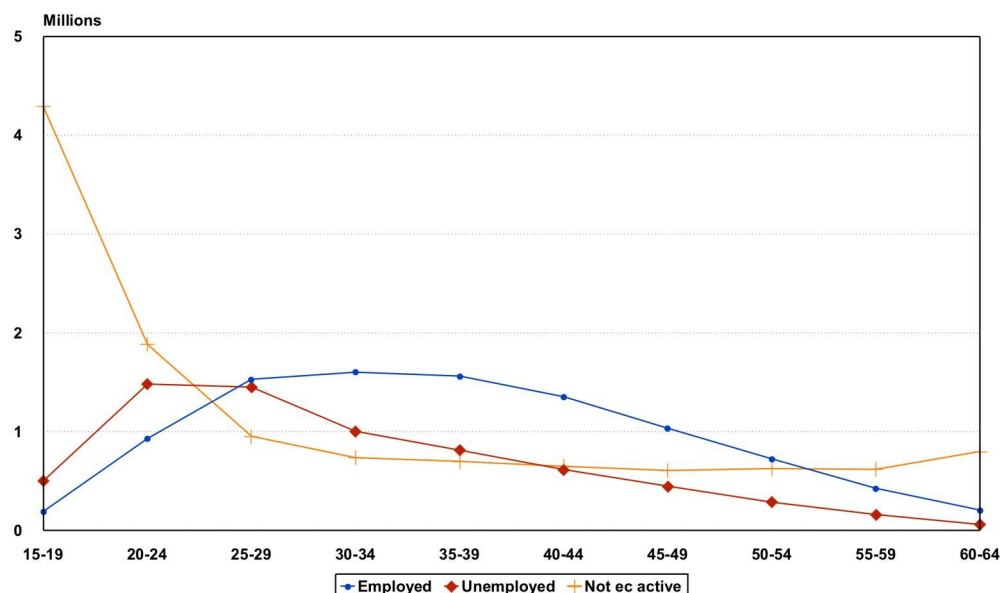
This increase in access to education, and its possible impact on the life stages of the individual will be further discussed in this report.

³ Educational institutions include pre-school organisations, schools, technikons, universities, colleges, adult education institutions and other educational centres.

Labour market status of the working-age population (15–65)

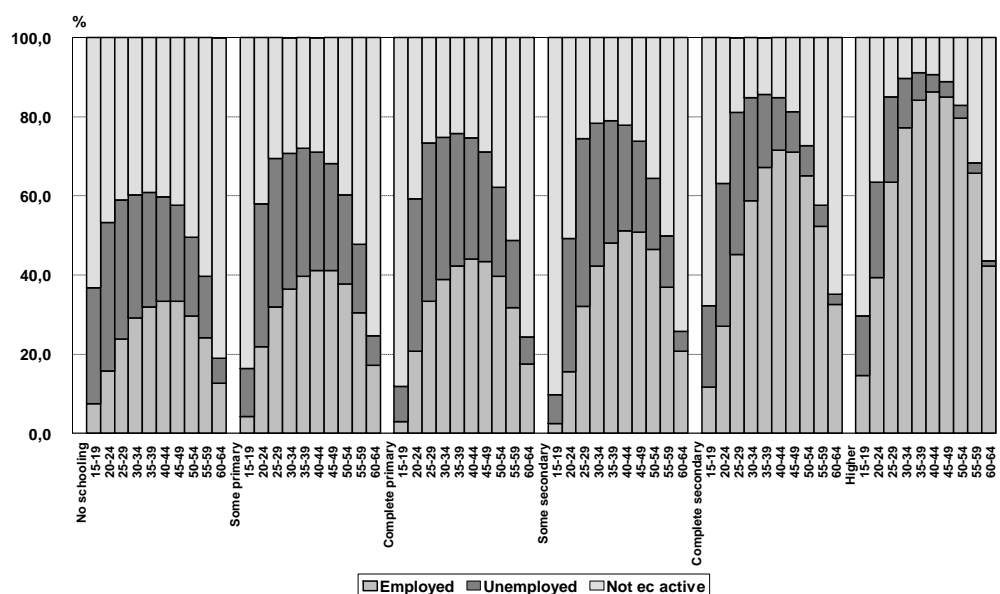
The labour market comprises the following three categories: the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active, among those aged 15–65 years.⁴

Figure 1.11: According to five-year age category (excluding age 65)



Patterns of labour market status varied by age, and unemployment is, at least in part, a problem of youth. The number of people who were unemployed tended to decrease with increasing age.

Figure 1.12: According to educational attainment and five-year age category (excluding age 65)

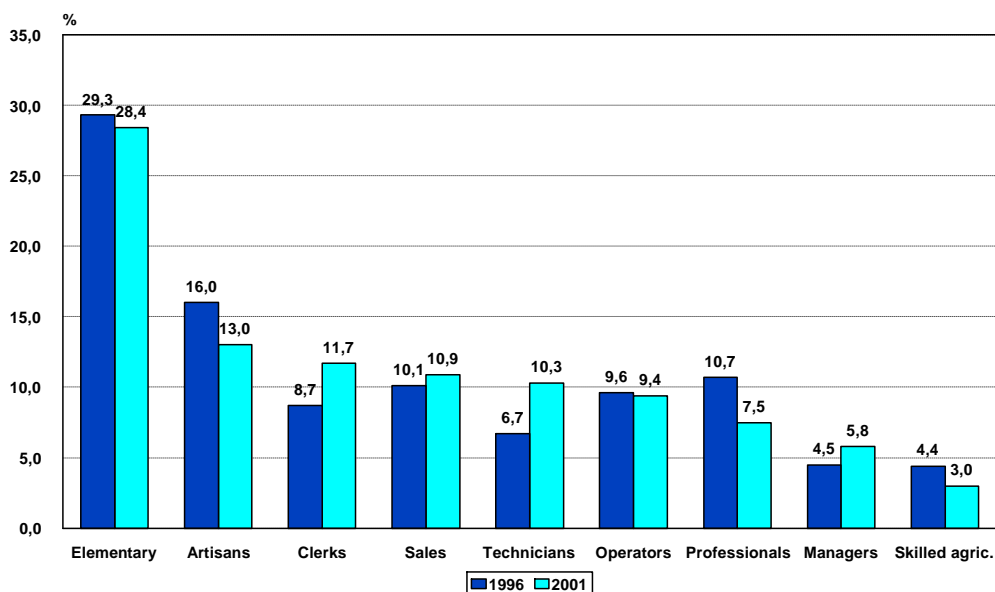


Age, education and labour market status were also correlated in this graph. This correlation will be considered at various stages of the individual's life cycle in this report.

⁴ Definitions of employed, unemployed and not economically active may be found in the technical notes, p. v. Please refer to Chapter 4, p. 91, for details of the limitations of census labour market data.

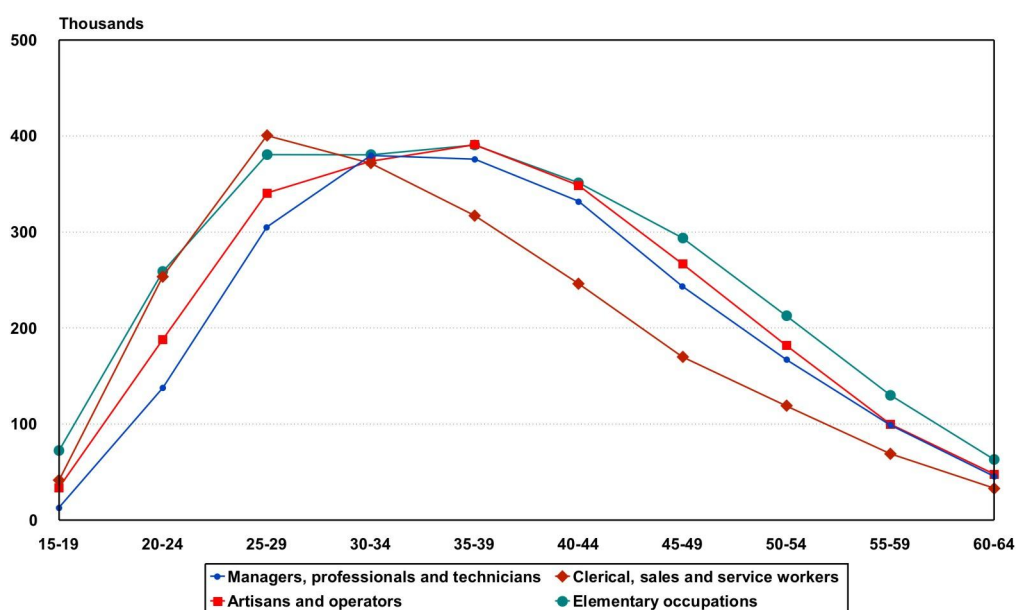
Occupation of the employed of working age

Figure 1.13: Percentage of the employed in each occupation, 1996 and 2001



In general, there was a change towards higher skill-levels over the inter-censal period, that is, proportionately fewer blue-collar and proportionately more white-collar jobs in 2001 than in 1996. This change has an impact on the work that people do during their life cycle, as discussed in this report.

Figure 1.14: Number of employed in each occupation by five-year age category

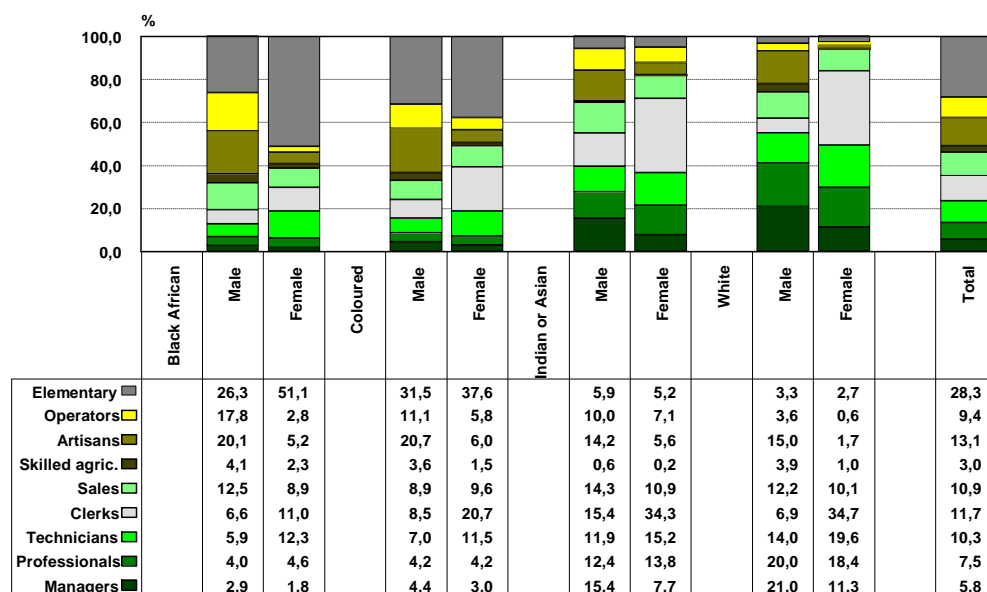


In the occupational category of artisans and operators, a peak in the number of people working in this group is reached at age 35–39, while for clerical, sales and service workers, this peak is reached at the age of 25–29. From the ages of 45 onwards, more people are employed in elementary occupations than in other occupational groupings.

Older people are therefore more likely to be employed in certain occupations, than younger people. These differences in occupation by age will be explored further in this report.

Occupation of the employed of working age (concluded)

Figure 1.15: According to population group and sex



Excluding undetermined occupation

The population group and gender divide by occupation is still clearly evident in this graph.

African and coloured employed males and females were far more likely to be working in elementary occupations than Indian or Asian and white males and females.

Employed white and Indian or Asian females were more likely to be working in clerical occupations than coloured and black African females.

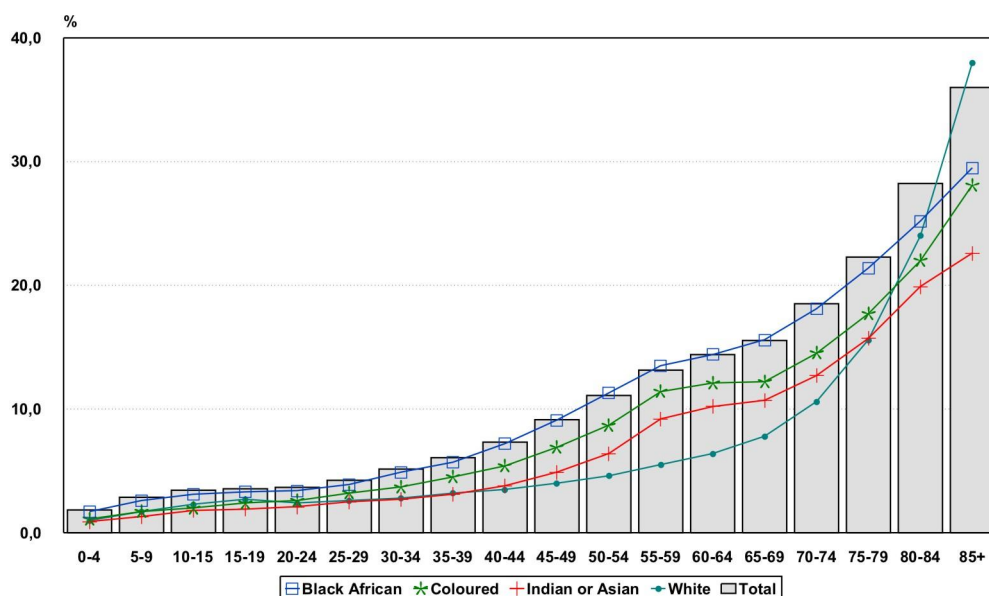
Larger proportions of white males than males of the other population groups were working in managerial and professional occupations.

Disability

To measure the extent of disability in the country, the Census 2001 questionnaire asked whether or not the referent person had any serious disabilities that prevented his or her full participation in life activities such as education, work, and social ones. Disabilities include those affecting sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, and emotional functioning. Multiple disabilities were also identified.

Of the approximately 44,8 million people counted in Census 2001, 2,3 million were reported as disabled. Of these, 577 000 (1,3%) had a visual disability, 558 000 (1,2%) a physical, 314 000 (0,7%) a hearing, 269 000 (0,6%) an emotional, 206 000 (0,5%) an intellectual, and 75 000 (0,2%) a communication disability. In addition, 257 000 people (0,6%) had multiple disabilities.

Figure 1.16: The disabled in each five-year age category according to population group



There was an overall increase in the proportion of people with a disability with each increase in age category. At first this increase was gradual, but after the age of 44 years the increase became steeper, and it became even steeper after the age of 69 years.

The actual age of the change in pattern varied by population group. Among Africans, the change is evident from about the age of 39 onwards. Among the white population, there was a gradual increase in the rate of disability up to the age category of 65–69 years, followed by a steep increase.

These findings support observations in other countries that the age at which the steepness of a curve depicting chronic disease or disability starts to increase is related to the life circumstances and living conditions. In general, women tend to become disabled at a later age than men. The effects of disability on the life stages of individuals will be explored in more detail in later chapters of this report.

Distribution of households

The distribution by province of households living in housing units (that is, excluding households in collective living quarters) changed between 1996 and 2001, as indicated in Table 1.2.

- The number of households increased in each province, but not uniformly, and the proportions changed.
- The percentage of households in Gauteng increased from 21,6% of all households in the country in 1996 to 23,7% in 2001. In Eastern Cape, however, the percentage decreased, from 14,7% in 1996 to 13,5% in 2001.

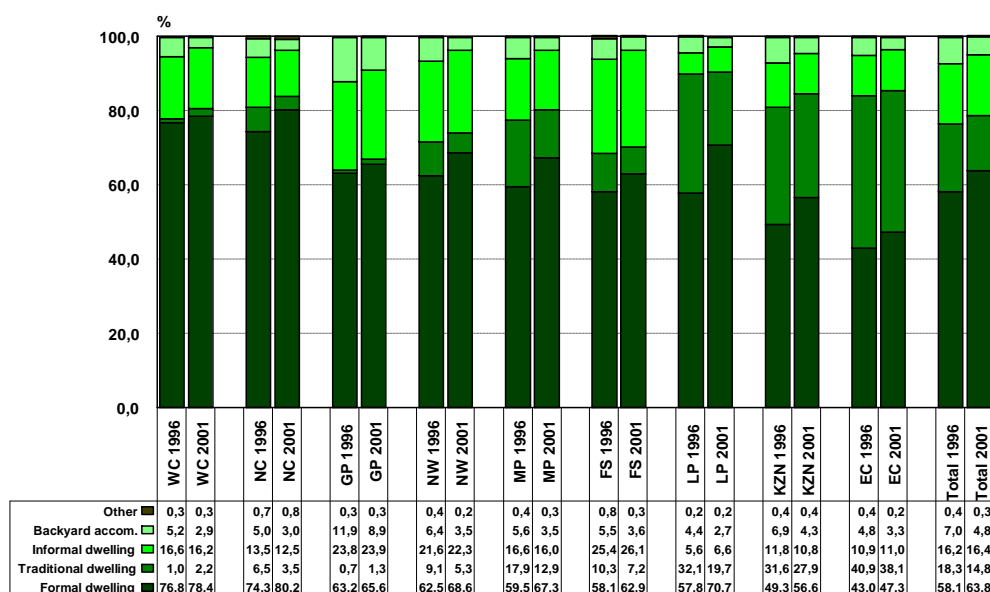
Table 1.2: Distribution of households living in housing units by province, 1996 and 2001

Province	1996		2001	
	N	%	N	%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 660 934	18,3	2 086 250	18,6
Gauteng	1 964 168	21,6	2 651 244	23,7
Eastern Cape	1 332 348	14,7	1 512 664	13,5
Limpopo	982 457	10,8	1 179 965	10,5
Western Cape	983 015	10,9	1 173 304	10,5
North West	720 644	8,0	929 004	8,3
Mpumalanga	604 010	6,7	733 131	6,5
Free State	625 012	6,9	733 302	6,5
Northern Cape	186 984	2,1	206 842	1,8
Total	9 059 571	100,0	11 205 705	100,0

Households by type of dwelling

Housing units were classified into five basic categories in this report: (a) formal, (b) traditional, and (c) informal dwellings, (d) backyard accommodation, and (e) other.⁵

Figure 1.17: Distribution of households in each province by type of dwelling, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

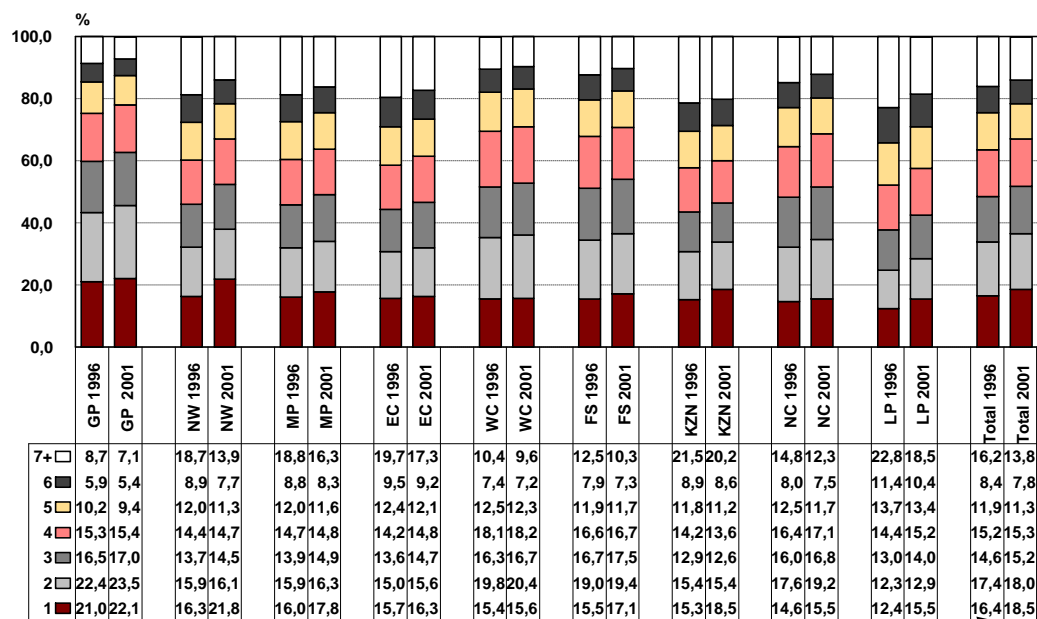
The overall proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased between 1996 and 2001, from 58,1% in 1996 to 63,8% in 2001. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of households living in traditional dwellings over this time period, from 18,3% in 1996 to 14,8% in 2001.

There was also a decrease in the proportion of households living in backyard accommodation, from 7,0% in 1996 to 4,8% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of households living in informal dwellings remained approximately constant (16,2% in 1996 and 16,4% in 2001).

⁵ In this report the grouping 'formal dwelling' includes the following categories: house, flat, semi-detached house, unit in a complex (e.g. duplex) and room other than in a backyard. 'Backyard accommodation' groups 'room in backyard' and 'other accommodation on a shared property', such as a 'granny flat'. 'Other' includes, for example, caravans and boats. For further definitions of types of dwelling see the technical notes.

Household size

Figure 1.18: Distribution of households in each province by the number of people in the household, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

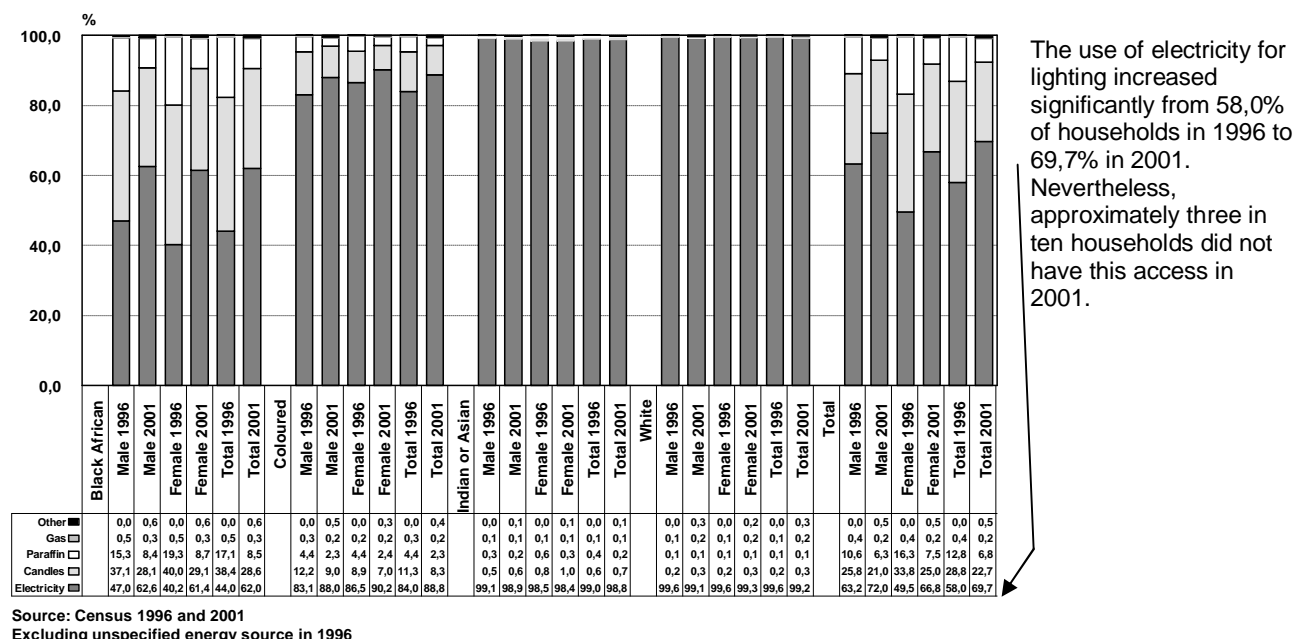
The number of people per household, and the average household size, decreased between 1996 and 2001 across all provinces.

In the country as a whole, 16,4% of households were single-person households in 1996, increasing to 18,5% in 2001. At the other extreme, 16,2% of households contained seven or more people in 1996, decreasing to 13,8% of households in 2001.

In both 1996 and 2001, Gauteng had the smallest proportion of households containing seven or more people (8,7% in 1996 and 7,1% in 2001).

Access to services

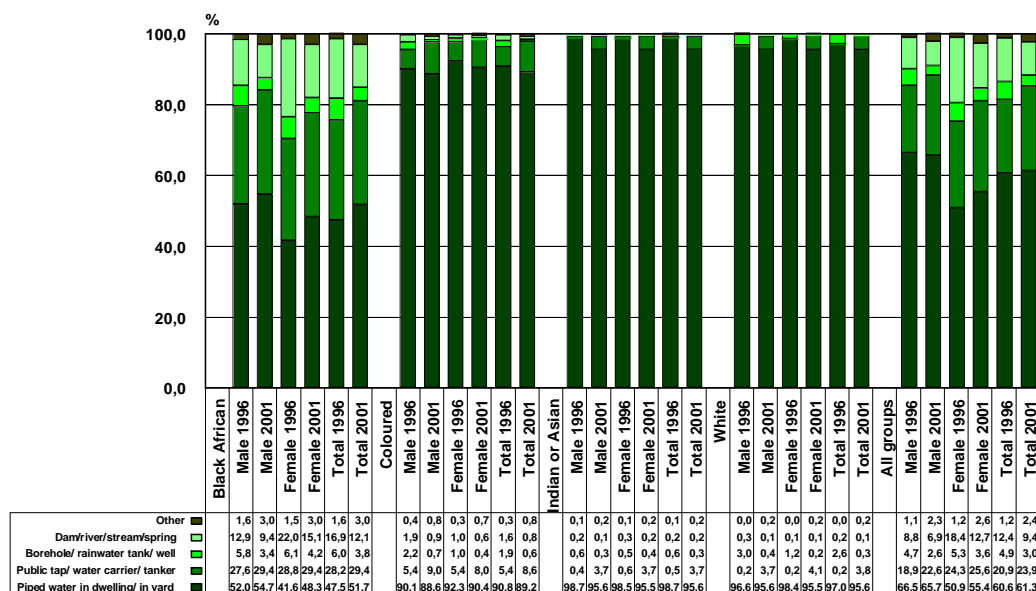
Figure 1.19: Households within population group and sex of the household head by main source of energy for lighting, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Excluding unspecified energy source in 1996

Figure 1.20: Households within population group and sex of the household head by main source of water, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

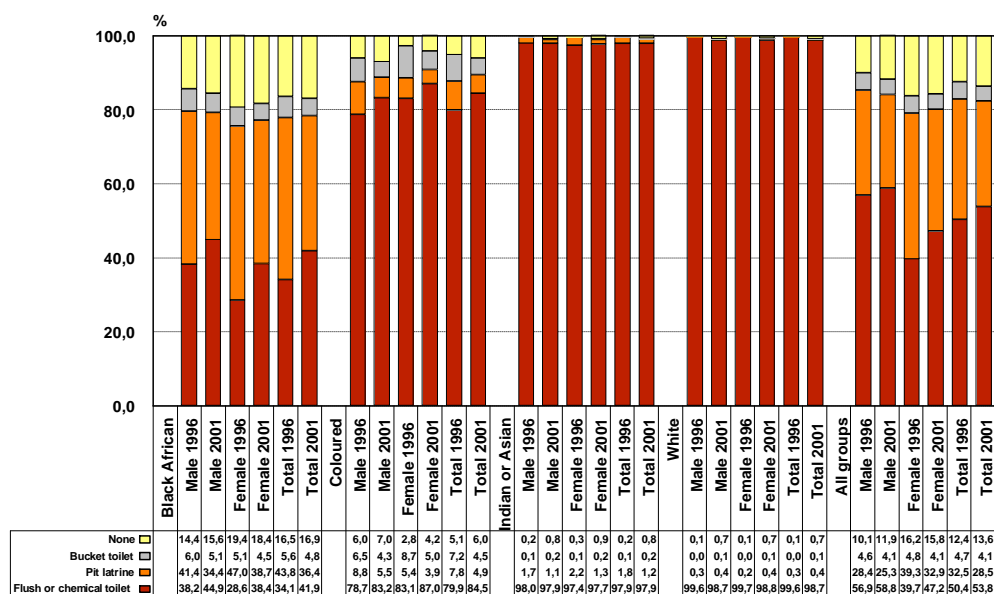
Excluding unspecified water source in 1996

Access among households to piped clean water for domestic use increased between the census years. The proportion of households with piped water in the yard or in the dwelling increased from 60,6% in 1996 to 61,3% in 2001.

The proportion of households using public taps also increased, from 20,9% in 1996 to 23,9% in 2001. The proportion using dams, rivers, streams and springs decreased from 12,4% in 1996 to 9,4% in 2001.

Access to services (concluded)

Figure 1.21: Households within population group and sex of the household head by main toilet facility, 1996 and 2001



Access to flush or chemical toilets increased, from 50,4% in 1996 to 53,8% in 2001, while the use of pit latrines declined from 32,5% to 28,5%. But the proportion of households without any access to a toilet facility increased from 12,4% in 1996 to 13,6% in 2001.

Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Excluding unspecified toilet facility in 1996

Household data compared with individual data

There is a difference, conceptually and numerically, in the numbers and the proportions given for a specific variable when the data is given for individuals, as against households. The differences are explained by the different totals for the denominator of individuals (all the people in the country) and the denominator for households (all the households in the country), and the adjustment factors, which are calculated separately for individuals and households.

Figure 1.22: Differences in percentages obtained on selected variables when using individual versus household weights

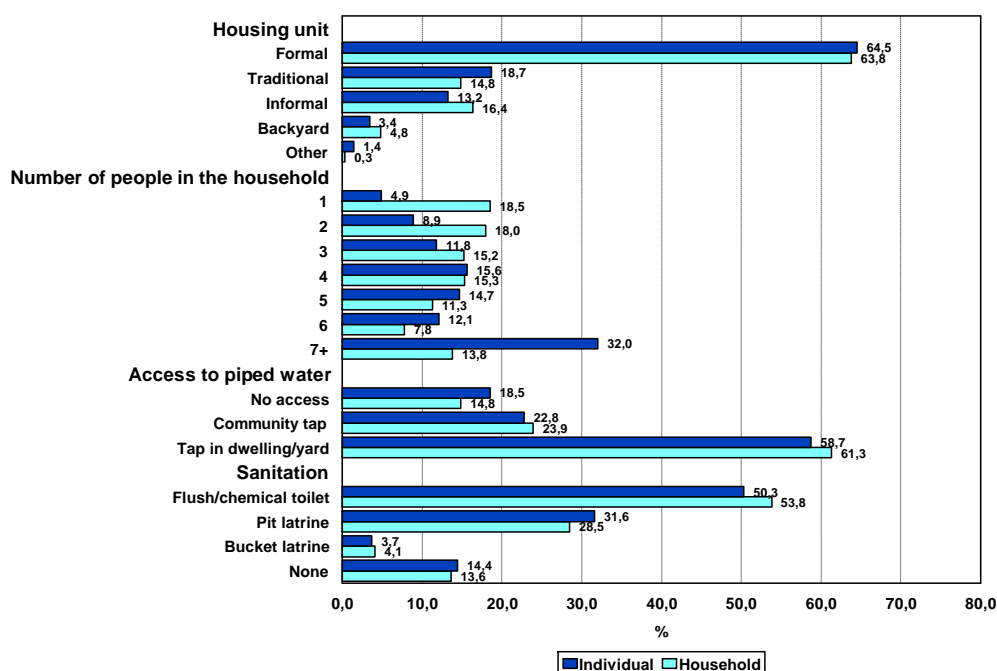


Figure 1.22 shows the differences obtained for selected variables according to the two methods of analysis. In most cases the differences are quite small – for example 64,5% of all individuals were living in a formal dwelling, as against 63,8% of all households.

However the conceptual difference is demonstrated clearly in the findings for the number of people in the household. Whilst 4,9% of all individuals lived in single-person households, this represents 18,5% of households. Conversely, while 32,0% of individuals lived in households of seven or more persons, only 13,8% of households contained seven or more people.

The preceding data on type of dwelling, number of people in the household and access to services have been given in terms of households,⁶ which is the usual method of presenting these data.

However in the subsequent chapters of this report, data on these topics for each age group will be given in terms of individuals, as the focus is on all the people in a specific age group.

⁶ Households in housing units only. Persons and households in collective living quarters are described in the next sections.

People in collective living quarters

Living quarters are divided broadly into housing units (private dwellings) and collective (or communal) living quarters. The latter are further divided into (a) places where households might be found as well as individuals, for example workers' hostels and residential hotels, and (b) institutions, such as hospitals or prisons.⁷ Note however that the accommodation of resident staff members of any collective living quarters, such as a room, flat or house on the property, is classified as a housing unit.

Table 1.3 shows the distribution of the residents of collective living quarters among the various types. People in housing units and the homeless are added to complete the picture.

Table 1.3: Distribution of the population by population group, sex and type of living quarters

Population group and sex	Housing unit	Collective living quarters					Homeless	Total
		Residential hotel	Other residence	Home for the elderly	Workers' hostel	Institution		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Black African								
Male	16 146 657	48 289	34 200	5 366	401 355	246 504	5 457	16 887 830
Female	18 141 796	47 954	39 670	5 641	201 752	89 653	1 872	18 528 336
Total	34 288 453	96 243	73 871	11 007	603 106	336 157	7 329	35 416 166
Coloured								
Male	1 852 199	5 124	2 819	725	9 838	48 268	1 453	1 920 426
Female	2 037 435	5 835	3 357	1 142	8 936	16 629	744	2 074 079
Total	3 889 634	10 960	6 177	1 867	18 774	64 897	2 197	3 994 505
Indian or Asian								
Male	535 549	2 961	771	231	1 564	3 905	70	545 050
Female	562 344	3 150	916	415	1 307	2 256	30	570 417
Total	1 097 893	6 111	1 686	645	2 870	6 161	100	1 115 467
White								
Male	1 992 337	15 906	6 213	7 482	8 146	49 891	760	2 080 734
Female	2 101 351	17 218	8 390	20 505	8 202	56 235	1 005	2 212 905
Total	4 093 687	33 124	14 602	27 987	16 348	106 126	1 765	4 293 640
Total								
Male	20 526 742	72 281	44 003	13 804	420 902	348 568	7 740	21 434 040
Female	22 842 925	74 157	52 333	27 703	220 195	164 773	3 651	23 385 737
Total	43 369 667	146 438	96 336	41 507	641 098	513 341	11 391	44 819 778

Of the total of approximately 1 439 000 people in collective living quarters,

- 641 000 people were counted in workers' hostels;
- 513 000 were counted in institutions;
- 146 000 people were counted in residential hotels;
- 96 000 people were counted in other residences; and
- 42 000 were counted in homes for the elderly.⁸

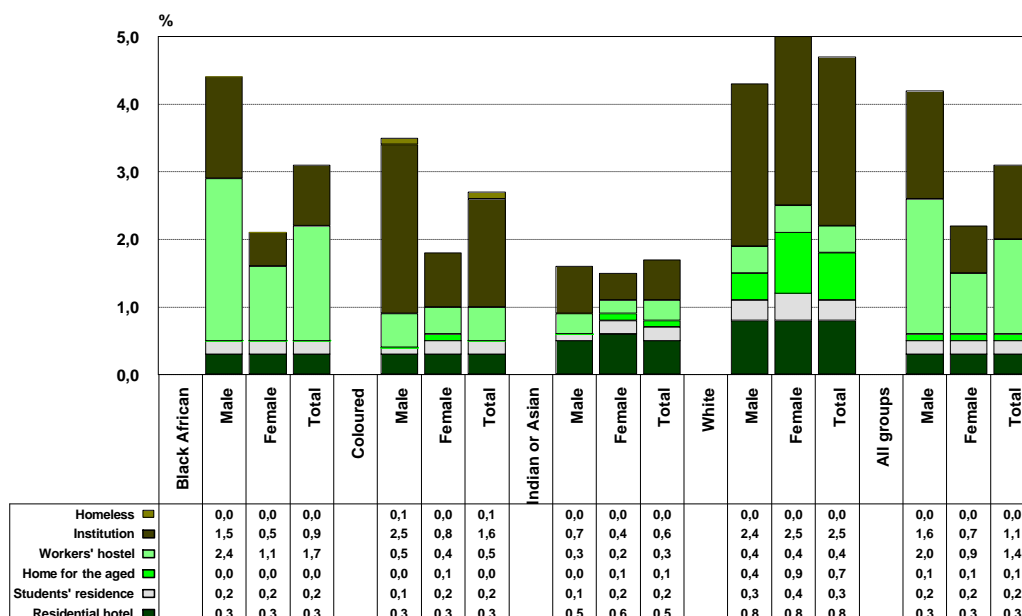
In addition, 11 000 homeless people were counted.

⁷ Further breakdowns for this category are given in the next section.

⁸ Homes for the elderly include retirement homes and similar living quarters. Note however that frail care centres were classified as institutions.

People in collective living quarters (concluded)

Figure 1.23: Percentage of the population in each population group living in collective living quarters or homeless



In 2001, 2,4% of African males were living in a workers' hostel, and 1,5% in an institution, while 2,5% of coloured males were living in an institution.

In the white population, 2,5% of females and 2,4% of males were living in an institution.

The homeless have been included here to complete the picture.

Institutions

As noted above, institutions are a subset of collective living quarters. The common characteristic of this subset is for the most part less control over one's own life. The main difference for Census 2001 was that in places classified as institutions, no information was collected about households, only about individuals (residents or inmates). Tourist hotels (short-stay accommodation) were also treated as institutions in Census 2001 in that people visiting such places were also only captured as individuals, not as households. (However, once again resident staff members were captured as members of households and their accommodation classified as housing units.)

Table 1.4: Number of institutions by province and type of institution

Province	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Orphan-age	Home for disabled	School hostel	Convent, etc.	Defence force barracks	Prison/ police cells	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Total
Eastern Cape	221	366	44	38	372	50	31	234	12	1 368
Free State	106	173	33	14	235	22	40	183	5	811
Gauteng	275	695	175	94	183	89	90	418	46	2 065
KwaZulu-Natal	356	513	90	67	303	145	63	368	43	1 948
Limpopo	181	224	13	9	192	26	58	126	6	835
Mpumalanga	150	124	21	17	106	20	39	202	18	697
Northern Cape	189	98	11	8	105	24	16	96	12	559
North West	111	200	44	20	228	38	40	211	7	899
Western Cape	691	464	104	109	294	72	100	295	40	2 169
Total	2 280	2 857	535	376	2 018	486	477	2 133	189	11 351

Table 1.4 shows the number of institutions, as defined above, identified during Census 2001, distributed by type and province.

Altogether, there were approximately:

- 3 000 hospitals and other medical facilities;
- 2 000 tourist hotels or other tourist accommodation facilities;
- 2 000 school or other hostels not for workers;
- 500 homes for children or orphanages;
- 500 convents, monasteries, religious retreats or initiation schools;
- 500 defence force barracks or other military accommodation;
- 400 homes for the disabled;
- 2000 prisons or places with police cells; and
- 200 refugee camps, shelters for the homeless, or community or church halls accommodating people temporarily.

People in institutions

Table 1.5: Number of people in institutions by population group, sex and type of institution

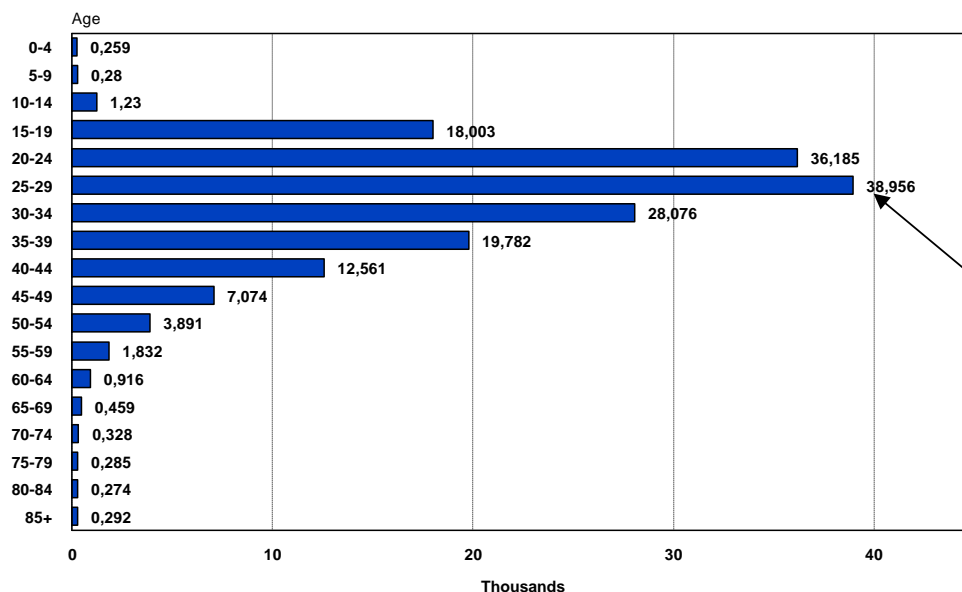
Population group and sex	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Orphan-age	Home for disabled	School hostel	Convent, etc.	Defence force barracks	Prison/ police cells	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Total
Black African										
Male	8 164	30 979	8 653	3 288	50 403	5 433	9 043	128 930	1 611	246 504
Female	3 777	26 010	3 941	2 811	41 812	3 713	1 621	5 226	742	89 653
Total	11 941	56 989	12 594	6 099	92 215	9 146	10 664	134 156	2 353	336 157
Coloured										
Male	1 769	5 206	1 685	1 048	6 753	964	1 233	29 060	550	48 268
Female	864	5 191	1 097	1 018	6 197	685	229	1 063	285	16 629
Total	2 633	10 397	2 782	2 066	12 950	1 649	1 462	30 123	835	64 897
Indian or Asian										
Male	439	815	104	262	998	165	204	829	89	3 905
Female	183	654	99	331	838	43	26	52	32	2 258
Total	622	1 469	203	593	1 836	206	230	881	121	6 161
White									0	
Male	8 249	10 646	2 512	2 928	17 706	855	1 714	3 925	1 356	49 891
Female	6 229	22 175	2 986	4 983	15 467	1 091	652	1 598	1 054	56 235
Total	14 478	32 821	5 498	7 911	33 173	1 946	2 366	5 523	2 410	106 126
Total										
Male	18 621	47 646	12 954	7 526	75 860	7 417	12 194	162 744	3 606	348 568
Female	11 053	54 030	8 123	9 143	64 314	5 530	2 528	7 939	2 113	164 773
Total	29 674	101 676	21 077	16 669	140 174	12 947	14 722	170 683	5 719	513 341

Table 1.5 focuses on the number of people counted in each type of institution by population group and sex. It shows that, of the approximately 513 000 people counted in institutions on census night:

- 171 000 people were in prisons or police cells;
- 140 000 were in school or other hostels;
- 102 000 were in a medical facility such as a hospital or frail care facility;
- 30 000 were in tourist hotels or other tourist accommodation;
- 21 000 were in children's homes and orphanages;
- 17 000 were in homes for the disabled;
- 15 000 were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation;
- 13 000 were in convents, monasteries, religious retreats or initiation schools; and
- 6 000 were in refugee camps, shelters for the homeless, or community or church halls accommodating people temporarily.

The prison population

Figure 1.24: Number of people in each five-year age category in prisons or police cells

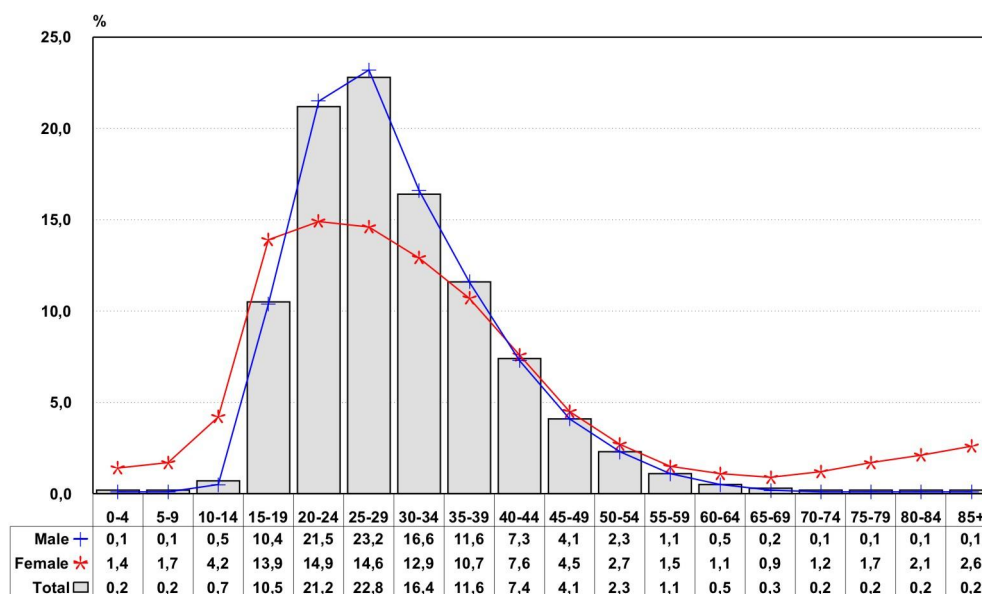


Of the 171 000 people counted in a police cell, correctional institution or prison, a considerable proportion were relatively young.

The number of detained people reached a peak for ages 25–29, since 39 000 were found in this age category. A slightly lower number, 36 000, were aged 20–24.

From age 30–34, the number decreased with each age category; from age 65+ very few people were in prison.

Figure 1.25: Prison and police-cell population by age and sex

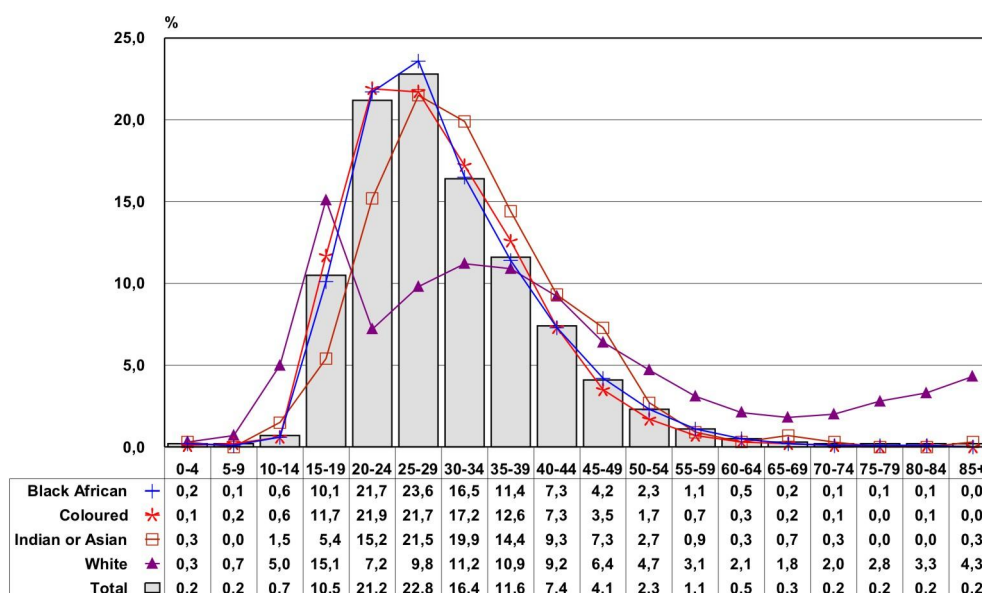


The distribution of the detained population by sex was highly unequal, with 163 000 detainees being males (95,3%) and 8 000 (4,7%) being females (not shown here).

The distribution by age of male detainees was skewed towards the younger age categories. The distribution by age of female detainees was less skewed towards the younger age categories than that of males.

The prison population (concluded)

Figure 1.26: Prison and police-cell population by age and population group



Variation by population group

Of all detainees, 78,6% were African, while 17,6% were coloured, 3,2% were white, and 0,5% were Indian or Asian.

The percentage of African detainees (78,6%) was in keeping with their proportion in the South African population as a whole (79,0%).

The proportion of coloured detainees (17,6%) exceeded their proportion of the total population (8,9%).

The proportion of white detainees (3,2%) was lower than the proportion of whites in the total population (9,6%). The same applied to Indian or Asian detainees (0,5% of all detainees were Indian or Asian, compared with 2,5% of the total population).

Variation by population group and age

The age distribution of African and coloured detainees closely followed the overall age distribution of the detainee population.

The age distribution of the Indian or Asian detainee population was slightly older than the age distribution of the detainee population as a whole.

The age distribution of the white detainee population was more evenly spread, with 15,1% of all white detainees aged 15–19, while a larger proportion than the overall detainee population was found in the older age categories.

Chapter 2: Description of South African infants

The first five years are a crucial time in the life cycle of the individual, when physical, intellectual and emotional development takes place at an extremely rapid rate. The infant learns to roll, sit, crawl, walk, climb and run. Sounds are turned into words and sentences, as the infant learns to talk. The interactions that infants have with the people around them allow them to absorb the culture and values of the society in which they live, and to make sense of their world. The environment presents a series of challenging problems, which encourages the development of problem-solving abilities.

The type of home in which the infant lives, and the ability of caregivers to provide a secure and stimulating environment, including supplying sufficient food and adequate shelter, lay the foundation for later stages of development.

In this chapter, we examine the living conditions and life circumstances of infants in South Africa by province, sex, population group and other appropriate variables, at the time of Census 2001, as well as some comparisons, when appropriate, with Census '96.



Demographic picture

Table 2.1: Distribution of infants by age, sex and population group

Age and sex	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0										
Male	382 583	84,3	40 745	9,0	7 364	1,6	23 232	5,1	453 924	100,0
Female	384 395	84,6	40 144	8,8	7 375	1,6	22 568	5,0	454 482	100,0
Total	766 978	84,4	80 889	8,9	14 739	1,6	45 800	5,0	908 406	100,0
1										
Male	366 498	84,0	39 407	9,0	7 414	1,7	22 938	5,3	436 258	100,0
Female	365 736	84,2	39 232	9,0	7 226	1,7	22 187	5,1	434 381	100,0
Total	732 234	84,1	78 640	9,0	14 640	1,7	45 125	5,2	870 638	100,0
2										
Male	368 533	84,1	38 731	8,8	7 503	1,7	23 218	5,3	437 985	100,0
Female	370 575	84,3	39 091	8,9	7 144	1,6	22 614	5,1	439 424	100,0
Total	739 107	84,2	77 822	8,9	14 647	1,7	45 832	5,2	877 409	100,0
3										
Male	368 395	84,3	38 072	8,7	7 585	1,7	23 117	5,3	437 170	100,0
Female	370 974	84,7	37 545	8,6	7 348	1,7	22 373	5,1	438 240	100,0
Total	739 370	84,5	75 618	8,6	14 933	1,7	45 490	5,2	875 410	100,0
4										
Male	385 940	84,2	40 150	8,8	7 917	1,7	24 387	5,3	458 394	100,0
Female	388 565	84,6	39 769	8,7	7 734	1,7	23 490	5,1	459 558	100,0
Total	774 505	84,4	79 919	8,7	15 650	1,7	47 877	5,2	917 952	100,0
0-4										
Male	1 871 949	84,2	197 105	8,9	37 784	1,7	116 892	5,3	2 223 731	100,0
Female	1 880 246	84,5	195 781	8,8	36 826	1,7	113 232	5,1	2 226 085	100,0
Total	3 752 195	84,3	392 887	8,8	74 609	1,7	230 124	5,2	4 449 816	100,0

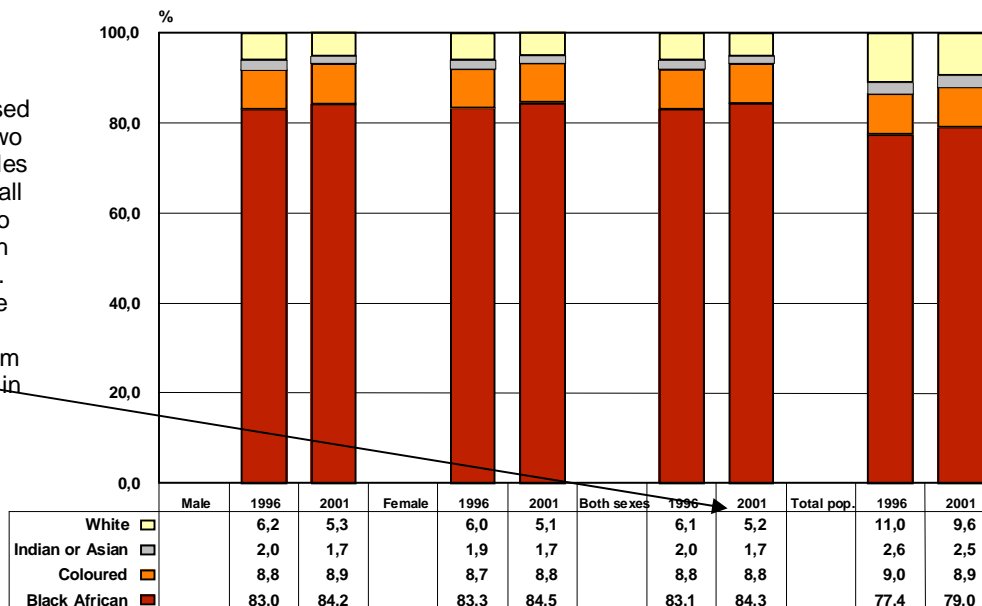
Table 2.1 indicates that there were almost 4,5 million infants aged 0–4 years in South Africa on the night of 9–10 October 2001, or one in every ten (9,9%) of the total population. There were approximately 900 000 infants in each single-year age category.

Approximately 84 in every 100 infants were African (84,3%), while nine in every hundred were coloured (8,8%), five in every hundred were white (5,2%), and two in every hundred were Indian or Asian (1,7%).

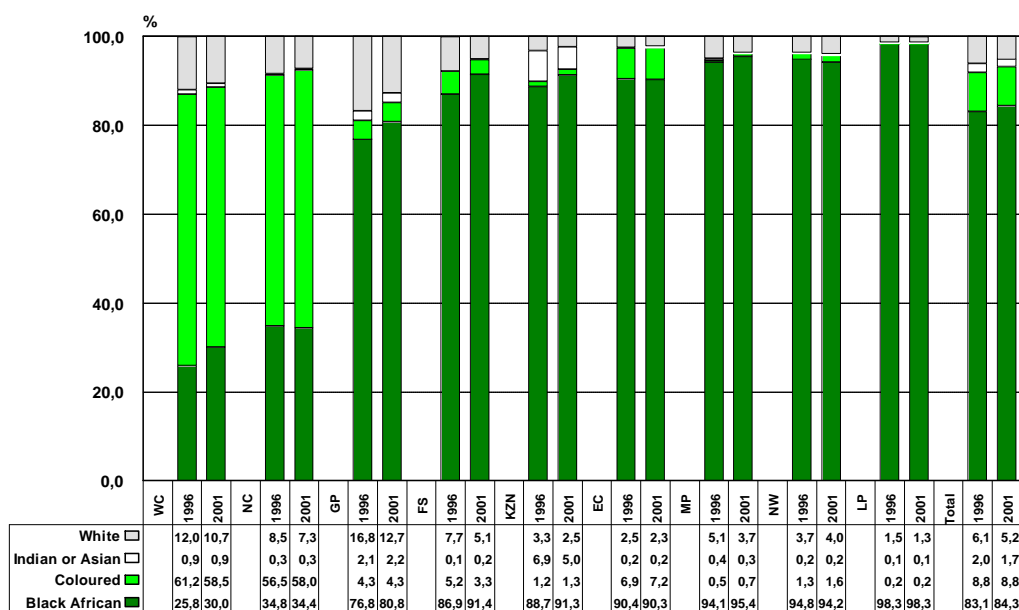
Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 2.1: Male and female infants by population group, compared with the total population, 1996 and 2001

The percentage of African infants increased slightly between the two censuses for both males and females and overall (from 83,1% in 1996 to 84,3% in 2001 for both sexes taken together). On the other hand, the percentage of white infants decreased (from 6,1% in 1996 to 5,2% in 2001 for both sexes taken together).



Source: Census 1996 and 2001
Excluding unspecified in 1996

Figure 2.2: Infants in each province by population group, 1996 and 2001

Africans constituted the vast majority of infants in all provinces, except Western and Northern Cape, where coloured infants were in the majority. For example, in 2001 in Gauteng, Africans constituted 80,8% of all infants.

Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of all infants that were African increased in all provinces except Northern Cape, while the proportion that were white decreased in all provinces except North West.

By 2001, in six provinces, more than nine in every ten infants were African.

Parents alive

Figure 2.3: According to age

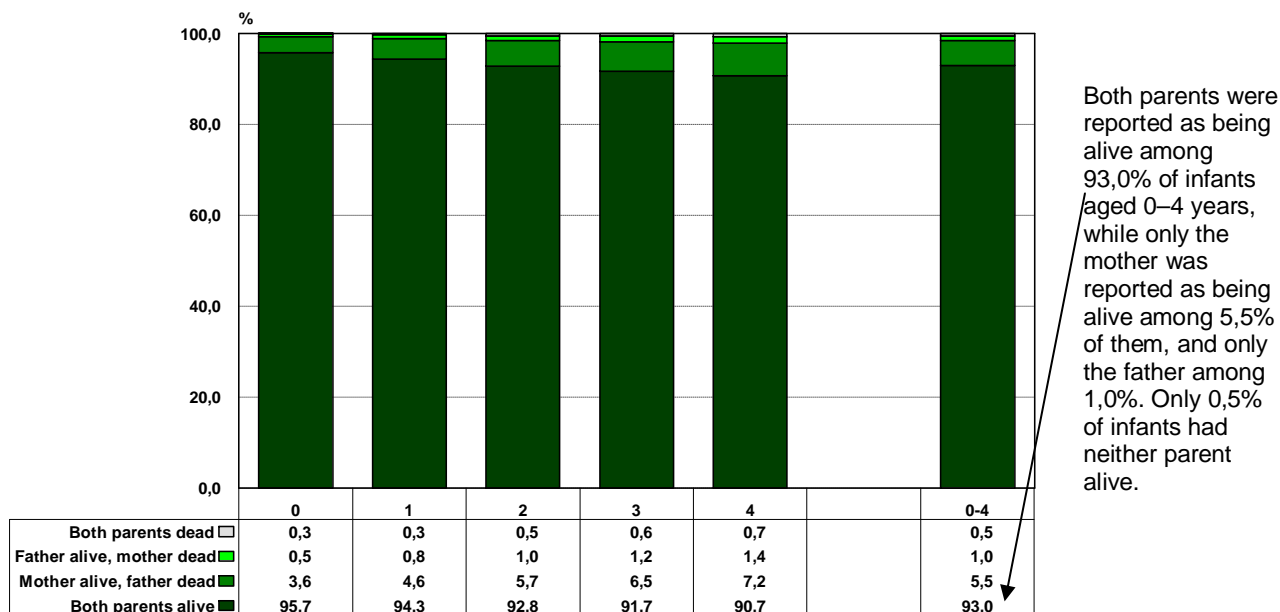
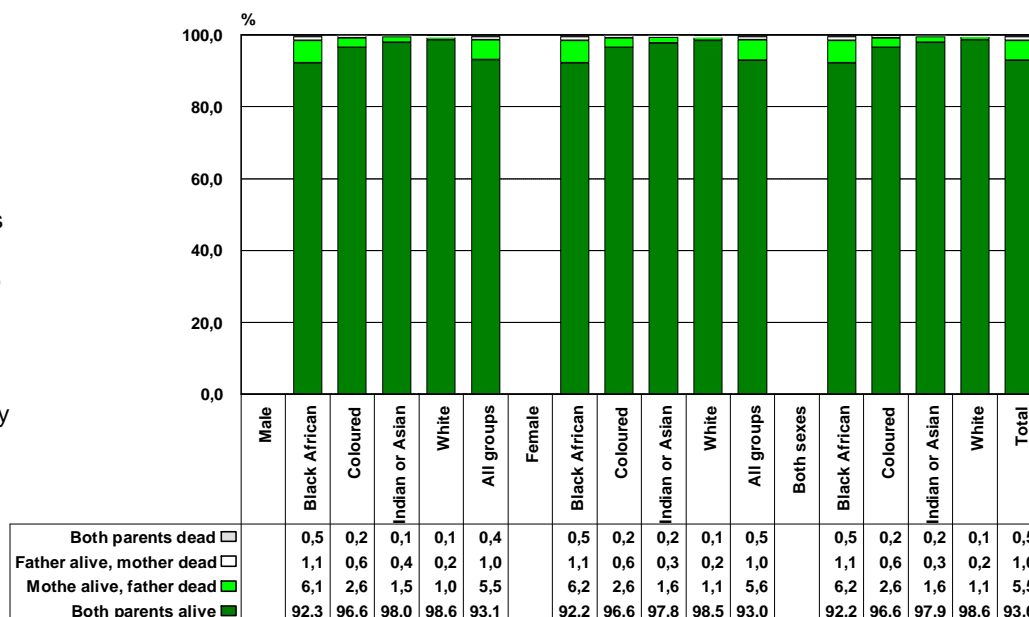


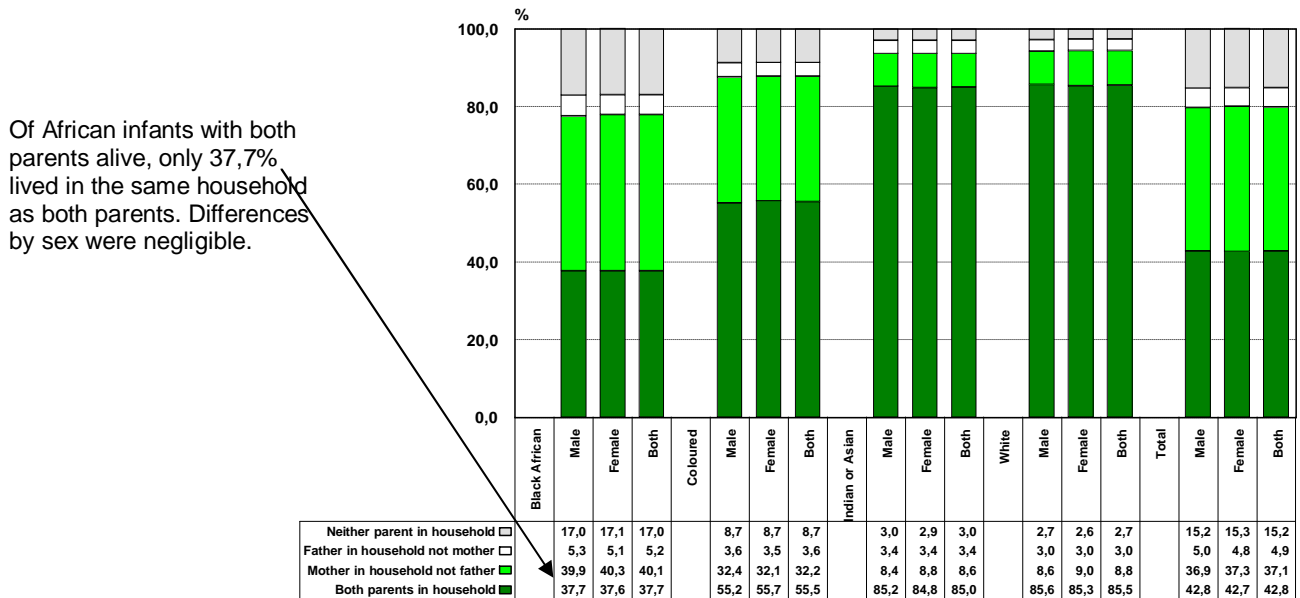
Figure 2.4: According to sex and population group

Among African infants, 92,2% had both parents alive, increasing to 96,6% among coloured, 97,9% among Indian/Asian, and 98,6% among white infants. There was no meaningful difference by sex.



Living with parents

Figure 2.5: Among infants whose parents were alive, according to population group and sex



Relationship to household head

Figure 2.6: According to age

Just over half (52,3%) of all infants were living in households where they were the children of the head or acting head of the household. But another large group (38,2%) was living in households where a grandparent or a great-grandparent was the household head, while a smaller group (7,9%) was living where another relative was the household head.

Very young infants were less likely than older infants to live with a parent that was the head of the household. Just under half (49,8%) of infants aged less than one year were living in a household with a parent as the household head, increasing gradually to well over half (54,1%) among four-year-olds.

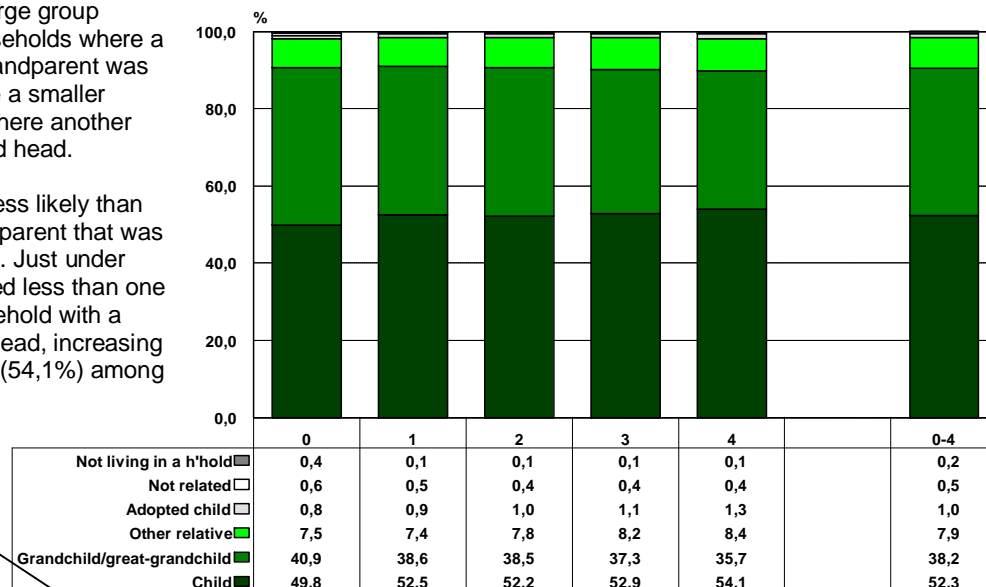
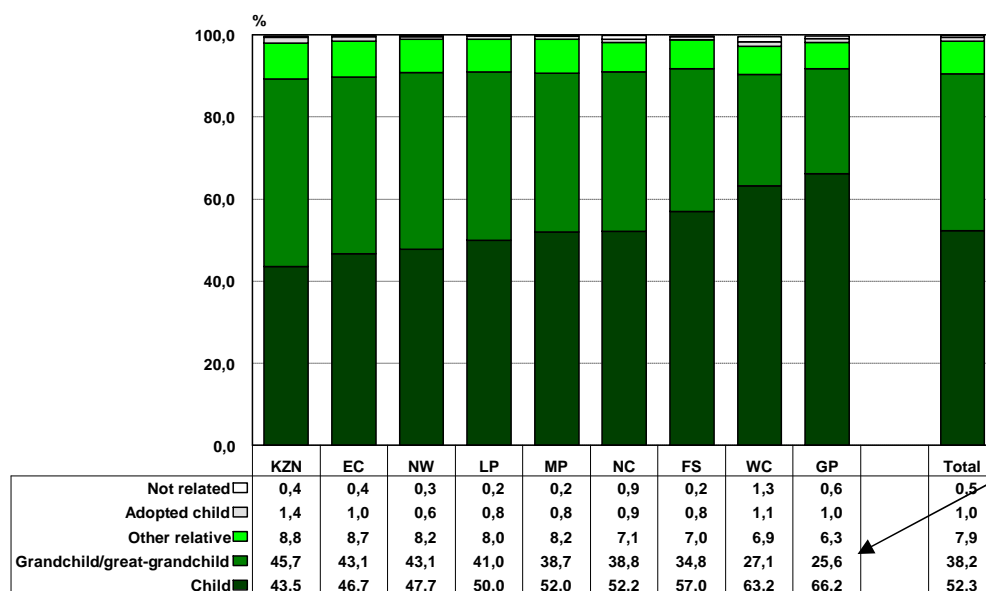


Figure 2.7: According to province



The proportions of infants living where a parent was the household head and living where a grandparent or great-grandparent was the household head varied by province. In KZN the proportion living where a grandparent or great-grandparent was the household head was 45,7%; this proportion was 25,6% in Gauteng.

Note that when a grandparent is the household head, the infant's parent or parents may still be living in the same household.

Relationship to household head (concluded)

Figure 2.8: According to population group and sex

The probability of living in a household where a grandparent or great-grandparent was head was strongly linked to population group.

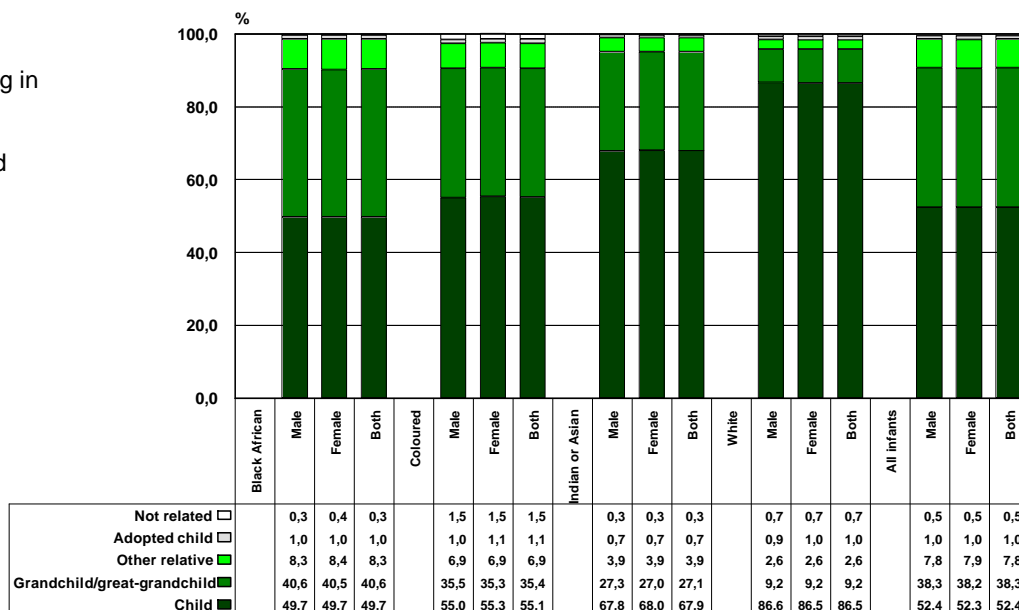
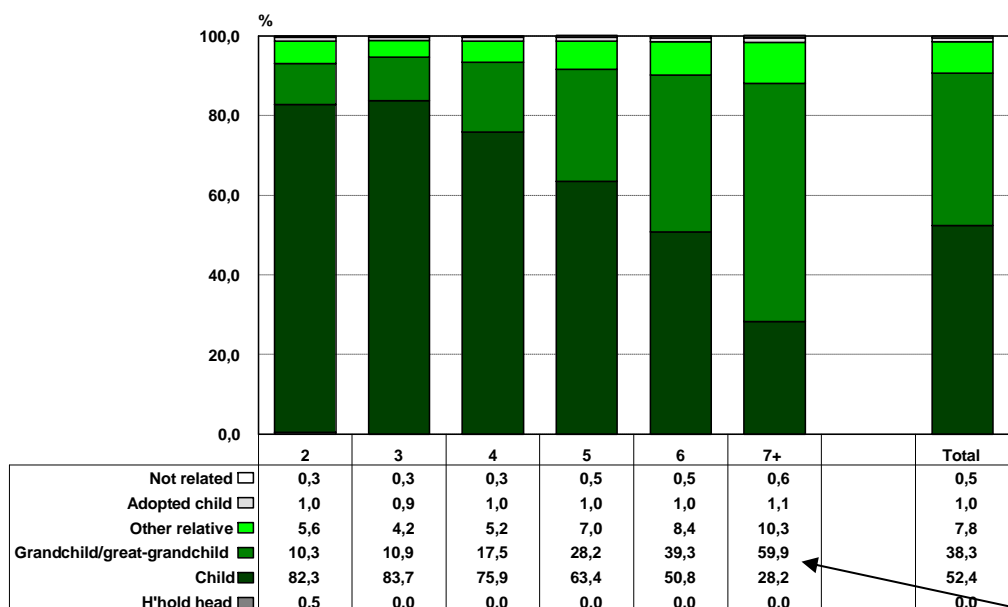


Figure 2.9: According to household size



The larger the numbers of people living in the household, the more likely that a grandparent or great-grandparent was the household head.

In households consisting of only two people, the infant was the grandchild or great-grandchild of the household head in only 10,3% of cases. But in households consisting of seven or more people, the infant was the grandchild or great-grandchild of the household head in 59,9% of cases.

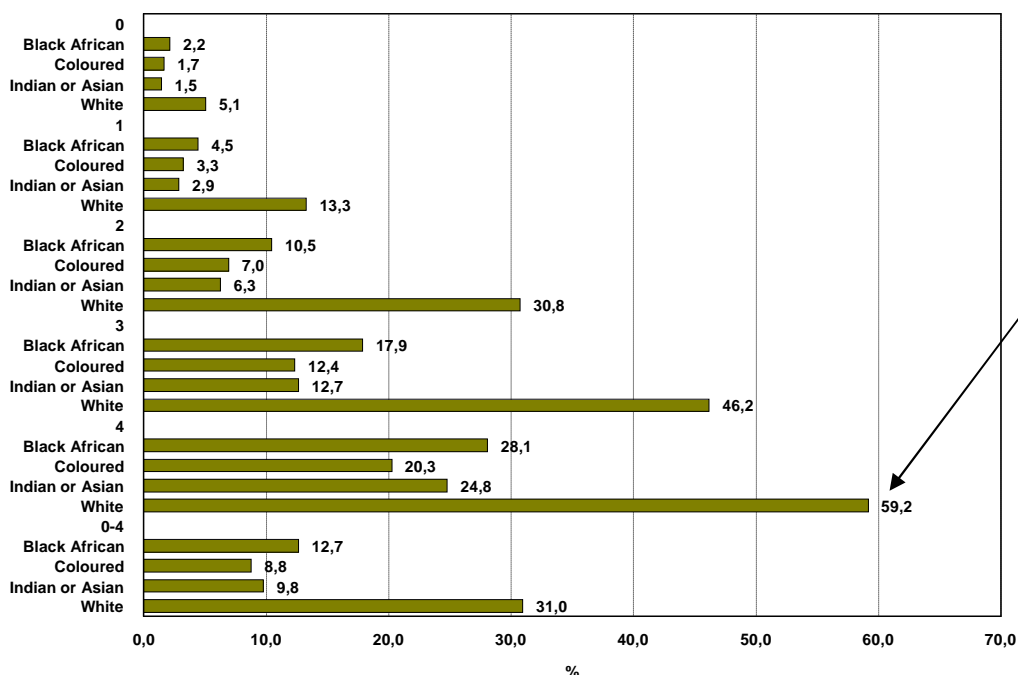
From the above findings, we can conclude that, in 2001, it was more likely that African infants, particularly those in the less industrialised provinces, were living in relatively large households in extended families with a grandparent or a great-grandparent as the household head, while white infants were more likely to be living in smaller households in nuclear families in the more industrialised provinces, with a parent as the household head. The living arrangements of coloured and Indian or Asian infants fell somewhere between these two scenarios.

The life circumstances and the learning experiences of those living in extended families may differ markedly from the circumstances and experiences of those living in nuclear families, possibly affecting the socialisation process and the life choices made during later stages of development.

Pre-school attendance

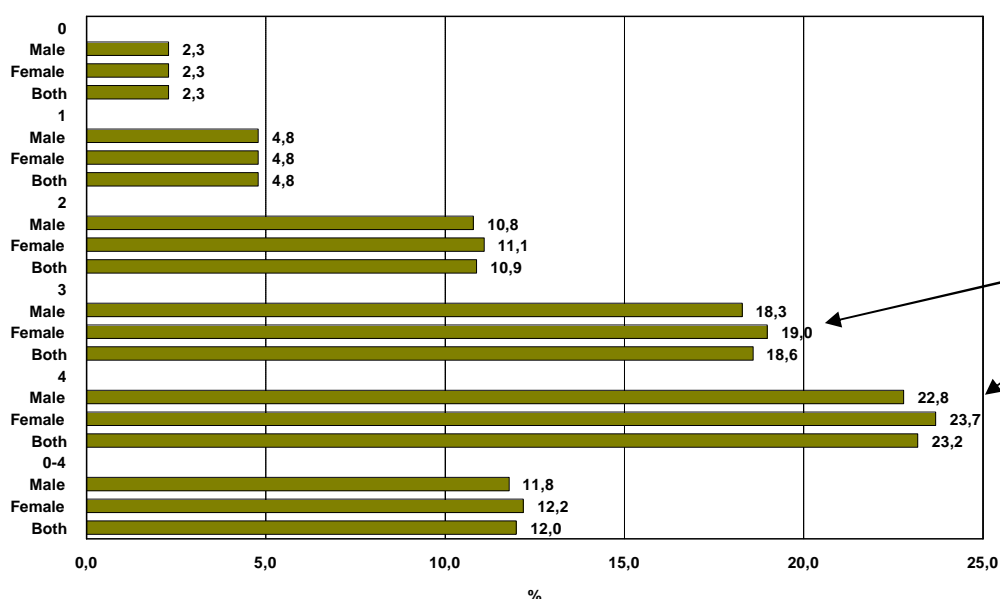
We have already stressed that the environment in which the infant grows up is important in relation to the socialisation process. In this context, the people with whom infants interact, including peers, older children and adults, and the nature of the interaction, for example in a more formal classroom setting or in a less formal home setting, may influence the knowledge, values and attitudes of infants. This interaction can take place, not only within the home and the neighbourhood, but also at pre-school institutions. In this part of the chapter we look at pre-school institution attendance among infants.

Figure 2.10: Percentage of infants attending according to age and population group



In all single-year age groups, white infants were more likely to be attending a pre-school organisation than those in the other population groups. For example, among four-year-olds, 59,2% of white infants were attending a pre-school organisation, as against 20,3% of coloured, 24,8% of Indian or Asian and 28,1% of African infants.

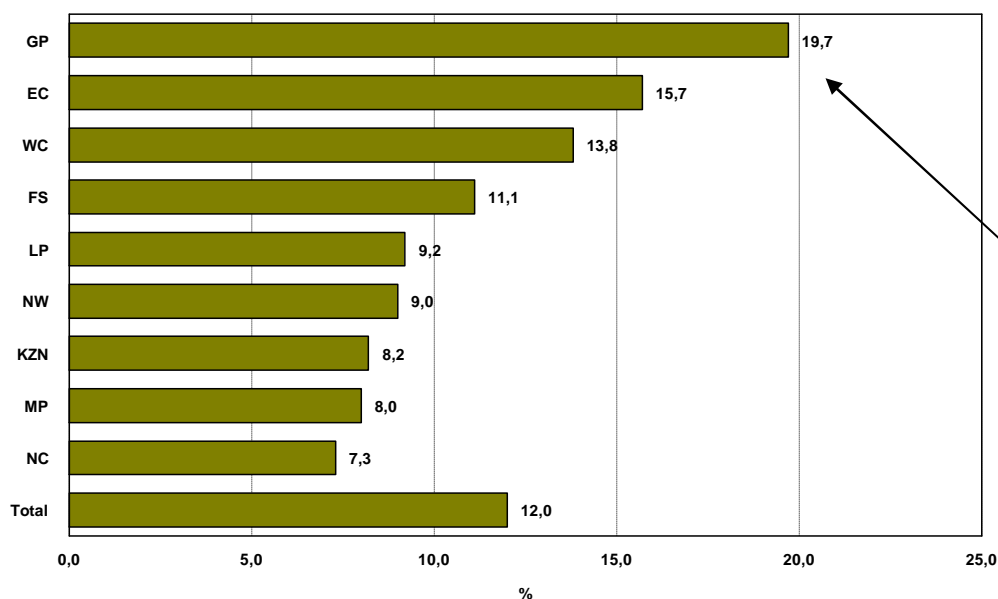
Figure 2.11: Percentage of infants attending according to age and sex



Equal proportions of girls and boys aged 0–2 years were attending a preschool. In the age groups of three and four years, a slightly higher proportion of girls (19,0% at the age of three; 23,7% at the age of four) than boys (18,3% at the age of three; 22,8% at the age of four) were attending a pre-school.

Pre-school attendance (concluded)

Figure 2.12: Percentage of infants attending in each province



A larger proportion of infants attended a pre-school in the more industrialised and densely populated provinces.

For example, in Gauteng, one in five infants (19,7%) was attending a pre-school institution, whereas in Northern Cape, which is sparsely populated, only one in 14 infants (7,2%) was attending.

From these findings we can conclude that the socialisation process of infants in relation to contacts through a formal pre-school or a less formal home environment, may differ on the basis of population group, rather than sex. Opportunities for interaction within a pre-school environment are more available for white infants than for those in other population groups. They are also more likely to be available in a more densely populated or urban environment than in a more rural one.

Disability

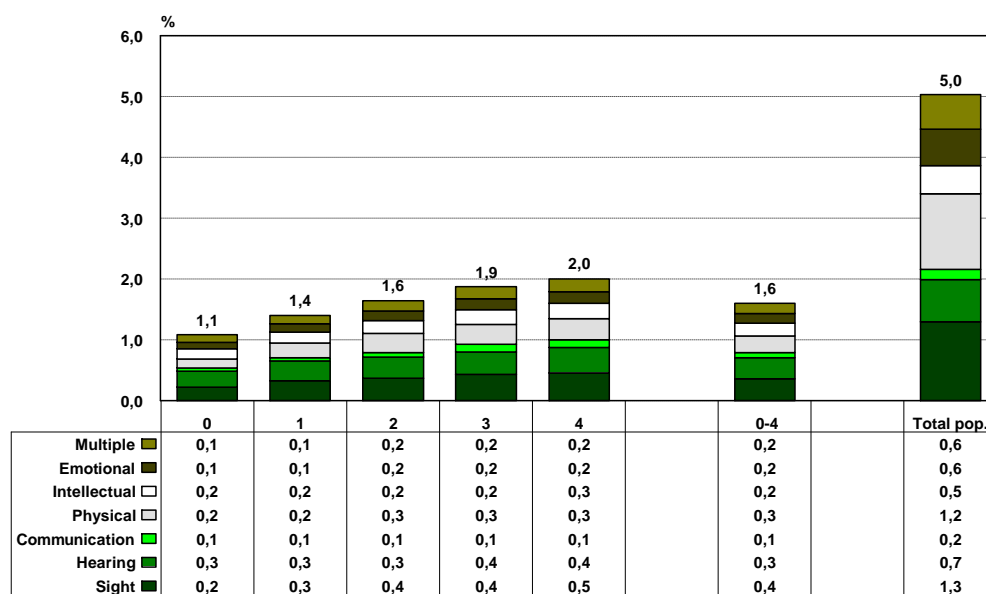
Table 2.2: Number of disabled infants by age, sex and type of disability

Age	Sex	No disability	Sight	Hearing	Communi- cation	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	At least one disability	Total
0	Male	448 841	1 037	1 268	212	741	803	506	516	5 083	453 924
	Female	449 832	1 006	1 127	217	592	713	457	538	4 650	454 482
	Total	898 673	2 043	2 396	429	1 333	1 516	962	1 054	9 733	908 406
1	Male	429 773	1 503	1 457	236	1 173	806	683	627	6 485	436 258
	Female	428 595	1 281	1 403	235	922	803	557	585	5 786	434 381
	Total	858 367	2 784	2 861	471	2 095	1 608	1 240	1 212	12 271	870 638
2	Male	430 277	1 705	1 499	372	1 563	999	748	823	7 709	437 985
	Female	432 652	1 555	1 479	323	1 181	849	679	707	6 773	439 424
	Total	862 928	3 260	2 977	696	2 744	1 848	1 426	1 529	14 480	877 409
3	Male	428 422	1 981	1 649	595	1 619	1 094	882	928	8 748	437 170
	Female	430 563	1 791	1 628	427	1 290	1 028	680	833	7 677	438 240
	Total	858 985	3 771	3 277	1 022	2 908	2 122	1 563	1 761	16 424	875 410
4	Male	448 581	2 177	1 949	686	1 765	1 226	978	1 033	9 814	458 394
	Female	450 959	1 941	1 886	508	1 383	1 169	791	920	8 598	459 558
	Total	899 540	4 118	3 835	1 194	3 148	2 395	1 769	1 953	18 412	917 952
0-4	Male	2 185 894	8 402	7 822	2 101	6 859	4 928	3 797	3 927	37 836	2 223 731
	Female	2 192 600	7 574	7 524	1 711	5 367	4 562	3 163	3 583	33 484	2 226 085
	Total	4 378 494	15 976	15 346	3 812	12 227	9 491	6 961	7 510	71 323	4 449 816

Of the approximately 4,5 million infants counted in Census 2001, 71 000 (1,6%) were reported as being disabled.

Of these, 16 000 (22,4%) had a visual disability, 15 000 (21,5%) had a hearing, 4 000 (5,3%) had a communication, 12 000 (17,1%) had a physical, 9 000 (13,3%) had an intellectual, and 7 000 (9,8%) had an emotional disability, while 8 000 (10,5%) had multiple disabilities.

Figure 2.13: Percentage of infants of each age with each type of disability, compared with the total population



There was a steady increase in the proportion of disabled infants with each single-year increase in age.

The proportion of disabled infants within each category of disability also increased steadily with each single-year increase in age.

Disability (concluded)

Figure 2.14: Percentage of infants that were disabled according to population group and age

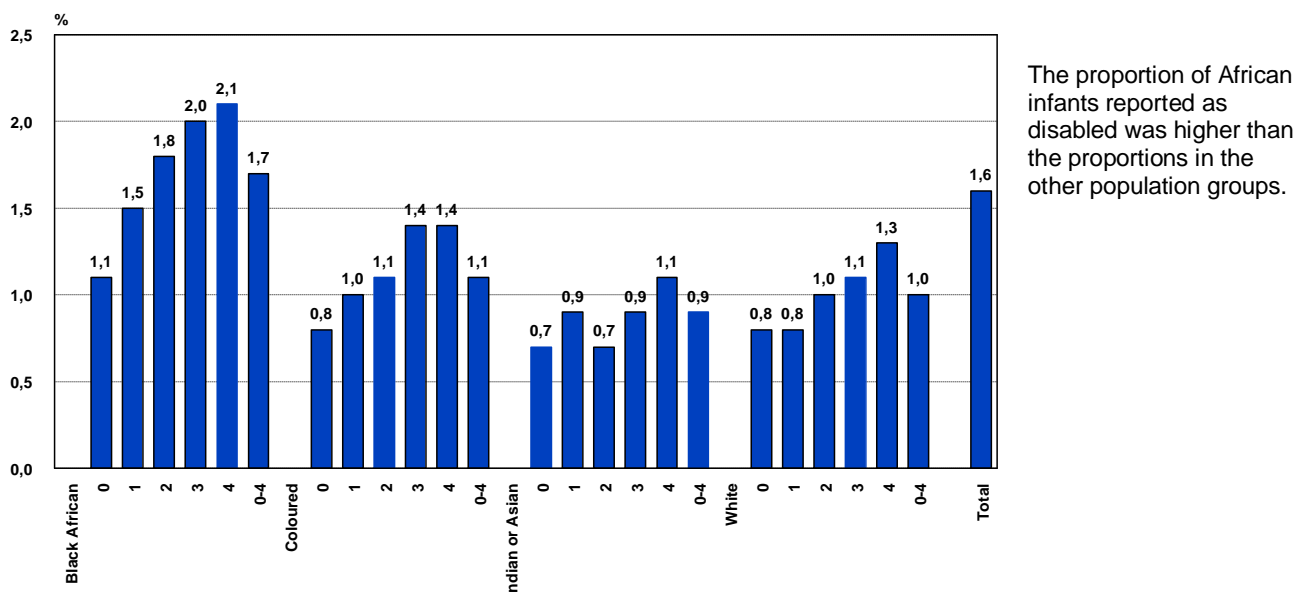
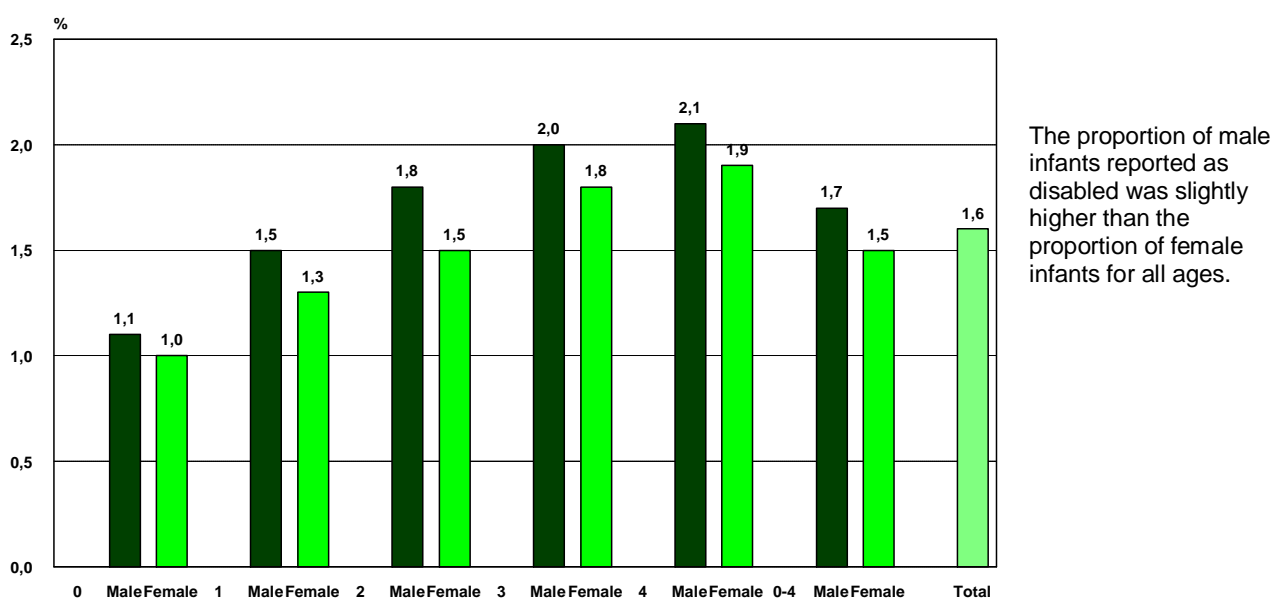


Figure 2.15: Percentage of infants that were disabled according to age and sex



The prevalence of disability can be directly linked to the environment in which the infant is growing up, including quality of housing, household size, overcrowding, access to good nutrition, clean water and adequate sanitation, and access to primary healthcare facilities, which in South Africa continue to differ by population group.

Among those infants living in families where there is adequate access to antenatal and post-natal primary health-care facilities, particularly white families, there is clearly a lower prevalence of disability than among those infants where such facilities are less likely to be available, particularly African families.

Number of people with whom living

Figure 2.16: According to age, compared with the total population and all households

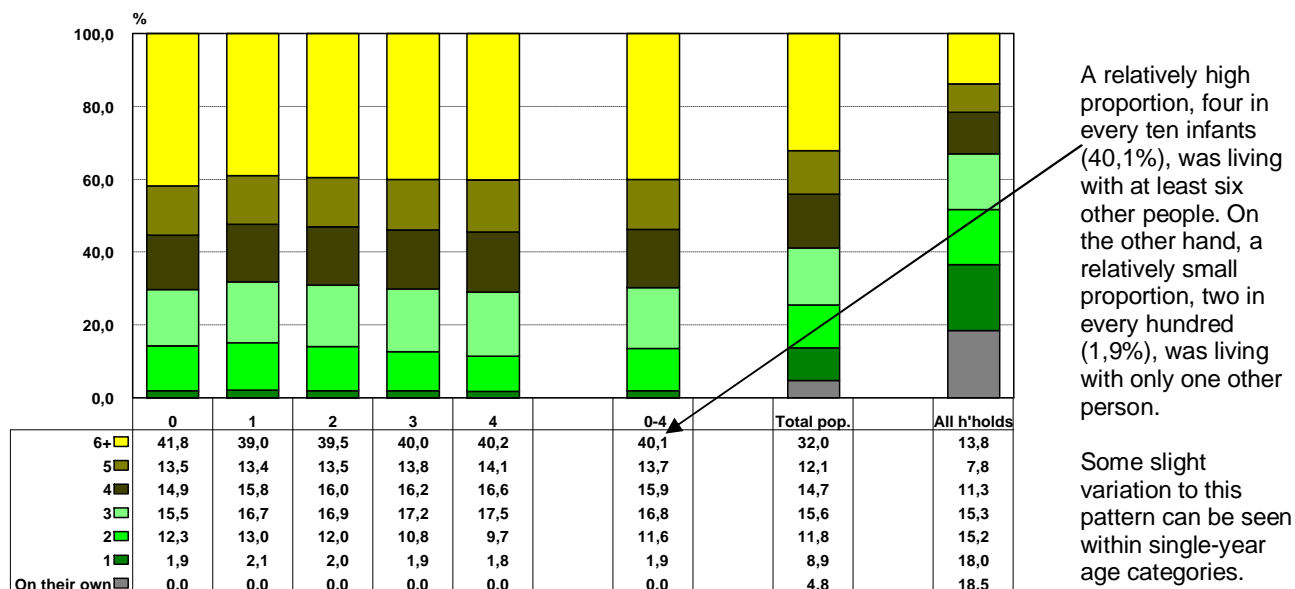
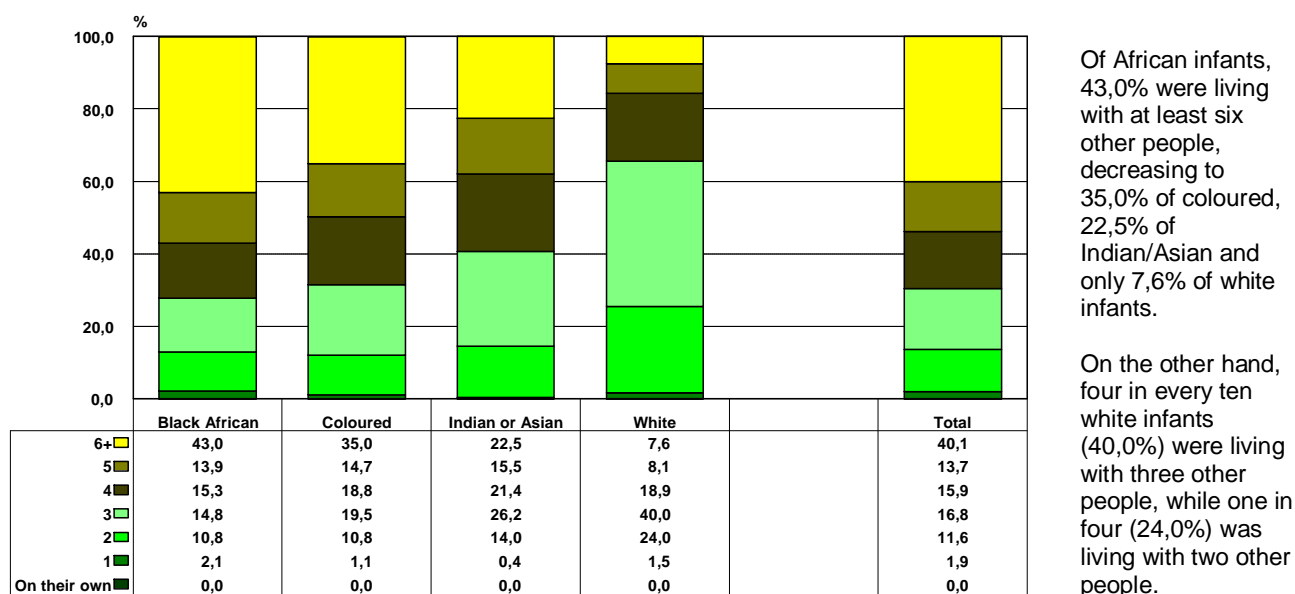


Figure 2.17: According to population group



Type of dwelling

Figure 2.18: According to age, compared with the total population and all households

More than half (58,4%) of all infants were living in formal dwellings, while 22,4% were living in traditional dwellings, and 14,3% in informal dwellings.

The proportion of infants living in formal dwellings was lower than the proportion of the total population (58,4% as against 62,4%), the proportion of infants living in traditional dwellings (22,4% as against 18,1%) and informal dwellings (14,3% as against 12,8%) were higher than for the total population.

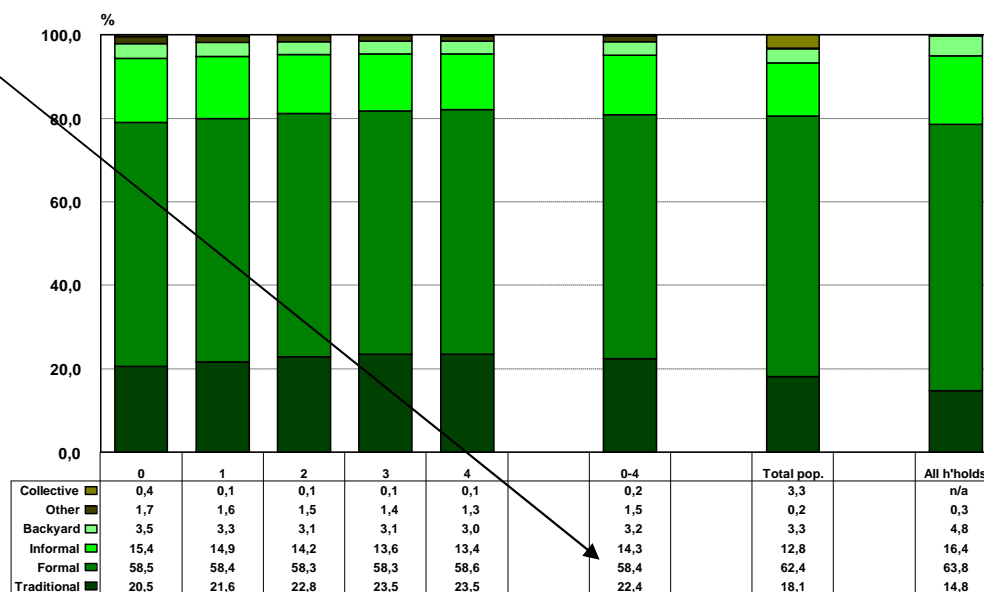
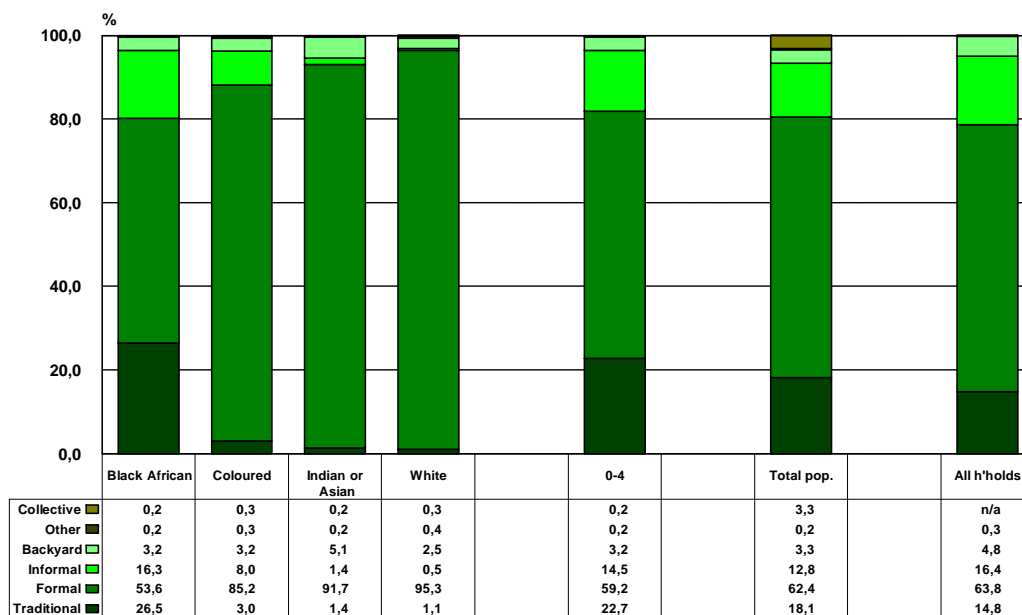


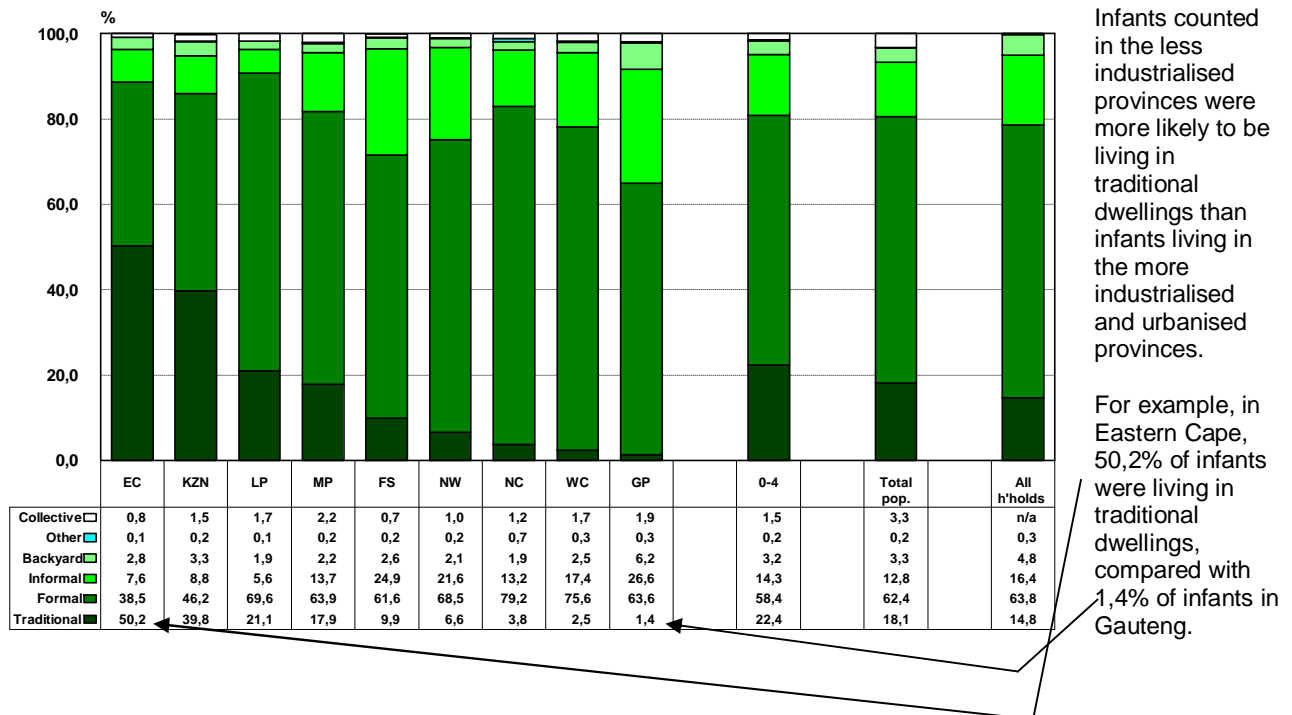
Figure 2.19: According to population group, compared with the total population and all households



Type of dwelling was clearly related to population group, with 26,5% of African infants living in traditional dwellings as opposed to 1,1% of white infants.

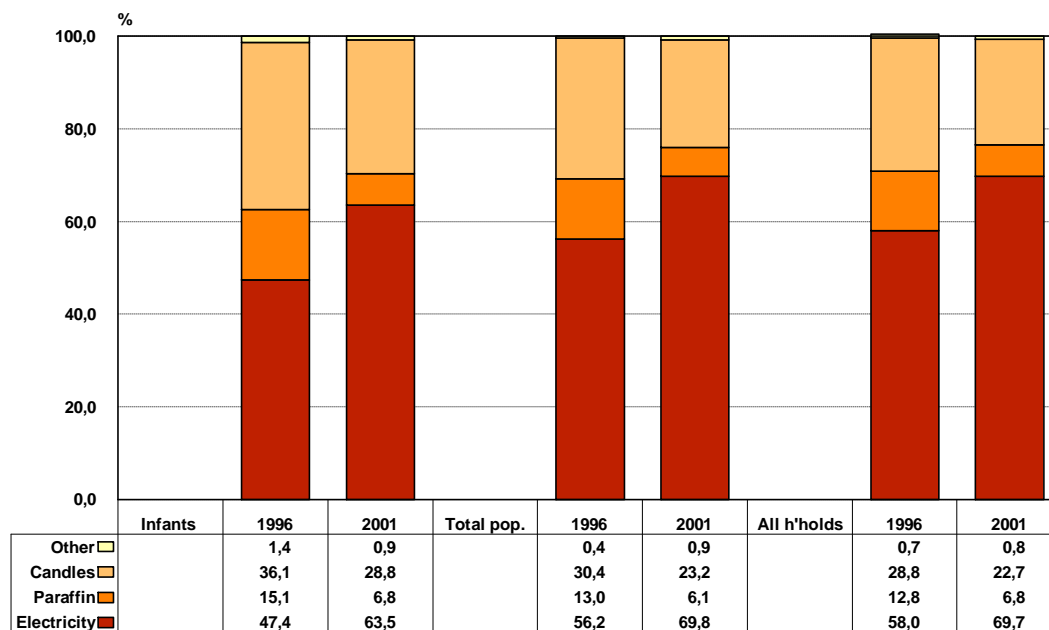
Type of dwelling (concluded)

Figure 2.20: According to province, compared with the total population and all households



Main energy source for lighting

Figure 2.21: Compared with the total population and all households, 1996 and 2001

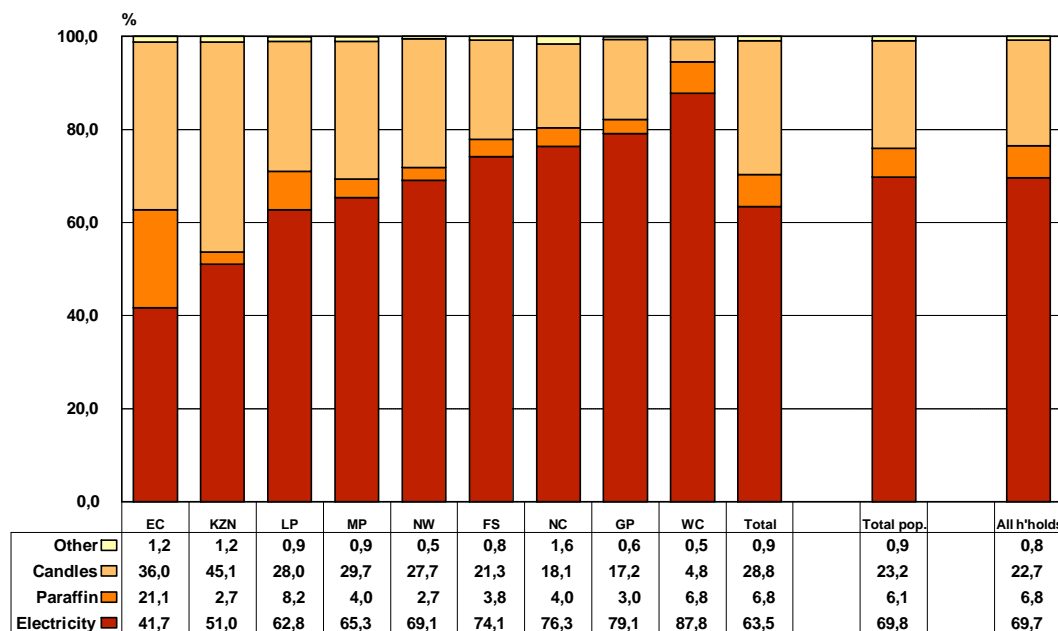


Source: Census 1996 and 2001

The proportion of infants with electricity for lighting in the dwelling in which they were living increased from 47,4% in 1996 to 63,5% in 2001. This proportion was still lower than for the population overall in 2001 (69,8%).

No graph is given here for population group, but as we have seen in Chapter 1, it was largely those living in households headed by an African that were less likely to have to electricity.

Figure 2.22: According to province, compared with the total population and all households



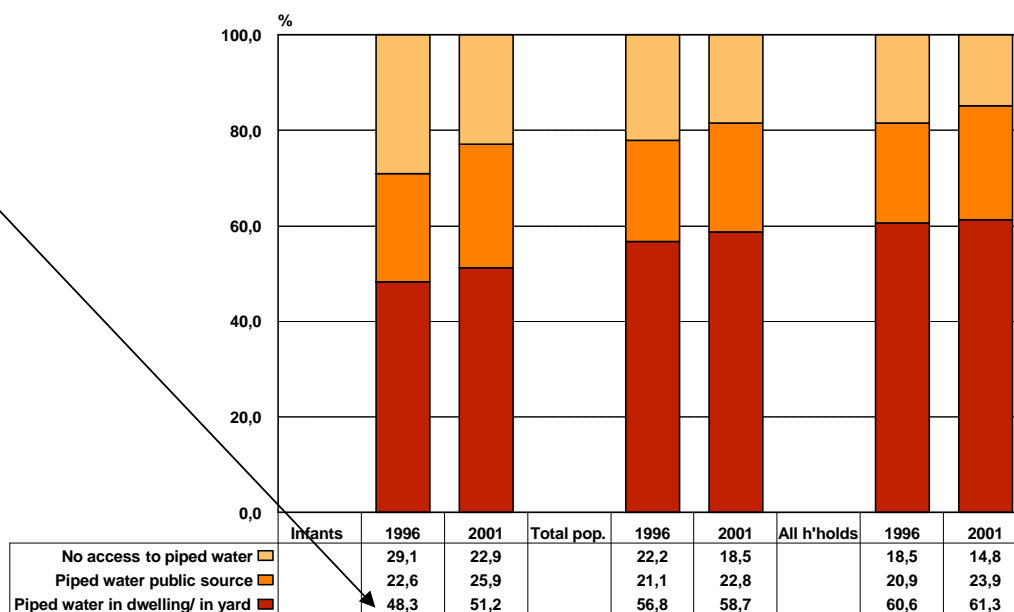
Just over four in every ten infants living in Eastern Cape (41,7%) had electricity for lighting in the dwelling in which they were living, increasing with each successive province (shown in the graph from left to right) to reach almost nine in every ten infants (87,8%) in Western Cape.

Main water source

Figure 2.23: Compared with the total population and all households, 1996 and 2001

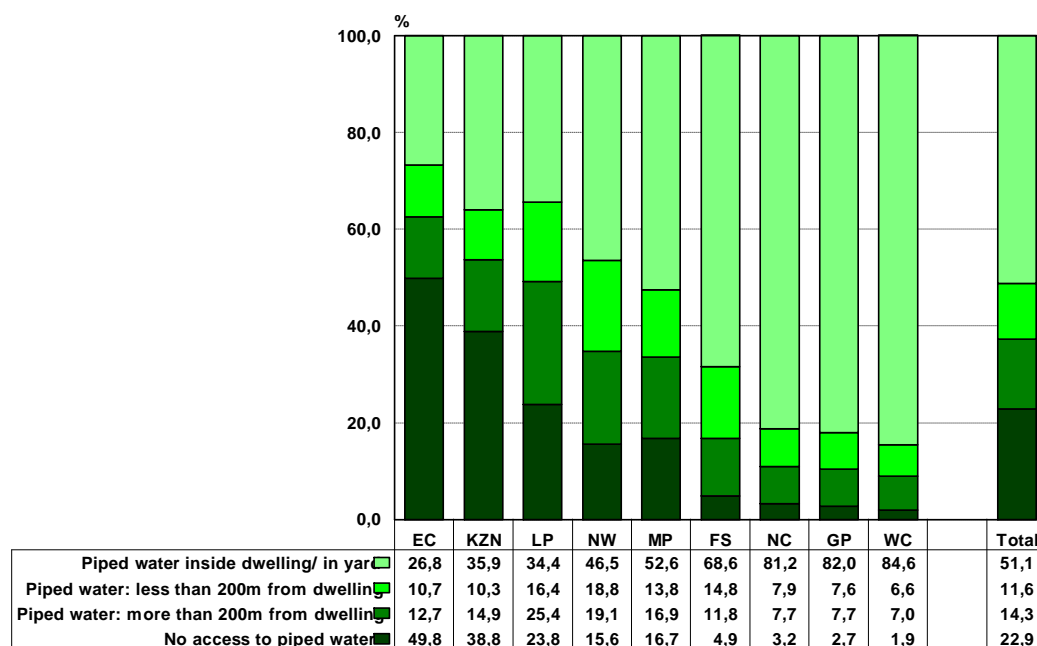
The proportion of infants that had access to piped water inside the dwelling or in the yard increased from 48,3% in 1996 to 51,2% in 2001. However, this figure remains lower than the proportion of individuals, overall, with access to piped water in the dwelling or in the yard in 2001 (58,7%).

Lack of piped water in the dwelling or yard again affects mainly African infants.



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

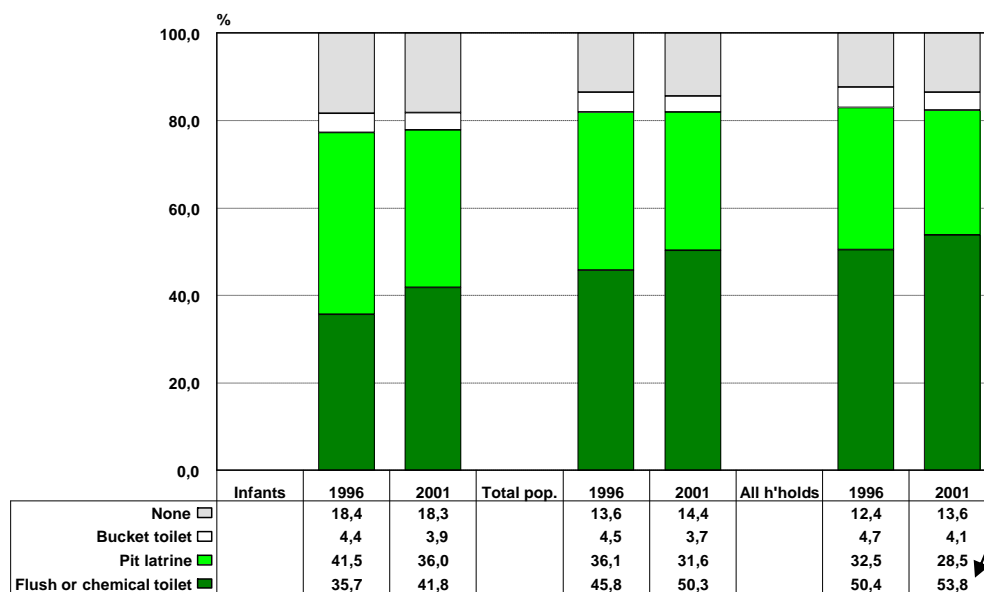
Figure 2.24: According to province



Just under half of the infants living in Eastern Cape (49,8%) did not have access to piped water, decreasing with each successive province shown in the graph to only two in every hundred infants (1,9%) in Western Cape.

Main toilet facility

Figure 2.25: Compared with the total population and all households, 1996 and 2001

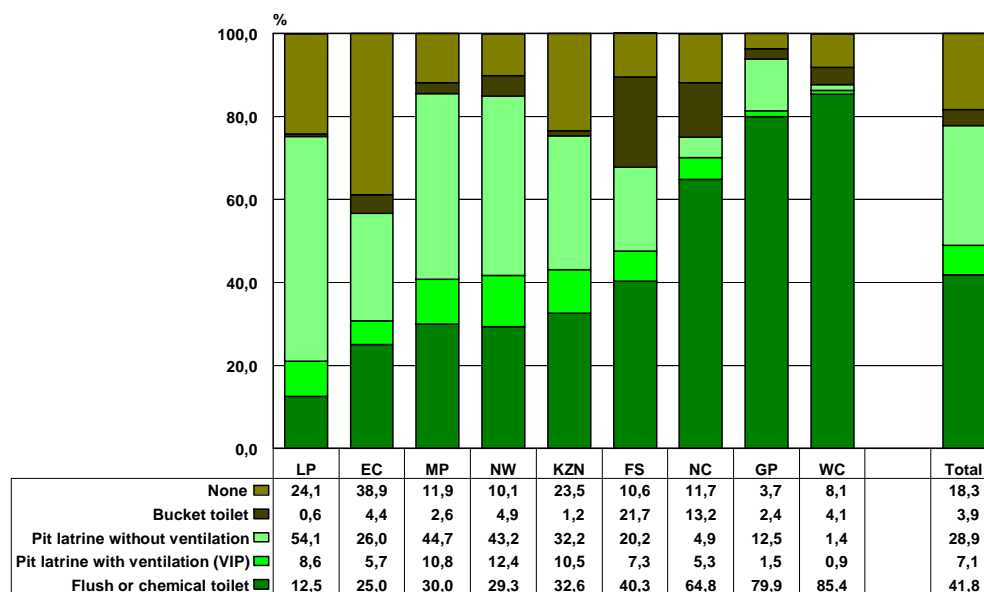


Source: Census 1996 and 2001

The proportion of infants living where there was a flush or chemical toilet increased from 35,7% in 1996 to 41,8% in 2001. This proportion remained lower than for the total population in 2001 (53,8%).

Lack of access to a flush or chemical toilet affected mainly African infants.

Figure 2.26: According to province



Only 12,5% of infants in Limpopo were living where there was access to a flush or chemical toilet in 2001, compared to 85,4% in Western Cape.

In general, infants living in environments without access to clean water and safe sanitation are at greater risk of being infected by a range of water-borne diseases than those living in environments with access to these facilities.

Infants in collective living quarters

In 2001 the vast majority of infants (98,5%) were accommodated in households in housing units. Relatively few were counted elsewhere, but details of these few are given in the next and subsequent tables.

Table 2.3: Distribution of infants by age, population group and type of living quarters

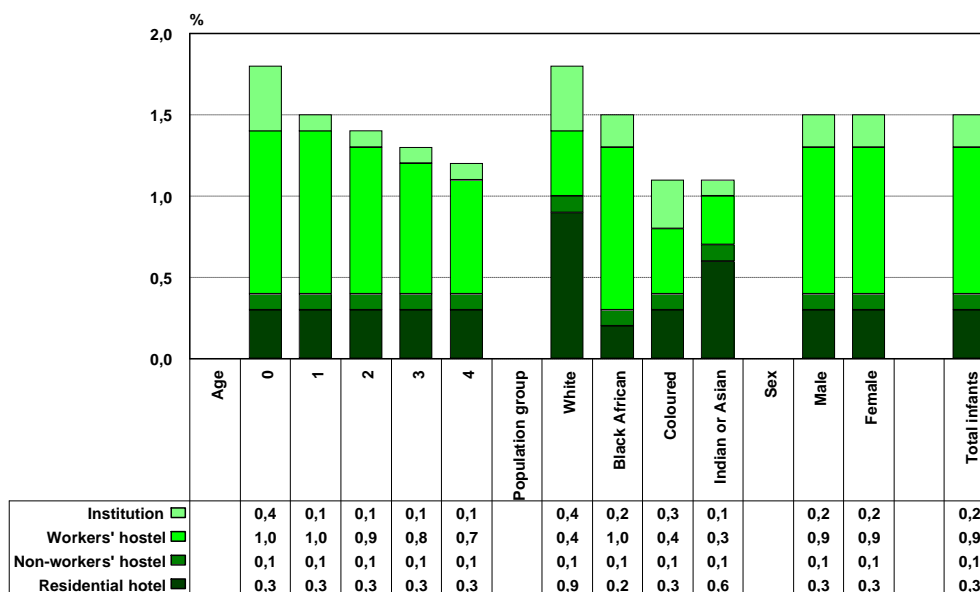
Age and population group	Housing unit	Collective living quarters				Homeless	Total
		Residential hotel	Other residence	Workers' hostel	Institution		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
0							
Black African	752 255	1 958	1 037	8 703	2 976	49	766 978
Coloured	79 694	232	109	344	484	26	80 889
Indian or Asian	14 529	87	16	48	58	0	14 739
White	44 698	449	89	170	390	4	45 800
Total	891 176	2 726	1 252	9 264	3 908	80	908 406
1							
Black African	720 586	1 860	1 009	7 968	778	33	732 234
Coloured	77 798	215	89	328	206	3	78 640
Indian or Asian	14 452	104	30	42	12	0	14 640
White	44 376	401	69	159	117	3	45 125
Total	857 212	2 580	1 198	8 497	1 113	38	870 638
2							
Black African	728 691	1 725	987	6 966	719	20	739 107
Coloured	77 094	202	85	284	150	8	77 822
Indian or Asian	14 504	81	12	37	11	3	14 647
White	45 059	389	94	191	98	0	45 832
Total	865 348	2 396	1 178	7 478	978	31	877 409
3							
Black African	729 738	1 739	977	6 277	613	26	739 370
Coloured	74 904	186	107	295	123	3	75 618
Indian or Asian	14 741	98	33	49	12	0	14 933
White	44 755	400	74	150	110	0	45 490
Total	864 138	2 423	1 191	6 771	858	30	875 410
4							
Black African	764 947	1 731	965	6 137	690	35	774 505
Coloured	79 145	202	109	293	142	28	79 919
Indian or Asian	15 500	78	15	41	16	0	15 650
White	47 099	376	78	188	121	14	47 877
Total	906 691	2 387	1 168	6 659	969	77	917 952
1-4							
Black African	3 696 217	9 013	4 976	36 050	5 776	163	3 752 195
Coloured	388 635	1 036	499	1 544	1 105	68	392 887
Indian or Asian	73 726	448	107	217	109	3	74 609
White	225 988	2 015	405	859	836	22	230 124
Total	4 384 566	12 512	5 986	38 669	7 826	256	4 449 816

Of the total of approximately 65 000 infants not in housing units,

- 39 000 were counted in workers' hostels;
- 13 000 were counted in residential hotels;
- 8 000 were counted in institutions;
- 6 000 were counted in other types of residences; and
- there were 256 homeless infants, without shelter.

Infants in collective living quarters (concluded)

Figure 2.27: According to age, population group and sex



A slightly higher proportion of infants under one year of age were counted in collective living quarters, decreasing slowly with each increase in single-year age category.

A larger proportion of white infants than those in other population groups were counted in collective living quarters, followed by African infants.

Equal proportions of male and female infants were counted in collective living quarters.

Infants in institutions

Table 2.4: Number of infants in institutions by population group and type of institution

Population group	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Home for disabled	Orphan-age	School or other hostel	Convent, etc.	Defence force barracks	Prison/policy cells	Refugee camp/community shelter	Total
Black African	76	4 224	778	129	197	50	38	212	71	5 775
Coloured	29	709	169	21	37	91	5	27	17	1 105
Indian or Asian	9	66	8	8	11	0	3	3	0	108
White	144	441	99	16	79	16	5	17	20	837
Total	258	5 440	174	1 054	324	160	51	259	108	7 828

Table 2.4 focuses on the number of infants counted in each type of institution. It shows that, of the approximately 8 000 infants counted in institutions on census night:

- 5 440 were in a medical facility such as a hospital;
- 1 054 were in children's homes and orphanages;
- 324 were in school hostels and other hostels not for workers;
- 259 were in prisons or police cells;
- 258 were in tourist hotels and related tourist accommodation;
- 174 were in homes for the disabled;
- 160 were in initiation schools, religious retreats, convents and monasteries;
- 108 were in community or church halls, refugee camps and shelters for the homeless; and
- 51 were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation.

Table 2.5: Number of infants in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells by age, sex and population group

Age	Sex	Population group				Total
		Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	
0	Male	56	10	0	5	71
	Female	29	3	0	0	33
	Total	85	12	0	7	104
1	Male	20	5	0	0	27
	Female	16	5	0	3	22
	Total	36	10	0	3	49
2	Male	21	0	0	3	23
	Female	29	0	3	0	30
	Total	50	0	0	0	53
3	Male	9	0	0	3	13
	Female	8	0	0	0	10
	Total	17	3	3	3	23
4	Male	11	0	0	3	16
	Female	13	0	0	0	14
	Total	24	3	0	3	30
0-4	Male	117	19	0	13	150
	Female	95	8	3	4	109
	Total	212	27	3	17	259

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of infants in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells, in single-year age categories by sex and population group. These infants may have been there for various reasons, such as for care-giving, or because they were lost.

Of the 259 infants in detention, 104 (40,2%) were less than one year of age, probably being cared for by an arrested or detained parent; 150 (57,9%) were male; and 212 (81,9%) were African.

Chapter 3: Description of South African children

The years between the ages of five and thirteen, or the childhood years, are also fundamentally important for the individual and his or her further physical, intellectual and emotional development. During this period, the child learns basic reading and writing skills, and gains knowledge of numbers and their manipulation. Symbols and classification systems are more widely used, and more abstract explanations may be sought for the events that the child experiences. Gross and fine motor coordination continually improve, and these are further enhanced through physically challenging activities (for example, sports and play).

In common with the infant, the type of home in which the child lives, the type of school that he or she attends, and the ability of both caregivers and the school to provide a secure, yet challenging and stimulating environment, can encourage and enhance, or discourage and slow down the learning process of the child.

In this chapter, we examine the living conditions and life circumstances of children aged 5–13 in South Africa by province, sex, population group, and other appropriate variables, at the time of Census 2001, as well as some comparisons, when appropriate, with Census 1996.



Demographic picture

Table 3.1: Distribution of children by age, sex and population group

Age and sex	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
5										
Male	407 382	84,0	41 627	8,6	8 899	1,8	27 058	5,6	484 966	100,0
Female	408 173	84,4	40 693	8,4	8 604	1,8	25 960	5,4	483 430	100,0
Total	815 555	84,2	82 320	8,5	17 502	1,8	53 018	5,5	968 396	100,0
6										
Male	399 489	83,9	40 769	8,6	8 848	1,9	27 004	5,7	476 110	100,0
Female	400 060	84,3	40 013	8,4	8 490	1,8	25 921	5,5	474 485	100,0
Total	799 549	84,1	80 783	8,5	17 337	1,8	52 926	5,6	950 595	100,0
7										
Male	412 066	84,3	41 241	8,4	8 774	1,8	26 533	5,4	488 614	100,0
Female	411 355	84,7	40 497	8,3	8 601	1,8	25 125	5,2	485 577	100,0
Total	823 421	84,5	81 737	8,4	17 375	1,8	51 658	5,3	974 191	100,0
8										
Male	395 921	83,8	40 341	8,5	8 630	1,8	27 488	5,8	472 380	100,0
Female	399 855	84,2	40 478	8,5	8 756	1,8	25 999	5,5	475 088	100,0
Total	795 776	84,0	80 819	8,5	17 386	1,8	53 487	5,6	947 468	100,0
9										
Male	421 970	83,8	42 488	8,4	9 408	1,9	29 868	5,9	503 734	100,0
Female	428 892	84,2	42 224	8,3	9 505	1,9	28 549	5,6	509 170	100,0
Total	850 862	84,0	84 713	8,4	18 913	1,9	58 416	5,8	1 012 904	100,0
10										
Male	442 843	83,5	45 263	8,5	10 138	1,9	31 923	6,0	530 167	100,0
Female	444 546	84,0	44 312	8,4	9 762	1,8	30 382	5,7	529 002	100,0
Total	887 389	83,8	89 575	8,5	19 900	1,9	62 305	5,9	1 059 169	100,0
11										
Male	437 469	83,3	45 116	8,6	10 301	2,0	32 565	6,2	525 450	100,0
Female	434 373	83,7	44 030	8,5	9 765	1,9	30 882	5,9	519 049	100,0
Total	871 841	83,5	89 146	8,5	20 065	1,9	63 446	6,1	1 044 499	100,0
12										
Male	405 331	82,9	41 742	8,5	9 995	2,0	31 805	6,5	488 872	100,0
Female	417 805	83,4	42 725	8,5	9 823	2,0	30 766	6,1	501 119	100,0
Total	823 136	83,1	84 466	8,5	19 818	2,0	62 571	6,3	989 991	100,0
13										
Male	407 837	83,0	41 260	8,4	9 886	2,0	32 210	6,6	491 192	100,0
Female	418 274	83,6	41 149	8,2	9 709	1,9	31 089	6,2	500 221	100,0
Total	826 111	83,3	82 408	8,3	19 594	2,0	63 299	6,4	991 413	100,0
5-13										
Male	3 730 307	83,6	379 847	8,5	84 878	1,9	266 453	6,0	4 461 485	100,0
Female	3 763 333	84,1	376 120	8,4	83 014	1,9	254 674	5,7	4 477 141	100,0
Total	7 493 640	83,8	755 967	8,5	167 892	1,9	521 127	5,8	8 938 626	100,0

There were 8,9 million children aged 5–13 years in South Africa on the night of 9–10 October 2001, or one in every five (19,9%) of the total population. With some variations, somewhere between 950 000 and one million children were counted in each single-year age category.

Approximately 84 in every 100 children were African (83,8%), while nine in every hundred were coloured (8,5%), six in every hundred were white (5,8%), and two in every hundred were Indian or Asian (1,9%).

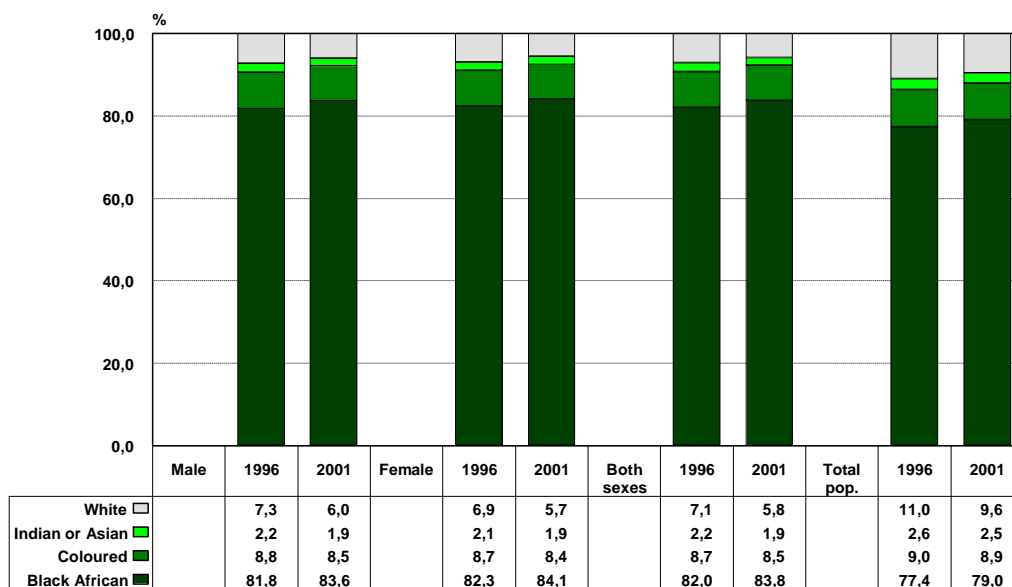
Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 3.1: Male and female children by population group, compared with the total population, 1996 and 2001

The percentage of African children increased between the two censuses (from 82,0% in 1996 to 83,8% in 2001).

On the other hand, the percentage of white children decreased (from 7,1% in 1996 to 5,8% in 2001).

These patterns are similar to those for infants seen in Figure 2.1.



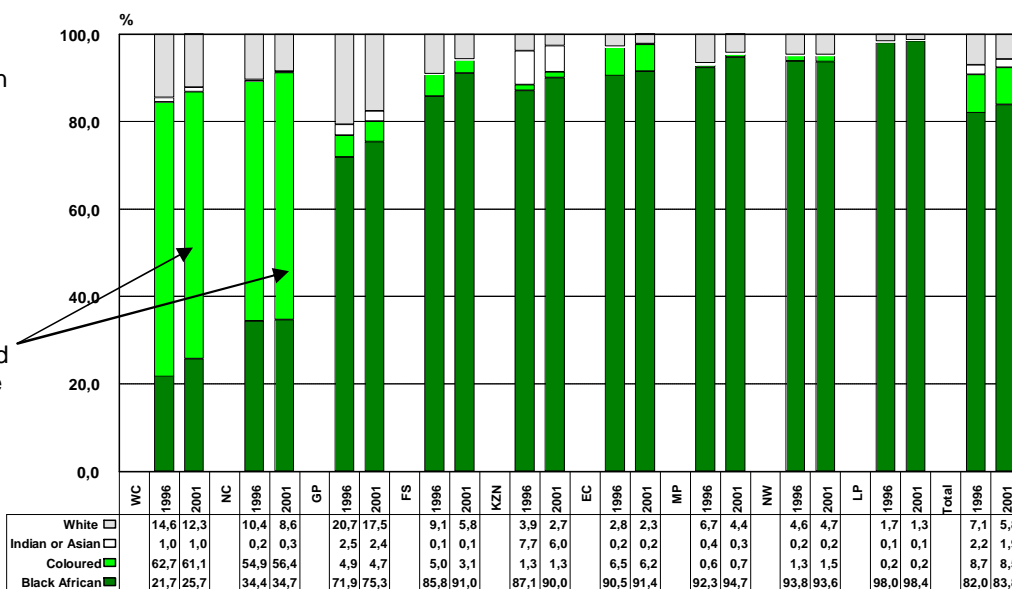
Source: Census 1996 and 2001
Excluding unspecified in 1996

Figure 3.2: Children in each province by population group, 1996 and 2001

Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion of children that was African increased in all provinces except North West, while the proportion that was white decreased in all provinces except again North West.

In Western Cape and Northern Cape, coloured children remained in the majority, albeit a decreasing one.

This pattern is similar to that for infants, Figure 2.2.



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Parents alive

Figure 3.3: According to age

Both parents were reported as being alive for 85,5% of children, only the mother for 10,7% of them, and only the father for 2,4%. Both parents were reported as being dead for 1,4% of children.

There is a steady decrease with each successive increase in single-year age category in the percentage of children with both parents alive, from 89,5% among five-year olds to 81,3% among thirteen-year olds. *This continues the trend seen in the equivalent graph for infants.*

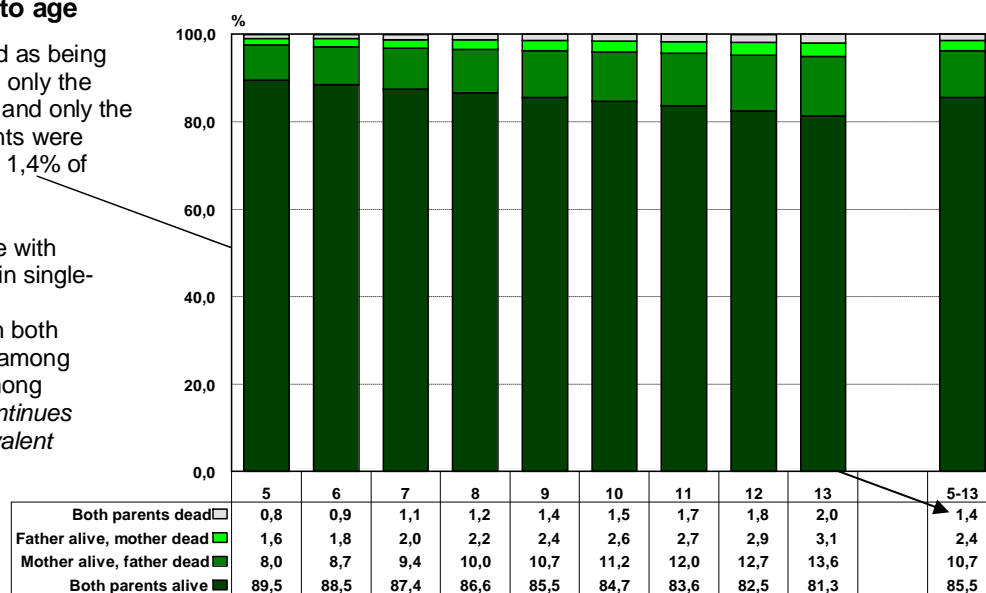
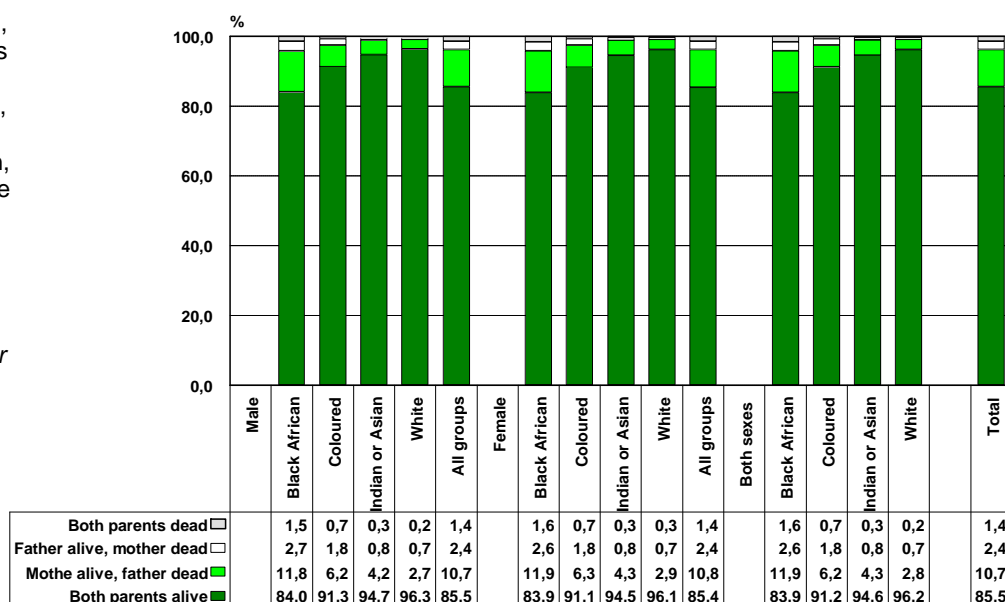


Figure 3.4: According to sex and population group

Among African children, 83,9% had both parents alive, increasing to 91,2% among coloured, and to 94,6% among Indian or Asian children, and 96,2% among white children.

This pattern is a continuation from the one found among infants, where a smaller percentage of African infants than of other population groups had both parents alive.



Parents alive (concluded)

Figure 3.5: African children according to age

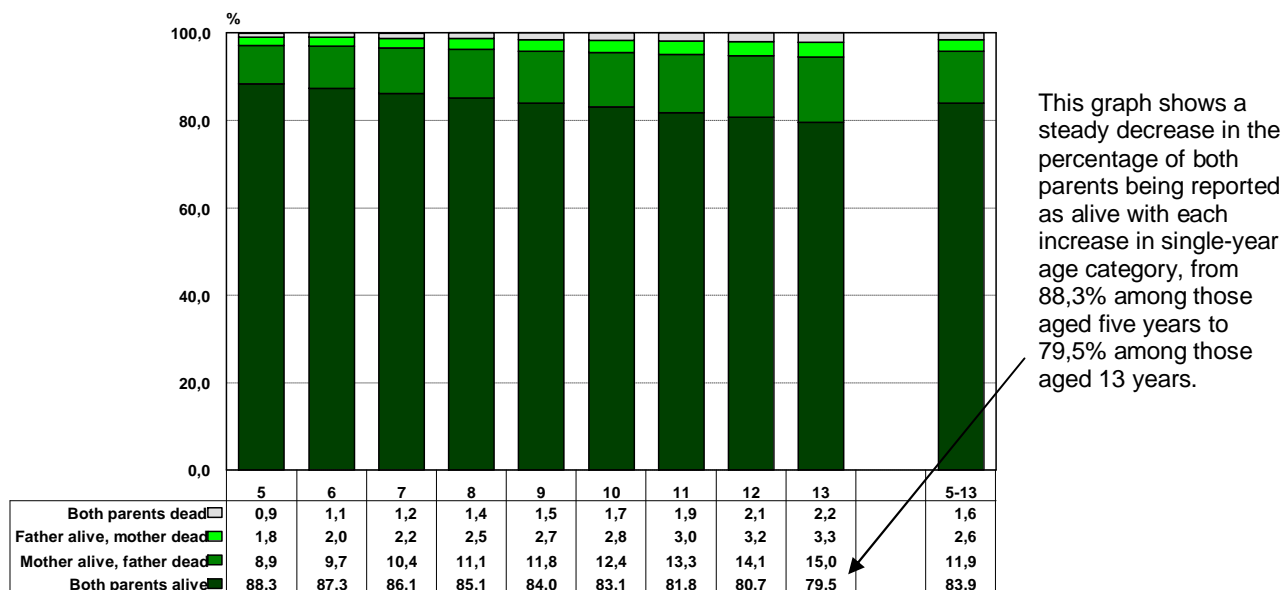
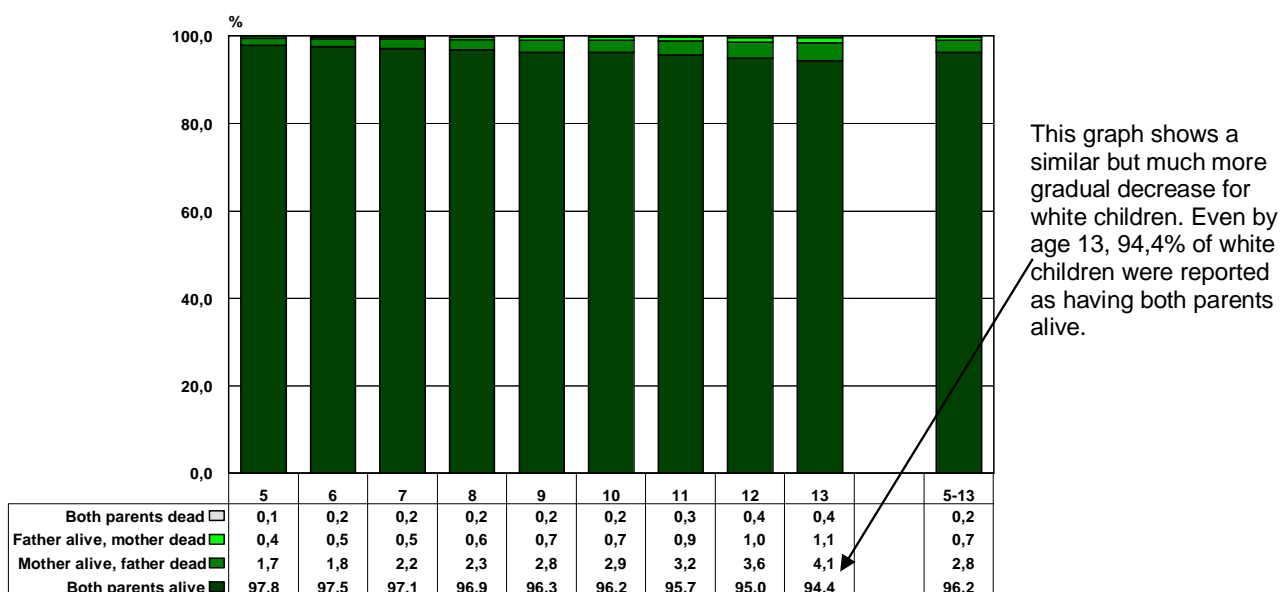


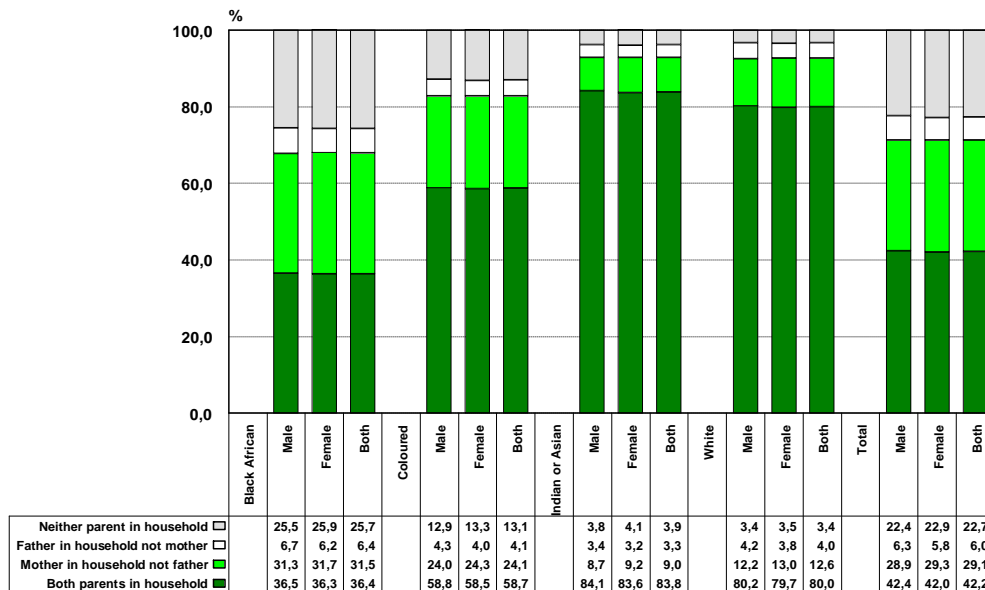
Figure 3.6: White children according to age



The profiles for coloured and Indian/Asian children fell somewhere between the two profiles given above.

Living with parents

Figure 3.7: Among children whose parents were alive, according to population group and sex



Among African children, both parents were living in the same household as the child in 36,4% of cases, while only the mother was living in the same household as the child in 31,5% of cases, and only the father in 6,4% of cases.

As many as 25,7% of African children were living in a household where neither parent was present. This is a higher percentage than for infants (17,0%).

Among the children classified as Indian or Asian (83,8%) and white (80,0%), in eight in every ten cases or more, both parents were living in the same household as the child.

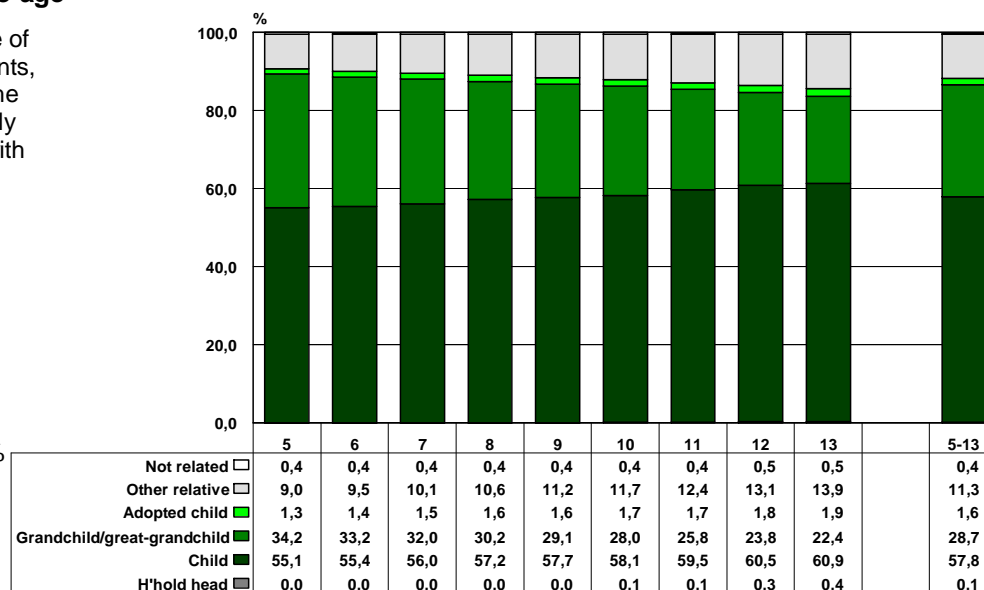
Among coloured children, however, 58,7% were living in the same household as both their parents.

Relationship to household head

Figure 3.8: According to age

When comparing this profile of children with that of the infants, it seems as if the younger the child or infant, the more likely he or she was to be living with a grandparent or great-grandparent as head of household.

From the age of 10 upwards, we start to notice a small, but increasing proportion of the children themselves being classified as the head or acting head of the household, from 0,1% at age 10 years, increasing to 0,4% at age 13.



More than half the children (57,8%) were living in households where they were the children of the head or acting head of the household. But another large group of children (28,7%) was living in households where a grandparent or a great-grandparent was the household head, while a smaller group (11,3%) was living with another relative as household head.

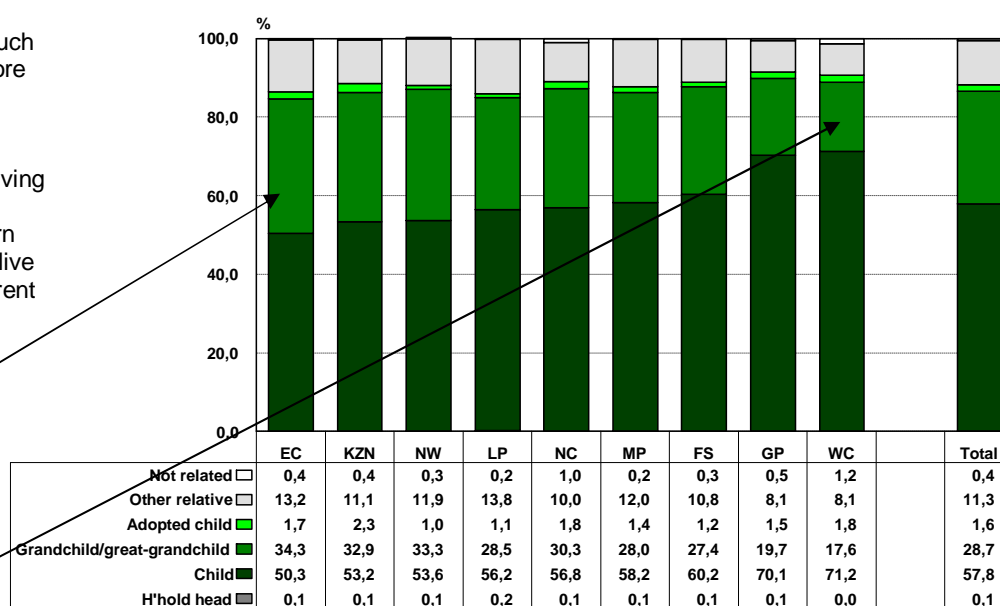
With each single-year age increase there is a steady increase in the percentage of children living in a household where he or she was the child of the household head, and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of children living in a household where a grandparent or great-grandparent was household head.

There is also a steady increase in the proportion of children living in a household where a relative other than a parent, grandparent or great-grandparent was the household head, from 9,0% of children aged five to 13,9% of children aged 13.

Figure 3.9: According to province

Children living in the less industrialised provinces, such as Eastern Cape, were more likely to live in households where the head was a grandparent or a great-grandparent, while those living in more industrialised provinces, such as Western Cape, were more likely to live in households where a parent was the head.

For example, in Eastern Cape, 34,3% of children were living in households in which they were the grandchildren or the great-grandchildren of the household head. In Western Cape, 17,6% of children were living in such households.



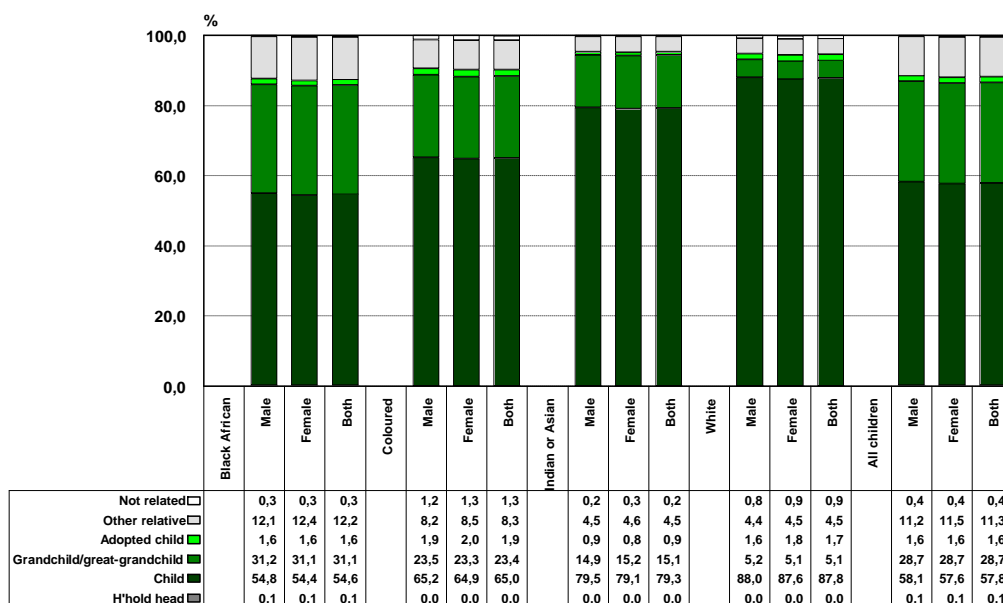
Relationship to household head (continued)

Figure 3.10: According to population group and sex

African children were less likely to be living in households where a parent was the head of the household than children of the other population groups.

Thus 54,6% of African children were living with a parent who was the household head, while 31,1% were living with a grandparent or great-grandparent as household head.

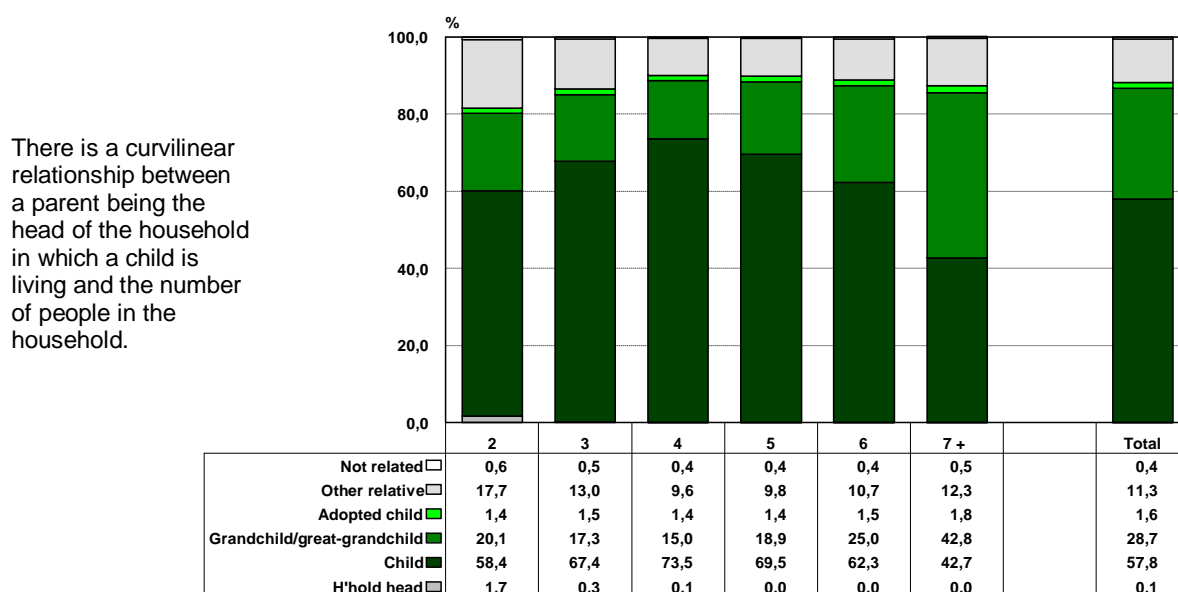
On the other hand, 87,8% of white children were living in a household with parent as its head.



When comparing this picture to that of infants (Figure 2.8), we see that just under half (49,7%) of African infants were living in a household where a parent was the head, while four in ten (40,6%) were living in a household with a grandparent or a great-grandparent as head. There was thus, with the increasing age of infants and children, a gradual decrease in the percentage living with grandparents and great-grandparents as household heads.

Relationship to household head (concluded)

Figure 3.11: According to household size



Among children living in households containing two people, a parent of the child was household head in 58,4% of cases, while a grandparent or great-grandparent of the child was household head in 20,1% of cases. Other relatives of the children were household heads in 17,7% of cases.

Among children living in households consisting of four people, 73,5% were living with a parent as the household head, 15,0% with a grandparent or great-grandparent as household head.

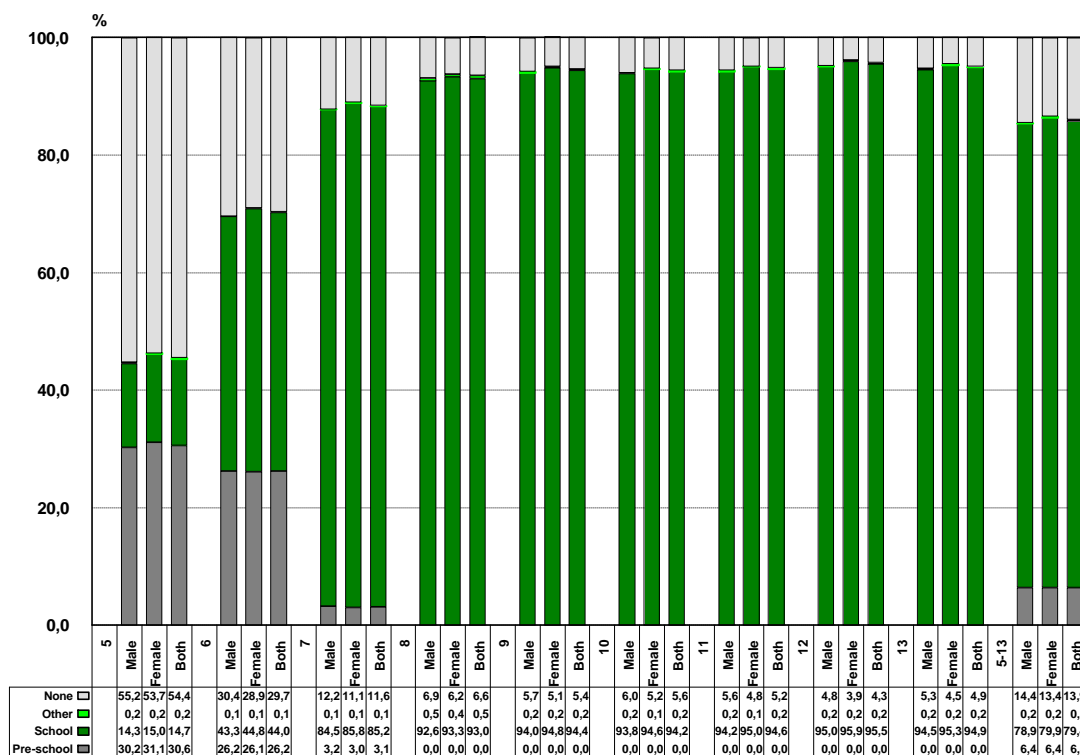
On the other hand, among children living in households containing seven or more people, a parent of the child was household head in only 42,7% of cases, while a grandparent or great-grandparent of the child was household head in 42,8% of cases.

From the above findings, and those from the previous chapter, we can conclude that, in 2001, it was more likely that infants and children, particularly African children in the less industrialised provinces, were living in relatively large households in extended families with a grandparent or a great-grandparent as the household head. There was also a tendency for children to move back with their parents as they get older and more independent, and as they require less direct physical care than infants.

School attendance

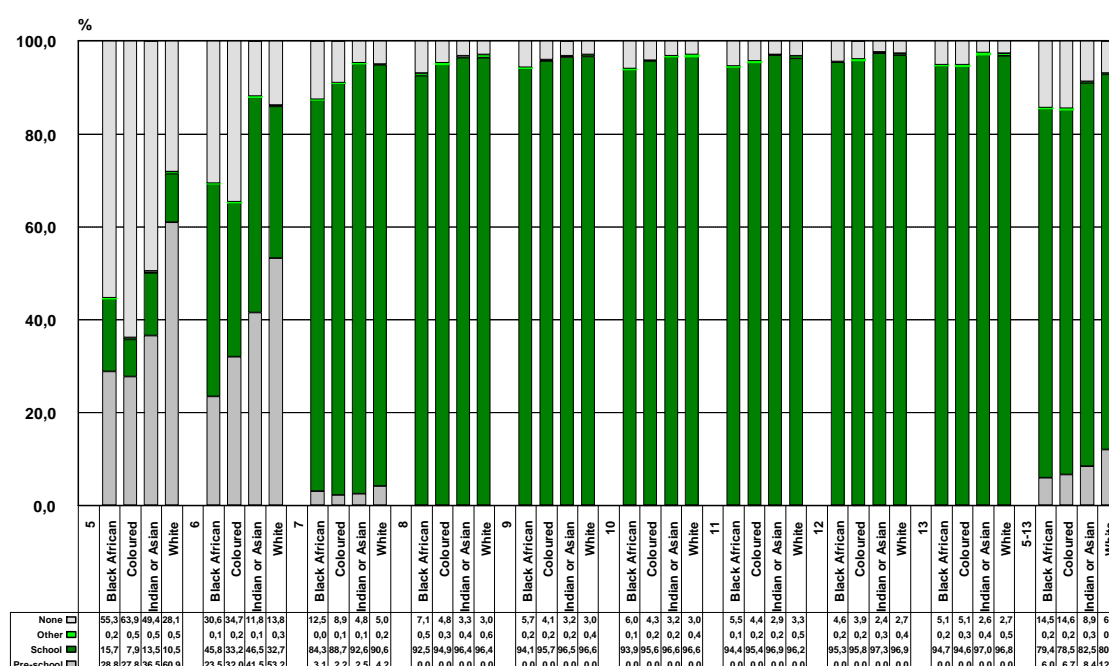
The educational attainments of children through the first seven or primary school years lay the foundation for secondary school and post-school attainments. Formal education is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and 15 years. In this section we look at the percentage of children attending school (or preschool), and the rate at which they move through the system of primary education.

Figure 3.12: According to age and sex



From about the age of eight years onwards, approximately 95% of children were attending school, irrespective of sex.

Figure 3.13: According to age and population group



The vast majority of children aged 8–13 were attending school in 2001, irrespective of population group.

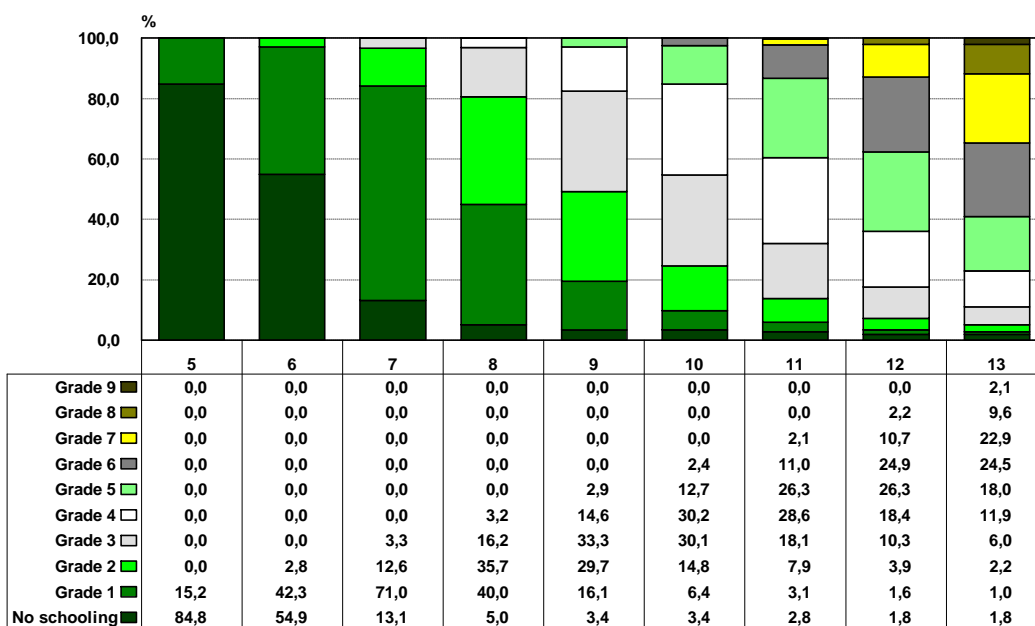
However, population group differences can be seen in the ages where attendance is not compulsory.

Educational attainment

We now examine the highest level of education that children had completed at a specific age, and the rate at which they were moving through the school system.

For example, if a child enters school during his or her seventh year, and then completes Grade 1 at the age of seven years, and passes every subsequent year, he or she should complete Grade 7 at the age of 13. We would therefore expect that, with successful education, the vast majority of children would have completed at least Grade 6 by the age of 13 (i.e. be about to complete Grade 7 at the time of the October census).

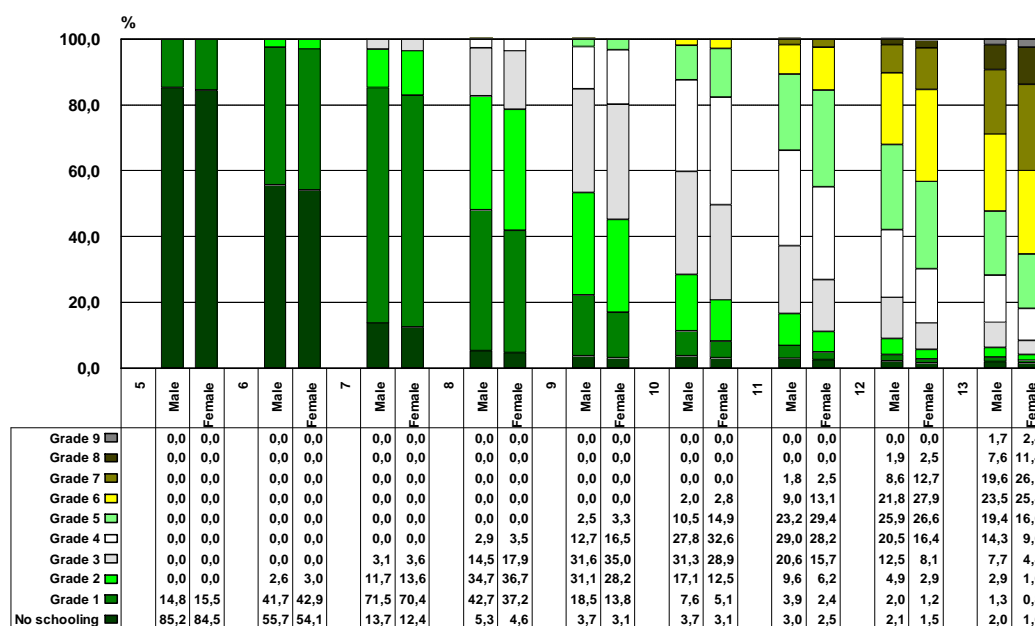
Figure 3.14: According to age



Among 13-year olds, although almost six in every ten children (59,1%) had completed at least Grade 6, this still leaves four in every ten (40,9%) that had not completed Grade 6.

It should be noted that the category 'no schooling' includes children still in Grade 1 as well as children still in pre-school or not yet attending. This is evident especially for 5- and 6-year-olds.

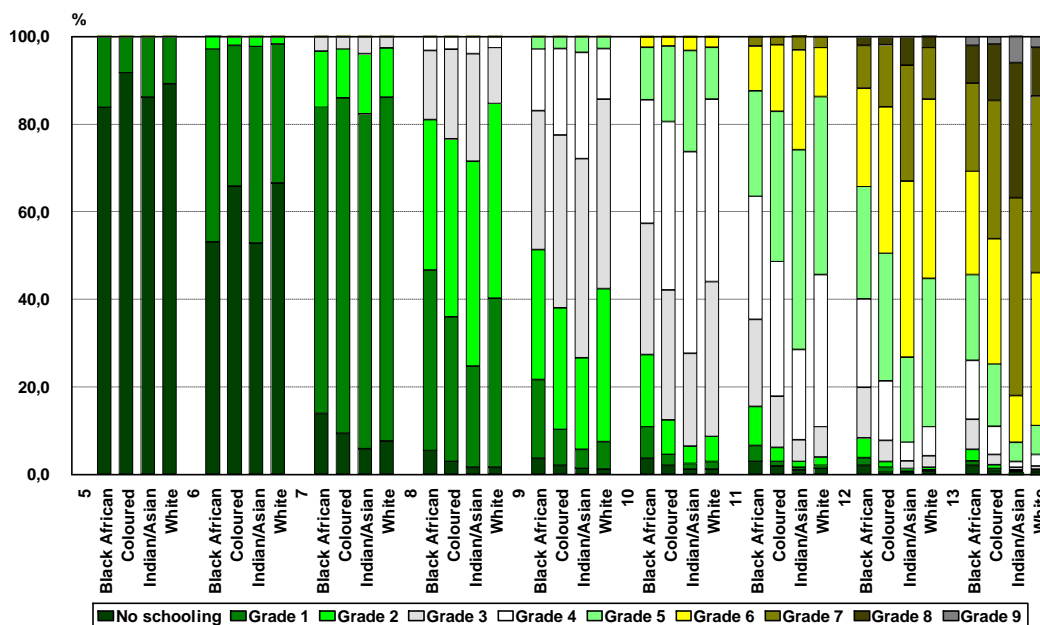
Figure 3.15: According to age and sex



A larger proportion of girls than boys had achieved certain levels by certain ages. For example, among 13-year olds, 65,3% of girls had completed Grade 6 or higher, compared with 52,4% of boys.

Educational attainment (concluded)

Figure 3.16: According to age and population group



Among 13-year olds, 54,3% of Africans had completed at least Grade 6 (23,6% had completed Grade 6; 20,8% Grade 7; 8,6% Grade 8; and 2,0% Grade 9) as their highest level of education, compared with 74,7% of coloured, 88,8% of white and 92,8% of Indian or Asian 13-year-olds.

Thus there are variations in the rate at which children move through the education system by both sex and population group. This may be related to the age at which the child enters the system and the language of instruction if different from the language spoken at home, but it also probably largely depends on the quality of teaching received in different schools. Further research is required into this issue.

Working children (10–13)

In the questionnaire for Census 2001, people aged 10 years or more were asked to indicate whether they had done any work for pay (in cash or in kind), profit or family gain, for one hour or more, in the week before census night.

While the vast majority of children aged 10–13 years were not engaged in work of this nature, approximately 5 000 in each single-year age category were engaged in such work.

Figure 3.17: Number of working children of each age by broad type of activity

Figure 3.17 gives the actual number of children who were engaged in such activities, by type of activity. In addition, the small number who were working, but were absent from work during the seven days prior to Census 2001, are indicated.

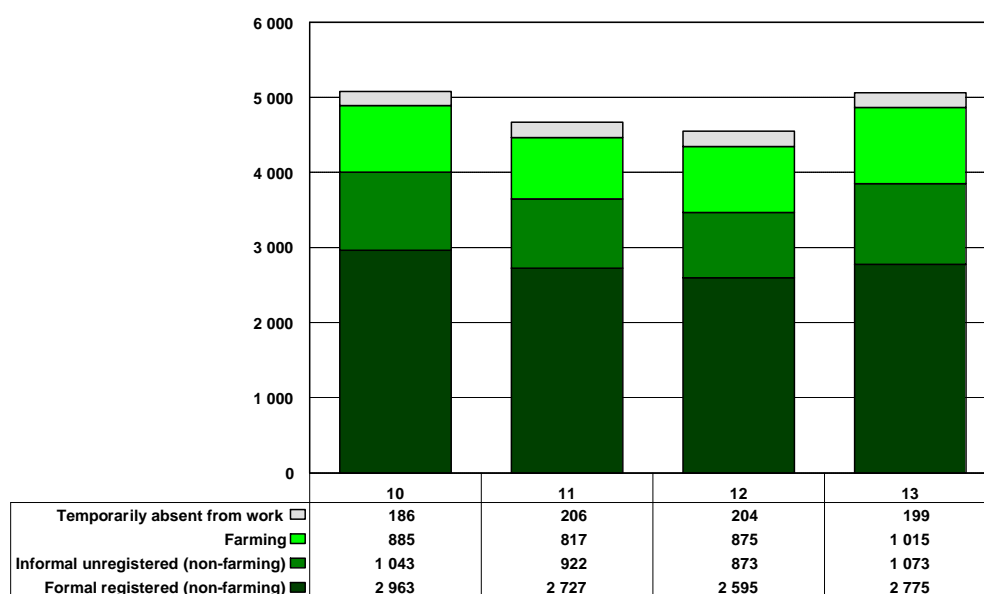
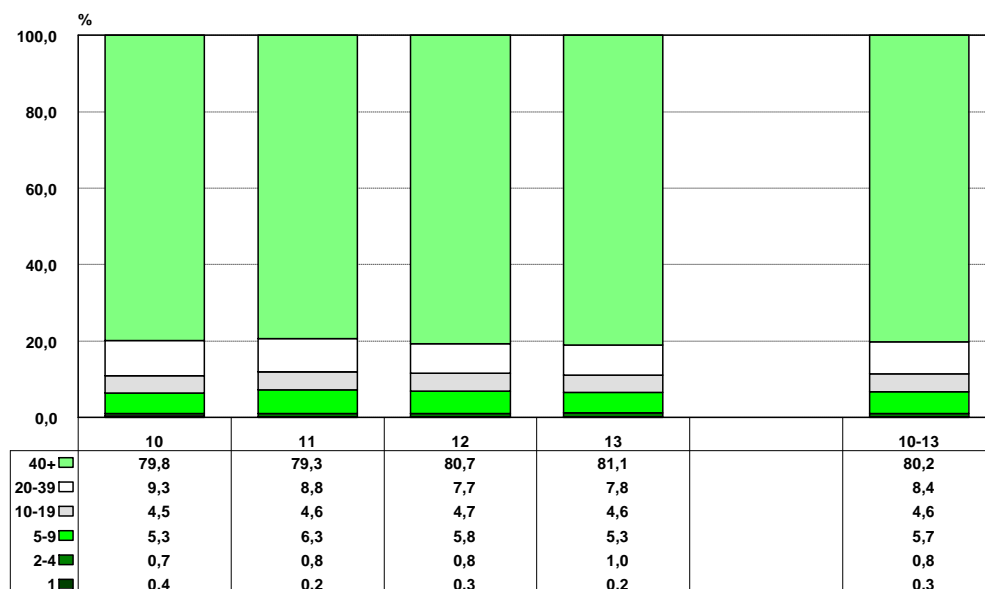


Figure 3.18: Among children who worked, the number of hours they worked by age



Eight in ten of the children who worked were working forty hours or more a week.

Thus, while an extremely small proportion of children were actually working, those who did tended to work for long periods of time each week, equivalent to full-time employment.

Further breakdowns show that of children working in the farming industry, the proportion working at least 40 hours a week reached 88,1%.

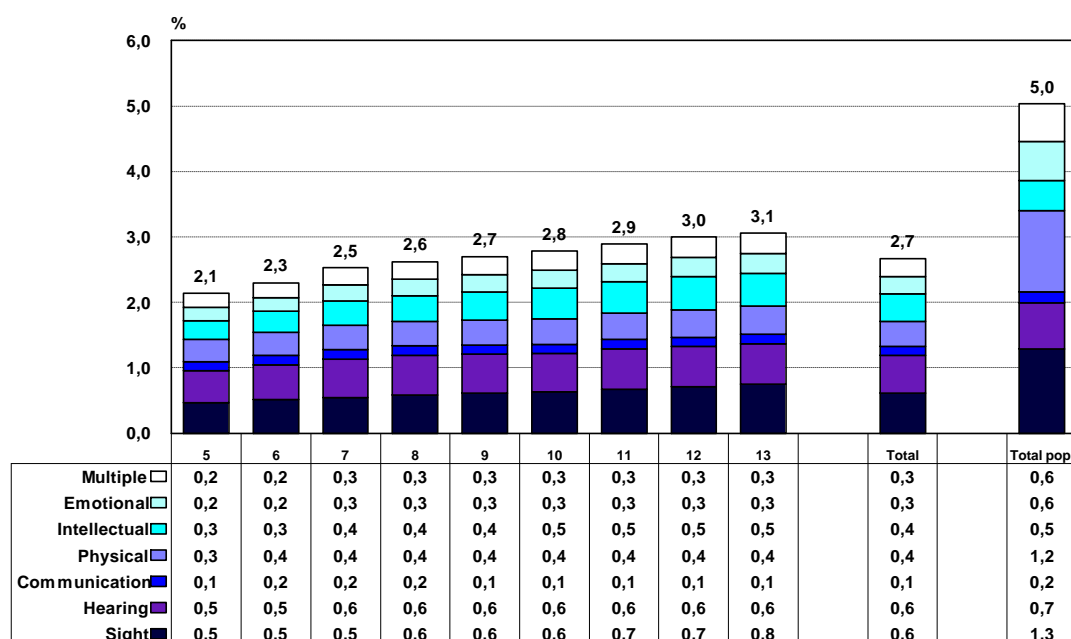
Disability**Table 3.2: Number of disabled children by age, sex and type of disability**

Age	Sex	No disability	Sight	Hearing	Communi- cation	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	At least one disability	Total
5	M	473 927	2 514	2 326	803	1 806	1 417	1 027	1 146	11 039	484 966
	F	473 808	2 067	2 305	516	1 449	1 372	885	1 028	9 622	483 430
	Total	947 735	4 581	4 631	1 319	3 255	2 789	1 911	2 175	20 661	968 396
6	M	464 343	2 619	2 603	811	1 828	1 561	1 099	1 246	11 767	476 110
	F	464 439	2 184	2 459	580	1 499	1 440	909	975	10 046	474 485
	Total	928 782	4 803	5 062	1 390	3 327	3 000	2 008	2 222	21 812	950 595
7	M	475 319	2 839	2 928	871	2 005	1 928	1 330	1 394	13 295	488 614
	F	474 130	2 469	2 829	612	1 633	1 647	1 076	1 180	11 446	485 577
	Total	949 449	5 308	5 757	1 483	3 638	3 575	2 407	2 575	24 743	974 191
8	M	459 021	2 946	2 926	774	1 995	2 015	1 315	1 388	13 359	472 380
	F	463 646	2 508	2 861	623	1 523	1 694	1 036	1 199	11 444	475 088
	Total	922 666	5 454	5 787	1 397	3 518	3 709	2 351	2 587	24 803	947 468
9	M	489 193	3 306	3 003	841	2 084	2 338	1 451	1 517	14 540	503 734
	F	496 390	2 871	3 040	605	1 770	2 067	1 144	1 283	12 780	509 170
	Total	985 584	6 177	6 044	1 446	3 854	4 405	2 594	2 800	27 320	1 012 904
10	M	514 566	3 489	3 119	811	2 211	2 757	1 574	1 640	15 601	530 167
	F	515 331	3 155	3 163	634	1 881	2 187	1 251	1 400	13 671	529 002
	Total	1 029 898	6 644	6 282	1 445	4 092	4 943	2 825	3 040	29 271	1 059 169
11	M	509 361	3 586	3 288	813	2 311	2 795	1 579	1 716	16 088	525 450
	F	505 073	3 361	3 177	623	1 914	2 220	1 300	1 379	13 974	519 049
	Total	1 014 434	6 948	6 466	1 436	4 225	5 016	2 879	3 095	30 065	1 044 499
12	M	473 524	3 503	3 047	740	2 166	2 694	1 604	1 593	15 347	488 872
	F	486 816	3 516	3 063	566	1 971	2 328	1 376	1 483	14 303	501 119
	Total	960 340	7 020	6 110	1 306	4 137	5 022	2 980	3 076	29 651	989 991
13	M	475 631	3 642	2 993	763	2 286	2 667	1 582	1 629	15 562	491 192
	F	485 510	3 757	3 157	607	1 934	2 305	1 365	1 586	14 711	500 221
	Total	961 141	7 399	6 151	1 369	4 220	4 972	2 947	3 215	30 273	991 413
5-13	M	4 334 886	28 445	26 234	7 227	18 693	20 171	12 561	13 269	126 600	4 461 485
	F	4 365 144	25 888	26 056	5 365	15 573	17 259	10 341	11 514	111 996	4 477 141
	Total	8 700 029	54 333	52 289	12 592	34 267	37 430	22 902	24 784	238 597	8 938 626

Of the approximately 8,9 million children aged 5–13 years counted in Census 2001, 239 000 (2,7%) were reported as being disabled. Of these, 54 000 (22,8%) had a visual disability, 52 000 (21,9%) a hearing, 13 000 (5,3%) a communication, 34 000 (14,4%) a physical, 37 000 (15,7%) an intellectual, and 23 000 (9,6%) an emotional disability, while 25 000 (10,4%) had multiple disabilities.

Disability (continued)

Figure 3.19: Percentage of children of each age with each type of disability, compared with the total population



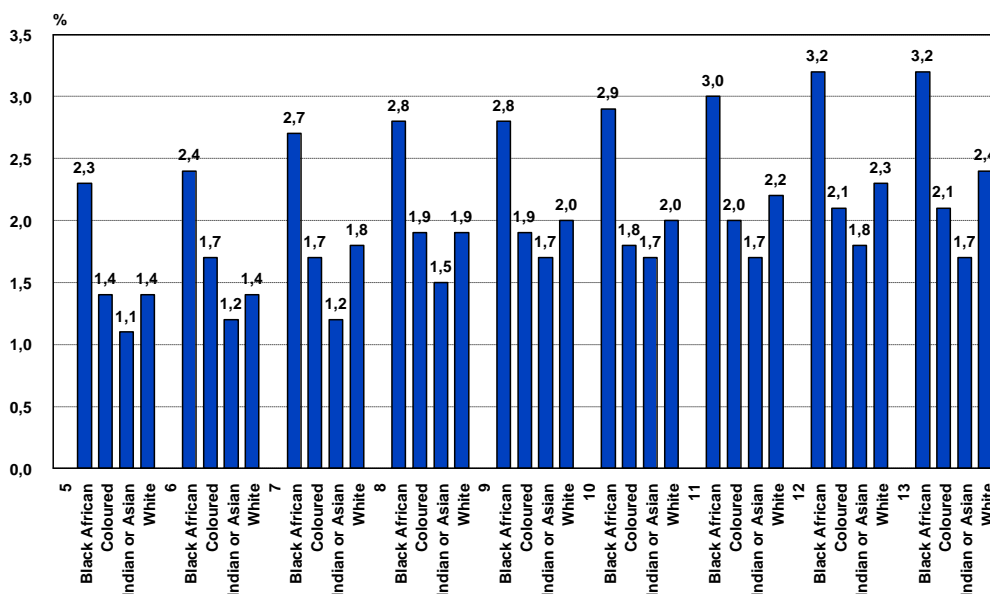
There was a steady increase in the proportion of disabled children with each single-year increase in age.

Among children aged five years, a total of 2,1% were disabled, increasing to 3,0% among 13-year-olds.

This pattern continues the one observed among infants. In Figure 2.13, we saw that 1,1% of all infants younger than one year of age was disabled, increasing to 2,0% of infants aged four years.

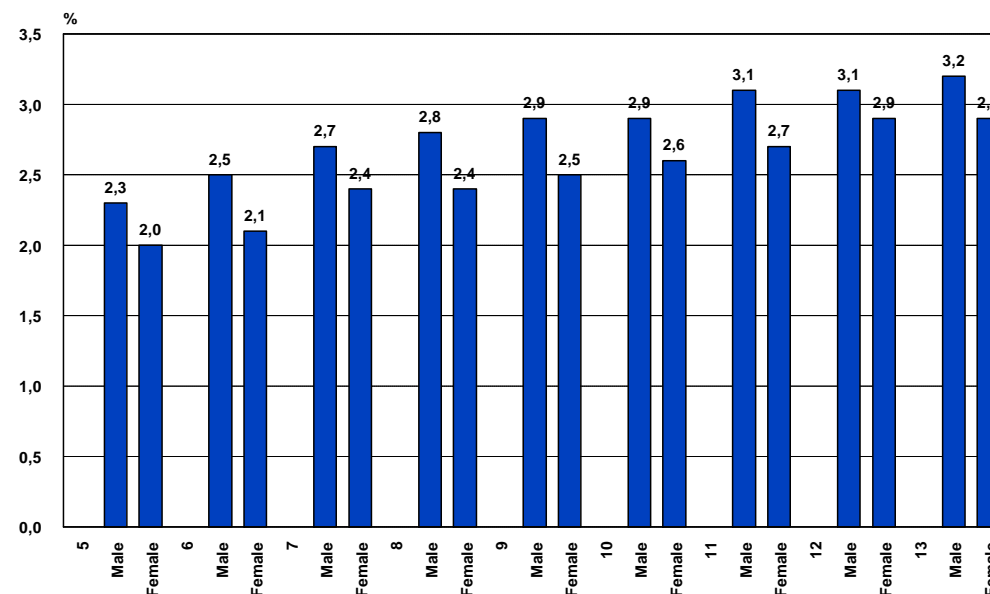
Disability (concluded)

Figure 3.20: According to age and population group



In each single-year age category, the proportion of African children that was disabled was higher than the proportion of disabled children in the other population groups. Indian or Asian children had the lowest proportion of disabled in each single-year age category.

Figure 3.21: According to age and sex

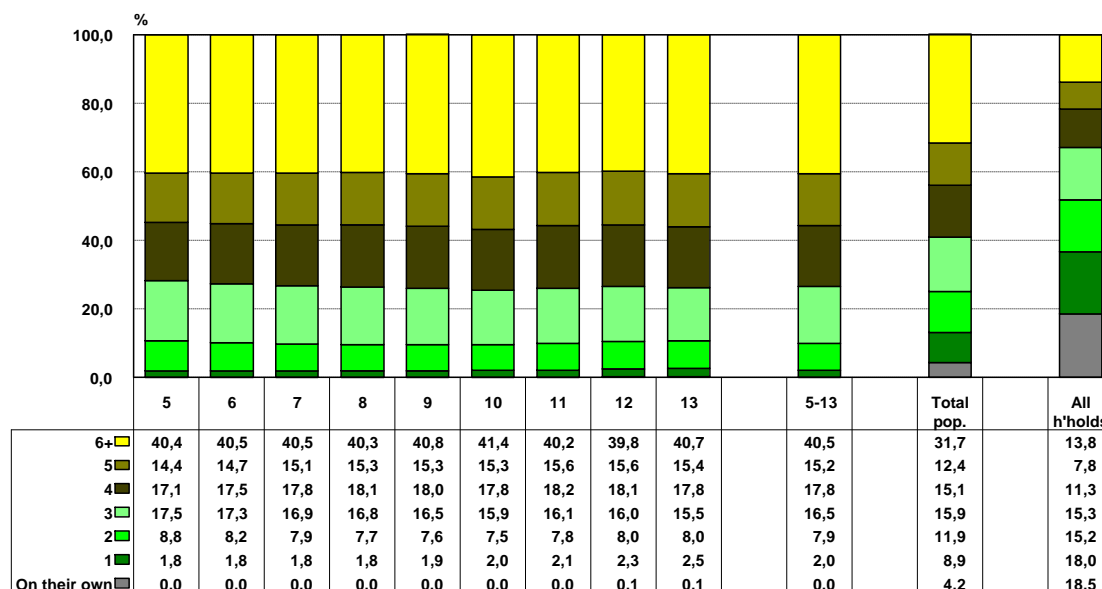


In each single-year age category, the proportion of male children reported as being disabled was slightly higher than the proportion of female children in this category.

The prevalence of disability can be directly linked to the need for special educational requirements among the disabled, the supply of infrastructure such as ramps, wide toilets and other adjustments at schools, health care and other facilities required by disabled children to allow them to function in an optimum physical environment and to reach their full learning potential.

Number of people with whom living

Figure 3.22: According to age, compared with the total population and all households

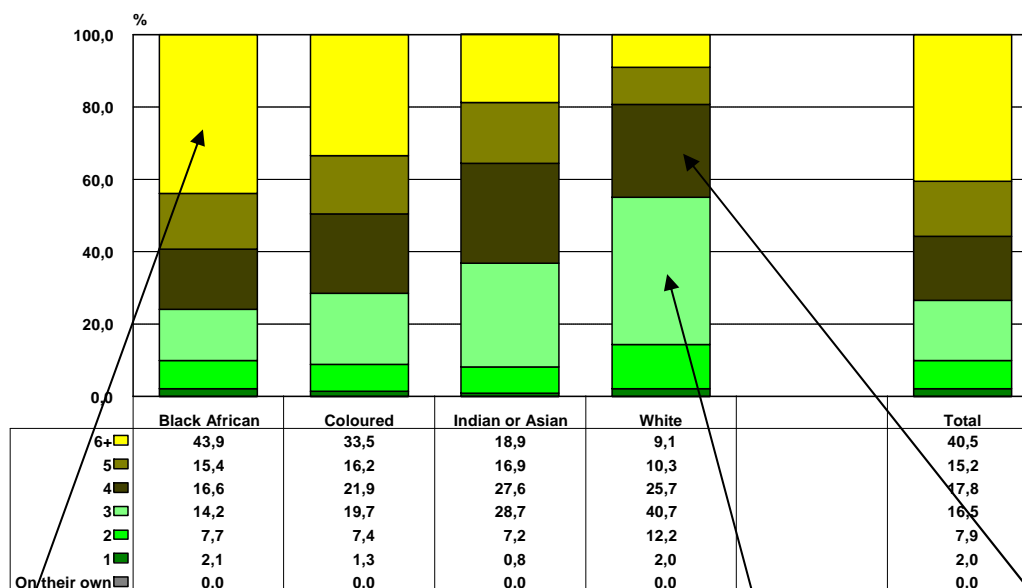


Four in every ten children aged 5–13 years (40,5%) were living with at least six other people. *This percentage is similar to the one found among infants.* On the other hand, a relatively small but gradually increasing proportion of children (from 1,8% among five-year olds, increasing to 2,0% among 13-year olds) was living with only one other person.

We also notice a decreasing proportion of children living with two other people with each single-year increase in age, from 8,8% among five-year olds, decreasing to 8,0% among 13-year olds.

In addition, we start to see a very small proportion of children aged 12 and 13 living on their own (0,1%).

Figure 3.23: According to population group



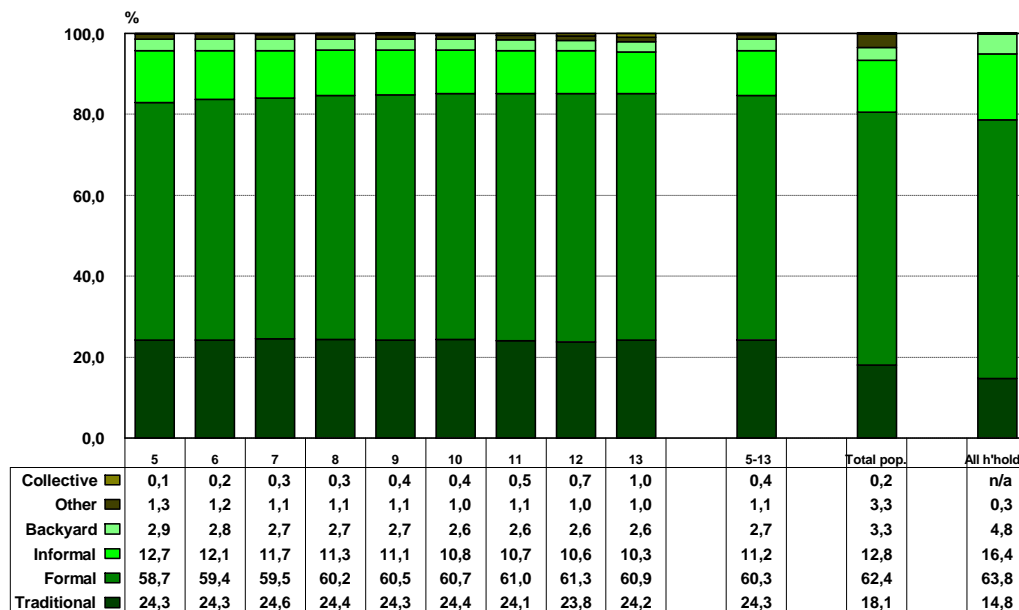
White children were living with fewer people than Indian or Asian, coloured or African children.

Almost forty-four per cent of African children were living with at least six other people, decreasing to 33,5% of coloured, 18,9% of Indian or Asian and 9,1% of white children.

On the other hand, four in every ten white children (40,7%) were living with three other people, while one in four (25,7%) was living with four other people.

Type of dwelling

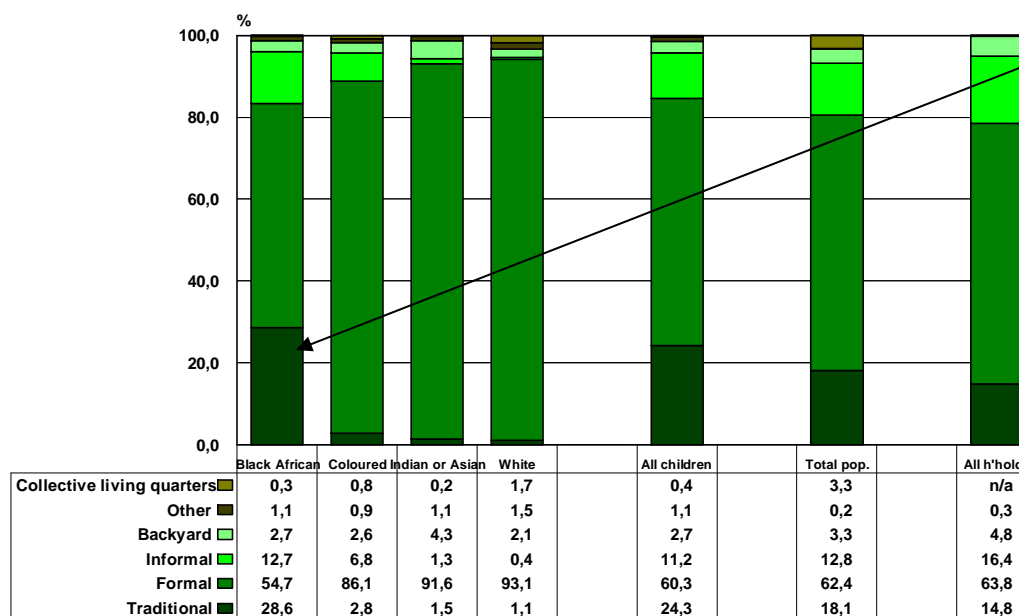
Figure 3.24: According to age, compared with the total population and all households



Six in every ten children (60,3%) were living in formal dwellings, while 24,3% were living in traditional, and 11,2% in informal dwellings.

These proportions differ slightly from those found among infants: 58,4% of infants was living in formal dwellings, while 22,4% were living in traditional, and 14,3% in informal dwellings.

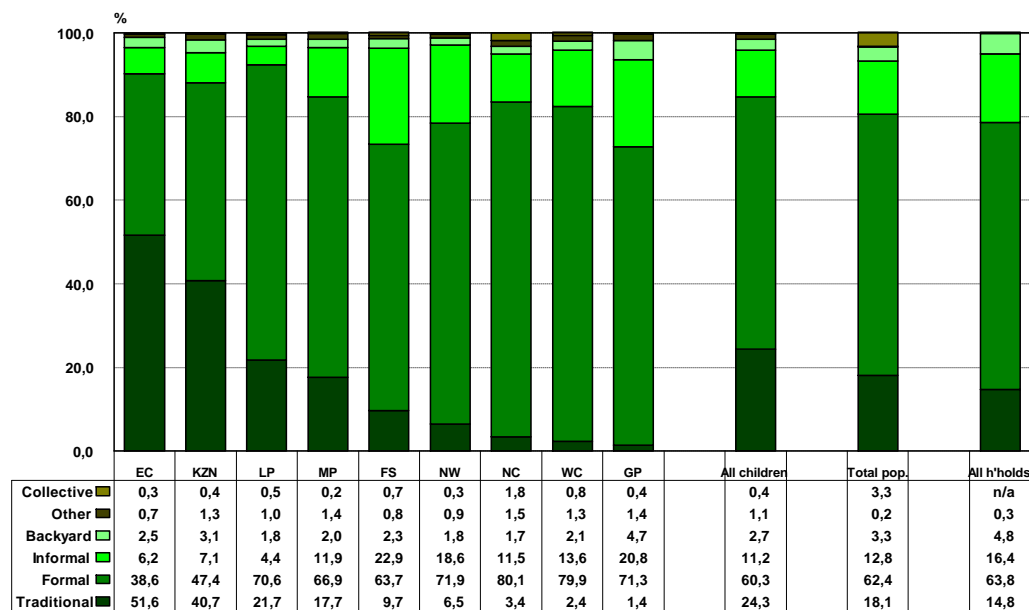
Figure 3.25: According to population group, compared with the total population and all households



The graph shows that 28,6% of African children were living in a traditional dwelling, as against 1,1% of white children.

Type of dwelling (concluded)

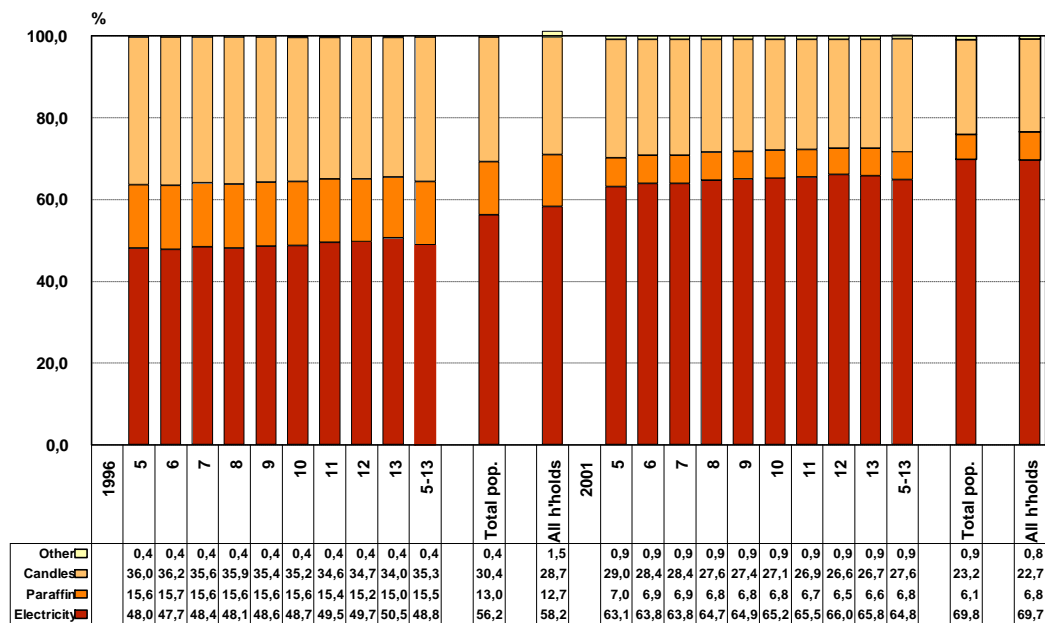
Figure 3.26: According to province, compared with the total population and all households



In Eastern Cape, 51,6% of children were living in traditional dwellings, compared with 1,4% of children in Gauteng.

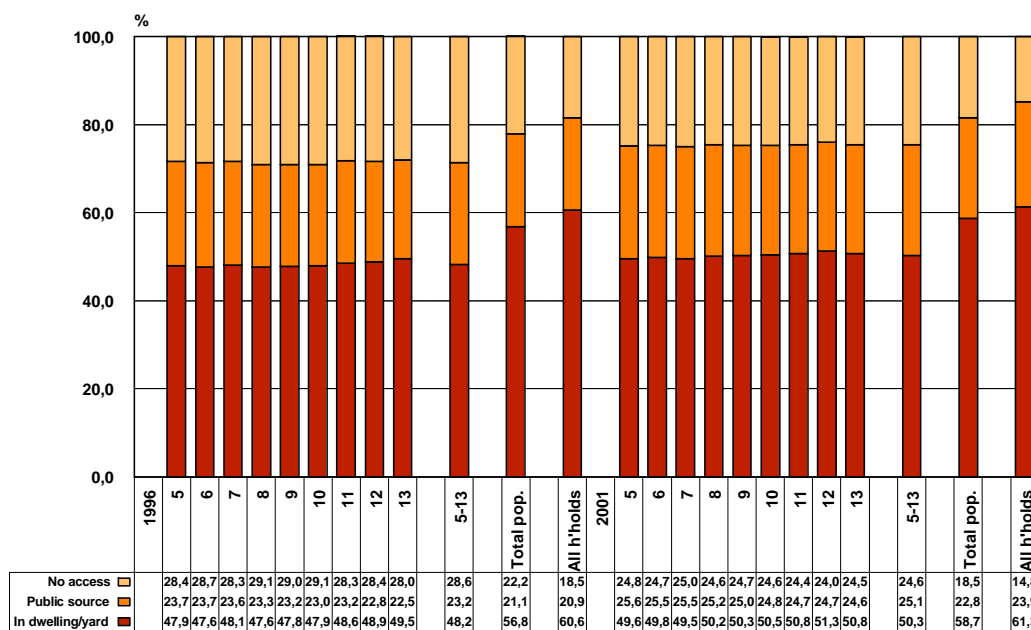
Access to services

Figure 3.27: Main energy source for lighting, compared with total population and all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

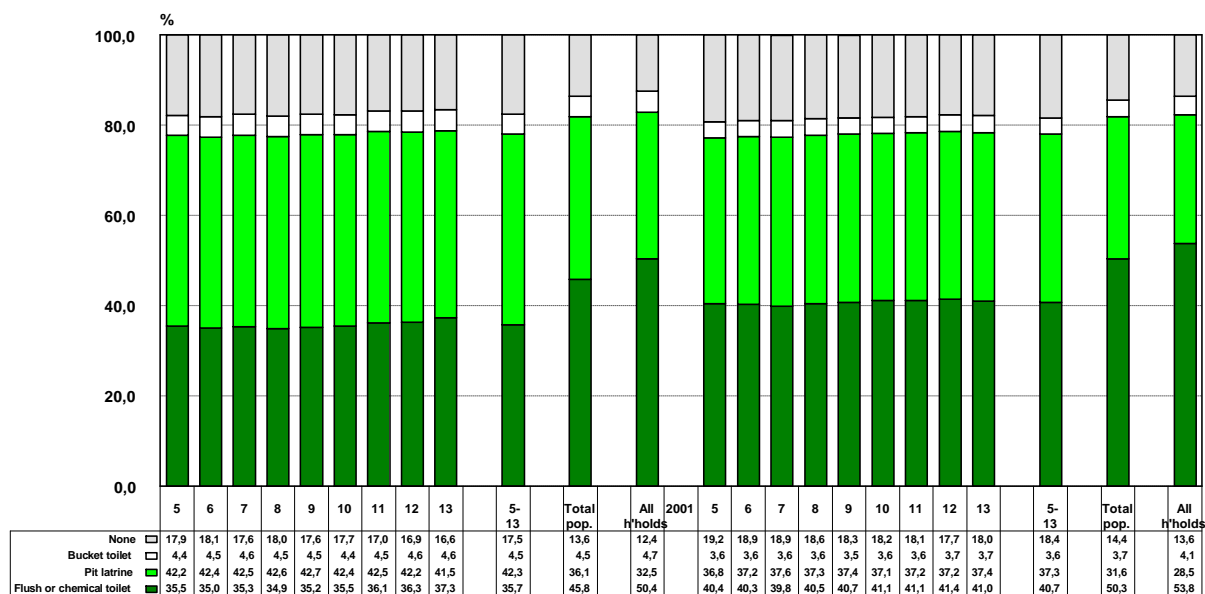
Figure 3.28: Access to piped water, compared with total population and all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Access to services (concluded)

Figure 3.29: Main toilet facility, compared with total population and all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

These findings are similar to those for infants. It is largely African children (and infants), particularly those in the less industrialised provinces, who were less likely to have access to these types of infrastructure, even though there had been some improvements between 1996 and 2001.

Children in collective living quarters

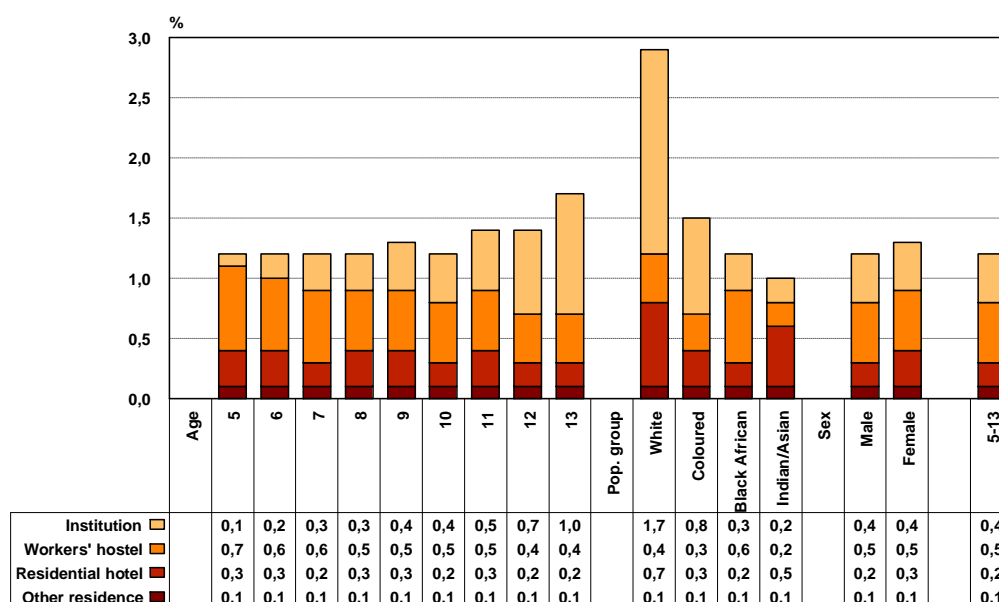
Table 3.3: Distribution of children by age and type of living quarters

Age	Housing unit	Collective living quarters				Homeless	Total
		Residential hotel	Other residence	Workers' hostel	Institution		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	956 821	2 598	1 322	6 555	1 051	49	968 396
6	939 402	2 462	1 241	5 837	1 610	43	950 595
7	962 419	2 398	1 282	5 472	2 560	61	974 191
8	935 874	2 385	1 309	4 779	3 079	43	947 468
9	1 000 311	2 562	1 351	4 871	3 751	58	1 012 904
10	1 045 421	2 525	1 461	4 937	4 727	97	1 059 169
11	1 030 014	2 624	1 364	4 856	5 528	113	1 044 499
12	975 143	2 309	1 360	4 380	6 633	165	989 991
13	973 544	2 367	1 429	4 339	9 517	217	991 413
Total	8 818 950	22 230	12 118	46 025	38 456	846	8 938 626

Overall, as many as 8,8 million of the approximately 8,9 million children (98,7%) were living in households in housing units. However, in addition:

- 46 000 children were counted in workers' hostels;
- 38 000 children were counted in institutions;
- 22 000 children were counted in residential hotels;
- 12 000 children were counted in other types of residences; and
- there were 846 homeless children counted, without shelter.

Figure 3.30: Percentage of children in collective living quarters according to age, population group and sex



With each increasing single-year age category, with some fluctuations, a slightly higher proportion of children was counted in collective living quarters. *This is the opposite pattern to that of infants, where we saw a decrease with each increase in age.*

A larger proportion of white children than those in other population groups was found in collective living quarters, principally in an institution (1,7%), followed by coloured and then African children.

A slightly higher proportion of female than male children was counted in collective living quarters.

Children in institutions

Table 3.4: Number of children in institutions by age and type of institution

Age	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Orphan-age	Home for disabled	School hostel	Convent, etc.	Defence force barracks	Prison/ police cells	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Total
5	32	341	286	95	198	47	4	27	23	1 053
6	44	409	340	142	460	56	3	128	28	1 610
7	85	385	464	177	1 257	113	8	38	32	2 559
8	77	353	524	248	1 655	151	7	37	27	3 079
9	112	410	594	260	2 115	177	8	50	25	3 751
10	198	435	713	304	2 702	225	45	57	48	4 727
11	218	481	898	345	3 151	292	3	80	60	5 528
12	303	550	985	346	3 968	282	14	123	62	6 633
13	399	577	1 042	329	6 402	360	19	302	87	9 517
Total	1 468	3 941	5 846	2 246	21 908	1 703	111	842	391	38 456

This table indicates the number of children of each age counted in each type of institution (as a sub-category of collective living quarters). Of the approximately 38 000 children in institutions on census night:

- 22 000 were in school hostels;
- 6 000 were in children's homes and orphanages;
- 4 000 were in a medical facility such as a hospital;
- 2 000 were in homes for the disabled;
- 2 000 were in initiation schools, religious retreats, convents and monasteries;
- 1 500 were in tourist hotels and related tourist accommodation;
- 842 were in prisons or police cells;
- 391 were in community or church halls, refugee camps and shelters for the homeless; and
- 111 were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation.

Table 3.5: Number of children in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells by age, population group and sex

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
5	13	11	24	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12	27
6	25	36	61	13	32	45	0	0	0	7	15	22	45	83	128
7	19	8	27	4	3	5	0	0	0	3	5	6	24	14	38
8	22	9	31	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	12	37
9	31	7	38	4	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	7	40	10	50
10	27	14	41	3	0	3	0	3	3	3	8	11	34	23	57
11	37	26	63	6	3	8	0	0	3	3	7	8	45	35	80
12	70	20	90	16	3	18	0	0	0	7	8	15	93	30	123
13	146	52	198	41	4	45	0	3	4	26	29	55	214	88	302
Total	390	183	573	89	44	133	3	4	7	53	76	129	535	307	842

This table shows the distribution of children in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells, by age, sex and population group. These children may have been there for various reasons, including being kept in a place of safety or being lost.

- The largest group, or 302 of the 842 children (35,9%) were aged 13 years.
- The majority, or 535 of the 842 children, were male (63,5%).
- The majority, or 573 of the 842 children, were African (68,1%). This is however a far smaller proportion than the African proportion of all children aged 5–13 years (83,8%).

Chapter 4: Description of South African youth and young adults

The years between the ages of 14 and 34 are not only a period of further physical, intellectual and emotional development, but also a time of consolidation. During this period, the teenager becomes an adult, with new roles and responsibilities. During this stage, people complete their education. They become economically active; they start to assume new roles and responsibilities in their communities; they take up work and develop skills in their new work roles; they may experience times of unemployment, or times devoted to other activity, such as childcare; they develop and consolidate new relationships; and they may start families of their own. As they proceed through this life stage, people assume responsibility, not only for their own life circumstances, but increasingly, for their dependents (children and aged relatives), who rely on them for their safety and well-being. They may also start contributing in various ways, financially and otherwise, to the wider society.

In this chapter, we examine the living conditions and life circumstances of the youth in South Africa by province, sex, population group, and other appropriate variables, based on Census 2001, as well as some comparisons, when appropriate, with Census 1996. When necessary, the data will be split into two sub-stages, i.e. early youth (14–24 years) and later youth or early adulthood (25–34 years). However when the term youth is used without qualification it refers to the entire age group.



Demographic picture

Table 4.1, which spreads over two pages, indicates that 17,5 million people aged 14–34 years were counted in South Africa on the night of 9/10 October 2001, or four in ten (39,1%) of the total population. Of these, 10,3 million people were aged between 14 and 24 (22,9% of the total population), and 7,3 million were aged between 25 and 34 (16,2%).

With some slight variations, the number of people in each single-year age category between 14 and 19 was approximately one million. Thereafter, there was a gradual decline in the number of people of each age, from about 900 000 at age 20 years to about 600 000 at age 34 years.

Approximately 81 in every 100 people in this age group were African (81,0%), while nine in every hundred were coloured (8,7%), eight in every hundred were white (7,8%), and three in every hundred were Indian or Asian (2,5%).

Demographic picture (continued)

Table 4:1: Distribution of youth by age, sex and population group

Age	Sex	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14	Male	399 517	82,7	40 502	8,4	10 102	2,1	33 153	6,9	483 275	100,0
	Female	410 598	83,2	41 180	8,3	9 822	2,0	31 970	6,5	493 571	100,0
	Total	810 115	82,9	81 682	8,4	19 924	2,0	65 124	6,7	976 846	100,0
15	Male	410 253	82,5	41 786	8,4	10 655	2,1	34 511	6,9	497 205	100,0
	Female	424 224	83,1	42 060	8,2	10 692	2,1	33 621	6,6	510 597	100,0
	Total	834 477	82,8	83 845	8,3	21 347	2,1	68 133	6,8	1 007 802	100,0
16	Male	416 754	81,8	43 515	8,5	11 229	2,2	37 777	7,4	509 275	100,0
	Female	428 013	82,6	43 496	8,4	11 079	2,1	35 893	6,9	518 482	100,0
	Total	844 767	82,2	87 011	8,5	22 308	2,2	73 670	7,2	1 027 757	100,0
17	Male	393 612	81,5	41 834	8,7	11 259	2,3	36 499	7,6	483 205	100,0
	Female	409 198	82,0	42 475	8,5	11 169	2,2	35 986	7,2	498 828	100,0
	Total	802 810	81,7	84 309	8,6	22 428	2,3	72 485	7,4	982 033	100,0
18	Male	396 380	81,4	42 225	8,7	11 219	2,3	36 887	7,6	486 711	100,0
	Female	414 716	82,2	42 822	8,5	10 971	2,2	35 837	7,1	504 345	100,0
	Total	811 096	81,8	85 046	8,6	22 190	2,2	72 724	7,3	991 056	100,0
19	Male	391 511	82,1	39 907	8,4	11 306	2,4	33 958	7,1	476 683	100,0
	Female	411 599	82,9	41 229	8,3	10 729	2,2	32 833	6,6	496 391	100,0
	Total	803 110	82,5	81 136	8,3	22 036	2,3	66 791	6,9	973 073	100,0
20	Male	368 202	81,7	38 636	8,6	10 873	2,4	33 132	7,3	450 844	100,0
	Female	380 871	82,3	39 662	8,6	10 658	2,3	31 675	6,8	462 867	100,0
	Total	749 073	82,0	78 298	8,6	21 532	2,4	64 807	7,1	913 710	100,0
21	Male	375 068	82,3	37 620	8,3	10 916	2,4	31 934	7,0	455 538	100,0
	Female	391 310	83,1	38 514	8,2	10 426	2,2	30 632	6,5	470 882	100,0
	Total	766 377	82,7	76 134	8,2	21 342	2,3	62 567	6,8	926 420	100,0
22	Male	341 909	82,5	33 790	8,2	10 240	2,5	28 374	6,8	414 312	100,0
	Female	361 393	83,3	34 866	8,0	9 978	2,3	27 571	6,4	433 807	100,0
	Total	703 301	82,9	68 655	8,1	20 218	2,4	55 944	6,6	848 119	100,0
23	Male	314 256	81,8	32 372	8,4	9 855	2,6	27 509	7,2	383 992	100,0
	Female	338 852	82,8	33 948	8,3	9 478	2,3	26 941	6,6	409 219	100,0
	Total	653 108	82,3	66 320	8,4	19 334	2,4	54 450	6,9	793 211	100,0
24	Male	325 161	82,4	31 269	7,9	9 979	2,5	28 199	7,1	394 608	100,0
	Female	347 575	83,1	32 985	7,9	9 831	2,3	28 063	6,7	418 455	100,0
	Total	672 736	82,7	64 254	7,9	19 810	2,4	56 262	6,9	813 063	100,0
Subtotal 14-24	Male	4 132 623	82,1	423 456	8,4	117 633	2,3	361 933	7,2	5 035 648	100,0
	Female	4 318 349	82,8	433 237	8,3	114 833	2,2	351 022	6,7	5 217 444	100,0
	Total	8 450 970	82,4	856 690	8,4	232 469	2,3	712 957	7,0	10 253 090	100,0

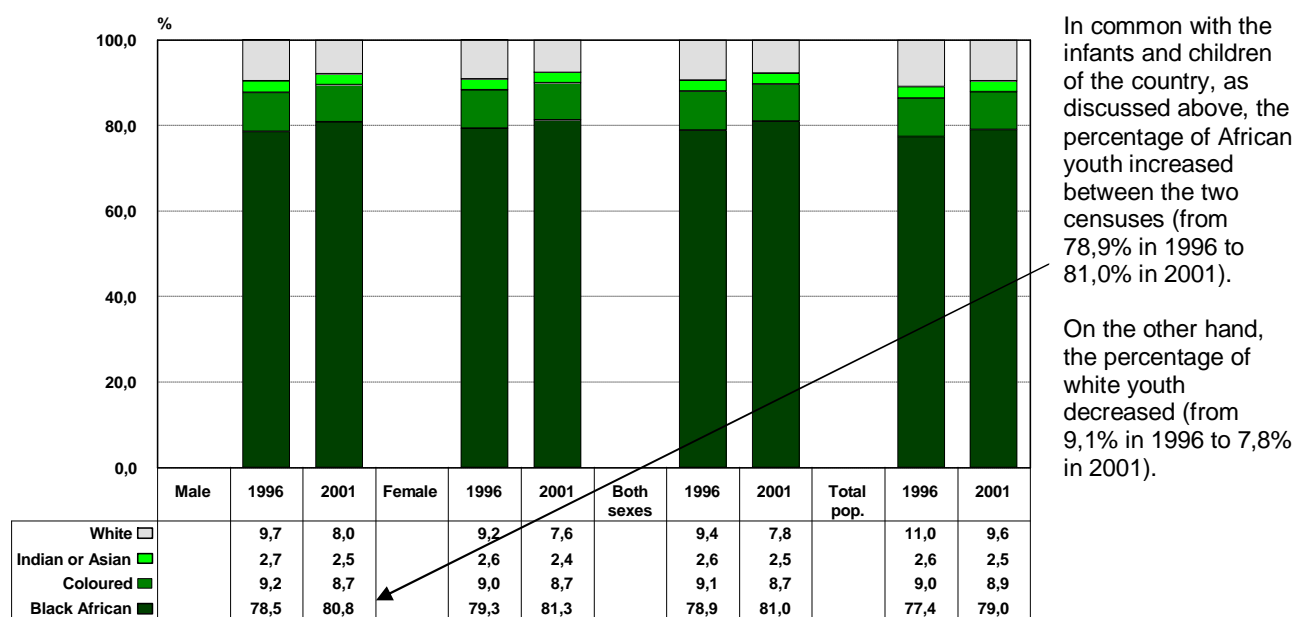
Demographic picture (continued)

Table 4:1: Distribution of youth by age, sex and population group (concluded)

Age	Sex	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
25	Male	322 002	81,7	32 093	8,1	10 289	2,6	29 831	7,6	394 216	100,0
	Female	347 167	82,4	33 574	8,0	10 265	2,4	30 351	7,2	421 357	100,0
	Total	669 169	82,0	65 667	8,1	20 554	2,5	60 182	7,4	815 573	100,0
26	Male	322 469	81,7	32 244	8,2	10 414	2,6	29 611	7,5	394 738	100,0
	Female	343 784	82,3	33 844	8,1	10 187	2,4	30 136	7,2	417 952	100,0
	Total	666 254	82,0	66 088	8,1	20 601	2,5	59 747	7,4	812 691	100,0
27	Male	302 890	80,6	32 248	8,6	10 301	2,7	30 162	8,0	375 601	100,0
	Female	327 563	81,2	34 312	8,5	10 333	2,6	31 170	7,7	403 378	100,0
	Total	630 452	80,9	66 560	8,5	20 634	2,6	61 333	7,9	778 979	100,0
28	Male	286 848	79,6	32 509	9,0	9 989	2,8	30 931	8,6	360 277	100,0
	Female	313 671	80,3	35 196	9,0	9 890	2,5	32 035	8,2	390 792	100,0
	Total	600 519	80,0	67 705	9,0	19 879	2,6	62 966	8,4	751 069	100,0
29	Male	297 079	79,4	33 994	9,1	10 081	2,7	33 139	8,9	374 293	100,0
	Female	320 696	79,7	37 180	9,2	10 154	2,5	34 305	8,5	402 335	100,0
	Total	617 775	79,5	71 174	9,2	20 234	2,6	67 444	8,7	776 628	100,0
30	Male	244 507	75,8	32 816	10,2	10 445	3,2	34 797	10,8	322 565	100,0
	Female	263 143	75,9	36 263	10,5	10 405	3,0	36 881	10,6	346 692	100,0
	Total	507 650	75,9	69 079	10,3	20 850	3,1	71 678	10,7	669 257	100,0
31	Male	281 062	78,7	32 119	9,0	9 542	2,7	34 560	9,7	357 284	100,0
	Female	300 654	78,7	35 557	9,3	9 695	2,5	36 069	9,4	381 975	100,0
	Total	581 716	78,7	67 676	9,2	19 237	2,6	70 629	9,6	739 259	100,0
32	Male	246 700	76,8	31 766	9,9	9 336	2,9	33 244	10,4	321 046	100,0
	Female	279 115	77,7	35 167	9,8	9 675	2,7	35 471	9,9	359 429	100,0
	Total	525 816	77,3	66 933	9,8	19 012	2,8	68 715	10,1	680 475	100,0
33	Male	246 441	77,5	30 633	9,6	8 653	2,7	32 265	10,1	317 992	100,0
	Female	273 452	77,7	33 915	9,6	9 363	2,7	34 988	9,9	351 718	100,0
	Total	519 893	77,6	64 548	9,6	18 016	2,7	67 253	10,0	669 710	100,0
34	Male	205 731	74,6	29 101	10,6	8 677	3,1	32 093	11,6	275 602	100,0
	Female	230 112	75,1	32 723	10,7	9 489	3,1	34 274	11,2	306 598	100,0
	Total	435 843	74,9	61 824	10,6	18 166	3,1	66 367	11,4	582 200	100,0
Subtotal 25-34	Male	2 755 729	78,9	319 523	9,1	97 727	2,8	320 633	9,2	3 493 614	100,0
	Female	2 999 357	79,3	347 731	9,2	99 456	2,6	335 680	8,9	3 782 226	100,0
	Total	5 755 087	79,1	667 254	9,2	197 183	2,7	656 314	9,0	7 275 841	100,0
Total 14-34	Male	6 888 352	80,8	742 978	8,7	215 363	2,5	682 566	8,0	8 529 260	100,0
	Female	7 317 707	81,3	780 968	8,7	214 290	2,4	686 705	7,6	8 999 669	100,0
	Total	14 206 059	81,0	1 523 946	8,7	429 654	2,5	1 369 271	7,8	17 528 929	100,0

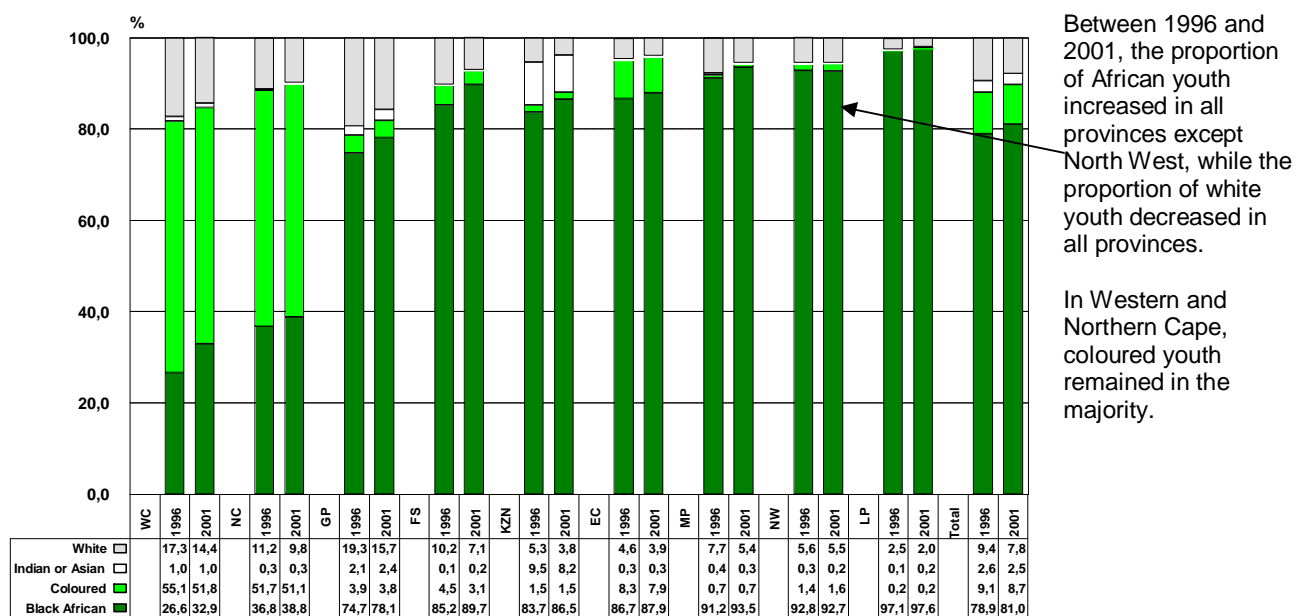
Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 4.1: Male and female youth by population group, compared with the total population, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001
Excluding unspecified in 1996

Figure 4.2: Youth in each province by population group, 1996 and 2001

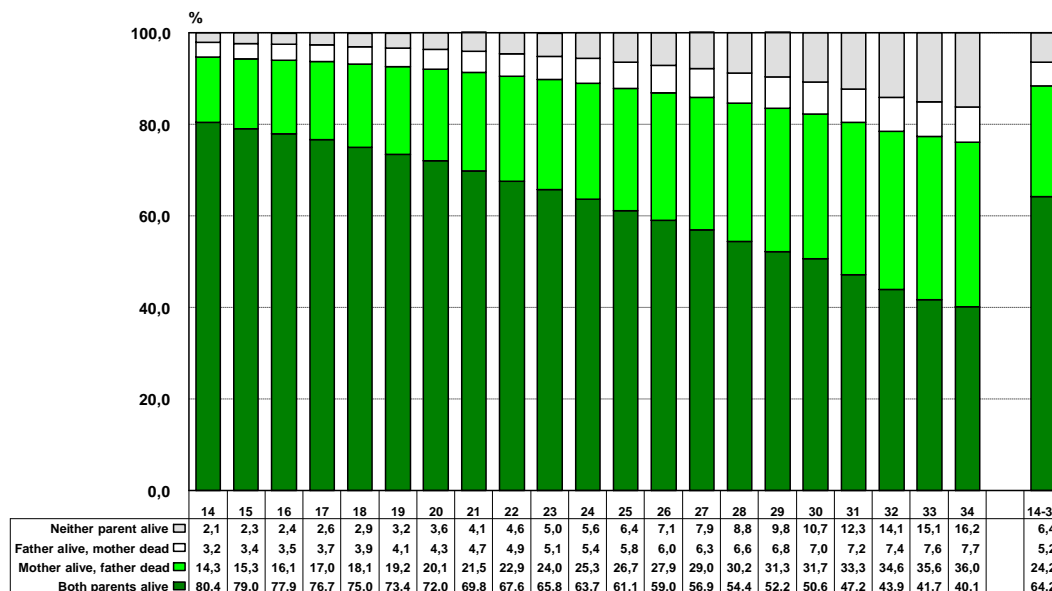


Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Parents alive

Having parents alive in the early stages of youth has different implications to having them alive at later stages. During the earlier phases, the parents themselves could be the supporters of their children as they move through the education system and start to establish themselves. At later stages roles may start to be reversed, and some parents may become dependent on their children for support.

Figure 4.3: According to age



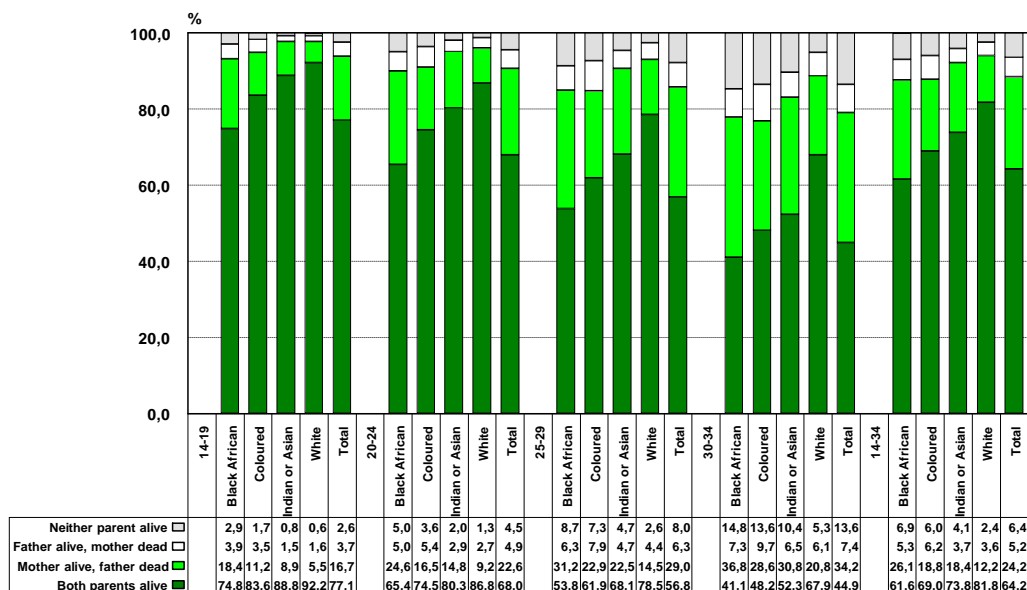
Both parents were reported as being alive for 64,2% of youth, while only the mother was reported as being alive for 24,2% of them, and only the father for 5,2%. Both parents were reported as being dead for 6,4% of youth.

The graph shows a steady decrease with each successive increase in single-year age category in the percentage of youth with both parents alive, from 80,4% among 14-year-olds to 40,1% among 34-year-olds.

We have already seen in Chapters 2 and 3 that there was a steady decrease in the proportion of infants and children with both parents reported as being alive with each single-year increase in age. Thus the trend of losing one or both parents continues through ones youth. But this may vary by population group and sex.

Parents alive (concluded)

Figure 4.4: According to five-year age category and population group



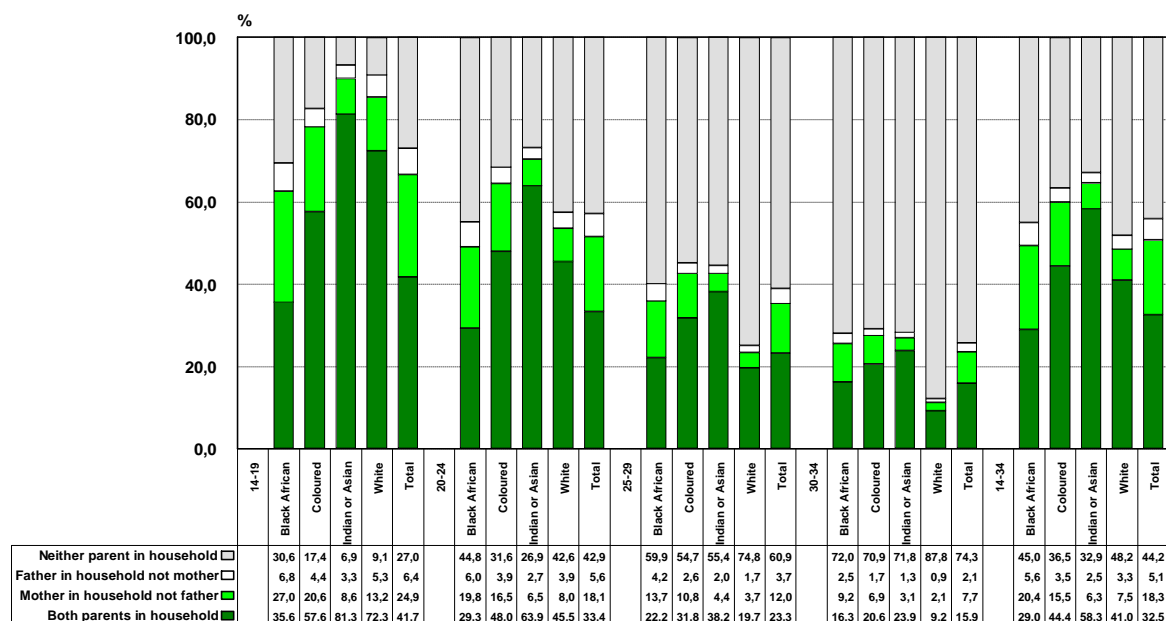
Among those aged 14–19, 74,8% of African youth had both parents alive, increasing to 83,6% among coloured, 88,8% among Indian or Asian, and 92,2% among white youth.

By the age of 30–34 years, however, 41,1% of Africans had both parents alive, increasing to 48,2% among coloured, 52,3% among Indian or Asian, and 67,9% among white youth.

This pattern is a continuation from the one found among infants and children, where a smaller percentage of African infants and children than of the other population groups had both parents alive. Aging parents may thus be a greater responsibility for white youth in the older age categories than for those in other population groups in the same age categories.

Living with parents

Figure 4.5: Among youth whose parents were alive, according to five-year age category and population group



Variation by age

As expected, the pattern varies by age. Those aged 14–19 were more likely to be living with at least one parent than the older people in the youth category, who tend to move out of their parents' home.

Thus, in the age group 14–19 years, 41,7% of those with both parents alive were living in the same household as both their parents, declining to 15,9% among those aged 30–34 years.

This pattern, however, varies further by population group.

Variation by age and population group

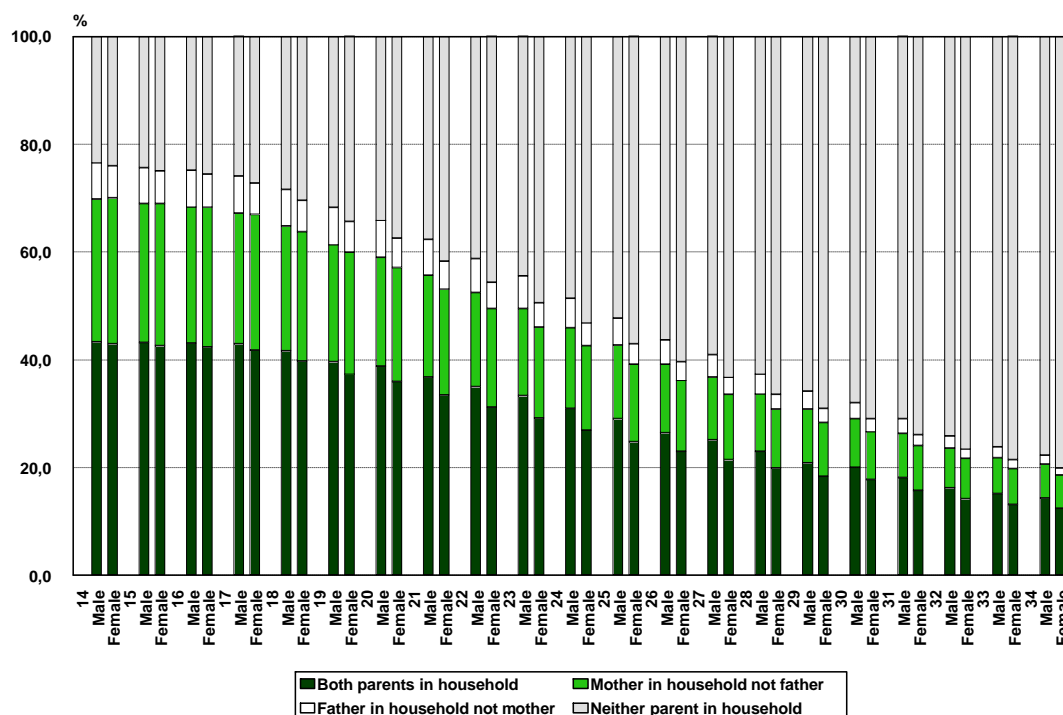
In the youngest age category (those aged 14–19 years), among African youth, both parents were living in the same household as the youth in 35,6% of cases, while only the mother was living in the same household as the youth in 27,0% of cases, and only the father in 6,8% of cases. As many as 30,6% of African youth were living in a household where neither parent was present.

Among youth aged 14–19 classified as Indian or Asian and white, however, the vast majority (81,3% and 72,3% respectively) were living in the same household as both their parents. Among coloured youth, 57,6% were living in the same household as both parents.

Throughout this life stage but to a decreasing extent with increasing age, youth classified as Indian or Asian, with both parents alive, were more likely to be living with their parents than those in the other population groups. From the age of 25 years onwards, white youth were the least likely to be living with their parents.

Living with parents (concluded)

Figure 4.6: Among youth whose parents were alive, according to age and sex



There is a similar pattern among both male and female youth regarding living with parents. With every year increase in age, a smaller percentage of youth were living with both or either parent. Girls and young women were slightly less likely to live with their parents than boys and young men. This may in part be explained by the earlier age at which they were getting married, as we shall see in the following section.

Marital status

Figure 4.7: According to age and sex

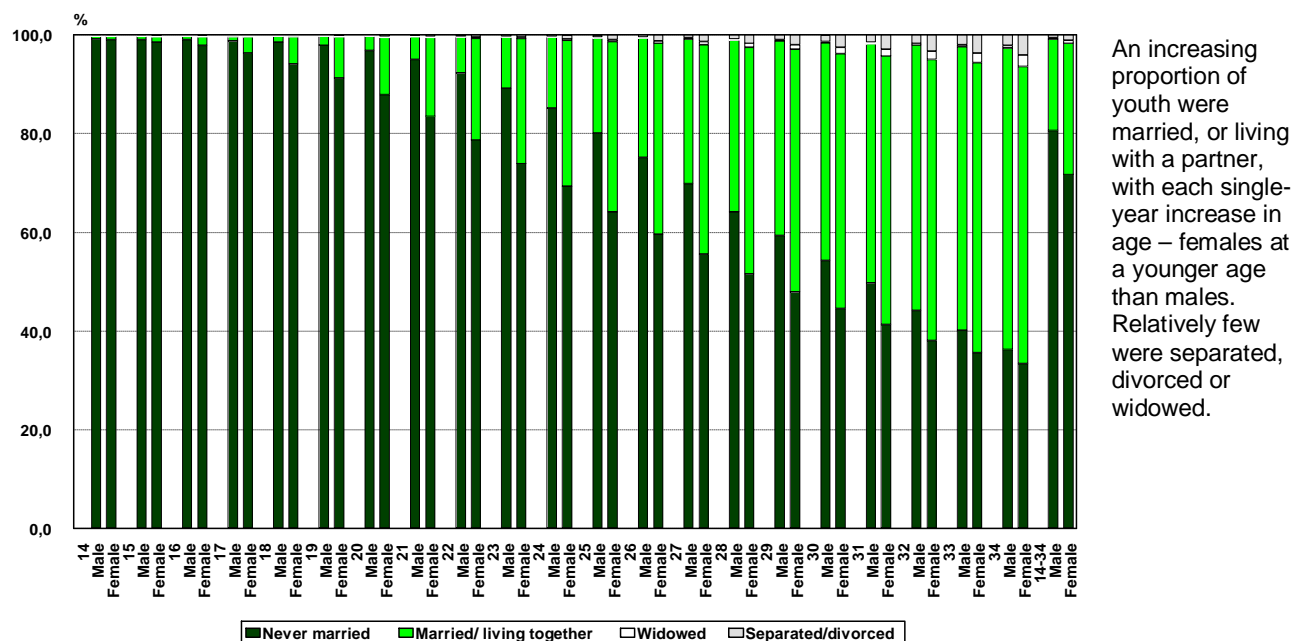
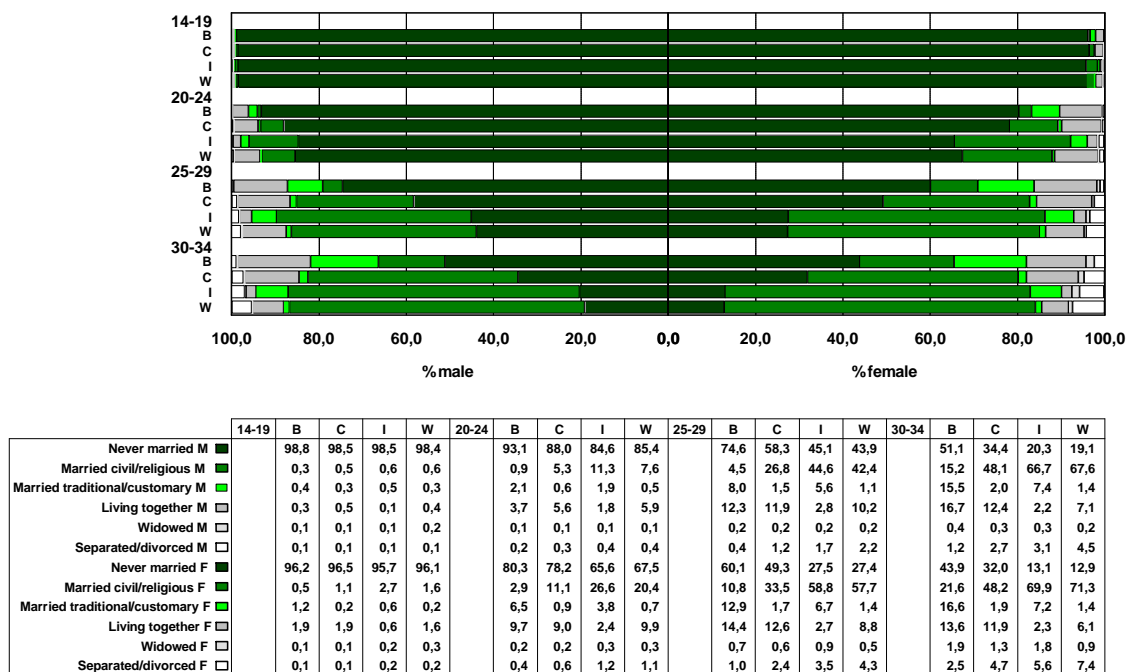


Figure 4.8: According to five-year age category, population group and sex



B = Black African; C = Coloured; I = Indian/Asian; W = White; M = Male; F = Female

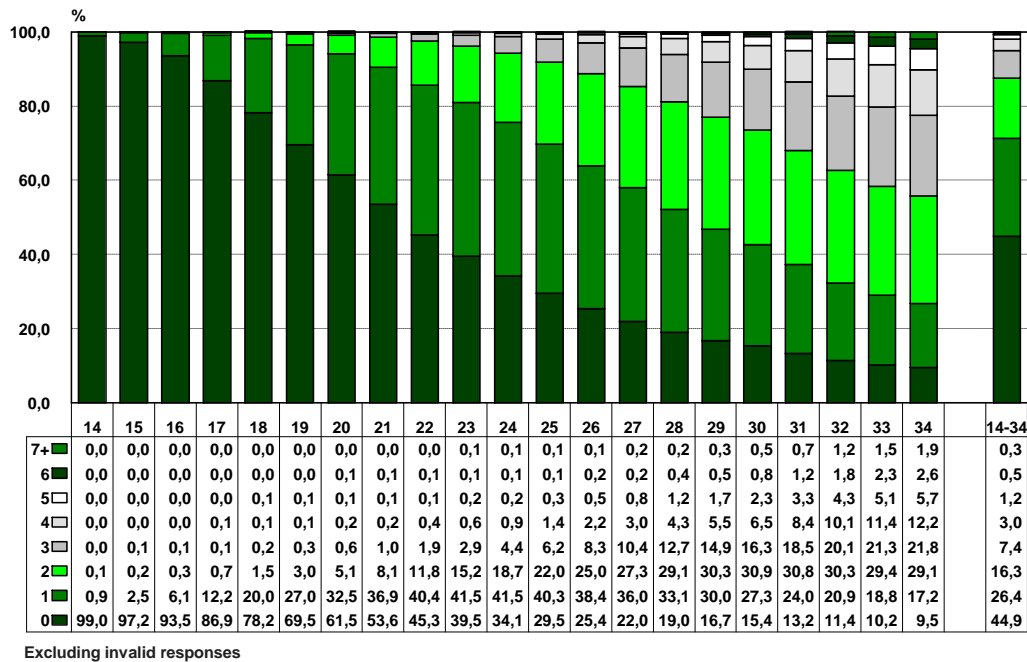
Among male youth aged 20–24 years, 93,1% of Africans had never been married, compared to 88,0% of coloureds, 84,6% of Indians or Asians and 85,4% of whites.

Among female youth aged 20–24, however, 80,3% of Africans, 78,2% of coloureds, 65,6% of Indians or Asians and 67,5% of whites had never been married.

Among youth of all age groups males were the least likely to be married, while Indian or Asian women were the most likely.

Women who had given birth

Figure 4.9: According to age by the number of children to whom they had given birth



At the age of 14 years, almost all (99,0%) women had never given birth, but by the age of 34, only one in ten (9,5%) had never given birth.

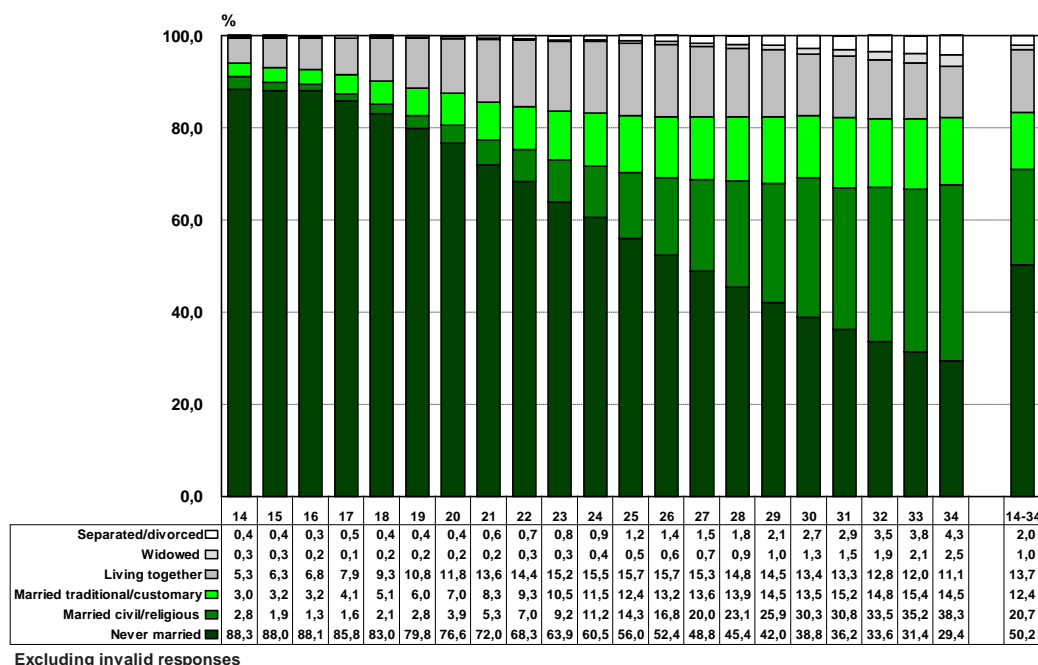
This graph also indicates the percentage of teenage women in single-year age categories who had given birth to at least one child. At age 14, 1,0% had given birth to at least one child; but at age 15, 2,8% had done so, increasing to 6,5% at age 16; then to 13,1% at 17; to 21,9% at 18; and to 30,5% at the age of 19.

Regarding giving birth to one or more children, at the age of 34 years, 10,2% of women had given birth to five or more children, while 12,2% had given birth to four, 21,8% to three, 29,1% to two and 17,2% to one child.

Women who had given birth (continued)

The model of the conventional nuclear family, consisting of a married couple and their children, is really not an appropriate one to describe relationships and family structures among South Africa's youth. There is a great deal of variation in family structures.

Figure 4.10: According to age by marital status

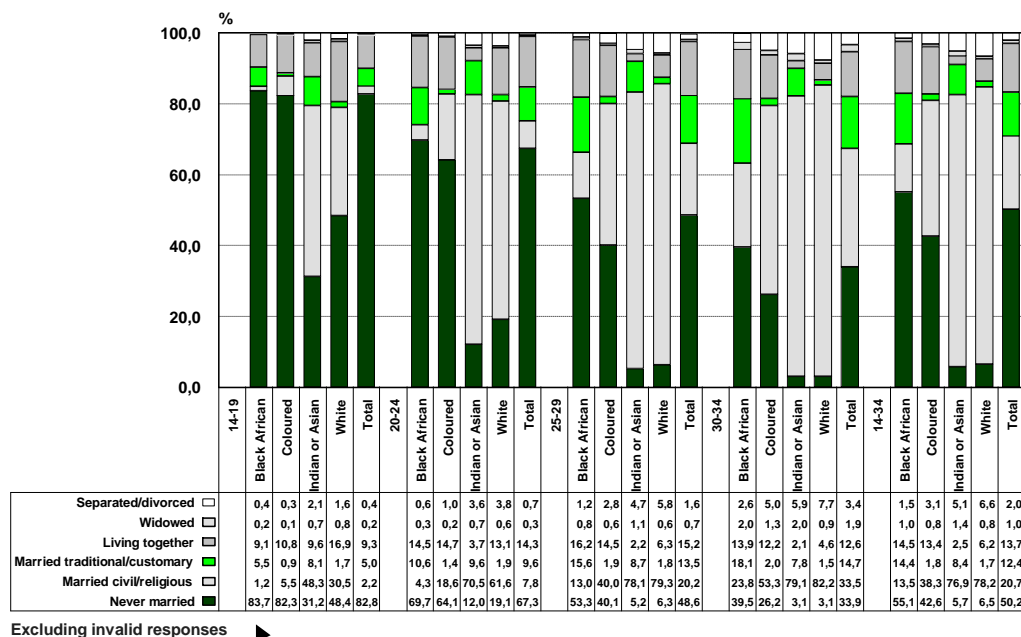


Half (50,2%) the women who had given birth to at least one child had never been married. The percentage of women who had given birth to at least one child and who had never been married decreased with each single-year increase in age, from 88,3% at age 14 to 29,4% at age 34.

Among women who had given birth to at least one child, 13,7% was living together with a partner without being married. This percentage was relatively low at age 14 at 5,3%, but increasing with each successive increase in single-year age category, to reach a peak of 15,7% at ages 25 and 26 years. Then there was a gradual decrease to reach 11,1% at the age of 34.

Women who had given birth (concluded)

Figure 4.11: According to five-year age category and population group by marital status



African women who had given birth to at least one child were most likely never to have been married, as against coloured, white and Indian or Asian women.

For example, among African women aged 14–19 who had given birth, 83,7% had never been married. This decreased to 69,7% among those aged 20–24, to 53,3% among those aged 25–29 and then to 39,5% among those aged 30–34.

Among Indian or Asian women who had given birth, however, while the trend is similar, the percentage in each age category that was never married is far lower. Thus, among Indian or Asian women, 31,2% of those aged 14–19 had never been married, decreasing to 12,0% of those aged 20–24, 5,2% of those aged 25–29 and 3,1% of those aged 30–34.

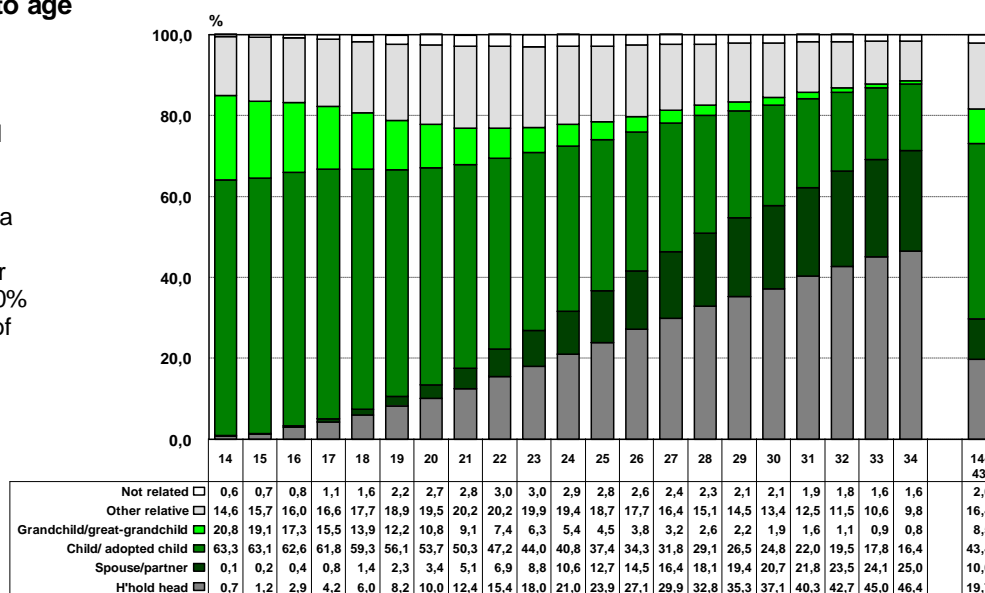
The life circumstances of those women who had given birth but had never married, and their children, and the differences from the more conventional arrangements should be taken into account in planning, for example planning for poverty alleviation, and for ensuring women's and children's rights.

Relationship to household head

Figure 4.12: According to age

Among youth, 43,4% were living in households where they were the children or adopted children of the head or acting head of the household. Another large group, 19,7%, were living in a household where they themselves were the head or acting head. In addition, 10,0% were the spouse or partner of the head.

Relatively few youth (8,5%) were living in households where a grandparent or a great-grandparent was the household head.



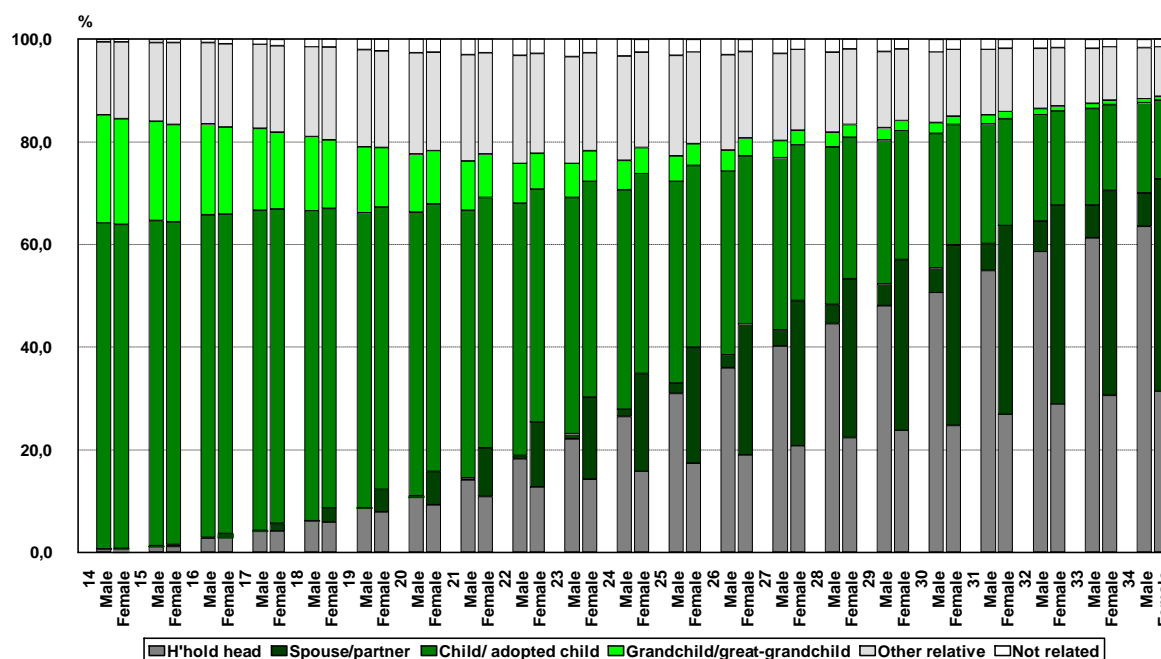
With each single-year age increase, there was a steady increase in the percentage of youth living in a household where they were the actual household head, from 0,7% at the age of 14 to 46,4% at the age of 34.

There was also a steady decrease in the percentage of youth living as the child or adopted child of the household head with each single-year age increase, from 63,3% at age 14 to 16,4% at age 34.

When comparing this profile of youth with that of infants and children, we notice that there is a strong movement away from living with grandparents and great-grandparents or even parents as household heads, towards the youth themselves becoming household heads.

Relationship to household head (continued)

Figure 4.13: According to age and sex



With each single-year increase in age, both men and women were less likely to be living in a household as the child, grandchild or great-grandchild of the household head.

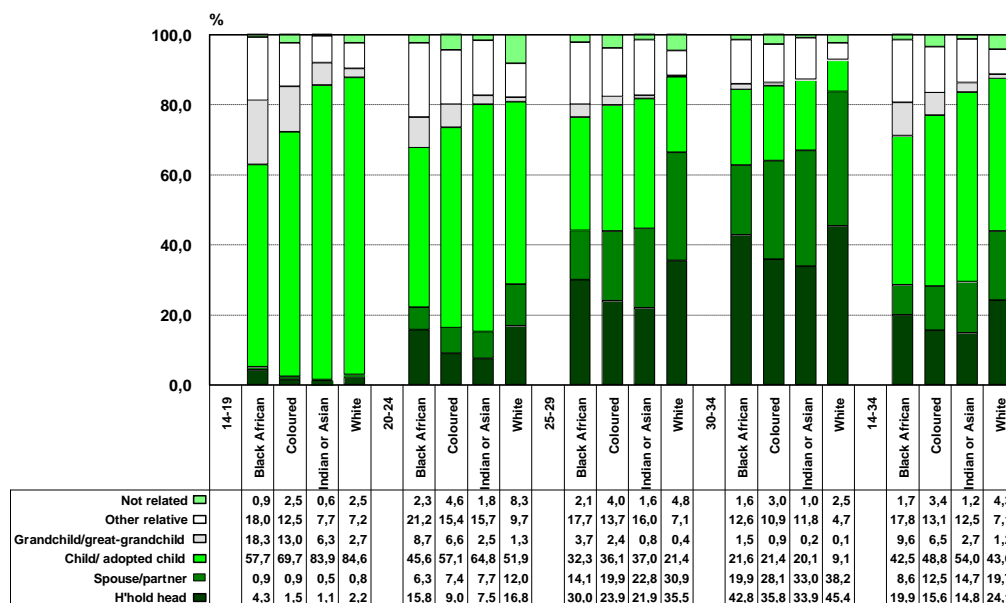
Males were more likely to be the head or acting head of the household with each increase in age, while females were more likely to be the wife or partner of the head or acting head.

For example, among 20-year-old males, 55,2% were classified as a child of the household head, while 10,8% were classified as the household head, 0,2% were classified as the spouse or partner of the household head, and 11,4% were the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the household head. Among females aged 20, a similar percentage (52,2%) was the child of the household head, while 9,2% were the household head, 6,5% were the spouse or partner of the household head, and 10,3% were the grandchildren or great-grandchildren.

By age 30, however, relatively few respondents were children of the household head. Instead, 50,6% of males were classified as the household head, and 4,8% as the spouse or partner of the head, but only 24,7% of females in this age category was classified as a household head, while a further 35,2% was classified as the spouse or partner of the household head.

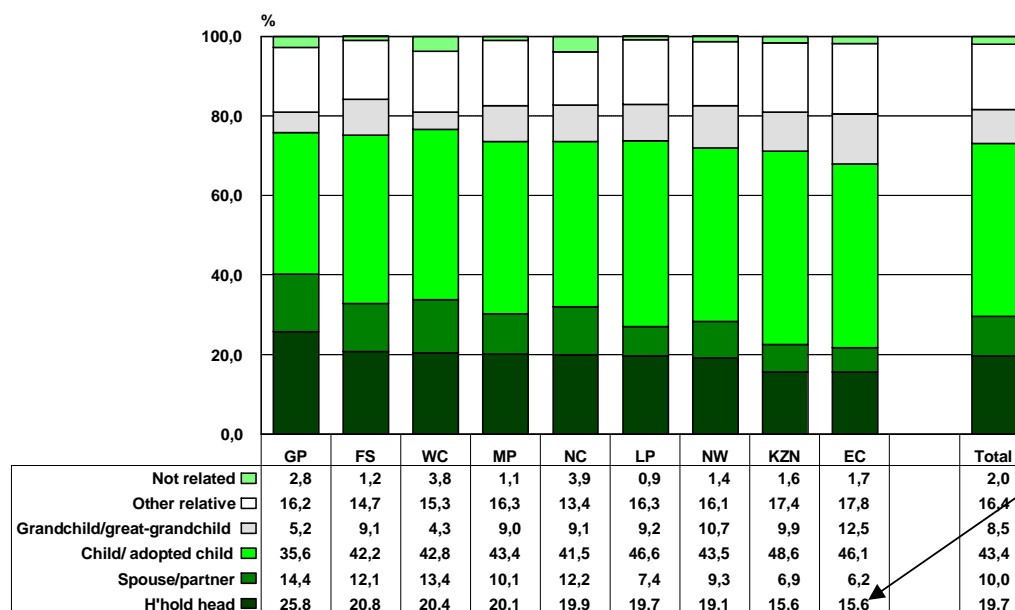
Relationship to household head (continued)

Figure 4.14: According to five-year age category and population group



From age 20, with each five-year increase in age, white youth were more likely than those in the other population groups to be living in a household as the household head or spouse of the head.

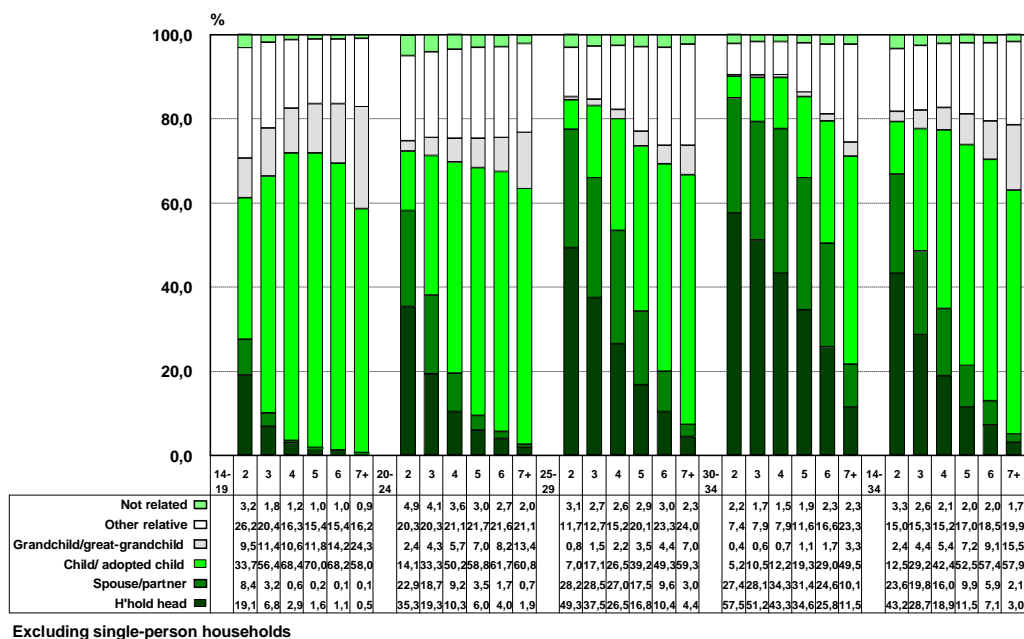
Figure 4.15: According to province



On average, in the more industrialised provinces such as Gauteng, a larger proportion of youth were household heads (25,8%) or their spouses or partners (14,4%), than in the less industrialised provinces such as Eastern Cape (where 15,6% were household heads and 6,2% spouses or partners of the head).

Relationship to household head (concluded)

Figure 4.16: According to five-year age category and household size



Excluding single-person households

The youth's relationship to the household head is related to the number of people in the household. The larger the household, the less likely the youth is to be the household head or the spouse of the household head.

In the age category 25–29, in households consisting of two people, 49,3% were household heads and 28,2% were spouses of household heads.

But in households containing seven or more people, only 4,4% of this age category were household heads, and 3,0% were spouses of household heads.

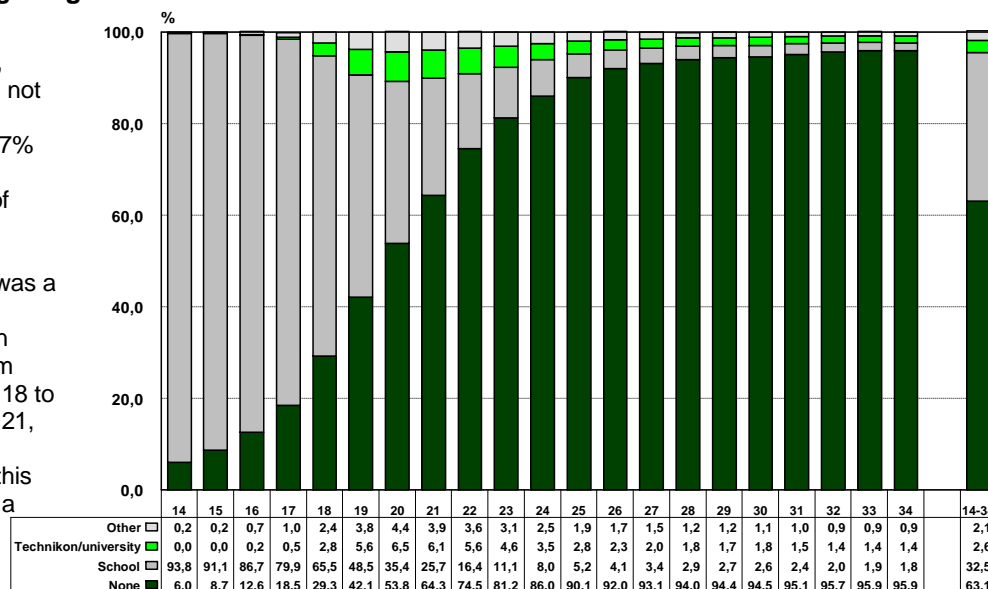
Attendance at an educational institution

The educational attainments of youth through the secondary school years lay the foundation for post-school attainments, and influence the type of work the youth can undertake, and the type of lifestyle he or she may consequently live. Formal education, particularly the attainment of tertiary qualifications, is the key to high-level employment opportunities. In this section we look at the percentage of youth attending an educational institution, and the rate at which they move through the system of education, as well as tertiary education.

Figure 4.17: According to age

Among those aged 14–17, 6,0% of 14-year-olds were not attending an educational institution, increasing to 8,7% of 15-year-olds, 12,6% of 16-year-olds, and 18,5% of 17-year-olds.

After the age of 17, there was a steep increase in the proportion not attending an educational institution, from 29,3% among those aged 18 to 64,3% among those aged 21, and then to 86,0% among those aged 24. Following this steep increase, there was a slower increase to 95,9% among those aged 34.

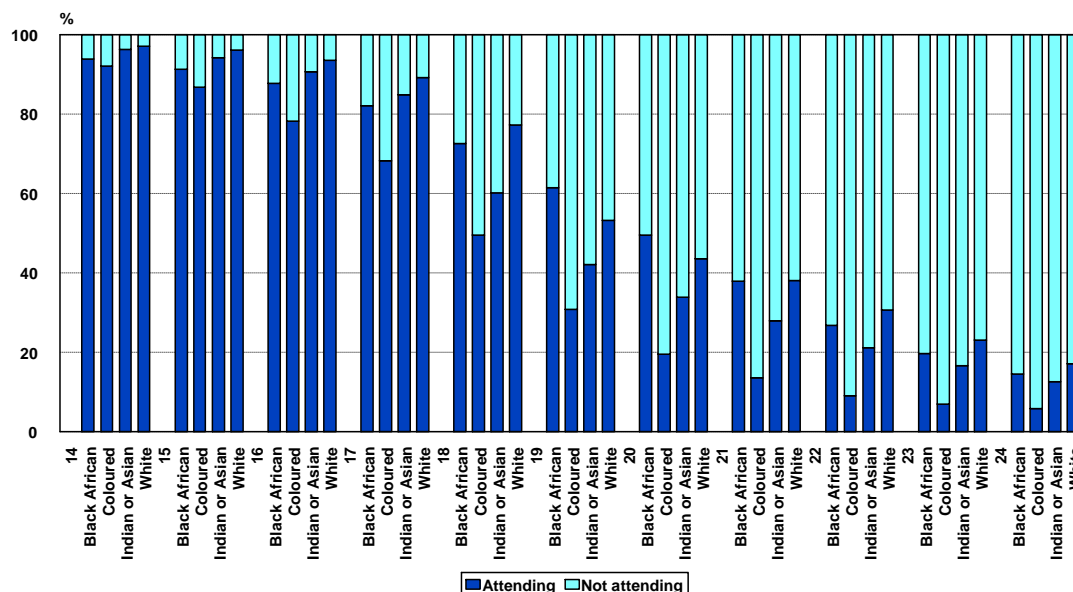


At age 18, 65,5% of youth were attending school, while 2,8% were attending a university or a technikon, and 2,4% another institution such as a technical college.

The attendance at a technikon or university reached a peak of 6,5% among those aged 20, and then gradually decline.

Attendance at an educational institution (continued)

Figure 4.18: According to population group (14–24)

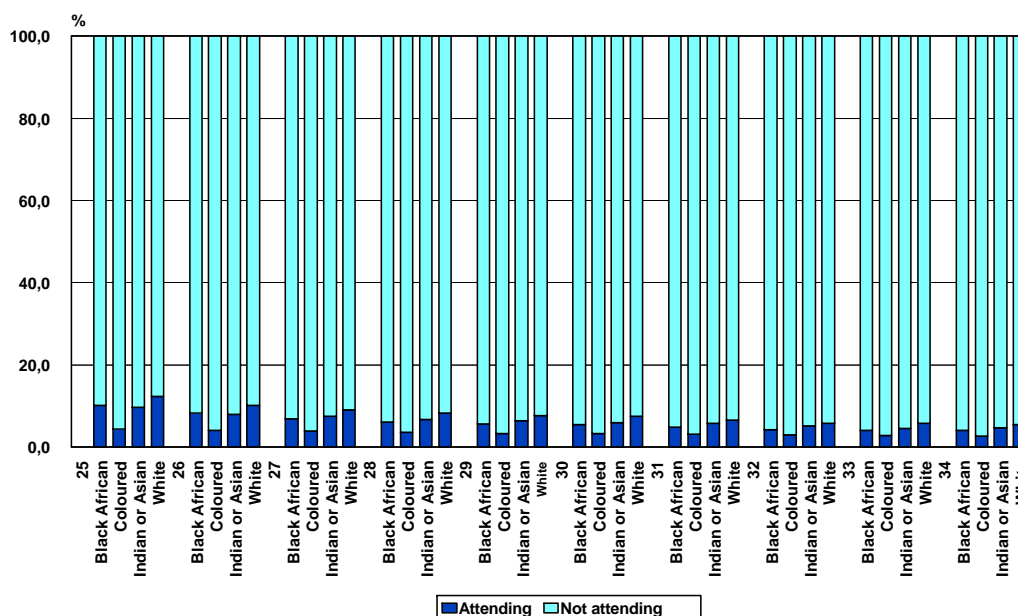


In all single-year age groups, coloured youth were less likely to be attending an educational institution than those in the other population groups.

For example, at the age of 16, 21,8% of coloured youth were not attending an educational institution, compared with 12,2% of African, 9,3% of Indian or Asian and 6,4% of white youth.

At age 21, 86,4% of coloured youth were not attending an educational institution, as against 72,0% of Asian or Indian, 62,0% of African, and 61,9% of white youth.

Figure 4.19: According to population group (25–34)

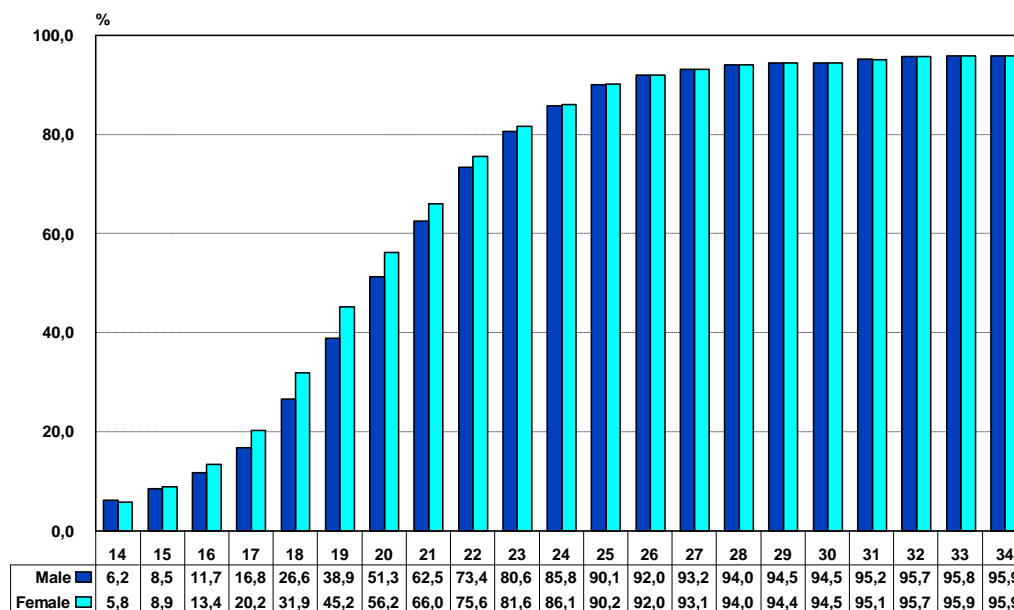


Overall, from the age of 25 years until the age of 34 years a smaller and smaller proportion was attending an educational institution. For example, at the age of 25 years, 12,3% of white, 10,2% of African, 9,7% of Indian or Asian and 4,3% of coloured youth were attending an educational institution.

By the age of 34 years, however, only 5,4% of white, 4,7% of Asian or Indian, 4,1% of African and 2,7% of coloured youth were attending an educational institution. Coloured youth remained the smallest proportion in each single-year age category.

Attendance at an educational institution (concluded)

Figure 4.20: Percentage of youth not attending according to age and sex

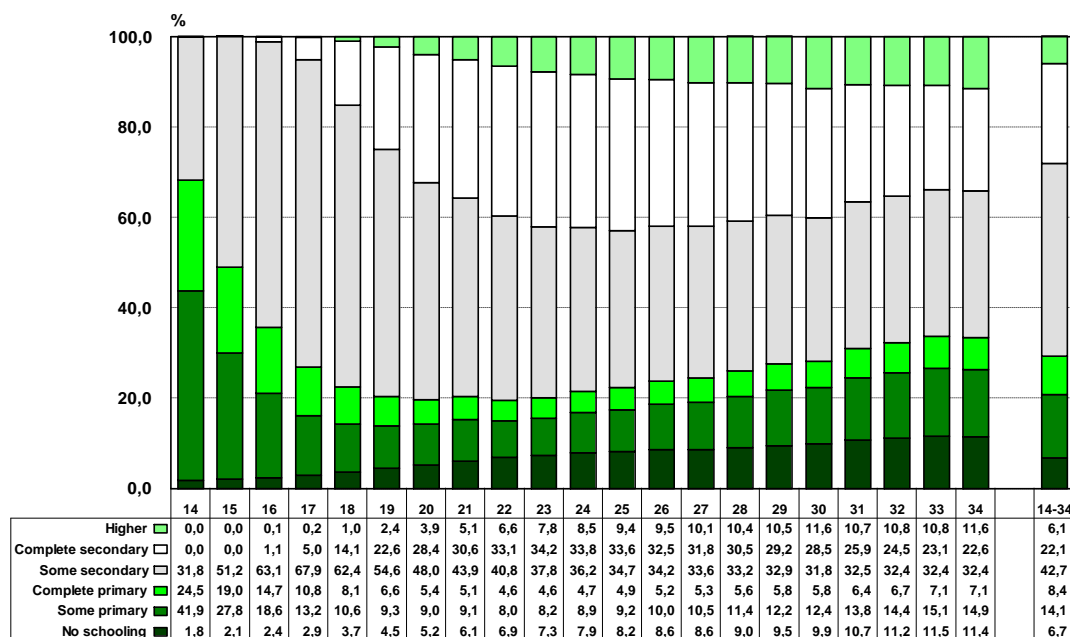


Between the ages of 15 and 25 years, a higher proportion of females than males were not attending an educational institute. For example at the age of 18 years, 31,9% of females were not attending an educational institution, as against 26,6% of males.

From the age of 26 to the age of 34, virtually equal percentages of males and females were not attending an educational institution. For example, at the age of 27 years, 93,2% of males and 93,1% of females were not attending an educational institution.

Educational attainment

Figure 4.21: According to age



There was a gradual increase in the proportion of youth with no formal education with each successive increase in single-year age category, from 1,8% of 14-year-olds to 11,4% of 34-year-olds.

The percentage of those with at least some secondary education as their highest level reached a peak at the age of 17 years, at which stage 67,9% had attained this level. At the age of 14 years, 31,8% had attained this level, while at 15 years 51,2%, and at 16 years 63,1%, had done so.

From the age of 16 years, we can see some youth with complete secondary education and some with at least some level of tertiary education.

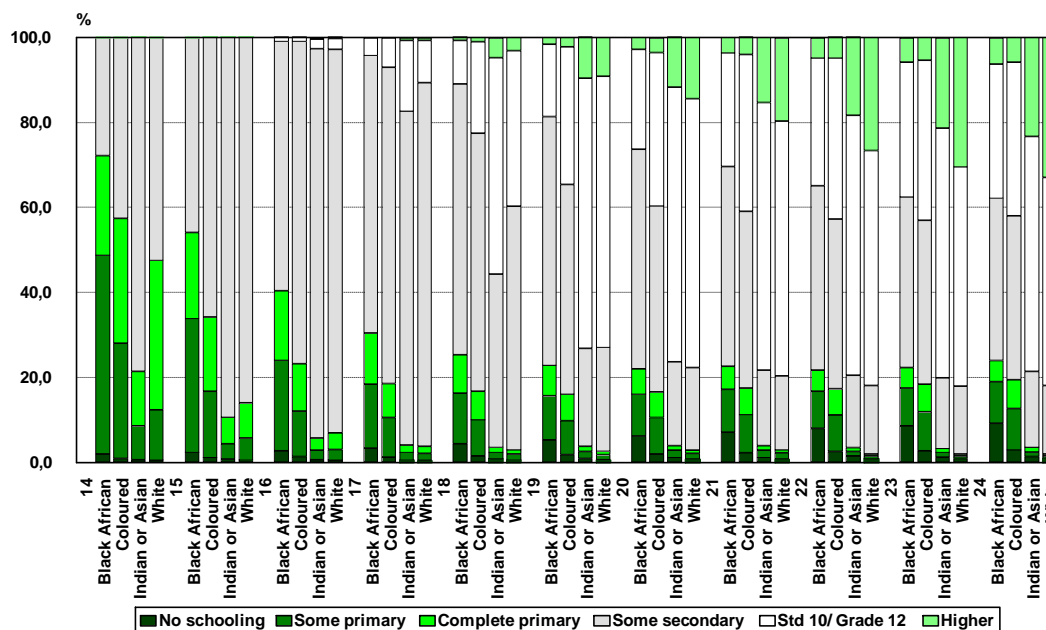
The highest percentage of those with complete secondary education as their highest level of education occurred at the age of 23 years (34,2%).

The percentage of those with tertiary qualifications as their highest level of education grew steadily from 1,0% at the age of 18 years, to 11,6% at the age of 30 years, after which this percentage remained relatively stable.

Educational attainment (continued)

The next two figures show clear differences by population group. A relatively high percentage of white and Indian or Asian youth had tertiary qualifications, while coloured and African youth had a lower percentage with tertiary qualifications.

Figure 4.22: According to age and population group (14–24)



18-year-olds

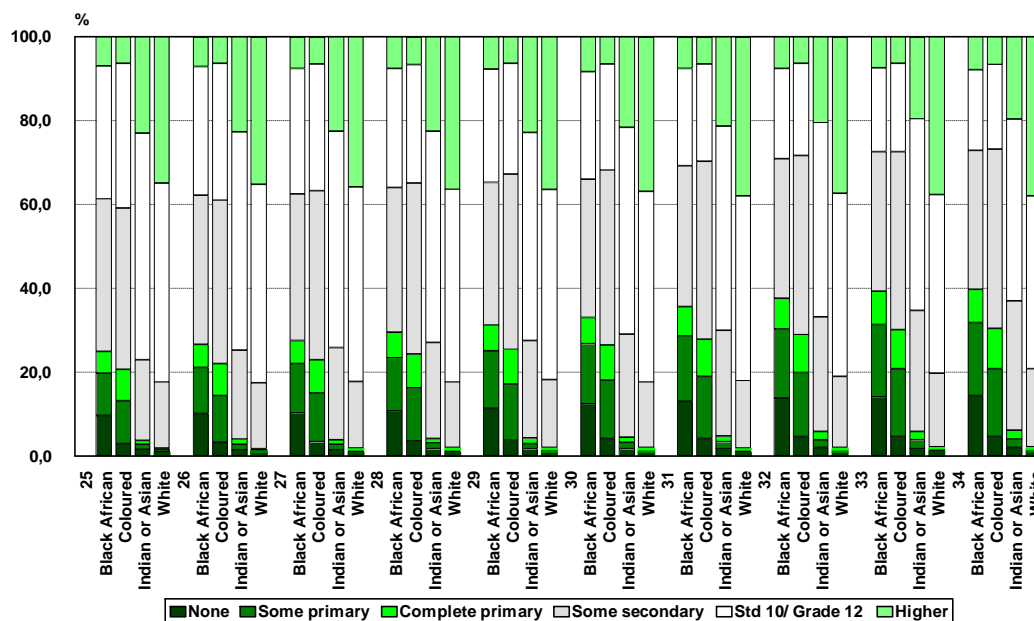
Among 18-year olds, 63,7% of Africans had at least some secondary education, while only 10,3% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling. Among coloured 18-year-olds, the proportion with some secondary education decreased to 60,7%, while the proportion with 12 years of schooling increased to 21,5%. Among white 18-year-olds, 57,3% had at least some secondary education, while 36,7% had successfully completed secondary education. Among Indian or Asian 18-year-olds, 40,7% had completed at least some secondary school, while as many as 51,0% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling.

24-year-olds

At the other end of the age range shown in this graph, among those aged 24 years who were classified as African, only 31,6% had completed secondary school, while only 6,2% had post-school qualifications. Among coloured 24-year-olds, 36,2% had completed secondary school, while only 5,9% had post-school qualifications. Among Indian or Asian youth in this age group, 55,3% had 12 years of schooling as their highest level of education, while 23,3% had post-school qualifications. Among white youth in this age category, 48,9% had a complete secondary education as their highest level, while 33,0% had post-school qualifications.

Educational attainment (continued)

Figure 4.23: According to age and population group (25–34)

**27-year-olds**

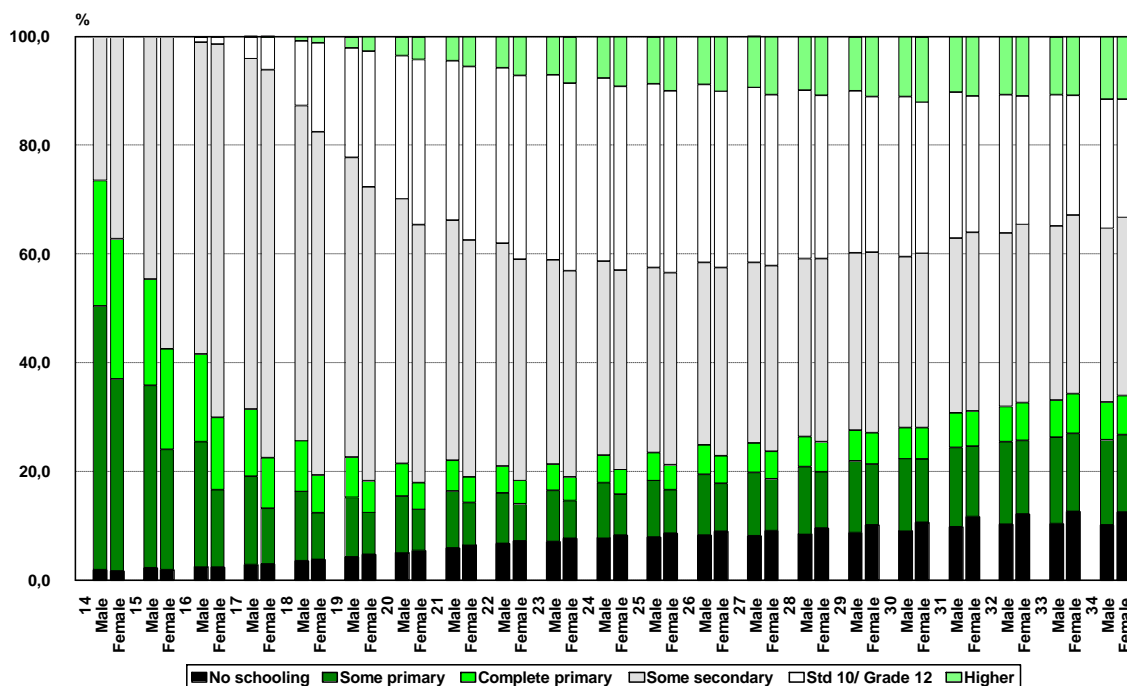
Among 27-year olds, 29,9% of Africans had successfully completed 12 years of schooling, and only 7,5% had post-school qualifications. Among coloured youth aged 27 years, 30,3% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling and only 6,4% had tertiary-level qualifications. Among Indian or Asian 27-year olds, 51,6% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling, and 22,6% had tertiary qualifications. Among white 27-year-olds, 46,2% had successfully completed secondary education, and 36,0% had tertiary qualifications.

33-year-olds

Among those aged 33, only 20,0% of Africans had completed secondary school, while 7,5% had post-school qualifications. Among coloured youth aged 33 years, 21,0% had completed secondary school, while 6,4% had post-school qualifications. Among Indian or Asian youth in this age group, 45,8% had 12 years of schooling as their highest level of education, while 19,5% had post-school qualifications. Among white youth in this age group, 42,7% had a complete secondary education as their highest level, while 37,7% had post-school qualifications.

Educational attainment (continued)

Figure 4.24: According to age and sex



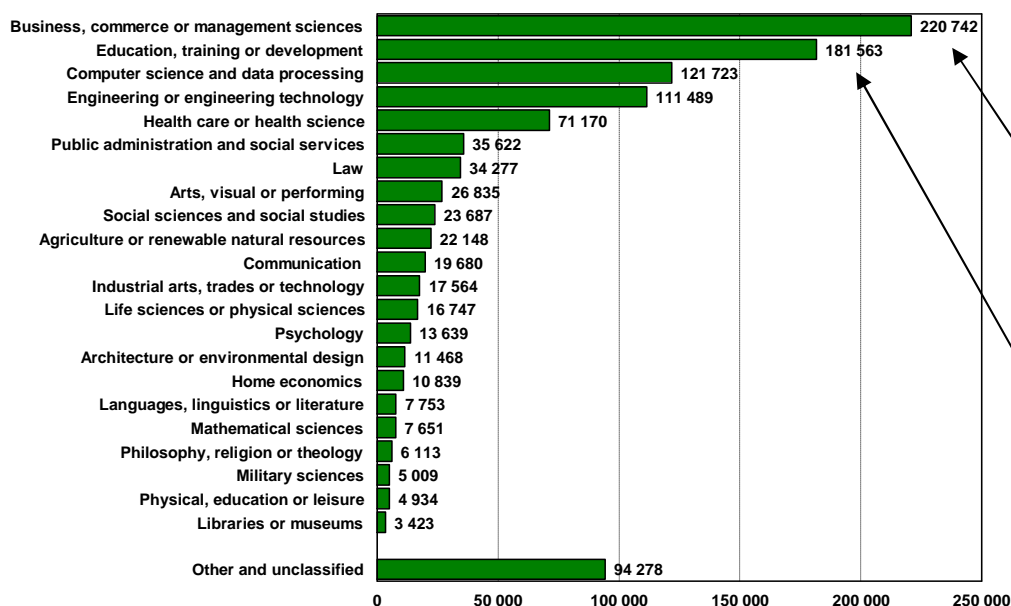
In the younger age groups women were obtaining higher levels of education than men of the same age, but among the older youth this was not clearly evident.

For example, among 20-year olds, 26,3% of males had completed secondary school and 3,5% had post-school qualifications, while of females in this age group, 30,4% had completed secondary school, while 4,2% had post-school education.

Among those aged 30, 29,4% of males had completed their secondary education, and 11,1% had post-school qualifications, compared with 27,8% and 12,0% respectively of females.

Educational attainment (concluded)

Figure 4.25: Main field of study among those with tertiary qualifications



The most popular main field of study among youth was business, commerce or management sciences, since approximately 221 000 had attained qualifications in this field.

The second most popular main field of study was education, training or development, in which approximately 182 000 youth had qualifications.

The least popular main field of study was library or museum science (3 000), followed by physical education or leisure studies (5 000).

One can conclude from these findings that some inroads are being made into tackling the inequalities of the educational system during the apartheid era. Increasing proportions of previously disadvantaged youth are gaining access to opportunities to attend secondary school, to complete schooling and to attain higher levels of education. But there are still clear inequalities, which are evident in actual educational attainment by population group. Improvements in the teaching skills of existing teachers, and improved teacher training are major considerations for the present, and so is the improvement of the physical environments of schools and other teaching facilities.

Labour market status

Definitions

The definitions of the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active have been given in Chapter 1. These definitions are directly relevant to this section.

Limitations of Census 2001 labour market data

In Chapter 1, we also indicated that Census 2001 has certain limitations in relation to the labour market data that it collected, since a population census, worldwide, is not necessarily the most sensitive tool for collecting these types of figures. These limitations are described below.

The census questionnaire is not as detailed as one that is designed specifically for the purpose of collecting labour-market data, for example a questionnaire used in a household-based labour force survey. A census allows for collecting data for small areas of the country and is extensive in coverage. But it does not easily allow for collecting in-depth information and for probing, as required to obtain accurate unemployment data. The probing that can be done in a household survey is not possible in a population census.

These factors have a direct bearing on the type of findings one obtains from a census and from a survey. There are clear differences between the findings regarding the labour market in Census 2001 and those of the labour force survey (LFS) of September 2001 conducted by Stats SA.

In spite of these differences, the labour force patterns from Census 2001 are noteworthy, and are similar to the patterns found in Stats SA's household-based labour force surveys. These patterns, rather than the actual numbers from Census 2001, will form the basis of the discussion below. For example, we do not calculate or include an unemployment rate as such, but indicate the overall percentages of youth who are employed, unemployed and not economically active.

Labour market status of those aged 14 years in 2001

The official age at which youth are permitted to work is 15 years. For those younger than 15 years, official permission is required. Therefore, in this section, we have excluded 14-year-olds from the overall labour market analysis of youth.

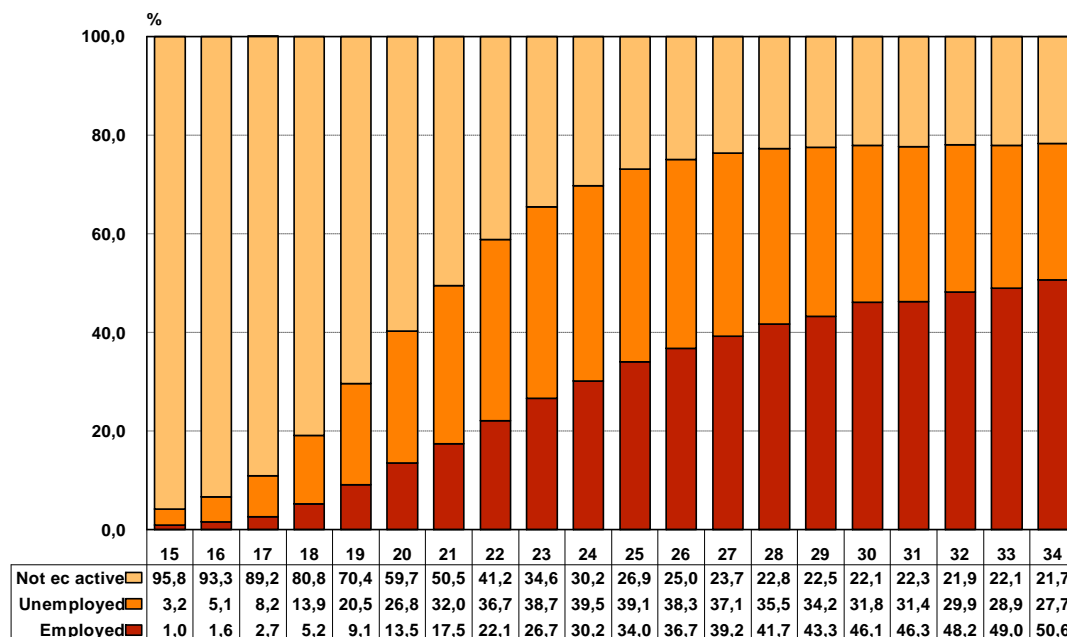
Nevertheless, we should note that while the vast majority of youth in this age group were not engaged in work, approximately 6 500 14-year-olds (0,7%) were engaged in work in the seven days prior to census night in 2001.

- Of this small proportion of working 14-year-olds, about 3 400 were working in the formal sector, while 1 400 were working in the informal sector and a further 1 400 were engaged in farming activities; 219 were employed but were absent from work in the seven days prior to Census 2001.
- Moreover, 80,0% of those working 14-year-olds were working for 40 hours per week or more.

Thus, while an extremely small portion of 14-year-olds actually worked in 2001, those who did tended to work for long periods of time each week, equivalent to full-time employment. This picture is similar to the one found among children aged 10-13 who were working, as described in Chapter 2. But there was a slight increase in the actual number and the proportion of working 14-year-olds compared to younger children.

Labour market status (continued)

Figure 4.26: According to age



Among those aged 15–29 years, with each single-year increase in age, the larger the proportion of youth who were either employed or unemployed, and the smaller the proportion of youth who were not economically active.

For example, among those aged 18 years, 5,2% were employed, 13,9% were unemployed and 70,4% were not economically active, since many were still attending school or other educational institutions at this age.

Among those aged 29 years, however, 43,3% were employed, 34,2% were unemployed and only 22,5% were not economically active.

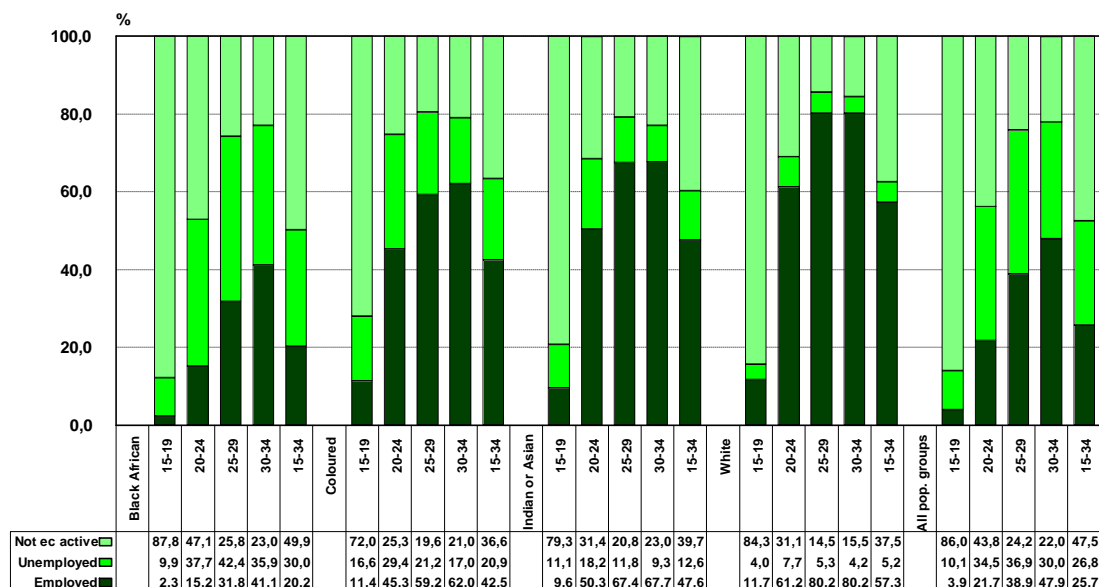
From the ages of 30 to 34 years, we see a gradual increase in the proportion of youth that were employed, and a gradual decrease in the proportion that were unemployed, with some slight variation in the percentage who were not economically active. For example, among those aged 30 years, 46,1% were employed, 31,8% were unemployed and 22,1% were not economically active; at the age of 34 years, however, 50,6% were employed, 27,7% were unemployed and 21,7% were not economically active.

The percentage of youth that was unemployed reached a peak of 39,1% at 25 years of age and then gradually decreased.

Unemployment is therefore, at least in part, a problem of youth; this applies particularly to those in the age categories 22–31 years, where more than 35,0% were unemployed, compared with the proportions of those who were employed or who were not economically active.

Labour market status (continued)

Figure 4.27: According to population group and five-year category

**Among African youth:**

- The proportion who were employed increased linearly from 2,3% of those aged 15–19 to 41,1% of those aged 30–34.
- The proportion who were unemployed showed a curvilinear pattern, with 9,9% of those aged 15–19 being unemployed, increasing to 37,7% of those aged 20–24 years and increasing even further to 42,4% among those aged 25–29, then decreasing to 35,9% among those aged 30–34.
- The proportion of those who were not economically active decreased steadily from 87,8% among those aged 15–19 to 23,0% of those aged 30–34.

Among white youth:

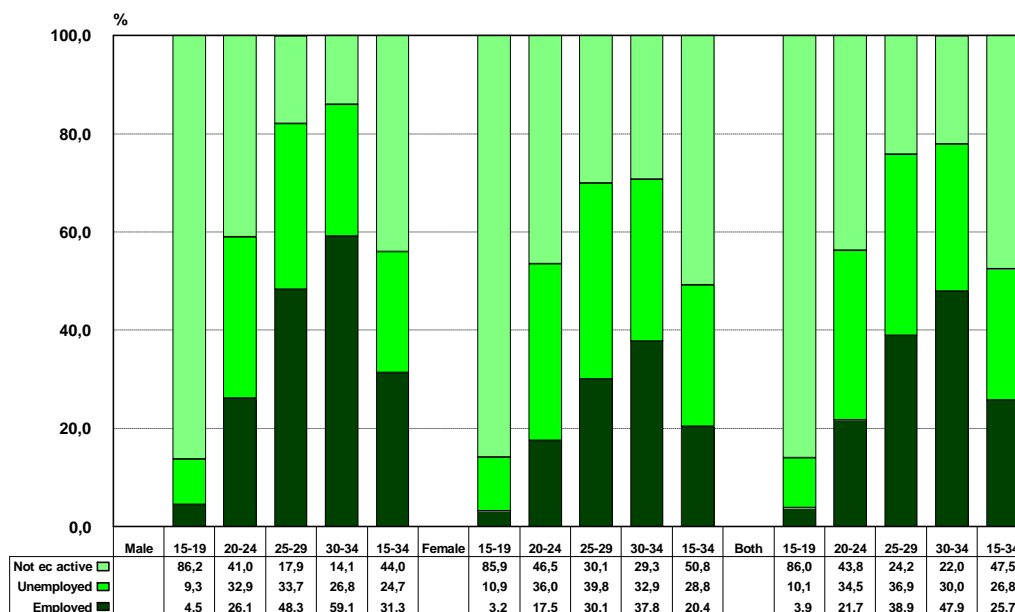
- The proportion who were actually employed increased more steeply with each increasing age category than African youth, from 11,7% of those aged 15–19 years to 80,2% among those aged 30–34 years.
- The proportion who were unemployed showed a curvilinear pattern, in common with African youth, but at much lower levels, with 4,0% of those aged 15–19 years being unemployed, increasing to 7,7% of those aged 20–24 years, decreasing to 5,3% of those aged 25–29 years, and then decreasing even further to 4,2% among those aged 30–34 years.
- The proportion of those who were not economically active decreased steeply from 84,3% of those aged 15–19 to 14,5% of those aged 25–29, but then increased slightly to 15,5% of those aged 30–34.

Among those classified as coloured and those classified as Indian or Asian:

- The patterns were similar to the those described above, but the actual levels of employment and unemployment were found to be somewhere between those of African and white youth, with the pattern for coloured youth being closer to that of Africans, and the pattern for Indian or Asian youth being closer to that of white youth.

Labour market status (continued)

Figure 4.28: According to sex and five-year age category

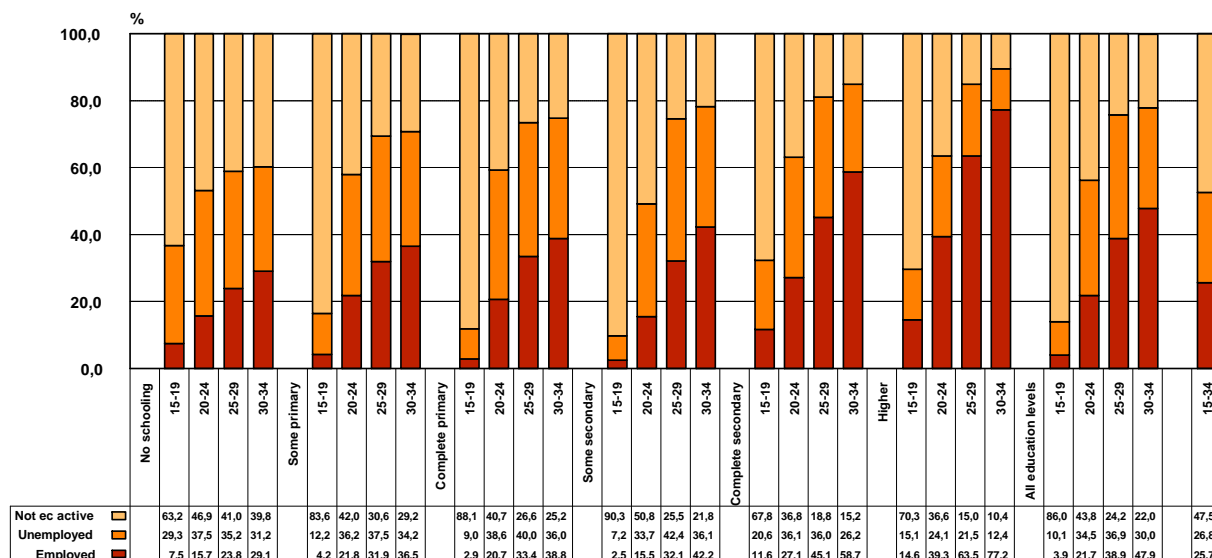


The percentage of employed males increased sharply from 4,5% of those aged 15–19 to 59,1% of those aged 30–34, while that of females increased less steeply, from 3,2% to 37,8%.

Among males aged 30–34 years, 26,8% were unemployed and 14,1% were economically active, while among females in this age group 32,9% were unemployed and 29,3% were not economically active.

Overall, a larger proportion of female youth (50,8%) were not economically active than male youth (44,0%). A larger proportion of female youth were unemployed (28,8%) than male youth (24,7%).

Figure 4.29: According to educational attainment and five-year age category



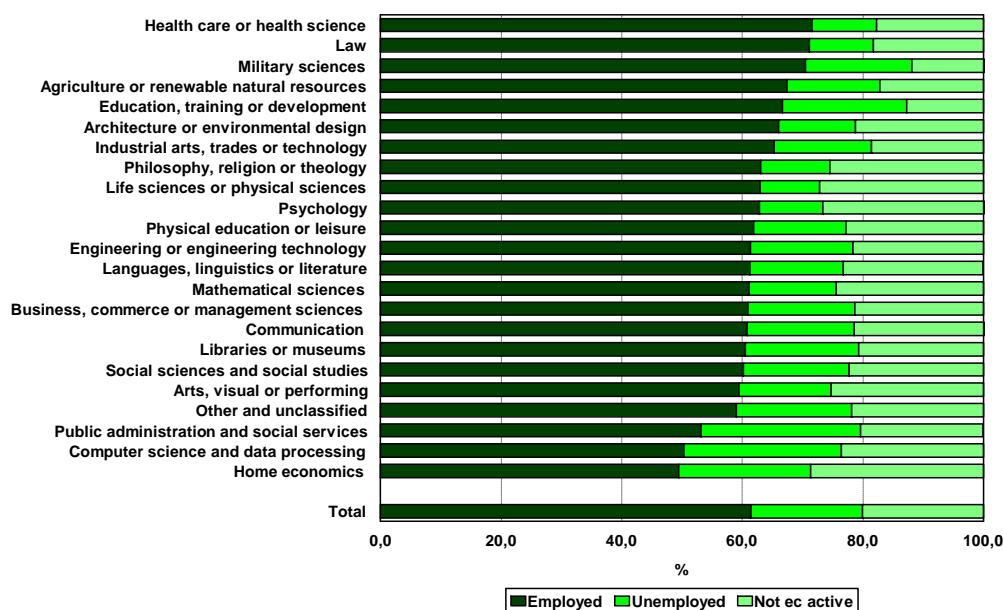
An increasing proportion of youth were employed with each increase in five-year age category. Moreover, from the age of 25 onwards, the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion that were employed.

For example, among youth aged 25–29 years, 23,8% with no formal schooling were employed, compared to 31,9% of those with some primary education, 33,4% with complete primary education, 32,1% with some secondary education, 45,1% with complete secondary education, and 63,5% of those with tertiary qualifications.

Among those aged 30–34, 29,1% of those with no formal schooling were employed, compared to 36,5% of those with some primary education, 38,8% with complete primary education, 42,2% with some secondary education, 58,7% with complete secondary education, and 77,2% of those with tertiary qualifications.

Labour market status (continued)

Figure 4.30: Among those with tertiary qualifications according to main field of study



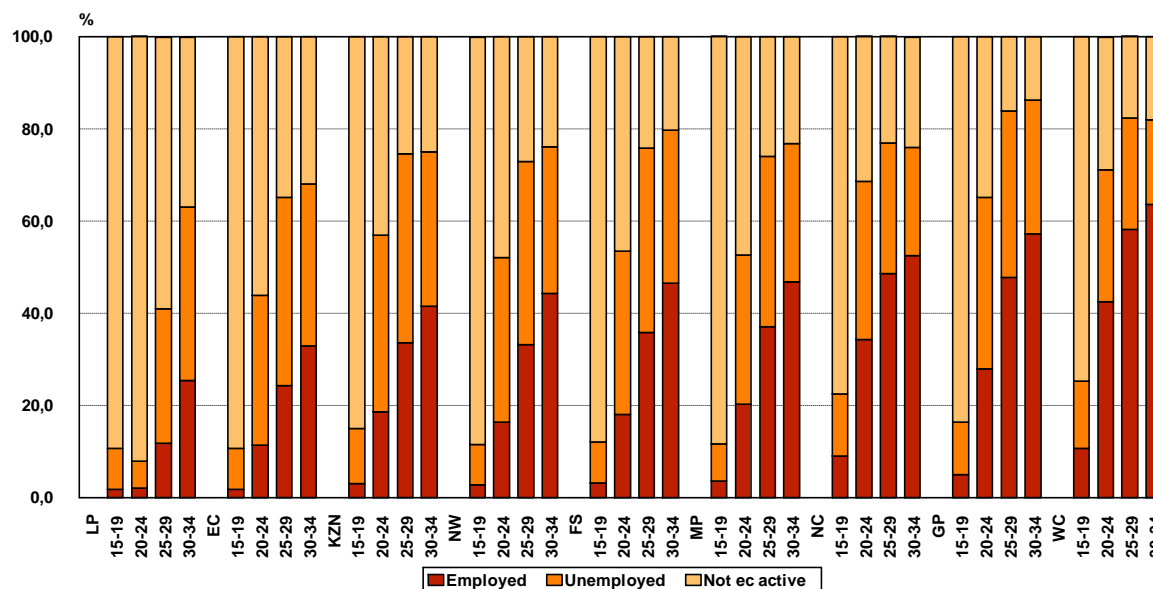
The field of study of youth with tertiary qualifications was directly related to labour market status.

For example, on the one hand, among those with health care or health science qualifications, 71,5% of youth were employed, while 10,8% were unemployed and 17,7% were not economically active. Among those with law qualifications, 71,1% of the youth were employed, while 10,6% were unemployed and 18,3 % were not economically active.

On the other hand, among those youth with computer science and data processing qualifications, 50,3% were employed, while 26,1% were unemployed, and 23,6% were not economically active. Among those youth with qualifications in home economics, 49,5% were employed, 21,8% were unemployed and 28,7% were not economically active.

Labour market status (concluded)

Figure 4.31: According to province and five-year age category



From the age of 20 onwards, in industrialised provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape a larger proportion in each age category was employed than in less industrialised provinces such as Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

For example, in the age category 30–34 years, 25,5% of those living in Limpopo and 32,9% of those living in Eastern Cape were employed, compared with 57,2% of those living in Gauteng, and 63,7% of those living in Western Cape.

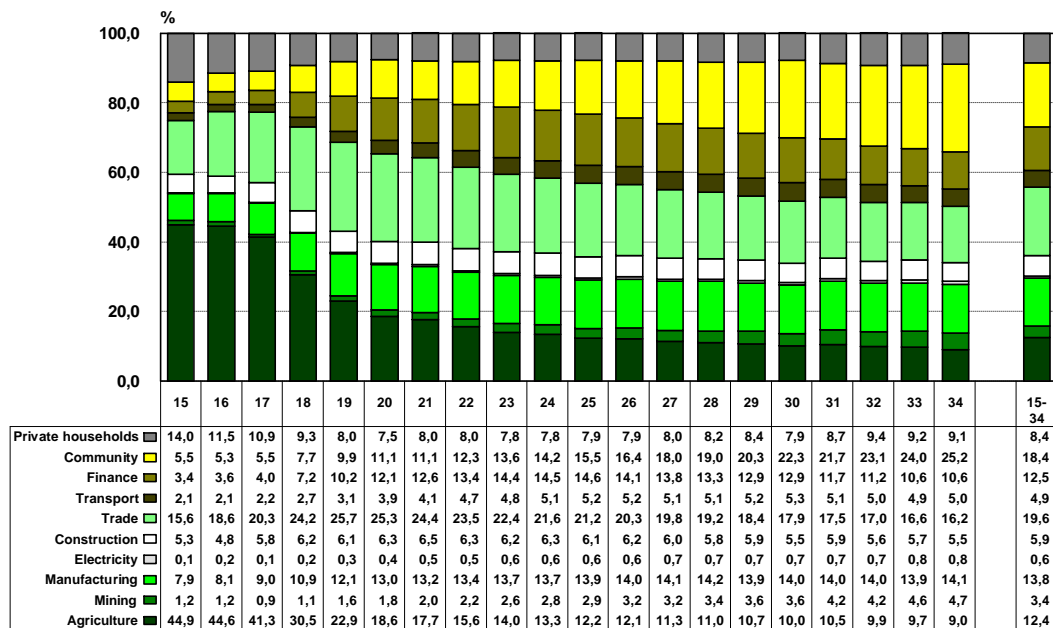
In the younger age category of 20–24 years, 2,1% of those living in Limpopo and 11,5% of those living in Eastern Cape were employed, compared with 28,0% of those living in Gauteng, and 42,5% of those living in Western Cape.

These results show that labour market status among youth is directly affected by the actual age of the respondents, their population group, their sex, their highest level of education, the subjects they choose for further study if they have studied post-school, and where they live geographically. Unemployment affects those youth in their twenties more than the younger group of youth, who are largely still in education, or those youth in their early thirties, where the percentage of unemployed tends to stabilise.

One can conclude from these findings that some inroads are being made into tackling the inequalities of the labour market during the apartheid era. Increasing proportions of previously disadvantaged youth are gaining access to more opportunities for employment. But there are still clear inequalities, which are evident in the percentage employed by population group.

Industry of the employed

Figure 4.32: According to age



In the younger age groups (below the age of 20 years) workers were likely to be found in three industries, namely agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; wholesale and retail trade; and private households. For example, among 16-year-olds, 44,6% were working in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; 18,6% in wholesale and retail trade; and 11,5% in private households.

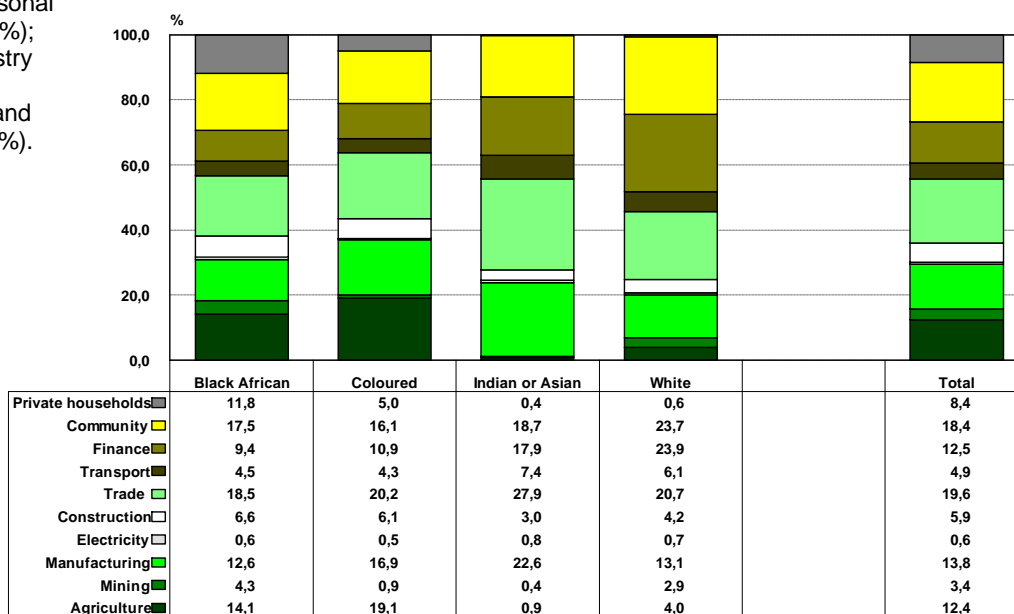
With increasing age, larger percentages of youth tended to work in a larger variety of industries. For example, among 30-year-olds: 22,3% worked in community personal and social services; 17,9% in wholesale and retail trade; 14,0% in manufacturing; 12,9% in financial, insurance, real estate and business services; and 10,0% in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Industry of the employed (continued)

Figure 4.33: According to population group

African youth who were working were found mainly in wholesale and retail trade (18,5%); community, personal and social services (17,5%); agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (14,1%); manufacturing (12,6%); and private households (11,8%).

Coloured youth who were working were found mainly in similar industries to African youth, but with different proportions. There was a larger percentage in wholesale and retail trade (20,2%); agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (19,1%); and manufacturing (16,9%); but a smaller percentage in community, social and personal services (16,1%); and private households (5,0%).

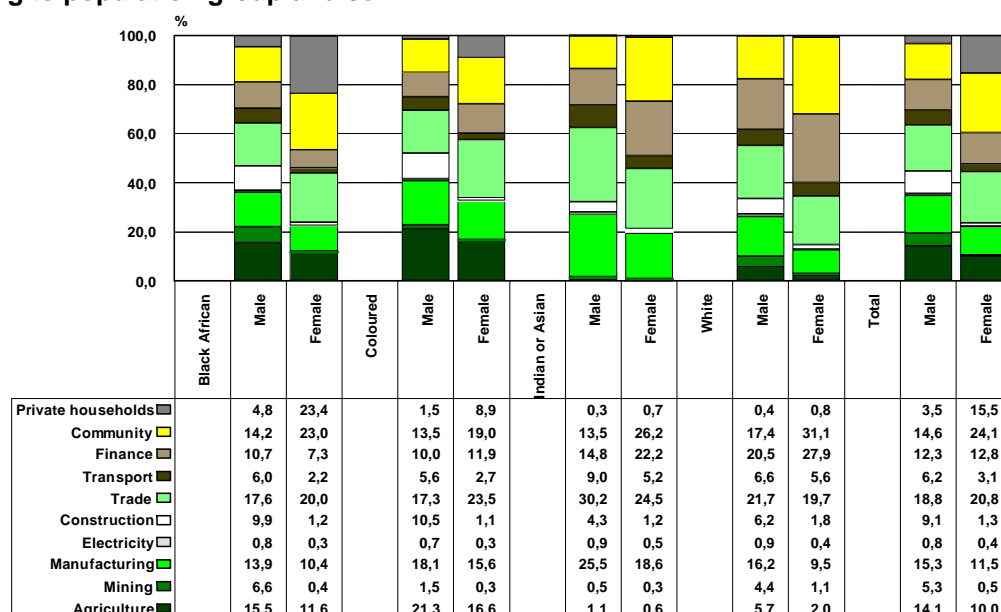


Indian or Asian youth who were working were found mainly in four industries: wholesale and retail trade (27,9%); manufacturing (22,6%); community, social and personal services (18,7%) and financial, insurance, real estate and business services (17,9%).

White youth who were working were found mainly in the same industries as Indian or Asian youth: financial, insurance, real estate and business services (23,9%); community, social and personal services (23,7%); wholesale and retail trade (20,7%); and manufacturing (13,1%).

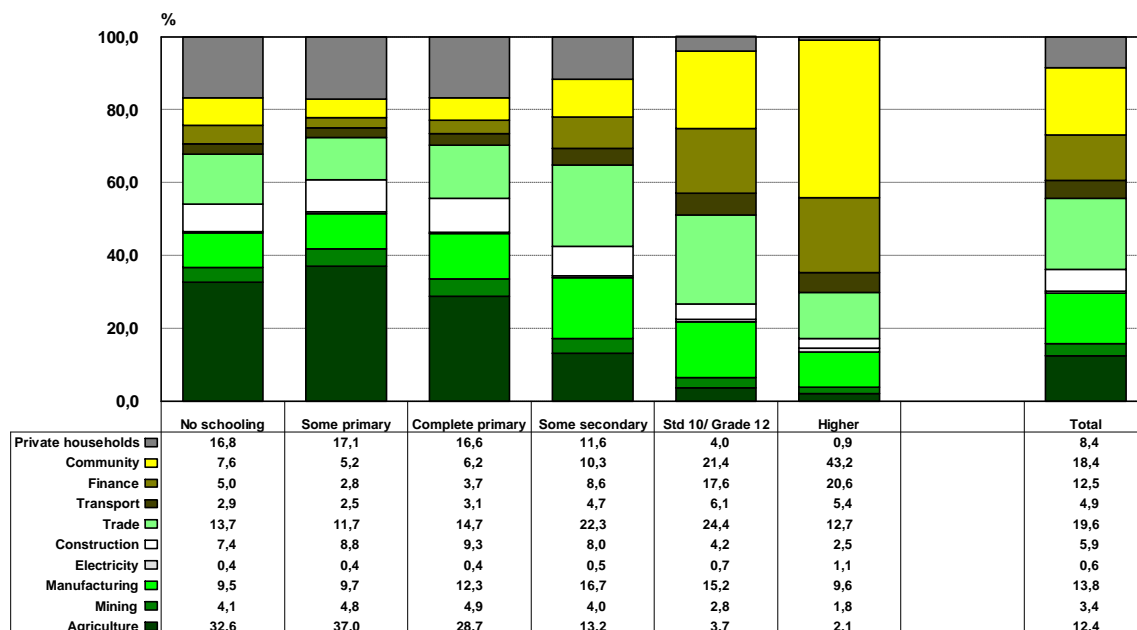
Figure 4.34: According to population group and sex

There were also clear differences by sex within each population group. In general, males worked in a wider variety of industries than females.



Industry of the employed (concluded)

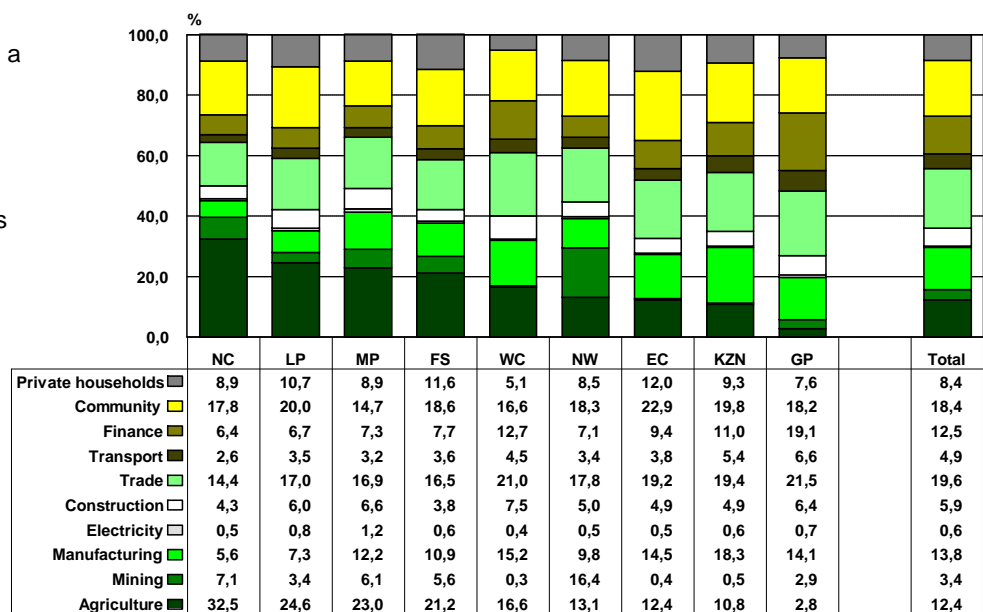
Figure 4.35: According to highest level of education



Those with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be found in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing and in private households, while those with higher levels of education, particularly those with post-school qualifications, were working in community, personal and social services, and in financial, insurance, real estate and business services.

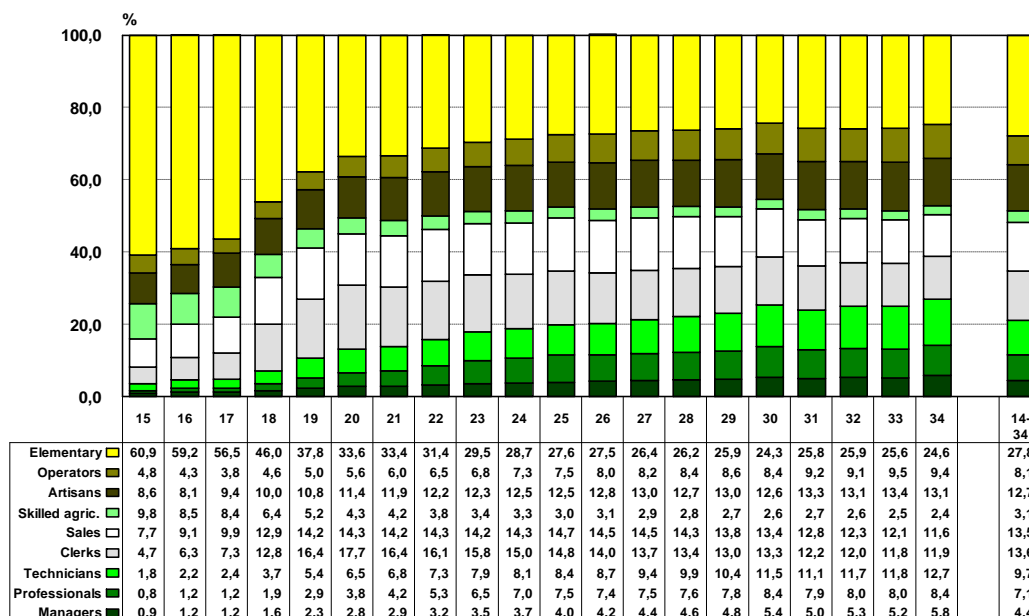
Figure 4.36: According to province

In Northern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Free State, a relatively large proportion of youth was working in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. In highly industrialised provinces such as Gauteng, large proportions of youth were working in industries within the tertiary sector.



Occupation of the employed

Figure 4.37: According to age



Below the age of 20, the employed were highly likely to be found in elementary occupations such as general labour and domestic work. For example, among those aged 16 who were employed, 59,2% were in elementary occupations.

The older youth tended to work in a larger variety of occupations. Among 30-year-olds, although 24,3% were still working in elementary occupations, 13,4% were working in sales positions, 13,3% were in clerical posts, 12,6% were in artisan occupations, and 11,5% were working as technicians or in semi-professional occupations.

While relatively few youth overall were in managerial positions (4,4%), with each increase in single-year age category, there was an increase in the proportion, from 0,9% among 15-year-olds to 5,8% among 34-year-olds.

A similar picture was found among those working in most other occupational groups.

Two occupational groups showed a decrease with each single-year age increase, namely elementary occupations (decreasing from 60,9% at age 15 to 24,6% at age 34), and skilled agriculture (decreasing from 9,8% at age 15 to 2,4% at age 34).

Occupation of the employed (continued)

Figure 4.38: According to population group

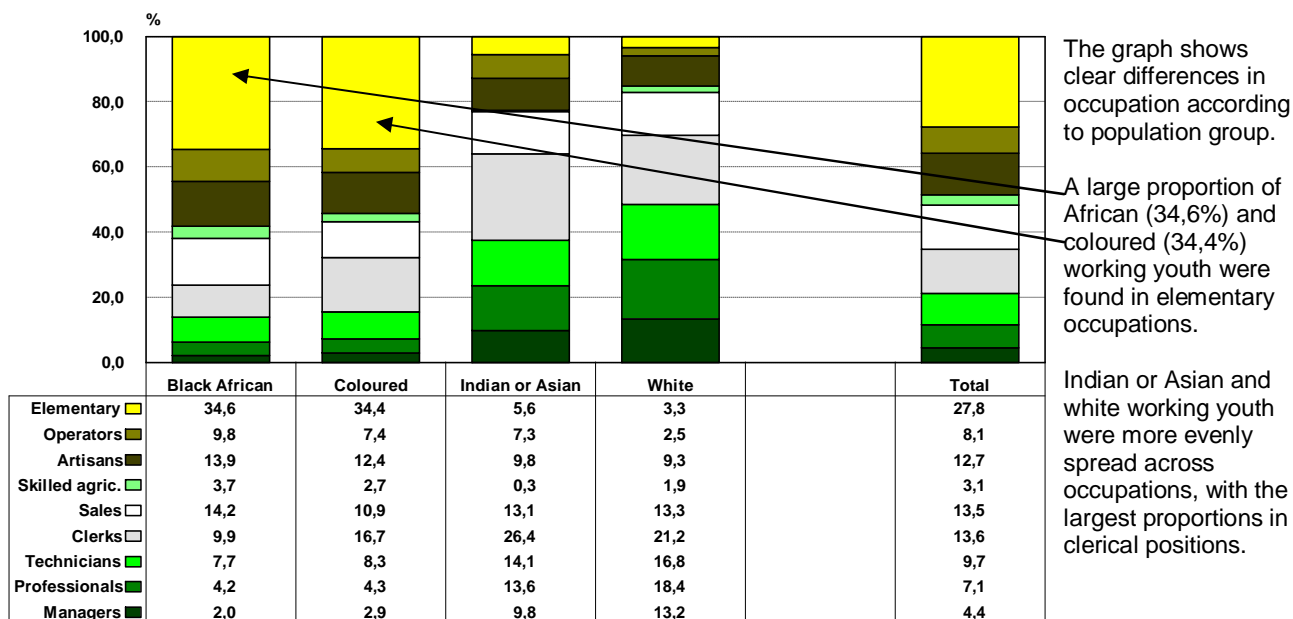
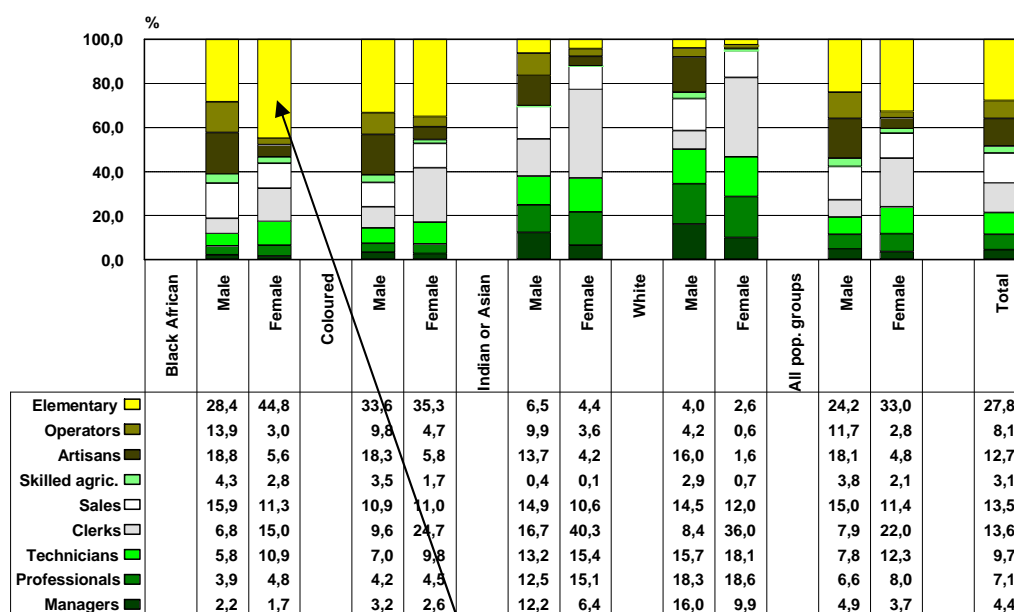
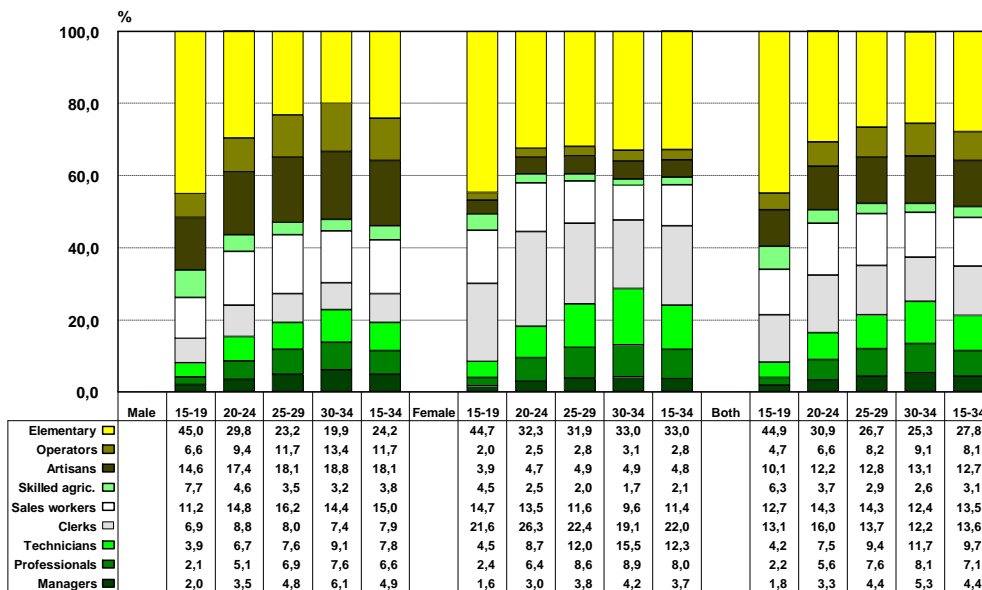


Figure 4.39: According to population group and sex



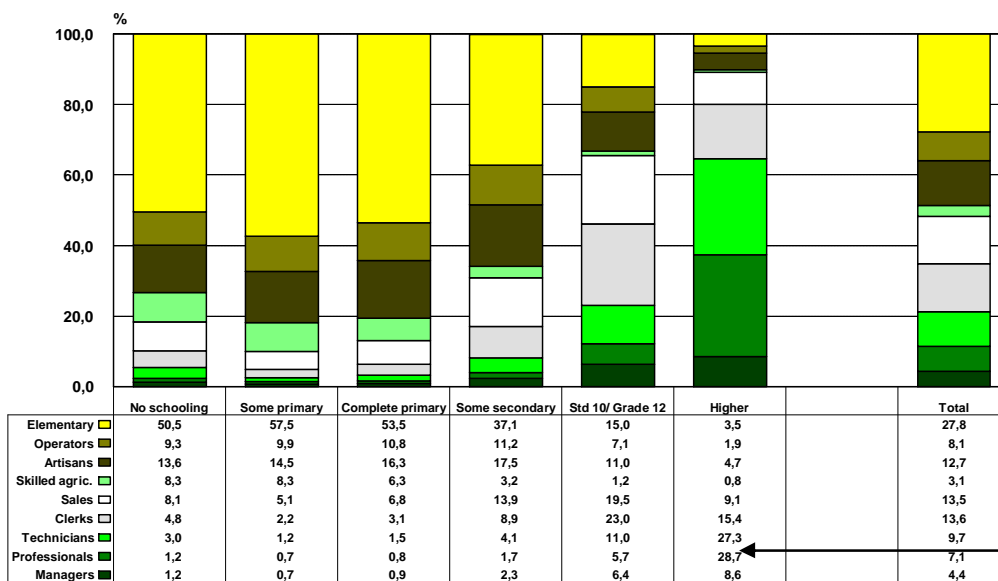
Occupation of the employed (continued)

Figure 4.40: According to sex and five-year age category



Among male youth there was a shift away from elementary occupations into more diverse occupations with each increase in five-year age category. But among young women, this shift tended to be minimal after the age of 20 years.

Figure 4.41: According to highest level of education

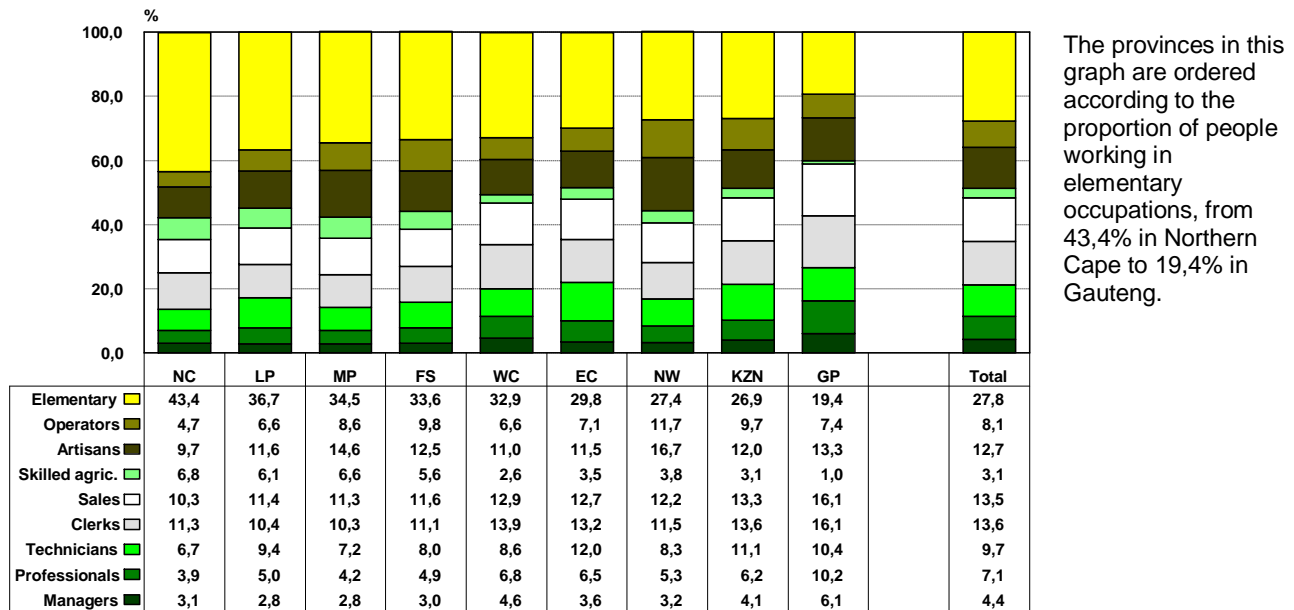


Youth with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be found in elementary occupations, while those with higher levels of education, particularly those with post-school qualifications, were in a wide variety of occupations.

A large proportion of those with post-school qualifications were found in professional (28,7%) and technical occupations (27,3%).

Occupation of the employed (concluded)

Figure 4.42: According to province



These results show that age, population group, sex, highest level of education, and where the youth lived related directly to the occupation in which they worked. One can conclude from these findings that some inroads are being made into tackling the inequalities of occupational distribution during the apartheid era. Increasing proportions of previously disadvantaged youth are gaining access to opportunities for higher-level occupations. But there are still clear inequalities.

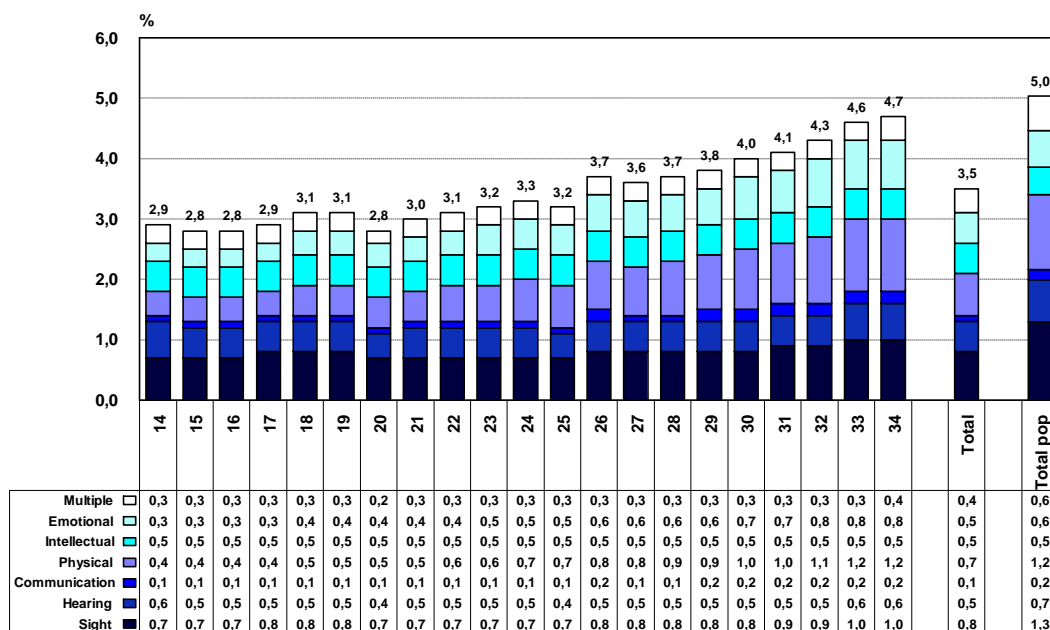
Disability**Table 4.2: Number of disabled youth by age and type of disability**

Age	No disability	Sight	Hearing	Communica- tion	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	At least one disability	Total
14	946 681	7 223	5 725	1 360	4 248	5 191	3 081	3 337	30 165	976 846
15	976 126	7 701	5 724	1 377	4 467	5 558	3 271	3 578	31 676	1 007 802
16	995 459	8 017	5 487	1 421	4 571	5 525	3 452	3 825	32 298	1 027 757
17	950 964	7 831	5 117	1 273	4 654	5 193	3 409	3 592	31 069	982 033
18	960 087	7 860	4 876	1 256	4 751	5 070	3 751	3 405	30 969	991 056
19	942 773	7 495	4 831	1 213	4 856	4 895	3 832	3 178	30 300	973 073
20	885 552	6 847	4 299	1 234	4 724	4 390	3 684	2 980	28 158	913 710
21	897 326	6 893	4 445	1 213	5 034	4 402	4 072	3 034	29 093	926 420
22	820 822	6 425	4 123	1 081	5 097	3 932	3 896	2 745	27 299	848 119
23	767 426	5 728	3 840	1 070	5 082	3 621	3 841	2 602	25 784	793 211
24	785 971	5 998	3 881	1 151	5 510	3 744	4 150	2 658	27 092	813 063
25	787 189	6 059	3 890	1 179	5 909	3 822	4 642	2 882	28 383	815 573
26	783 179	6 251	4 151	1 292	6 400	3 804	4 797	2 818	29 513	812 691
27	750 072	6 017	4 005	1 168	6 505	3 594	4 818	2 802	28 909	778 979
28	721 949	6 158	3 878	1 152	6 727	3 537	4 726	2 942	29 120	751 069
29	745 749	6 481	4 037	1 213	7 303	3 718	5 219	2 908	30 879	776 628
30	641 308	5 707	3 694	1 068	6 802	3 346	4 765	2 566	27 948	669 257
31	707 173	6 650	4 219	1 133	7 879	3 604	5 497	3 104	32 086	739 259
32	650 088	6 285	3 914	1 110	7 724	3 227	5 282	2 845	30 387	680 475
33	638 357	6 645	4 014	1 129	8 110	3 260	5 370	2 826	31 354	669 710
34	554 459	5 914	3 407	1 006	7 095	2 925	4 918	2 476	27 741	582 200
Total	16 908 709	140 186	91 556	25 097	123 448	86 357	90 472	63 103	620 219	17 528 929

Of the approximately 17,5 million youth counted in Census 2001, 620 000 (3,5%) were reported as being disabled. Of these, 140 000 (22,6%) had a visual disability, 92 000 (14,8%) a hearing, 25 000 (4,0%) a communication, 123 000 (19,9%) a physical, 86 000 (13,9%) an intellectual and 90 000 (14,6%) an emotional disability, while 63 000 (10,2%) had multiple disabilities.

Disability (continued)

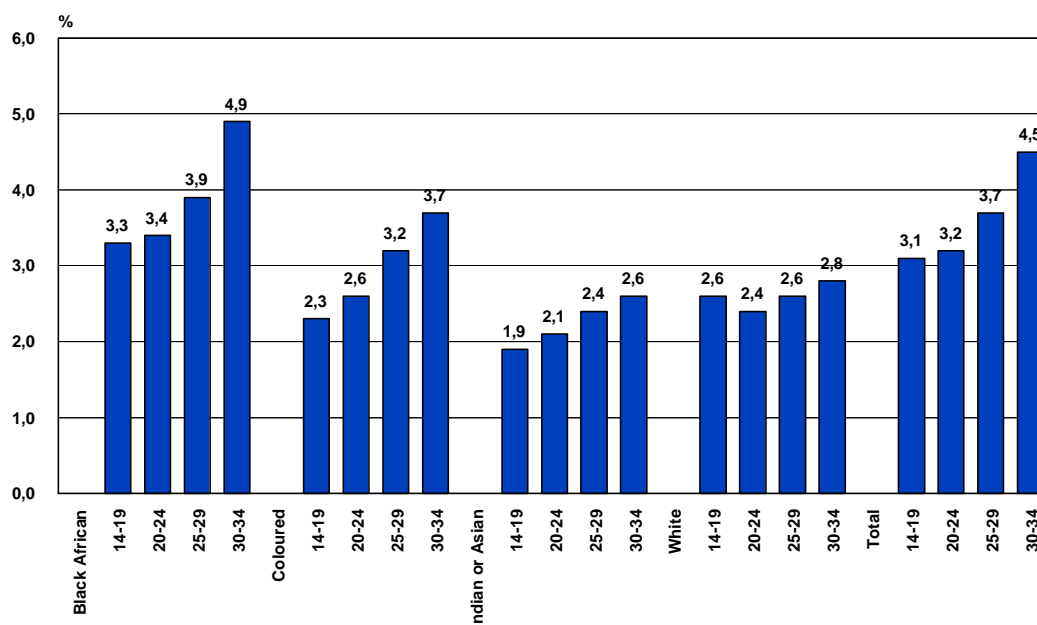
Figure 4.43: Percentage of youth of each age with each type of disability, compared with the total population



With some fluctuations, there was a steady increase in the proportion of disabled youth with each single-year increase in age.

This pattern continues from the one previously observed among both infants and children.

Figure 4.44: According to population group and five-year age category

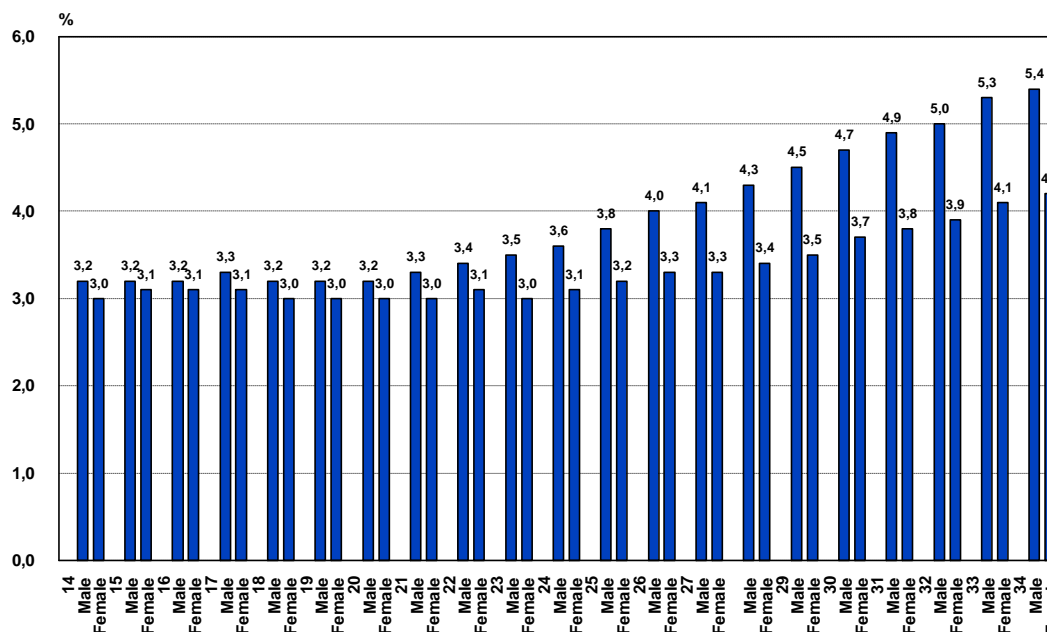


Overall, 3,7% of African, 2,9% of coloured, 2,2% of Indian or Asian and 2,6% of white youth were disabled. In each five-year age category, the proportion of African youth who were disabled was higher than the proportion in the other population groups.

Indian or Asian youth had the lowest proportion of disabled in each single-year age category. *This trend continues from the one found among children.*

Disability (concluded)

Figure 4.45: According to age and sex

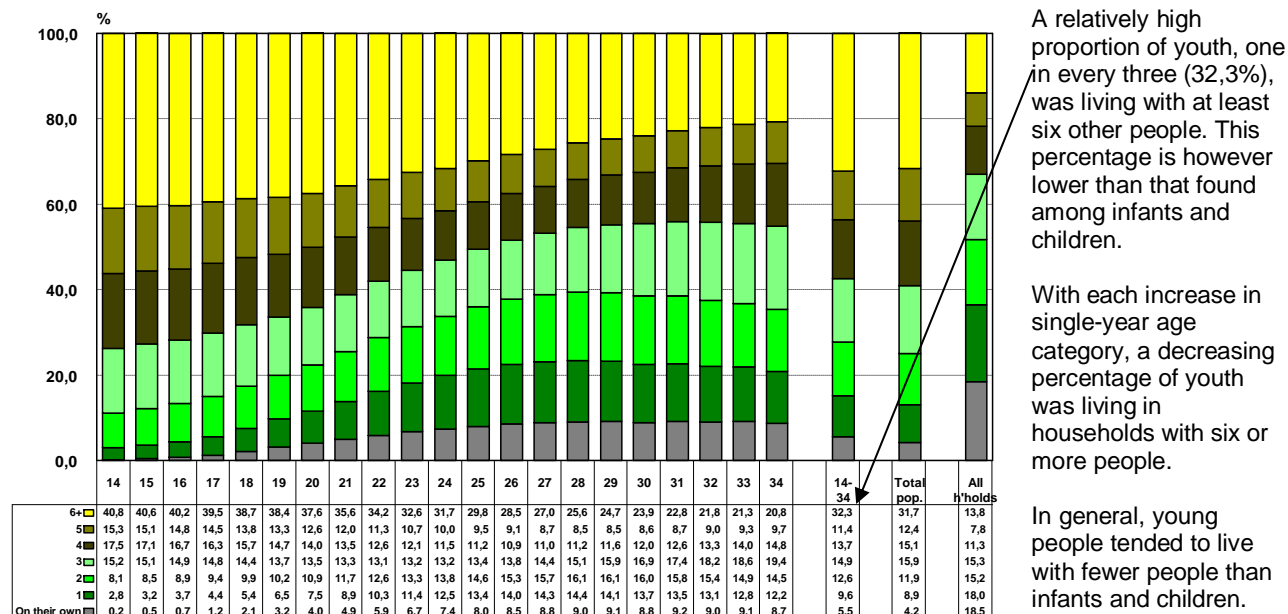


Overall, 3,8% of male youth and 3,3% of female youth were disabled. In each single-year age category, the proportion of male youth that was reported as being disabled was higher than the proportion of female youth. This difference was more marked among older youth.

The prevalence of disability among youth can again be directly linked to the need for work opportunities and special requirements, for example the supply of infrastructure such as ramps, accessible toilets and other adjustments at places of work, communal meeting places, shopping malls and public areas. Health care and other facilities are also required by disabled youth to allow them to function in an optimum physical environment and to reach their full intellectual and social potential.

Number of people with whom living

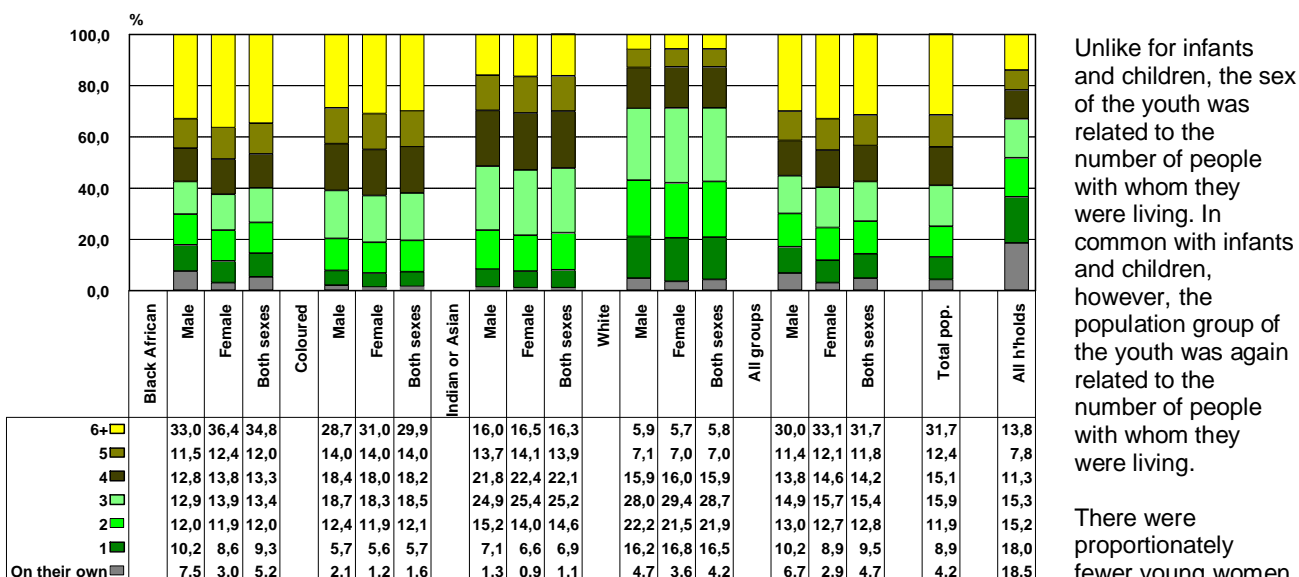
Figure 4.46: According to age, compared with the total population and all households



A gradually increasing proportion of youth (from 0,2% among 14-year-olds, increasing to 9,1% among 29-year-olds) were living on their own as a single-person household. (This percentage fluctuated somewhat between 30 and 34 years.)

At first, the proportion of youth living with only one other person increased with each single-year increase in age (from 2,8% among 14-year-olds, to 14,4% among 28-year-olds), then decreased (from 14,1% among 29-year-olds to 12,2% among 34-year-olds).

Figure 4.47: According to population group and sex, compared with the total population and all households

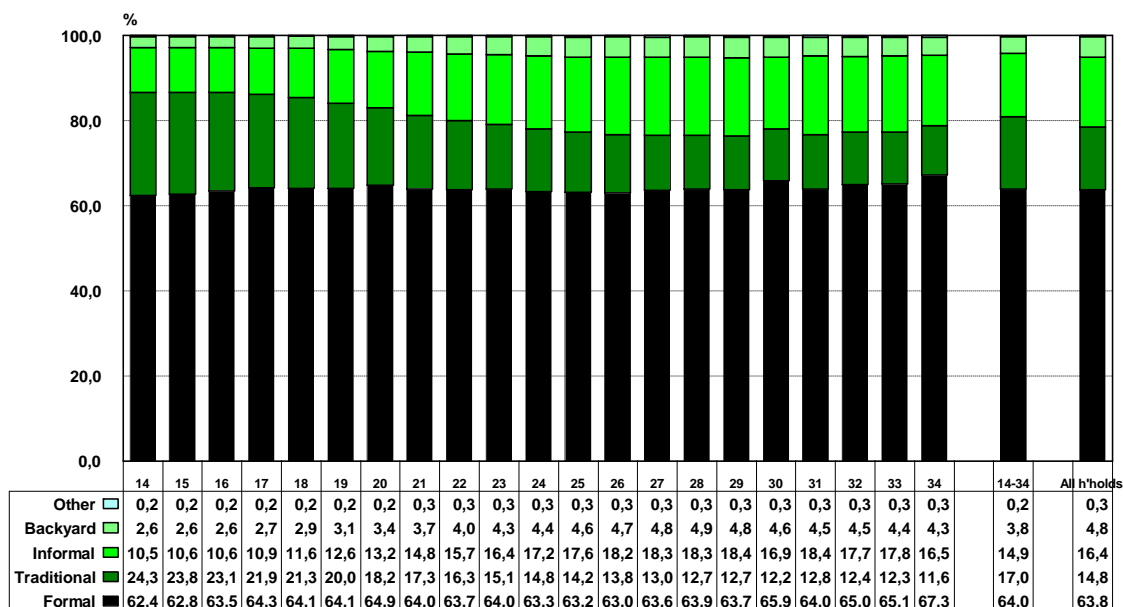


Among African youth, the proportion of males living on their own as single-person households (7,5%) was higher than the proportion of females (3,0%). It was also higher than the proportions in the other population groups.

White youth were, on average, living with fewer other people in smaller households than Indian or Asian, coloured or African youth.

Type of dwelling

Figure 4.48: According to age, compared with all households



With each increase in single-year age category, an increasing proportion of youth were living in a formal dwelling (from 62,4% of 14-year-olds to 67,3% of 34-year-olds).

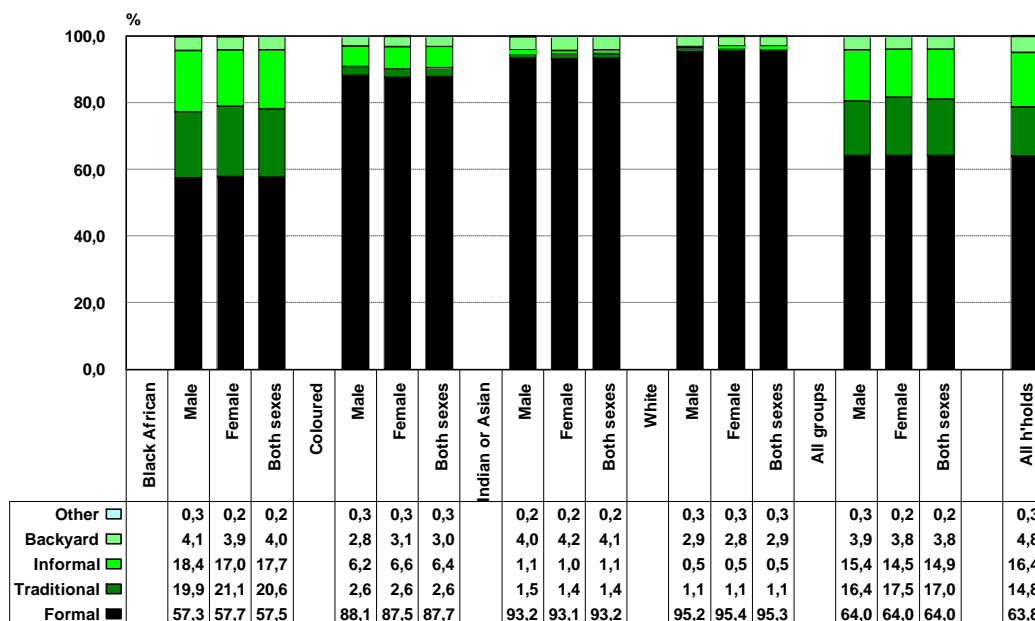
An increasing proportion were also living in an informal dwelling or shack (from 10,5% among 14-year-olds to 18,4% among 29-year-olds, then decreasing slightly).

A decreasing proportion, on the other hand, was living in traditional dwellings (from 24,3% of 14-year-olds to 11,6% of 34-year-olds).

These proportions differ from those found among infants and children, where higher proportions were counted in traditional dwellings, and lower proportions in formal or informal dwellings.

Type of dwelling (concluded)

Figure 4.49: According to population group and sex, compared with all households



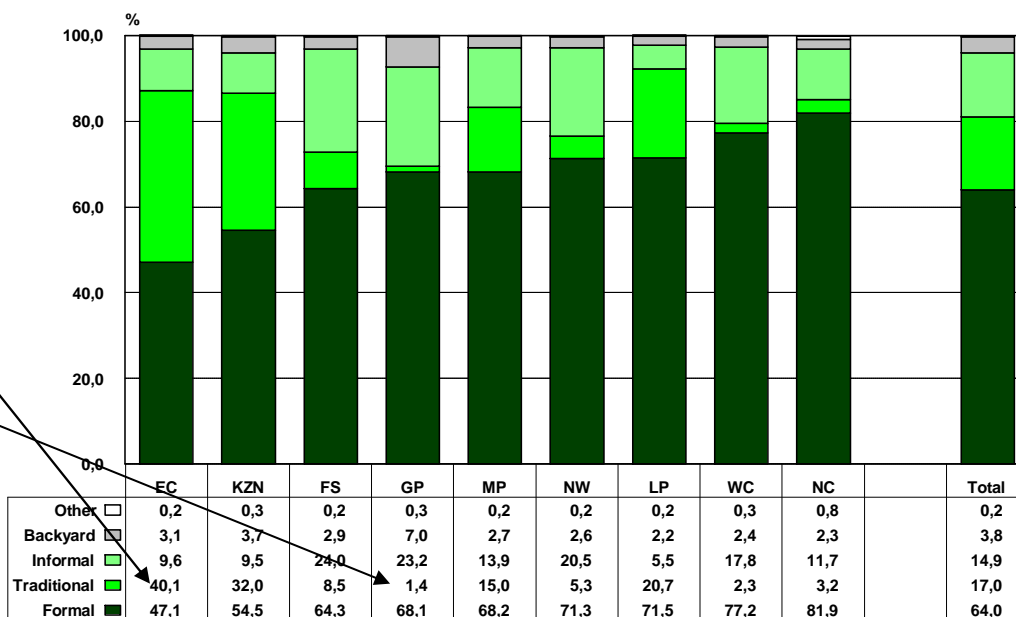
For example, 17,7% of African youth were living in a traditional dwelling, as against 1,1% of white youth.

There were some differences in type of dwelling by sex among African youth. For example, 19,9% of male African youth were living in a traditional dwelling, compared to 21,1% of female African youth.

Figure 4.50: According to province

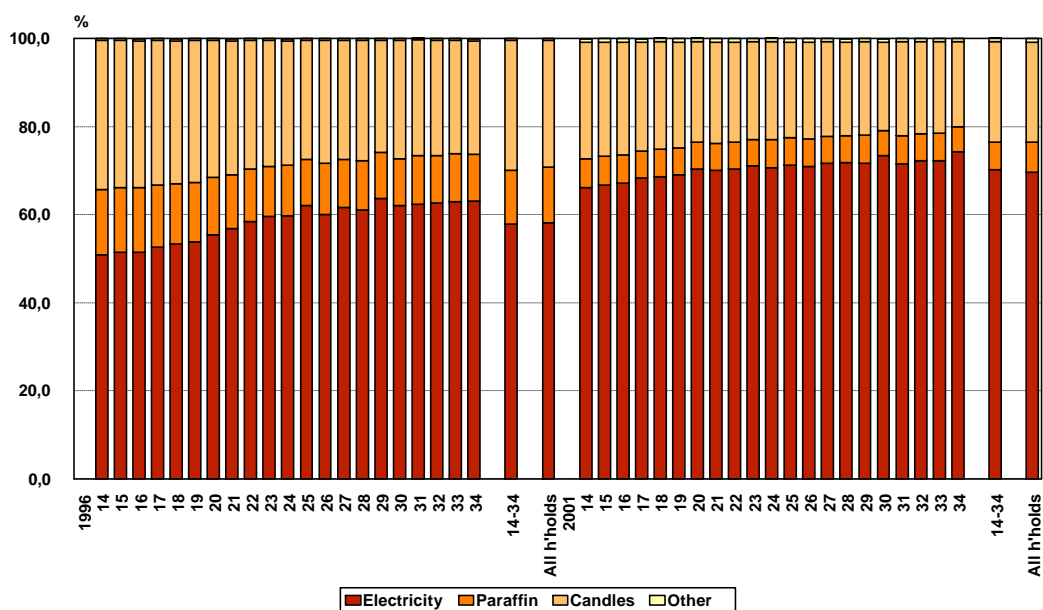
There were large differences in the percentage of youth living in different types of dwelling by province. For example, in Eastern Cape, 47,1% of youth was living in formal dwellings, compared with 81,9% in Northern Cape. In Eastern Cape, 40,1% of youth were living in traditional dwellings, compared with 1,4% in Gauteng.

In KwaZulu-Natal (9,5%) and Eastern Cape (9,6%), smaller percentages of youth were living in informal dwellings or shacks than in Free State (24,0%) and Gauteng (23,2%).



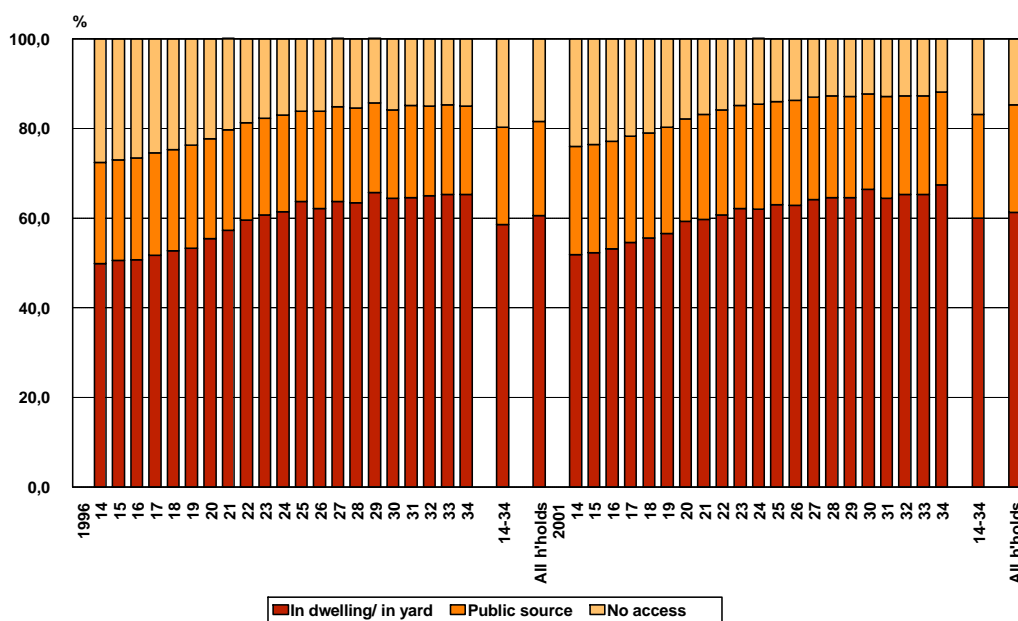
Access to services

Figure 4.51: Main energy source for lighting according to age, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

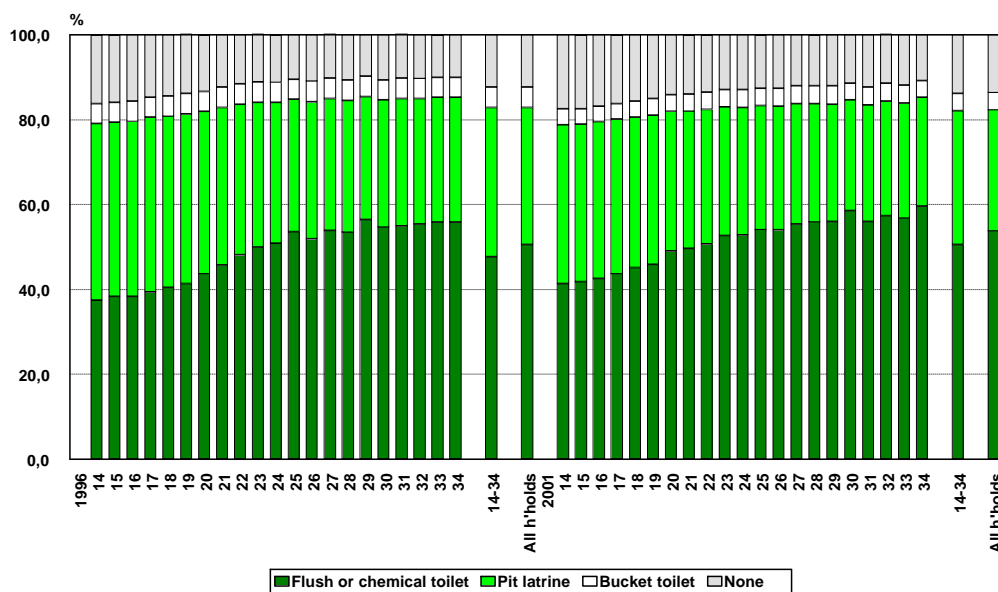
Figure 4.52: Access to piped water according to age, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Access to services (concluded)

Figure 4.53: Main toilet facility according to age, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



These findings are similar to the ones for infants and children. It is largely African youth, children and infants, particularly those in the less industrialised provinces, that were less likely to have access to these types of infrastructure, even though there were some improvements between 1996 and 2001.

Youth in collective living quarters

Table 4.3: Distribution of youth by age and type of living quarters

Age	Housing unit	Collective living quarters				Homeless	Total
		Residential hotel	Other residence	Workers' hostel	Institution		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
14	954 692	2 254	1 455	4 329	13 863	252	976 846
15	982 606	2 393	1 617	4 525	16 369	292	1 007 802
16	999 551	2 458	1 835	5 004	18 616	293	1 027 757
17	953 099	2 540	2 320	5 857	17 967	250	982 033
18	957 412	2 982	4 571	8 290	17 591	210	991 056
19	933 502	3 375	8 069	10 501	17 374	252	973 073
20	873 459	3 402	8 294	11 637	16 711	208	913 710
21	882 816	3 463	7 701	15 355	16 856	229	926 420
22	806 082	3 375	6 197	16 418	15 839	208	848 119
23	753 210	3 283	4 756	17 272	14 494	196	793 211
24	771 609	3 460	3 796	19 475	14 500	223	813 063
25	774 243	3 587	3 209	20 043	14 266	225	815 573
26	770 787	3 593	2 653	21 459	13 987	211	812 691
27	739 253	3 479	2 273	20 229	13 524	221	778 979
28	712 920	3 253	1 917	19 922	12 855	201	751 069
29	738 415	3 327	1 768	20 097	12 788	234	776 628
30	637 649	2 911	1 453	16 551	10 491	202	669 257
31	702 809	3 051	1 480	19 631	12 062	226	739 259
32	648 584	2 861	1 369	16 951	10 468	242	680 475
33	638 213	2 699	1 201	17 105	10 255	237	669 710
34	556 732	2 327	1 051	13 620	8 269	201	582 200
Total	16 787 645	64 071	68 985	304 270	299 145	4 813	17 528 929

Table 4.3 shows that the vast majority of youth were accommodated in households living in housing units. Relatively few were found in collective living quarters. These were distributed as follows:

- 300 000 were in workers' hostels;
- 299 000 were in institutions;
- a further 64 000 were in residential hotels; and
- another 69 000 were in other types of residences.

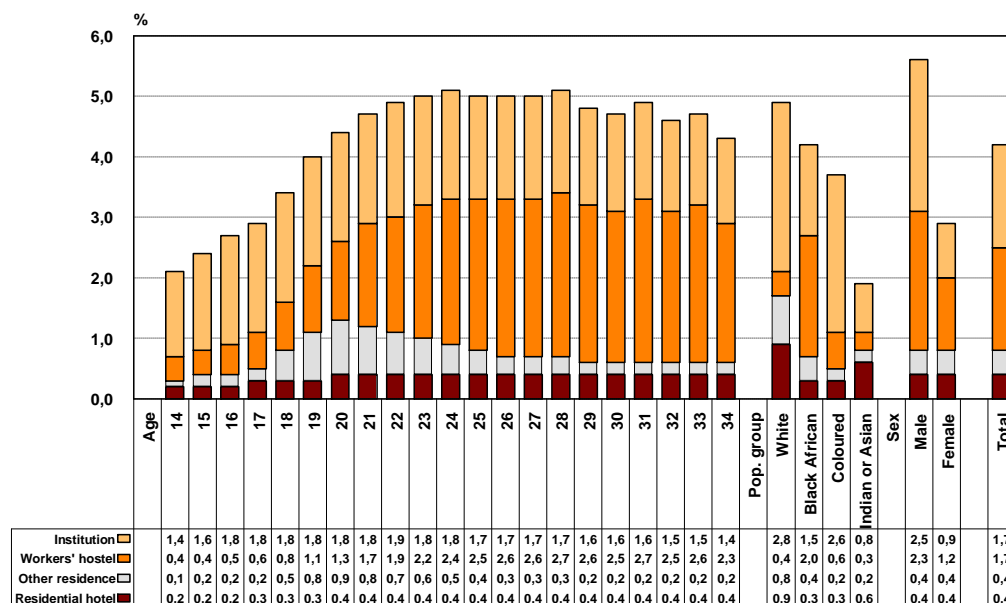
In addition, there were 5 000 homeless youth, without shelter, counted in Census 2001.

Youth in collective living quarters (concluded)

Figure 4.54: According to age, population group and sex

Between the ages of 14 and 23, with each increasing single-year age category, a higher proportion of youth were counted in collective living quarters (from approximately 2% to approximately 5%). This is a continuation of the upward pattern found among children.

Between the ages of 24 and 28 years, however, with each increase in single-year age category, there is a stable pattern: approximately 5% of all youth in this age category were found in collective living quarters.



A larger proportion of white youth than of other population groups were counted in collective living quarters, followed by African youth.

A significantly higher proportion of male than female youth was found in collective living quarters, particularly in institutions.

Among children, the pattern was reversed. A slightly higher proportion of females than males were counted in collective living quarters.

Youth in institutions

Table 4.4: Number of youth in institutions by age and type of institution

Age	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Orphan-age	Home for the disabled	School hostel	Convent, etc.	Prison/ police cells	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Defence force barracks	Total
14	297	659	1 126	351	10 256	377	668	100	29	13 863
15	339	784	1 121	387	12 017	412	1 157	103	49	16 369
16	395	988	1 094	395	12 852	498	2 214	123	57	18 616
17	372	1 254	884	338	11 472	434	3 058	90	65	17 967
18	372	1 252	549	305	9 036	449	5 399	98	131	17 591
19	462	1 485	460	283	7 802	389	6 175	96	222	17 374
20	518	1 537	472	281	6 824	390	6 138	117	434	16 711
21	579	1 697	487	194	5 905	365	7 186	118	325	16 856
22	683	1 667	347	181	4 582	384	7 477	126	392	15 839
23	621	1 644	279	152	3 358	345	7 496	119	480	14 494
24	672	1 649	228	165	2 891	318	7 888	153	536	14 500
25	731	1 838	217	202	2 160	332	8 047	144	595	14 266
26	719	1 773	187	178	1 829	294	8 183	126	698	13 987
27	767	1 767	174	172	1 594	313	7 852	131	754	13 524
28	719	1 746	212	177	1 311	269	7 505	129	787	12 855
29	739	1 876	185	220	1 221	252	7 369	152	774	12 788
30	719	1 622	167	179	966	234	5 808	133	663	10 491
31	773	1 905	237	176	1 154	247	6 674	140	756	12 062
32	781	1 724	226	178	979	187	5 629	116	648	10 468
33	644	1 668	187	184	977	185	5 647	129	634	10 255
34	588	1 455	199	156	771	196	4 318	112	474	8 269
Total	12 490	31 990	9 038	4 854	99 957	6 870	121 888	2 555	9 503	299 145

Table 4.4 indicates the number of youth counted in each type of institution (as a sub-category of collective living quarters) at the time of Census 2001. It shows that, of the total of approximately 299 000 such youth:

- 122 000 were in prisons or police cells;
- 100 000 were in school hostels and other types of hostels not for workers;
- 32 000 were in a medical facility such as a hospital;
- 12 000 were in tourist hotels and related tourist accommodation;
- 9 000 were in children's homes and orphanages;
- 10 000 were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation;
- 7 000 were in initiation schools, religious retreats, convents and monasteries;
- 5 000 were in homes for the disabled; and
- 3 000 were in community or church halls, refugee camps and shelters for the homeless.

Youth in institutions (continued)

Table 4.5: Number of youth in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells by age, population group and sex

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
14	323	53	376	86	12	98	6	0	6	93	95	188	508	160	668
15	668	74	742	171	12	183	4	3	5	124	103	227	967	190	1 157
16	1 430	112	1 542	416	22	438	4	0	4	119	111	230	1 969	245	2 214
17	2 207	97	2 304	525	30	555	5	0	6	105	88	193	2 842	216	3 058
18	3 997	173	4 170	1 070	37	1 107	13	0	13	79	30	109	5 159	240	5 399
19	4 684	166	4 850	1 202	28	1 230	19	3	20	59	16	75	5 964	211	6 175
20	4 591	195	4 786	1 224	37	1 261	22	3	25	56	10	66	5 893	245	6 138
21	5 542	189	5 731	1 322	37	1 359	18	0	18	66	12	78	6 948	238	7 186
22	5 840	192	6 032	1 304	40	1 344	29	3	31	67	3	70	7 240	237	7 477
23	5 867	180	6 047	1 293	26	1 319	23	0	25	94	11	105	7 277	219	7 496
24	6 265	190	6 455	1 272	47	1 319	34	0	35	75	4	79	7 646	242	7 888
25	6 478	181	6 659	1 250	40	1 290	21	0	21	73	4	77	7 822	225	8 047
26	6 540	190	6 730	1 276	36	1 312	37	0	38	91	12	103	7 944	239	8 183
27	6 185	177	6 362	1 275	48	1 323	41	3	44	119	4	123	7 620	232	7 852
28	5 873	180	6 053	1 262	31	1 293	33	3	35	111	13	124	7 279	226	7 505
29	5 688	192	5 880	1 287	35	1 322	49	3	51	107	9	116	7 131	238	7 369
30	4 359	156	4 515	1 107	31	1 138	38	3	41	108	6	114	5 612	196	5 808
31	5 187	170	5 357	1 116	36	1 152	34	0	35	114	16	130	6 451	223	6 674
32	4 256	174	4 430	1 019	29	1 048	28	0	28	109	14	123	5 412	217	5 629
33	4 303	161	4 464	991	30	1 021	39	0	39	109	14	123	5 442	205	5 647
34	3 192	142	3 334	801	25	826	31	0	32	109	17	126	4 133	185	4 318
Total	93 475	3 344	96 819	21 269	669	21 938	528	24	552	1 987	592	2 579	117 259	4 629	121 888

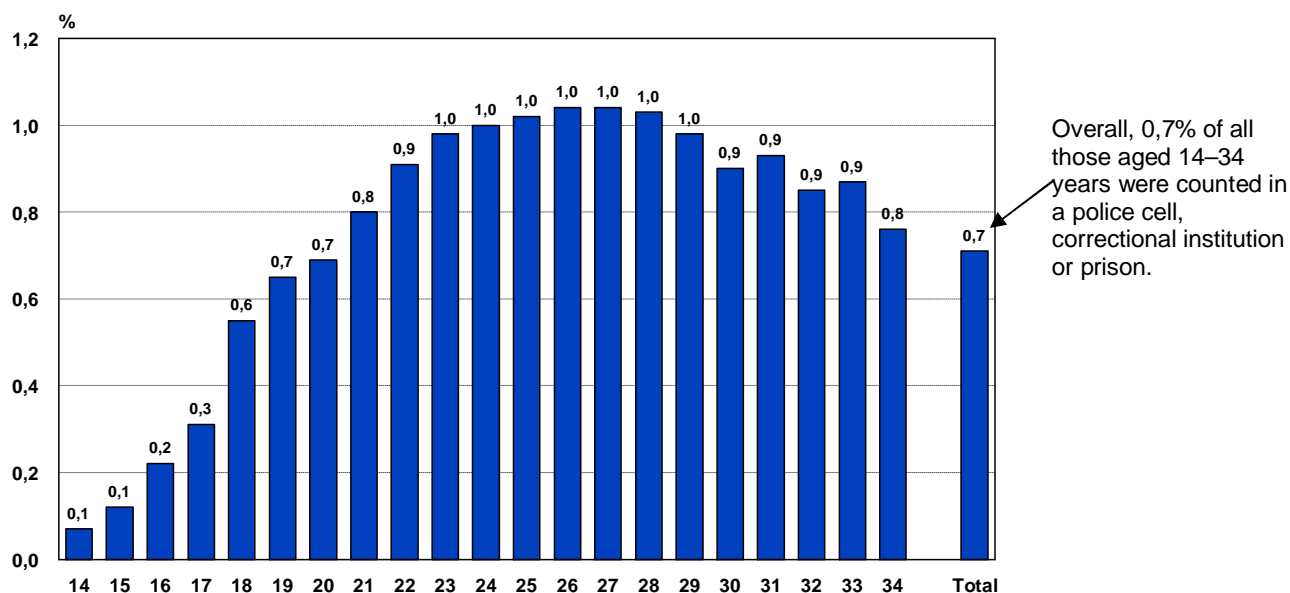
Of the approximately 171 000 people counted in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells, as many as 122 000 were between the ages of 14 and 34 years (71,4%).

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of these youth by age, sex and population group.

- There was an increase in the number of detained youth with each single-year age increase, from a low count of 700 aged 14 years to a high count of 8 200 aged 26 years, followed by a more gradual decrease from a high count of 7 900 aged 27 to a low count of 4 300 aged 34 years.
- The largest group, or 8 200 of the 122 000 youth in detention (6,7%) in 2001, were aged 26 years.
- The vast majority of youth in detention, 117 000 of 122 000, were males (96,2%).
- The vast majority, 97 000, were African (79,4%). This is however a slightly smaller proportion than the African percentage of all youth aged 14–34 years (81,0%).
- Coloured youth constituted 22 000 of the 122 000 detained youth (18,0%). This proportion is more than double the proportion of coloured youth in the country (8,7%).
- Only 3 000 of the detained youth (2,6%) was either white or Indian or Asian.

Youth in institutions (concluded)

Figure 4.55: Percentage of youth in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells, according to age



An extremely small percentage (0,1%) of all 14-year olds was counted in police cells or prisons. This percentage increased with each single-year increase, so that by age 23 years, 1,0% of all youth in that age category were counted in police cells or prisons.

Between the ages of 23 and 29, a stable pattern emerges, with approximately 1,0% of all youth in each single-year age group being counted in a prison or police cell.

From the ages of 30 to 34, there was a slight downward trend in the proportion of youth in each single-year age category who were counted in police cells or prisons, from 0,9% at age 30 years to 0,8% at age 34 years.

Chapter 5: Description of South African adults

The years between the ages of 35 and 64 are essentially a period of consolidation of one's positions and roles in society. But they are also a period of change: of watching one's children move through infancy, childhood and early youth to become adults, and then possibly moving away from the family home; of career change, from reaching the height of one's career path or stable work situation to planning for retirement, and passing on acquired skills and roles in the workplace to younger people. During this time of life, the death of at least one parent is likely to be experienced, and these circumstances may require emotional adjustments to be made. The person's role may change to one of becoming a grandparent, in addition to being a parent of independent children.

During this period, the person may start to confront some of the consequences of the aging process, in relation to their lifestyle. For example certain health risks and problems may manifest themselves.

At this stage, relatively few people are likely to be concerned with completing their education or improving their qualifications. The workplace may become the main means of material improvement, not only of their own life circumstances, but also of their dependents'. They may also continue contributing in various ways, financially and otherwise, to their communities and the wider society.

In this chapter, we examine the living conditions and life circumstances of the mature adult population in South Africa (aged 35–64 years) by province, sex, population group, and other appropriate variables, at the time of Census 2001, as well as providing some comparisons, where appropriate, with Census 1996.



Demographic picture

Table 5.1 indicates that there were 11,7 million mature adults aged 35–64 years in South Africa on the night of 9–10 October 2001, or 26,1% of total population.

The table further shows that, bearing in mind possible age-misreporting, with each five-year increase in age there was a decrease in the number of people compared with the previous age category. Thus there were 3,1 million people aged 35–39 (26,3% of all mature adults), 2,6 million aged 40–44 (22,4%), 2,1 million aged 45–49 (17,9%), 1,6 million aged 50–54 (14,0%), 1,2 million aged 55–59 (10,3%), and 1,1 million aged 60–64 (9,1%).

This decline in numbers follows on the one observed among youth aged 20–34, after relatively high percentages of people in the total population who were classified as infants, children and teenage youth.

Demographic picture (continued)

Table 5.1: Distribution of mature adults by age, sex and population group

Age	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
35-39										
Male	108 8677	75,5	147 807	10,3	43 556	3,0	161 467	11,2	1 441 507	100,0
Female	124 2639	76,2	166 681	10,2	47 171	2,9	173 773	10,7	1 630 264	100,0
Total	233 1315	75,9	314 488	10,2	90 727	3,0	335 241	10,9	3 071 770	100,0
40-44										
Male	90 5054	73,4	125 291	10,2	39 089	3,2	164 199	13,3	1 233 632	100,0
Female	102 4074	73,9	142 838	10,3	42 621	3,1	176 299	12,7	1 385 832	100,0
Total	192 9129	73,6	268 129	10,2	81 709	3,1	340 498	13,0	2 619 465	100,0
45-49										
Male	69 5362	71,9	95 937	9,9	33 852	3,5	142 453	14,7	967 604	100,0
Female	81 4989	72,8	112 687	10,1	38 399	3,4	153 702	13,7	1 119 776	100,0
Total	151 0351	72,4	208 624	10,0	72 251	3,5	296 154	14,2	2 087 380	100,0
50-54										
Male	52 9533	68,8	74 866	9,7	30 352	3,9	134 749	17,5	769 499	100,0
Female	60 5307	69,7	87 381	10,1	32 836	3,8	142 997	16,5	868 521	100,0
Total	113 4840	69,3	162 247	9,9	63 187	3,9	277 746	17,0	1 638 020	100,0
55-59										
Male	36 0392	65,3	52 387	9,5	22 837	4,1	116 707	21,1	552 323	100,0
Female	44 0863	67,5	62 115	9,5	25 200	3,9	124 766	19,1	652 943	100,0
Total	80 1255	66,5	114 501	9,5	48 037	4,0	241 473	20,0	1 205 266	100,0
60-64										
Male	28 9707	65,2	41 460	9,3	15 954	3,6	97 389	21,9	444 510	100,0
Female	44 1128	71,1	52 493	8,5	20 005	3,2	107 158	17,3	620 784	100,0
Total	73 0835	68,6	93 952	8,8	35 959	3,4	204 547	19,2	1 065 294	100,0
35-64										
Male	3 868 724	71,5	537 747	9,9	185 640	3,4	816 964	15,1	5 409 075	100,0
Female	4 569 000	72,8	624 195	9,9	206 230	3,3	878 696	14,0	6 278 120	100,0
Total	8 437 724	72,2	1 161 941	9,9	391 870	3,4	1 695 660	14,5	11 687 195	100,0

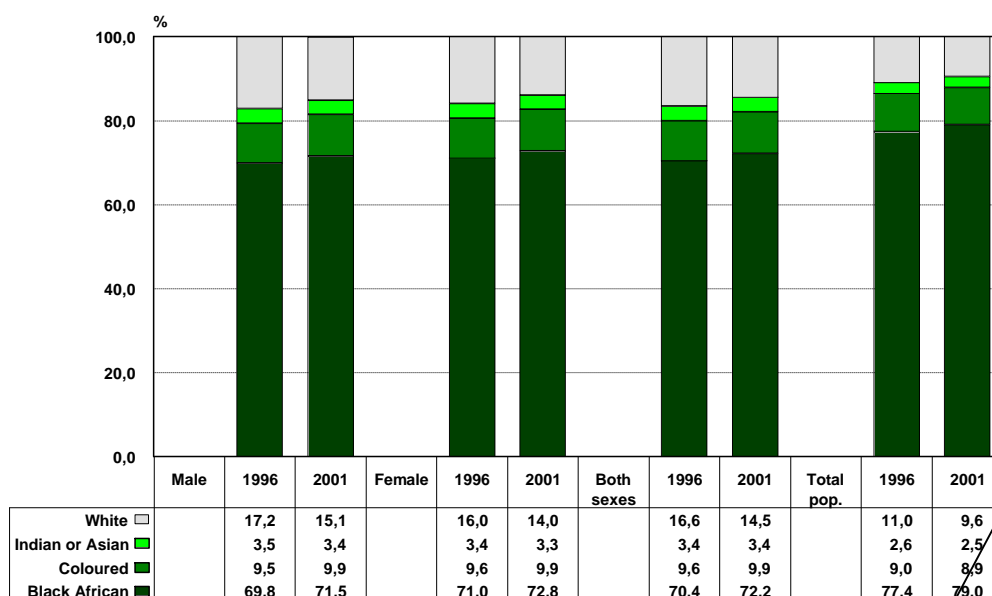
Table 5.1 also shows that:

- 5,4 million of the 11,7 million people in this age category were males (46,3%), while 6,3 million were females (53,7%).
- 8,4 million were African (72,2%), 1,7 million were white (14,5%), 1,2 million were coloured (9,9%) and 392 000 were Indian or Asian (3,4%).

Comparing mature adults to the youth (aged 14–34), we can observe a decrease in the proportion classified as African, and an increase in the proportion classified as white. It was shown earlier that 81,0% of youth were African (compared with 72,2% of mature adults), while 8,7% were coloured (compared with 9,9% of mature adults), 7,8% were white (compared with 14,5% of mature adults), and 2,5% were Indian or Asian (compared with 3,4% of mature adults).

Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 5.1: Male and female adults by population group, compared with the total population, 1996 and 2001



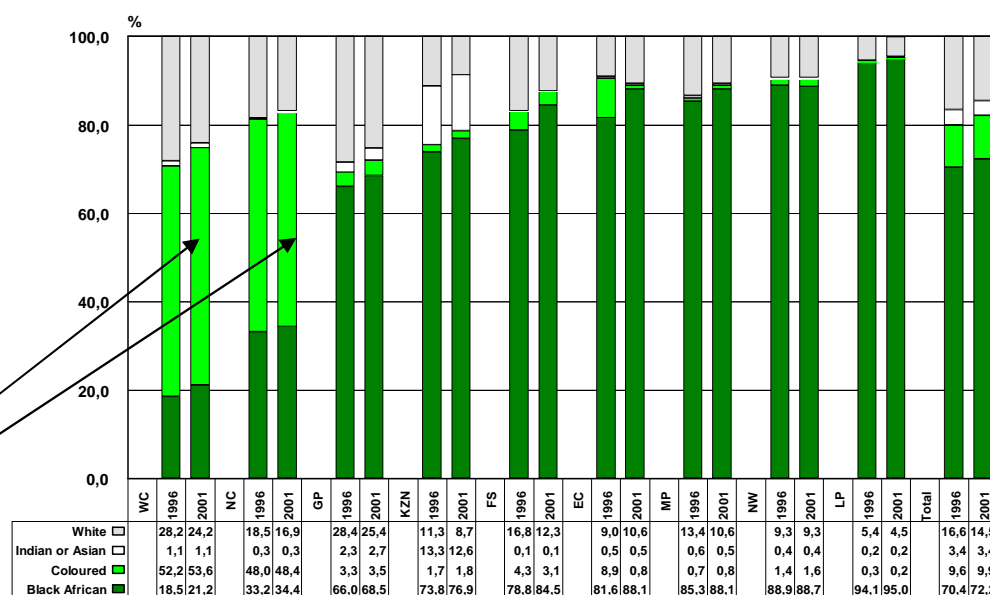
Source: Census 1996 and 2001
Excluding unspecified in 1996

The percentage of African mature adults increased between the two censuses (from 70,4% in 1996 to 72,2% in 2001). On the other hand, the percentage of white adults in this age group had decreased (from 16,6% in 1996 to 14,5% in 2001).

Figure 5.2: Adults in each province by population group, 1996 and 2001

Between 1996 and 2001, the proportion that was African increased in all provinces except North West, while the proportion that was white decreased in all provinces except Eastern Cape, where there was an increase, and North West, where the proportion remained similar.

In Western Cape and Northern Cape, coloured adults remained in the majority.



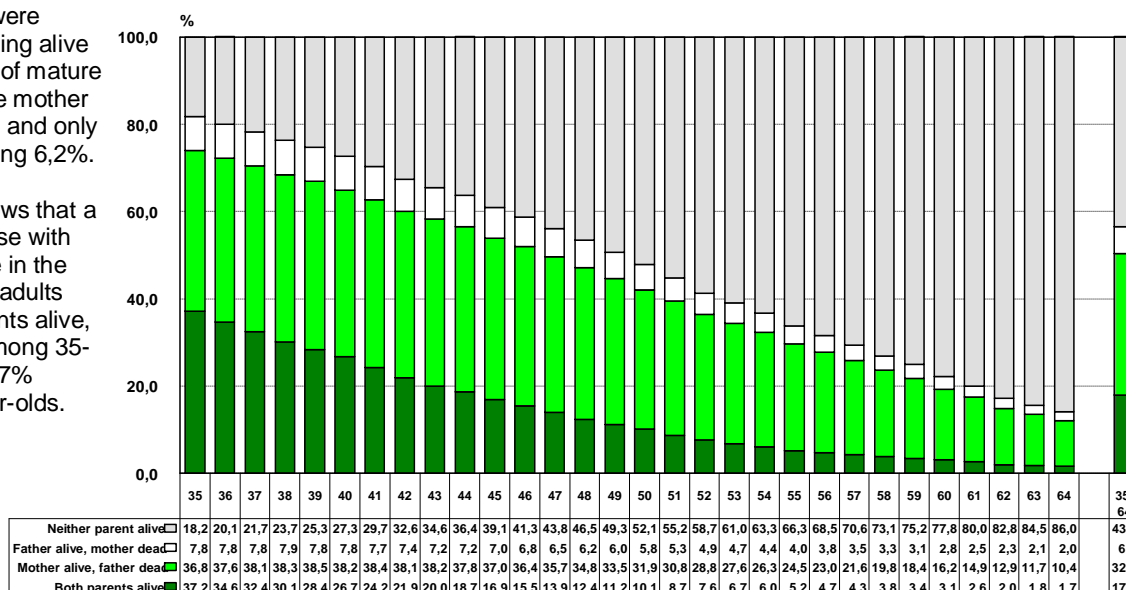
Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Parents alive

Figure 5.3: According to age

Both parents were reported as being alive among 17,9% of mature adults, only the mother among 32,4%, and only the father among 6,2%.

The graph shows that a steady decrease with increasing age in the percentage of adults with both parents alive, from 37,2% among 35-year-olds to 1,7% among 64-year-olds.

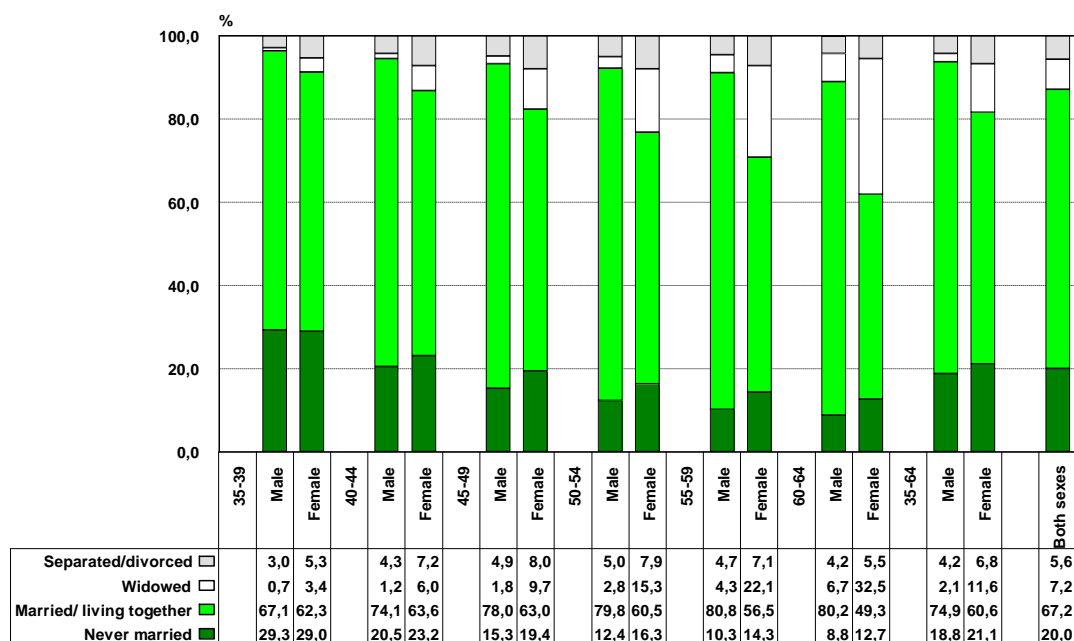


Note: The total proportion of 'mothers alive' can be obtained by adding together the bottom two segments of the bar; the total proportion of fathers alive can be obtained by adding the bottom segment with the 'father alive mother dead' segment.

We have already seen in Chapters 2, 3, and 4 that there was a steady decrease in the proportion of infants, children and youth with both parents reported as alive with each single-year increase in age. As would be expected, the trend of losing one or both parents continued through youth into mature adulthood. But variation by population group and sex was less for mature adults and is therefore not illustrated here.

Marital status

Figure 5.4: According to five-year age category and sex



Two-thirds of mature adults were married or lived with a partner (67,2%), while 20,0% had never been married.

Among males, the percentage married or living with a partner increased with each five-year age category except 60–64 years.

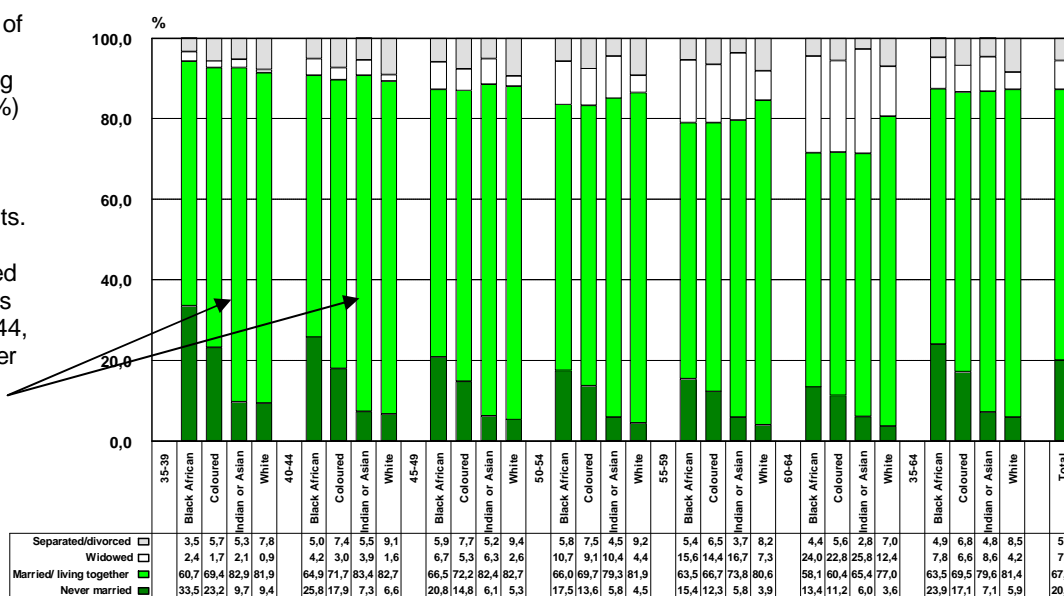
Among females, however, an increasing percentage were widowed with each five-year increase in age.

Figure 5.5: According to five-year age category and population group

A larger percentage of white mature adults were married or living with a partner (81,4%) than Indian or Asian (79,6%), coloured (69,5%), or African (63,5%) mature adults.

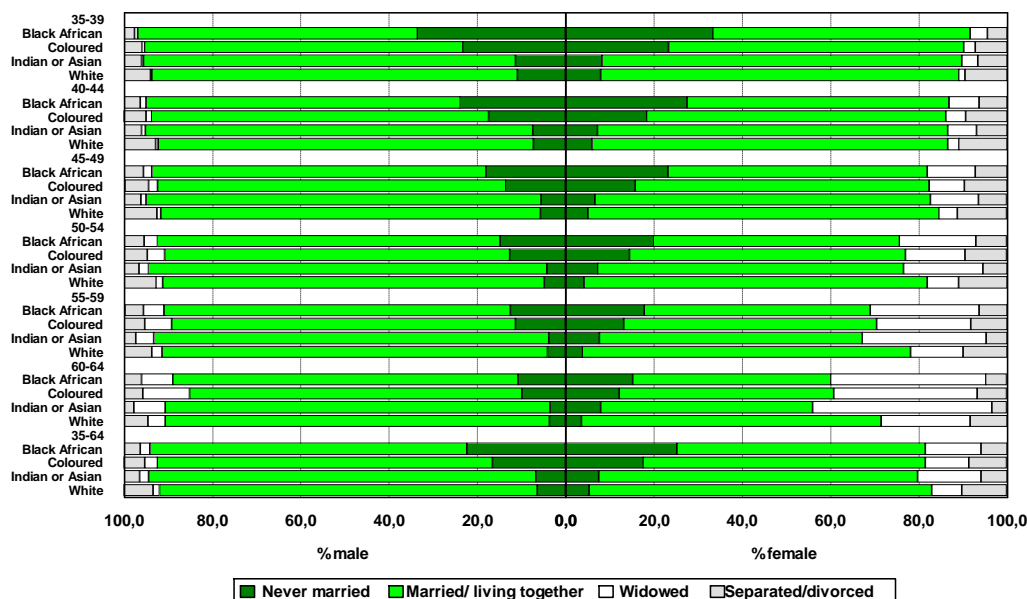
This pattern pertained across all age groups except for ages 35–44, where a slightly larger percentage of Indians/Asians were married or living together.

A smaller percentage of white mature adults than of other population group were widowed, whilst a larger percentage were separated or divorced.



Marital status (concluded)

Figure 5.6: According to five-year age category, population group and sex



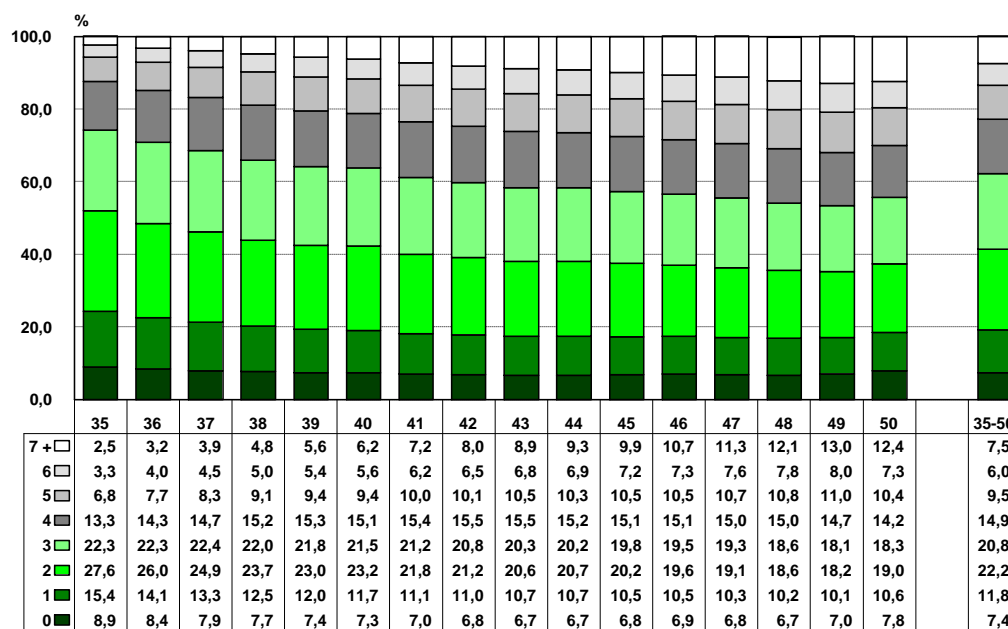
Among African males aged 35–39 years, 33,6% had never been married, while 63,3% were married or living with a partner, 0,7% were widowed, and 2,3% were divorced. Among African females in the same age category, however, while a similar percentage (33,4%) had never been married, a smaller proportion (58,3%) was married or living with a partner, and larger proportions were widowed or divorced (3,8% and 4,5% respectively).

Among this age group, therefore, African men and women were the groups least likely to be married, while Indian or Asian men were the most likely.

Women who had given birth (35–50)

The Census 2001 fertility questions were only asked of women aged 12–50 years. Thus no information on birth among women older than 50 years is available for this report.

Figure 5.7: According to age by the number of children to whom they had given birth



Excluding invalid responses

Figure 5.7 is essentially a continuation of Figure 4.9 in Chapter 4.

It indicates that after the age of 34 years, the downward trend of never having given birth continues, but more gradually, from 8,9% of women aged 35 to 6,7% at the age of 43. After this age the pattern shows a slight upward, if fluctuating trend, to reach 7,8% among women aged 50.

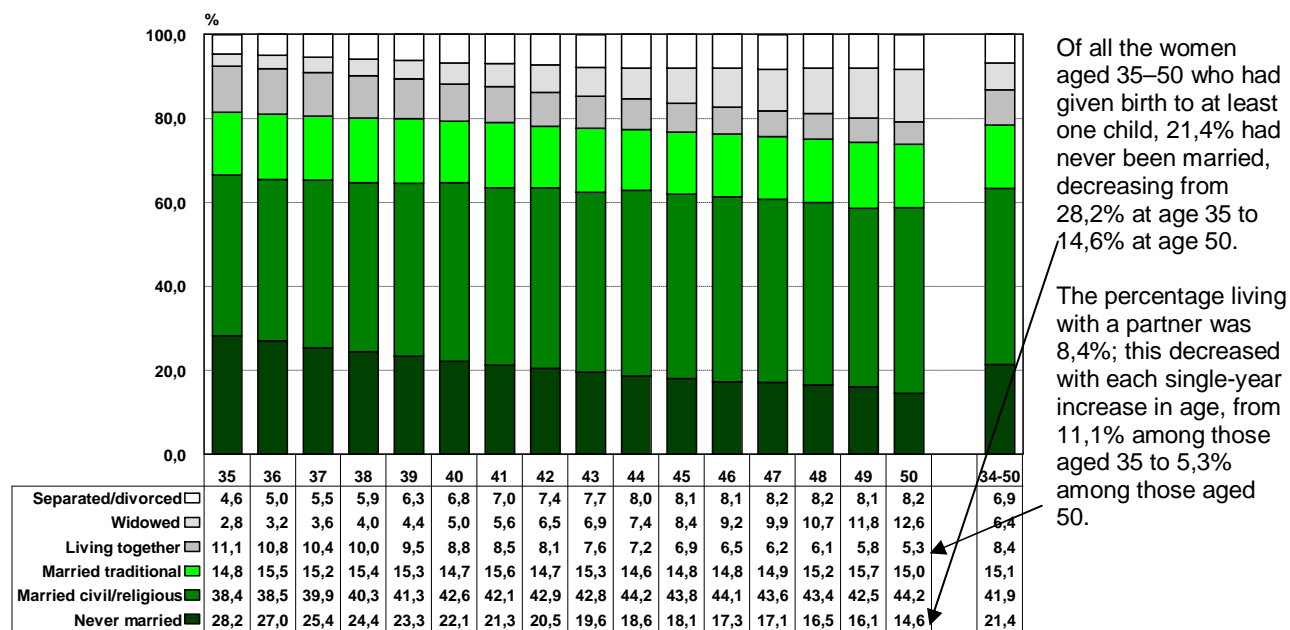
At the age of 34 (previous chapter), 10,2% of women had given birth to five or more children. We now see that at the age of 35 years, 12,6% of women had given birth to five or more children. By the age of 49 years, 32,0% of women had given birth to five or more children.

The proportion of women who had given birth to seven or more children increased with each single-year age increase, from 2,5% at the age of 35 years to 13,0% at the age of 49 years.

There was thus a continuing but gradually slowing trend for women to have given birth to more children with increasing age.

Women who had given birth (35–64) (concluded)

Figure 5.8: According to age by marital status



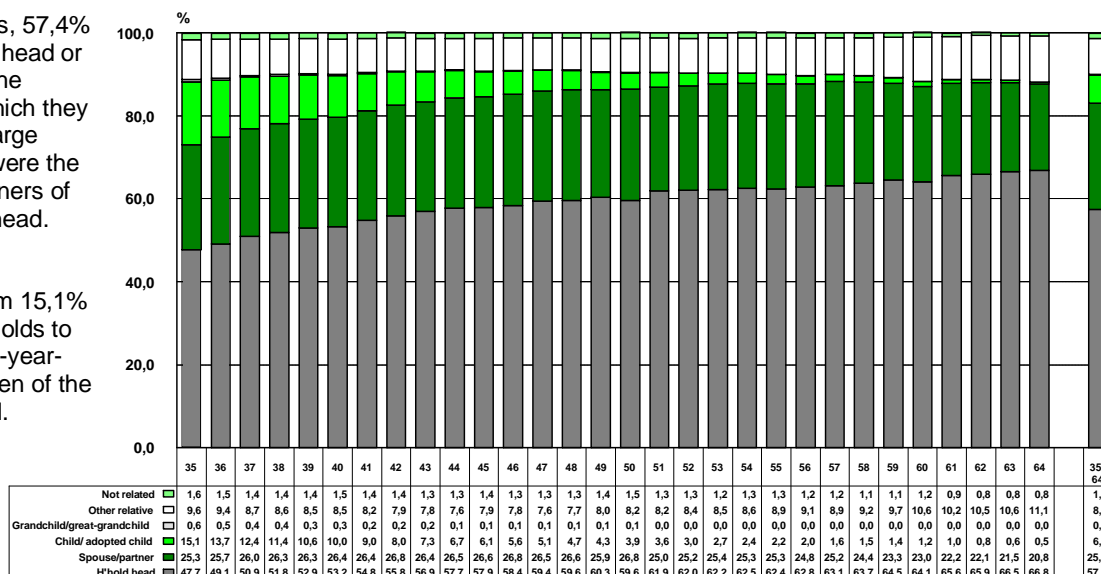
Excluding invalid responses

Relationship to household head

Figure 5.9: According to age

Of mature adults, 57,4% were the actual head or acting head of the household in which they lived. Another large group, 25,6%, were the spouses or partners of the household head.

A decreasing percentage, from 15,1% among 35-year-olds to 0,5% among 64-year-olds were children of the household head.

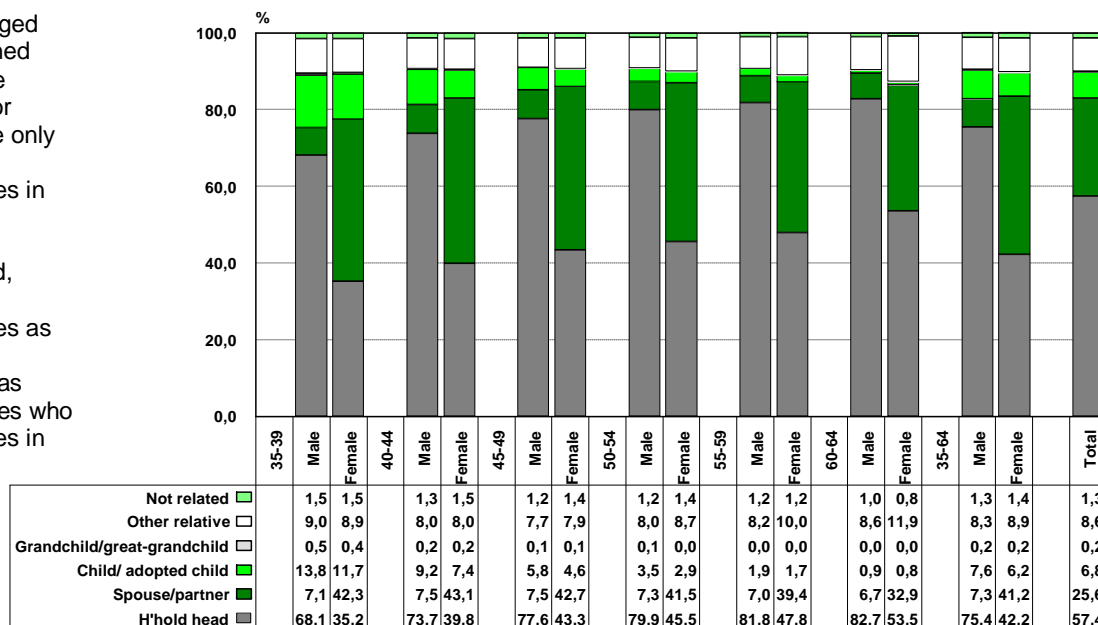


When comparing this profile with that of infants, children and youths, we notice a strong movement away from living with grandparents and great-grandparents or even parents as household heads, towards the person him- or herself becoming the household head.

Figure 5.10: According to five-year age category and sex

75,4% of males aged 35–64 years defined themselves as the household head or acting head, while only 42,2% of females defined themselves in this way.

On the other hand, 41,2% of females defined themselves as the spouse of the household head, as against 7,3% males who defined themselves in this way.



With each increase in five-year age group, an increasing proportion of men defined themselves as head or acting head of the household, from 68,1% of those aged 35–39 to 82,7% of those aged 60–64.

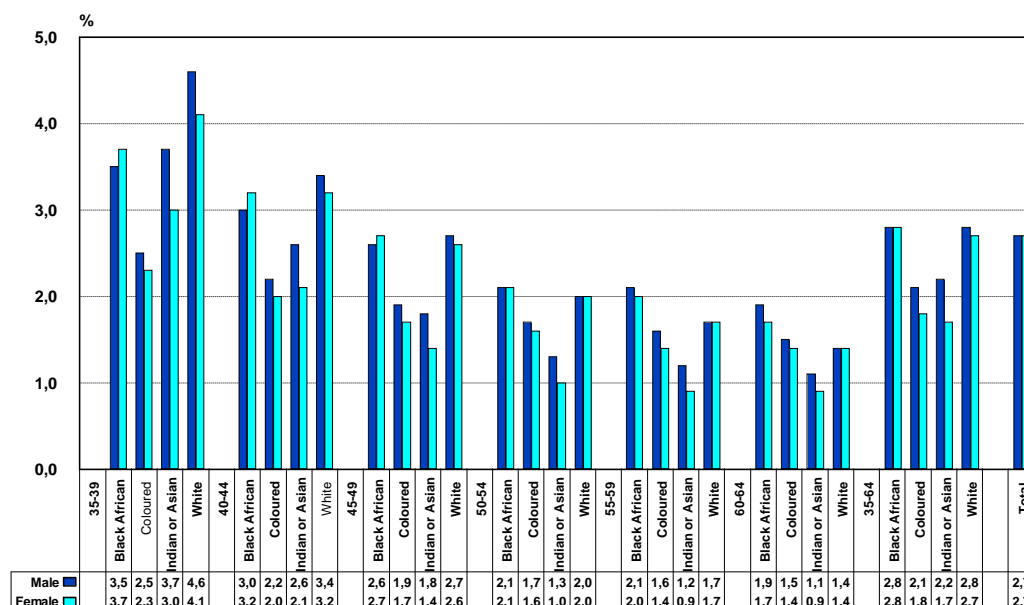
A similar increase was found among women, from 35,2% of those aged 35–39 to 53,5% of those aged 60–64.

The sex of the respondent was the most important variable influencing whether or not mature adults defined themselves as heads of households or spouses of heads. There were relatively minor population group and provincial differences regarding the way in which mature adults defined their relationship to the household head. These minor differences are not discussed further or shown graphically.

Education

The educational attainments of mature adults influence the type of work they can undertake, and the type of lifestyle they may live. Formal education, particularly the attainment of tertiary qualifications, remains the key for people in this life stage to high-level employment opportunities. In this section we look at the educational profile of mature adults.

Figure 5.11: Percentage attending an educational institution according to five-year age category, population group and sex

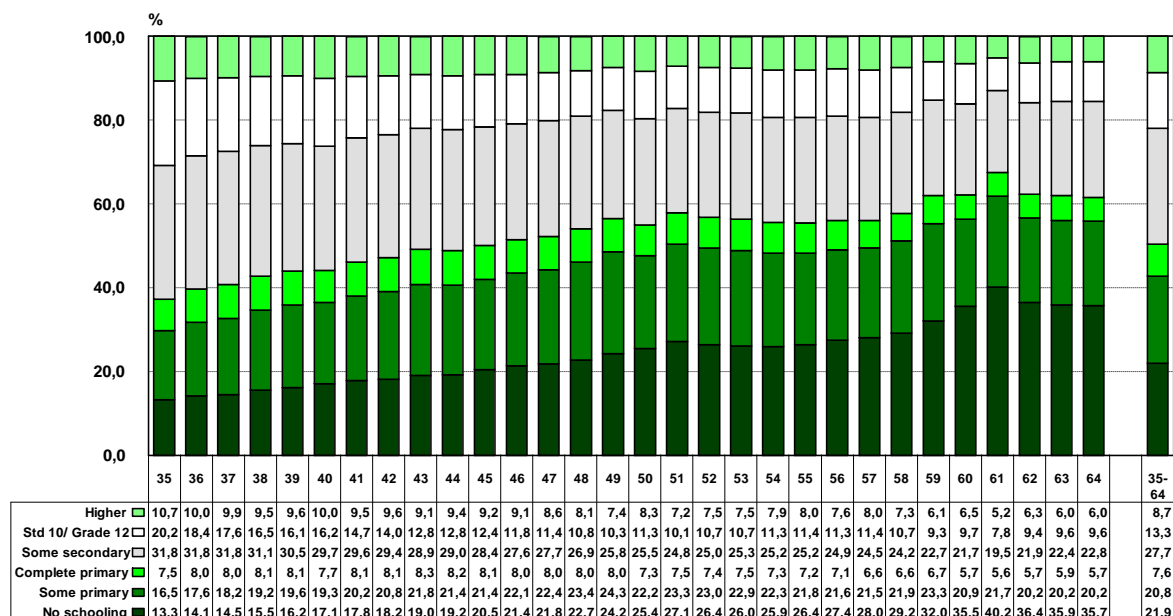


Only 2,7% of mature male and female adults were attending an educational institution. The likelihood of studying decreased with increasing age. Differences by sex were slight.

In each five-year age category except Indian/Asian males (35–39 years), a higher proportion of white and African mature adults were studying than of the other population groups.

Education (continued)

Figure 5.12: Educational attainment according to age



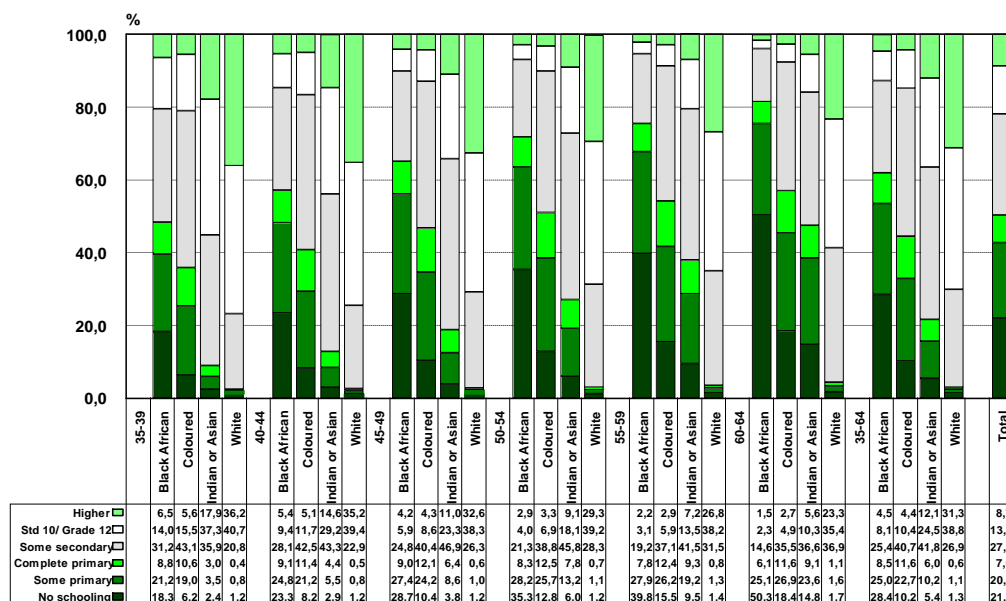
There was a steady increase in the proportion of mature adults with no formal education with each successive increase in single-year age category, from 13,3% among 35-year-olds to reach 40,2% among 61-year-olds (followed by a slight downward movement to reach 35,7% among 64-year-olds). This pattern continues from the one found among youth, where 1,8% of 14-year-olds had no formal education, increasing to 11,4% among 34-year-olds.

A similar pattern was found, with some fluctuations, for those with only some primary education, starting from 16,5% among 35-year-olds, to reach 24,3% among 49-year-olds (and then fluctuating, but going gradually downwards, to reach 20,2% among 64-year-olds).

The percentage of those with some secondary education as their highest level actually decreased with increasing age, as did the percentage of those with a complete secondary education, and of those with tertiary qualifications (with some slight fluctuations).

Education (continued)

Figure 5.13: Educational attainment according to five-year age category and population group



White and Indian or Asian mature adults had a relatively high percentage of people with tertiary qualifications in all age categories, while coloured and black African mature adults had a lower percentage.

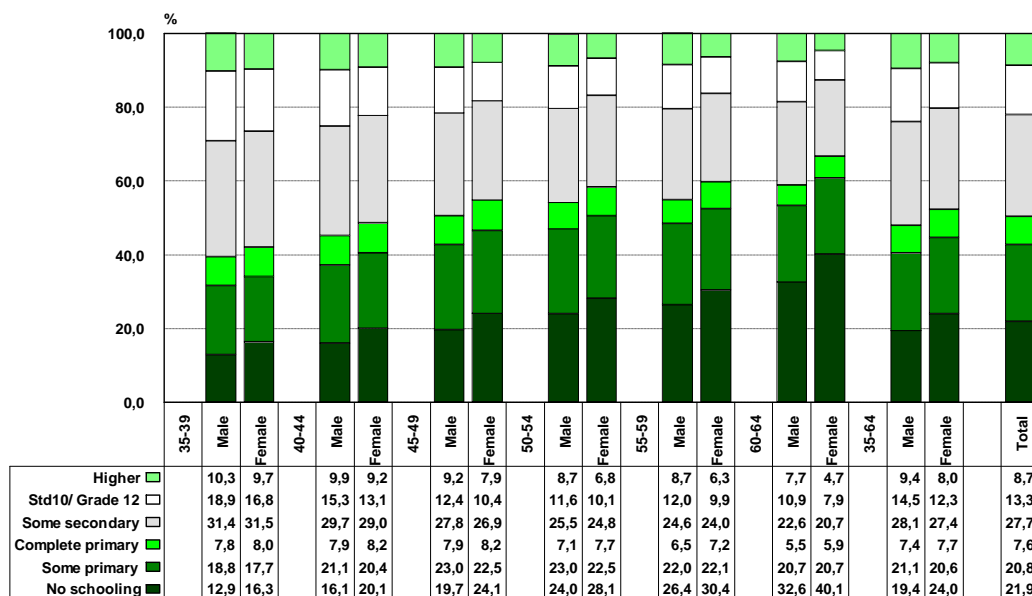
Among those aged 35–39 years:

- 36,2% of white mature adults had tertiary qualifications, as against 17,9% of Indian or Asian, 6,5% of African and 5,6% of coloured people in this age category.
- 31,2% of African mature adults had at least some secondary education, while 14,0% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling.
- Among coloureds, the proportion with some secondary education increased to 43,1%, while the proportion with successfully completed 12 years of schooling increased to 15,5%.
- Among white mature adults, 20,8% had at least some secondary education, while 40,7% had successfully completed secondary education. Extremely few had not completed primary school.
- Among Indian or Asian mature adults, 35,9% had completed at least some secondary schooling, while as many as 37,3% had successfully completed 12 years of schooling.

There is thus a continuation of the picture of clear differences in educational attainment by population group as presented for youth.

Education (concluded)

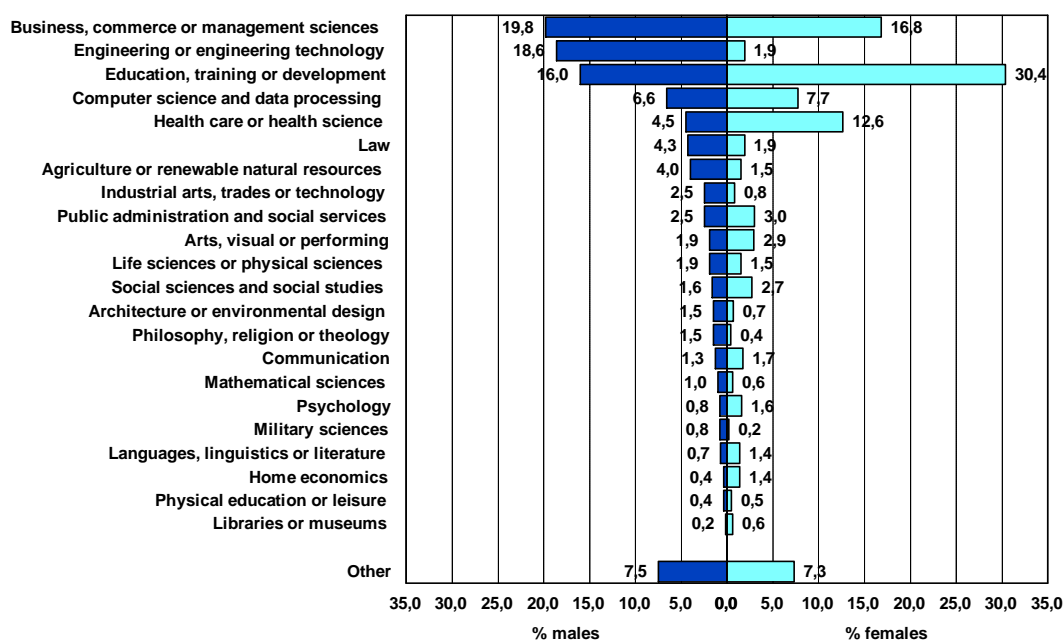
Figure 5.14: Educational attainment according to five-year age category and sex



Mature adult men generally had higher levels of education than women in this age group.

Of the men, 14,5% had completed secondary school and 9,4% had post-school qualifications, while of the women, 12,3% had completed secondary school, while 8,0% had post-school education qualifications.

Figure 5.15: Main field of study among those with tertiary qualifications



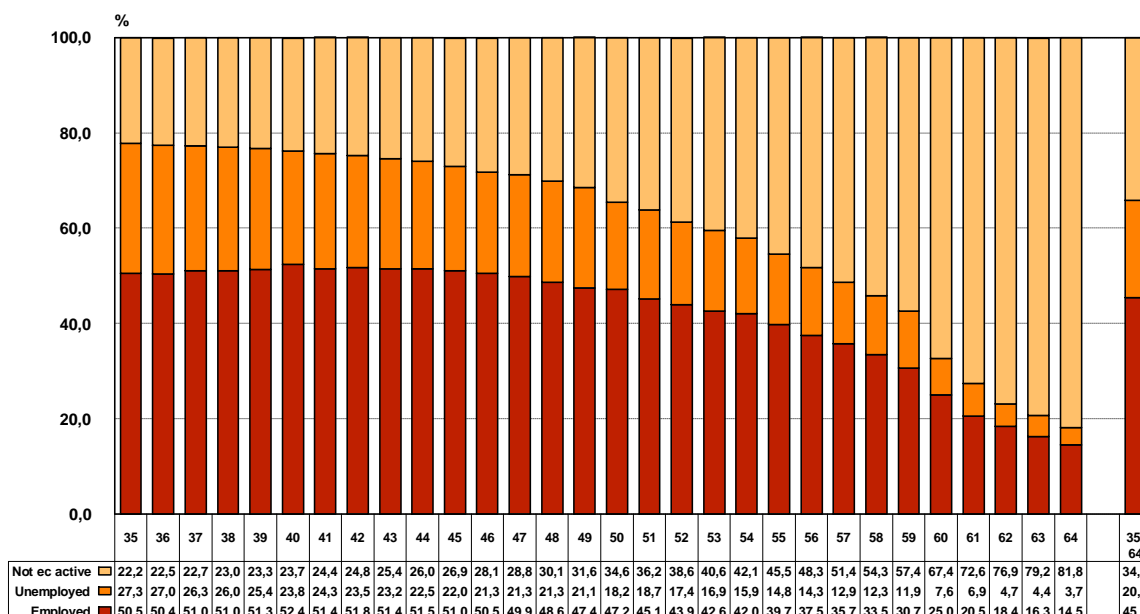
Men tended to favour business, commerce or management (19,8%), engineering (18,6%) or education, training or development (16,0%).

Women on the other hand tended to favour education, training or development (30,4%), business, commerce or management (16,8%) or health sciences (12,6%).

Labour market status

Readers are reminded of the limitations of census labour data, as described in Chapter 4, p. 91.

Figure 5.16: According to age

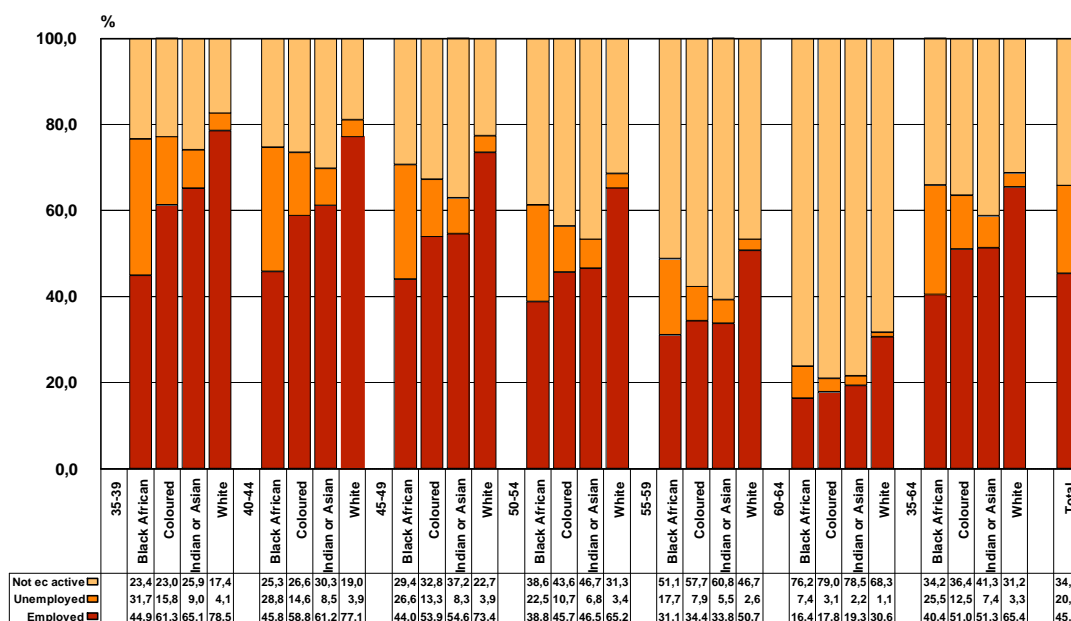


Between the ages of 35 and 46 years, between 50% and 52% of all mature adults were employed. From the age of 47 there is a gradual and then steeper decrease, to 14,5% at the age of 64 years.

It appears that a noticeable proportion of people retire from age 60, or stop seeking work.

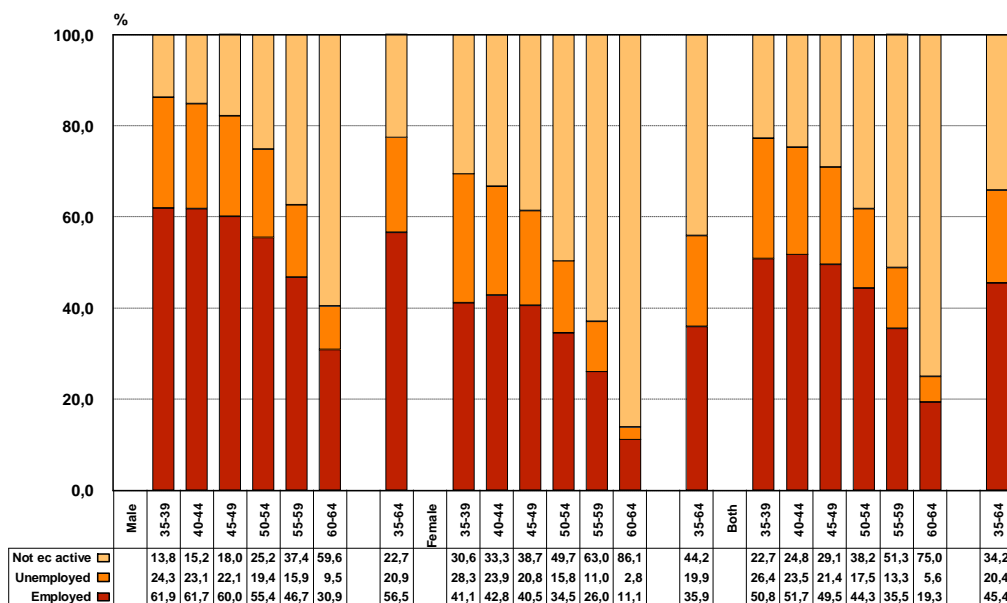
The steady increase of the proportion of not economically active even before age 60 suggests an increase in discouraged workseekers.

Figure 5.17: According to five-year age category and population group



Labour market status (continued)

Figure 5.18: According to sex and five-year age category



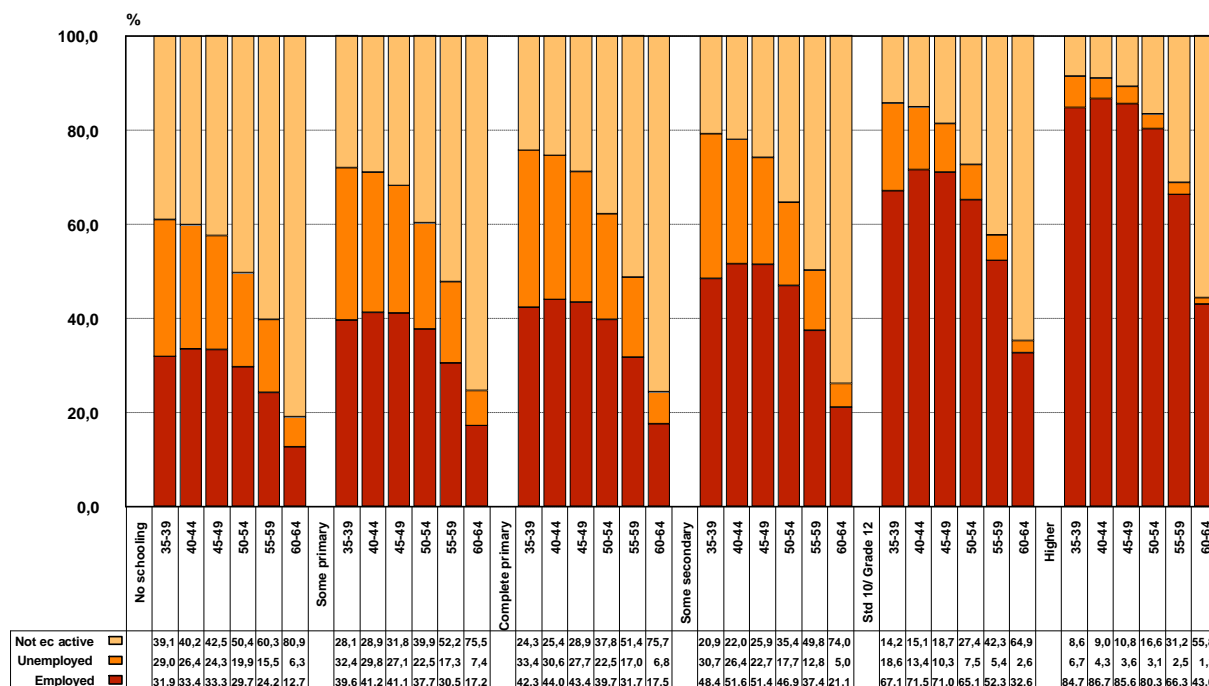
Overall, the percentage of males that were employed (56,5%) was higher than that of females (35,9%). This pertained across all age categories.

The overall percentages of unemployed males and females were similar (20,9% and 19,9% respectively). However, the more detailed breakdowns show a higher percentage of unemployed females in the younger age groups and of males in the older age groups.

Overall, a larger proportion of women (44,2%) were not economically active than of men (22,7%).

Labour market status (continued)

Figure 5.19: According to educational attainment and five-year age category



Across all age groups, those mature adults with 12 years of schooling or with post-school qualifications were more likely to be employed than those with no education or with a level of highest education below that of complete secondary school. The higher the education level, the higher the percentage that were employed.

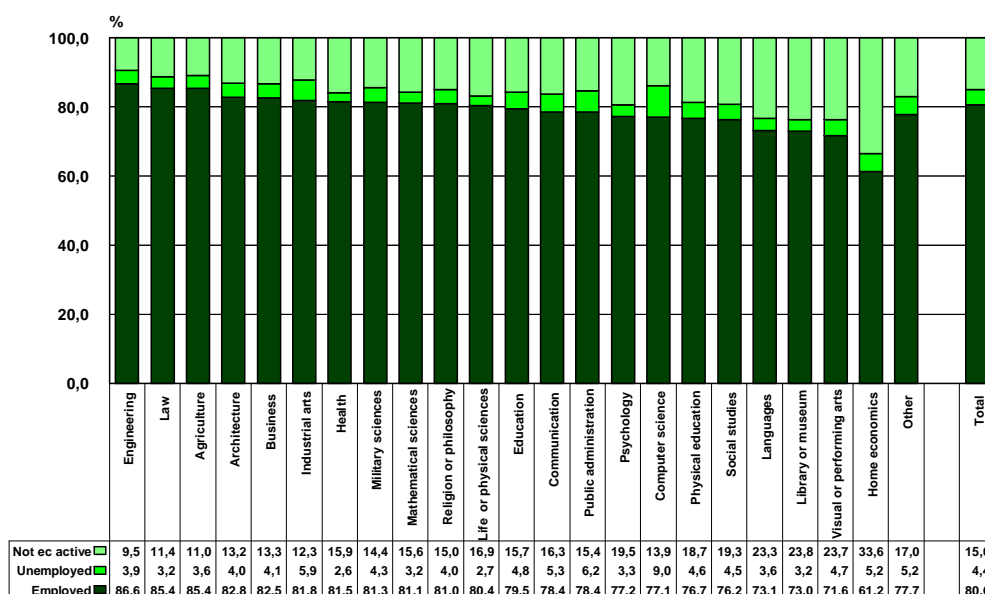
Within each education category, there was a gradual increase in the percentage of those who were employed, followed by a decrease, especially among those aged 60–64.

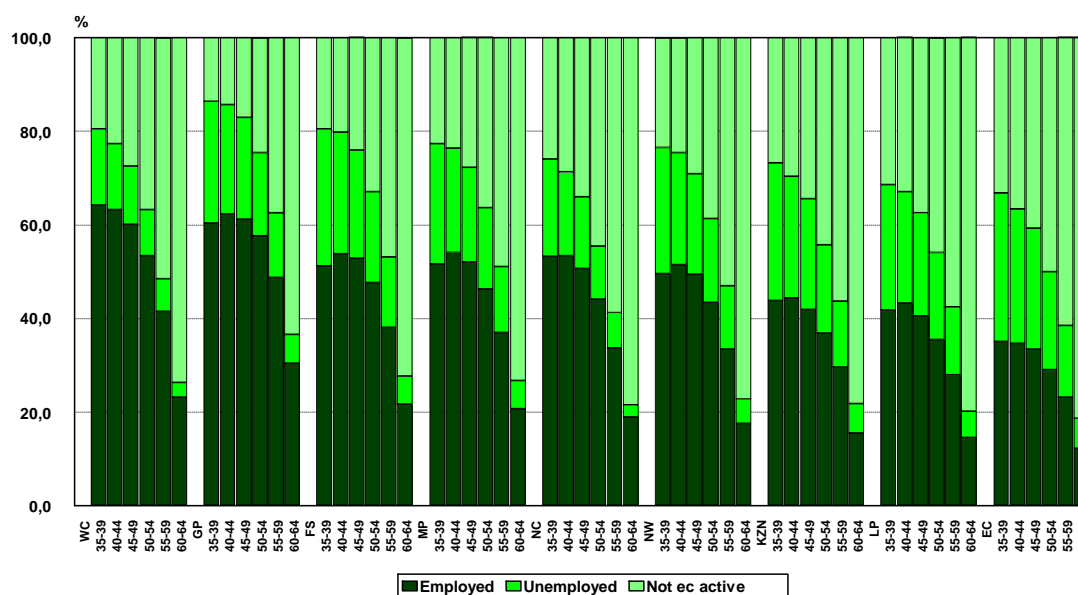
Figure 5.20: Of those with tertiary qualifications according to main field of study

At one extreme, among those with engineering qualifications, 86,6% of mature adults were employed, while 3,9% were unemployed and 9,5% were not economically active.

At the other extreme, among those mature adults with qualifications in the visual or performing arts, 71,6% were employed, 4,7% were unemployed, and 23,7% were not economically active.

Particularly noticeable is the different pattern among those with qualifications in home economics, where 33,6% were not economically active, i.e. not seeking work – possibly using their skills in their own homes from choice.



Labour market status (concluded)**Figure 5.21: According to province and five-year age category**

In industrialised provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape a larger proportion in each age category was employed than in less industrialised provinces such as Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

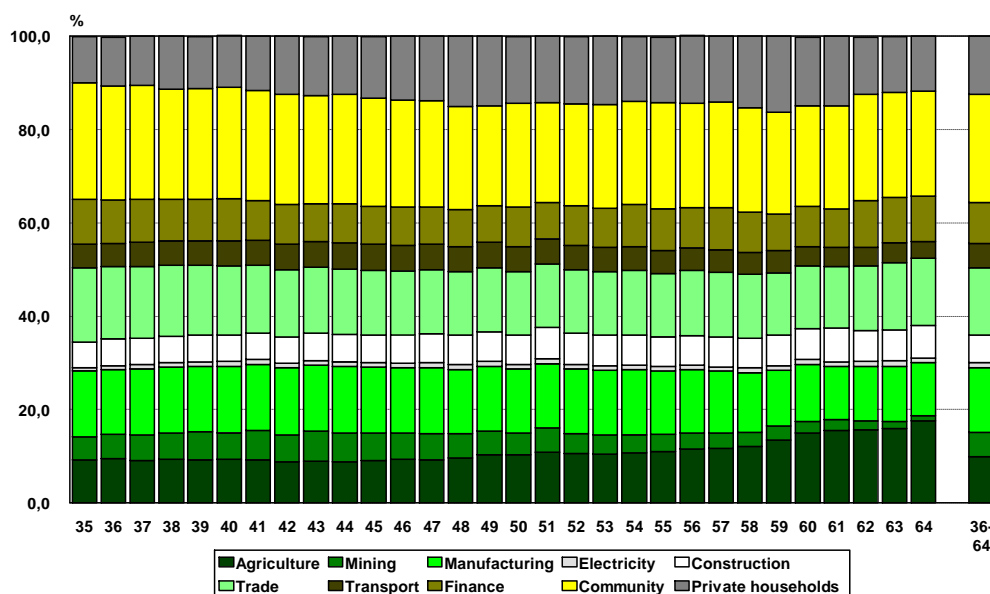
For example, in the age category 40–44 years, 43,2% of those living in Limpopo, and 34,6% of those living in Eastern Cape were employed, compared with 62,2% of those living in Gauteng, and 63,2% of those living in Western Cape.

These results show that labour market status among mature adults, in common with youth, is affected by the actual age of the respondents, their population group, their sex, their highest level of education, the subjects they choose for further study if they have studied post-school, and where they live geographically. Unemployment affects those in their thirties more than the older group of mature adults, who are largely not economically active.

One can conclude from these findings that the relatively few employed people in South Africa are supporting not only infants and children and the elderly, as would be expected, but also large proportions of the working-age population. Economic dependency tended to be high in South Africa at the time of Census 2001, not only among youth but also among mature adults. An extended family structure supports this pattern of economic dependency.

Industry of the employed

Figure 5.22: According to age



The overall pattern was a steady one, with similar proportions of employed adults working in certain industries in each single-year age category. There were, however, certain variations from this pattern. The pattern of employment in each industry is discussed below.

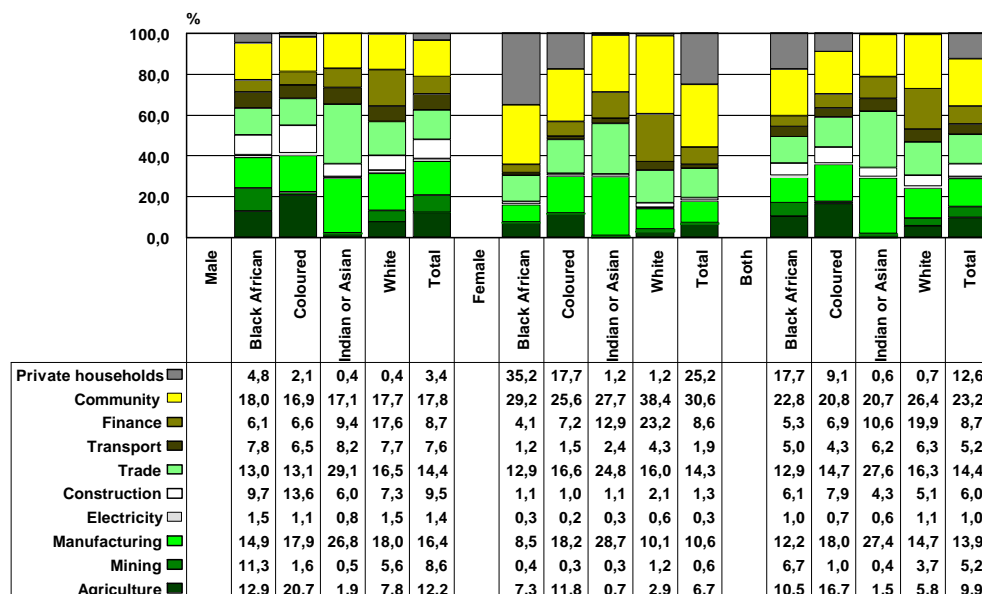
- The proportion of those working in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, with some fluctuations, increased steadily with increasing age, from 9,2% among employed 35-year-olds to reach 17,5% among the employed aged 64.
- Initially, among younger employed adults (35–49 years), the proportion of those working in mining and quarrying was more or less steady, at 5–6%. After this age, it declined steadily, with some variation, from 4,7% of those working at age 50, to reach only 1,2% of those working at age 64.
- In manufacturing, there was a gradual decrease in the percentage working in this industry, from 14,1% of those aged 35 to 11,3% of those aged 64.
- Approximately one per cent of employed adults in each single-year age category worked in the electricity, gas and water supply industry.
- Between 5% and 7% of all employed adults in each single-year age category worked in the construction industry.
- Between 13% and 16% of all employed adults in each single-year age category worked in the wholesale and retail trade, repairs, and hotel and restaurant industries.
- Approximately 4–5% of all employed adults in each single-year age category worked in the transport, storage and communication industry.
- Approximately 9% of all employed adults across all ages worked in the financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services industry.
- Approximately 23% of all employed adults in each single-year age category worked in the community, social and personal services industry.
- Altogether 12,6% of employed adults worked in private households. This percentage rose, with some fluctuations, from 9,9% of all employed mature adults aged 35, to reach 16,4% of all employed adults aged 59, after which there was a decreasing trend to reach 11,8% of all the employed aged 64.

Industry of the employed (continued)

Figure 5.23: According to sex and population group

Employed mature malestended to work in a more diverse range of industries than employed females in this age category.

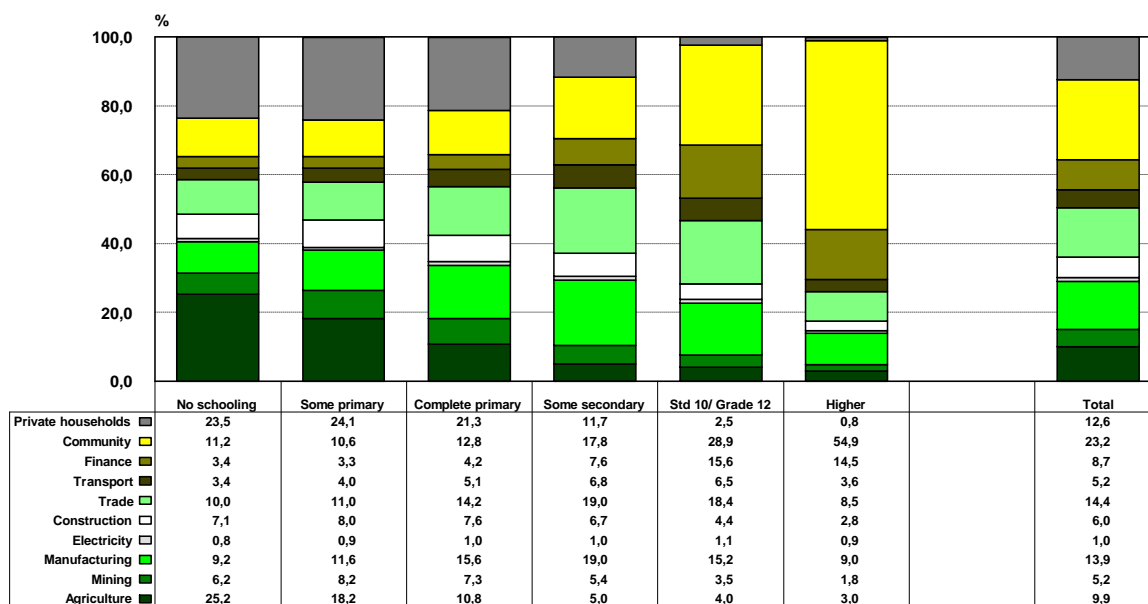
Large proportions of employed mature females (30,6%) worked in the community, social and personal services industry; this applied particularly to white females (38,4%). Large proportions of employed mature females (25,2%) also worked in private households; this applied particularly to African females (35,2%).



A large proportion of employed mature Indian or Asian males and females was working in the wholesale and retail trade, repairs, and hotel and restaurant industries (27,6%).

A large proportion of employed mature coloured males was working in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry (20,7%).

Figure 5.24: According to educational attainment

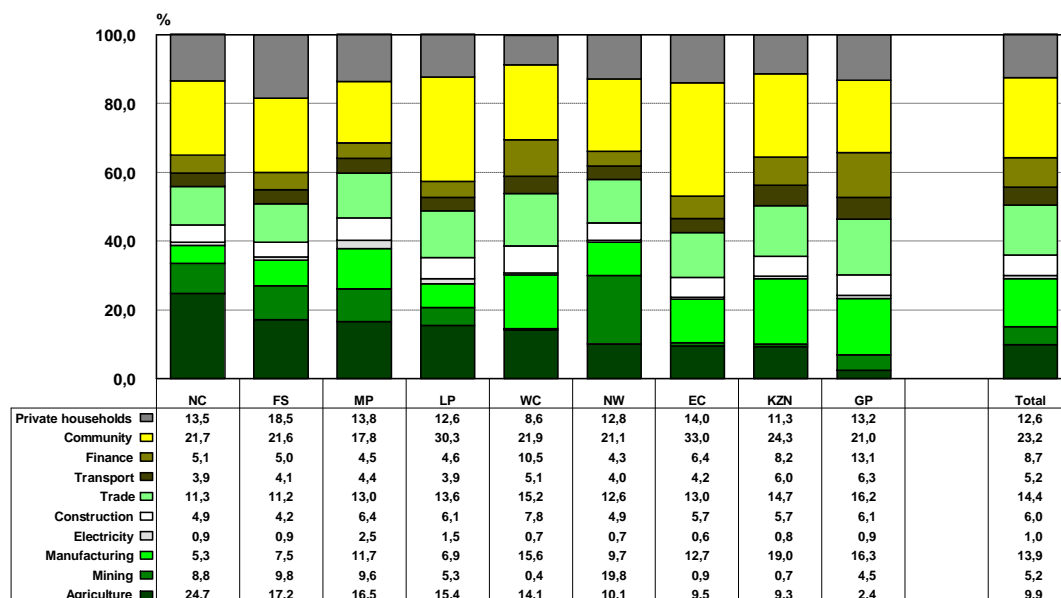


In common with youth, those with lower levels of education were more likely to be found in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; and in private households.

Those with higher levels of education, particularly those with post-school qualifications, were more likely to be working in community, personal and social services, and in financial, insurance, real estate and business services.

Industry of the employed (concluded)

Figure 5.25: According to province



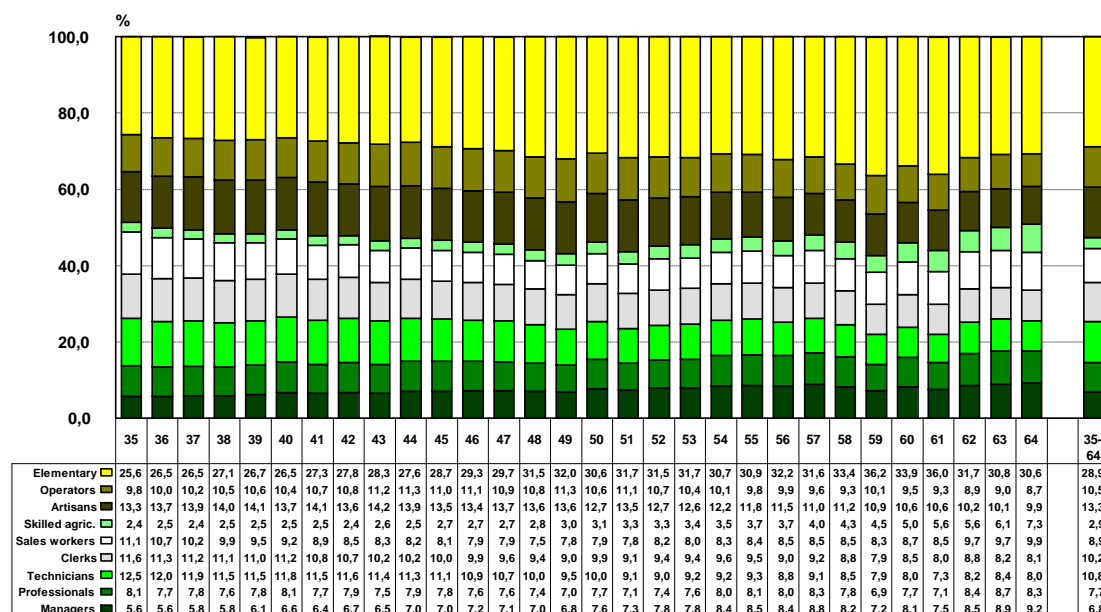
In Northern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Free State, a relatively large proportion of mature adults was working in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

In highly industrialised provinces such as Gauteng, large proportions of mature adults were working in industries within the tertiary sector.

Note that a similar provincial picture was found among the youth (Figure 4.36).

Occupation of the employed

Figure 5.26: According to age



The overall pattern is again a steady one, with similar proportions of employed people working in certain occupations in each single-year age category. There were, however, certain variations from this pattern. Each broad occupational category is discussed below.

- The proportion of those working in management increased steadily with increasing age, from 5,6% among employed young mature adults aged 35 to reach 9,2% among the employed aged 64.
- The proportion of those working as professionals was more or less steady at approximately 8% of all the employed between the ages of 35 and 64 years.
- In technical and semi-professional occupations, there was a gradual decrease in the percentage of employed people working in these occupations, from 12,5% of those aged 35 to 8,0% of those aged 64.
- There was also a gradual decrease in the proportion of people working in clerical occupations with increasing age, from 11,6% among the employed aged 35, to 8,1% among those aged 64.
- A similar but even more gradual decrease was found among sales and service workers, from 11,1% among the employed aged 35, to 9,9% among those aged 64.
- There was, on the other hand, a steady increase in the proportion of people working in skilled agricultural occupations with increasing age, from 2,4% among the employed aged 35, to 7,3% among those aged 64.
- There was also a gradual decrease in the proportion of people working in artisan-related occupations with increasing age, from 13,3% among the employed aged 35 years, to 9,9% among those aged 64 years.
- The percentage of employed people in each single-year age category working as operators presented more of a fluctuating pattern, with 10,5% of all employed mature adults on average working in these occupations.
- Altogether 28,9% of employed mature adults worked in elementary occupations. This percentage tended to increase, with some fluctuations, from 25,6% of all employed mature adults aged 35, to reach 36,2% of all employed adults aged 59, after which the pattern varies slightly.

Occupation of the employed (continued)

Figure 5.27: According to sex and five-year age category

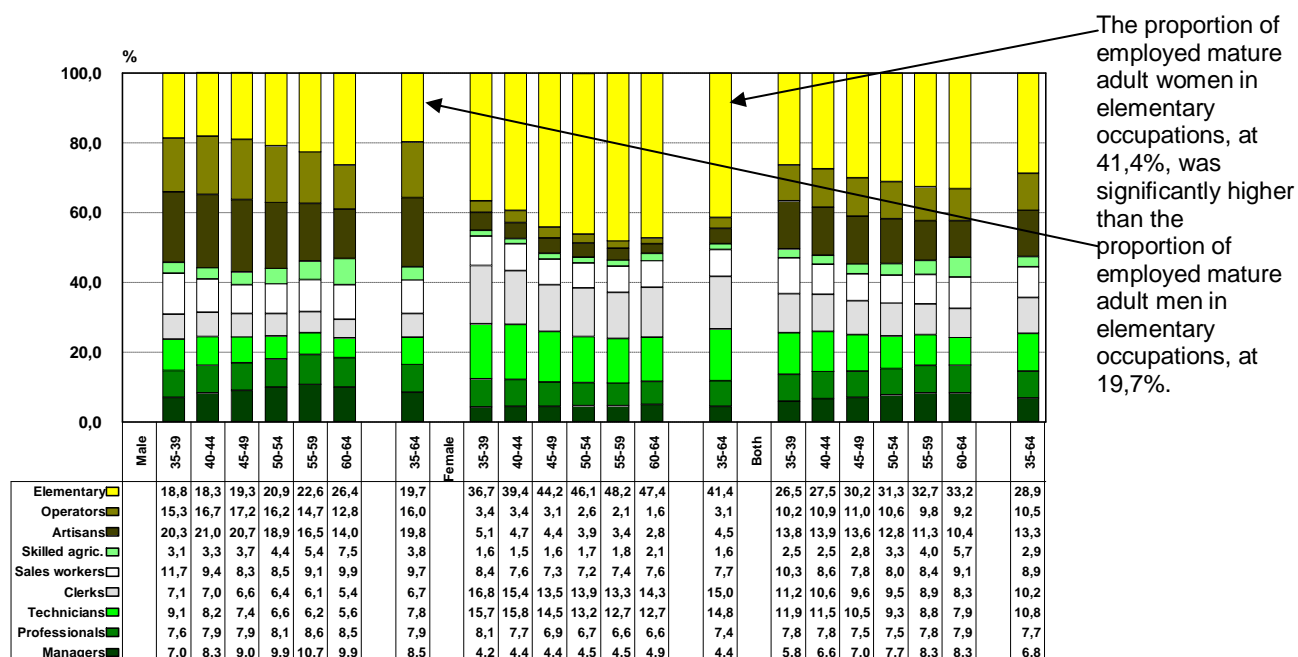
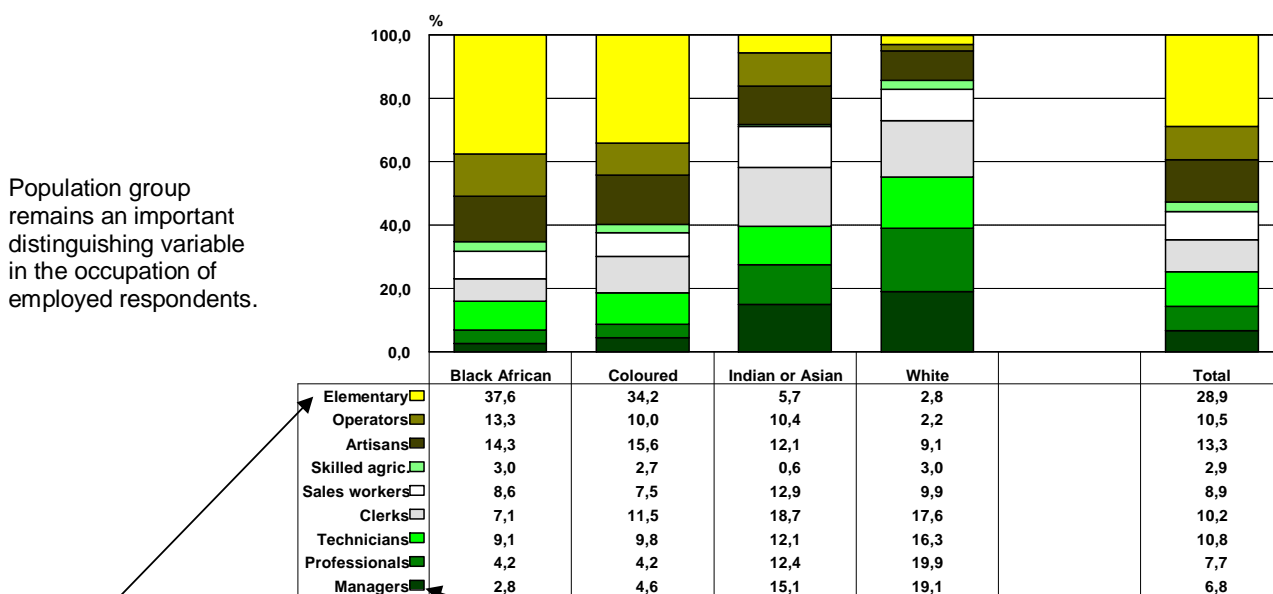


Figure 5.28: According to population group

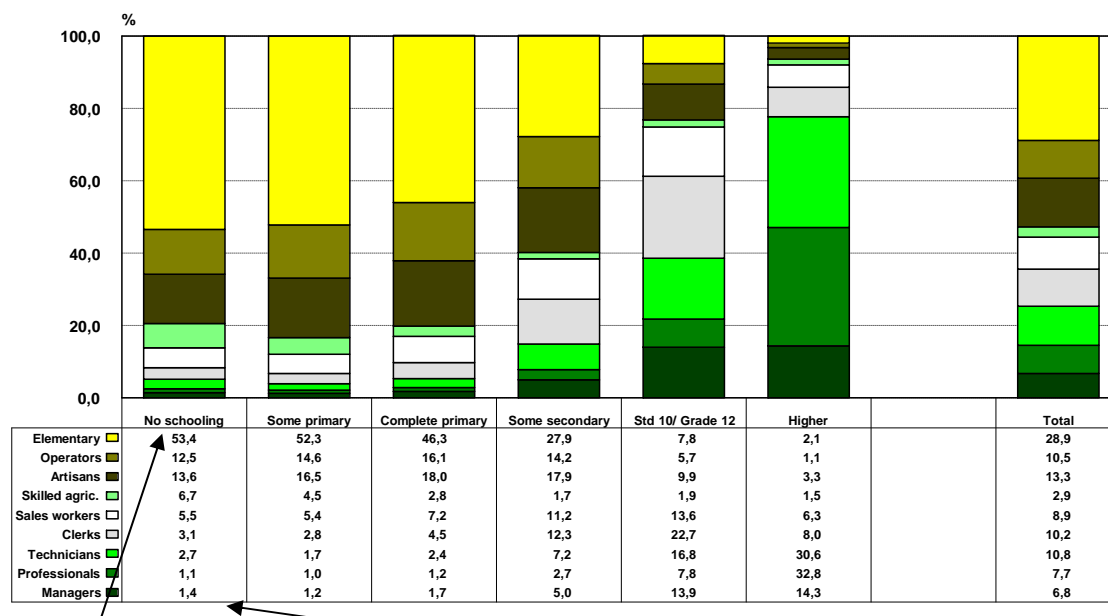


At the lower end of the scale, 37,6% of employed African and 34,2% of employed coloured mature adults were working in elementary occupations, as against 5,7% of employed Indian or Asian and 2,8% of employed white mature adults.

At the upper end of the scale, 2,8% of employed African and 4,6% of employed coloured mature adults were working in managerial occupations, as against 15,1% of employed Indian or Asian and 19,1% of employed white mature adults.

Occupation of the employed (concluded)

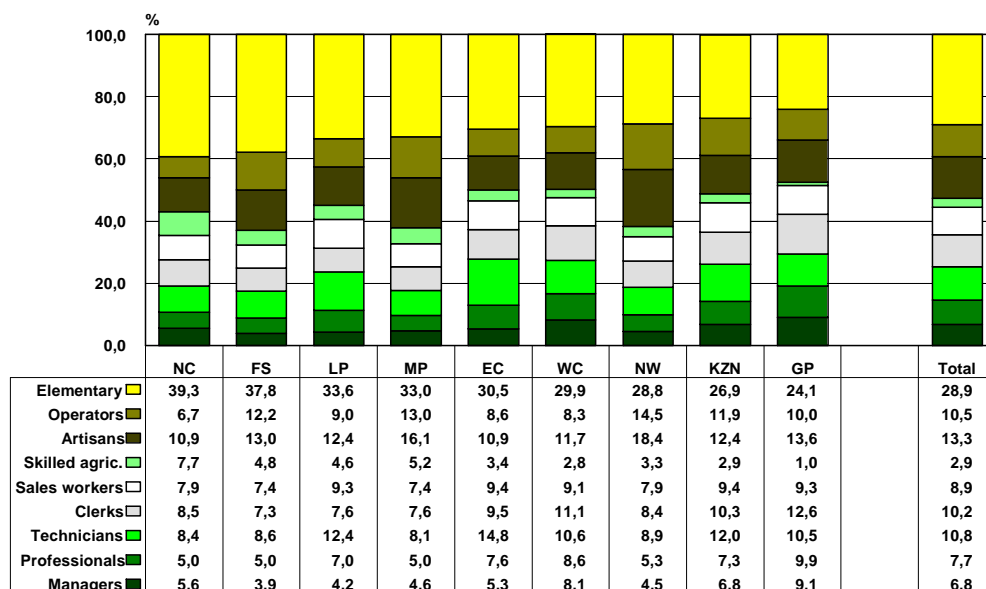
Figure 5.29: According to educational attainment



As expected, 53,4% of those with no education were in elementary occupations, decreasing with each increase in educational level, to reach 2,1% among those with post-school qualifications.

Conversely, 1,4% of those with no schooling classified themselves as managers, compared to 14,3% of those with post-school qualifications.

Figure 5.30: According to province



In Northern Cape, 39,3% of employed mature adults were in elementary occupations, compared with 24,1% in Gauteng.

On the other hand, 9,1% of employed mature adults in Gauteng were in managerial occupations, compared with 3,9% in Free State.

These results show that, in common with employed youth, the age, population group, sex, highest level of education, and where the person lived was directly related to the occupation of the employed mature adult. Some inroads are being made into tackling the inequalities of occupational distribution during the apartheid era, as increasing proportions of previously disadvantaged youth and adults are gaining access to more opportunities for higher-level occupations. But there are still clear inequalities.

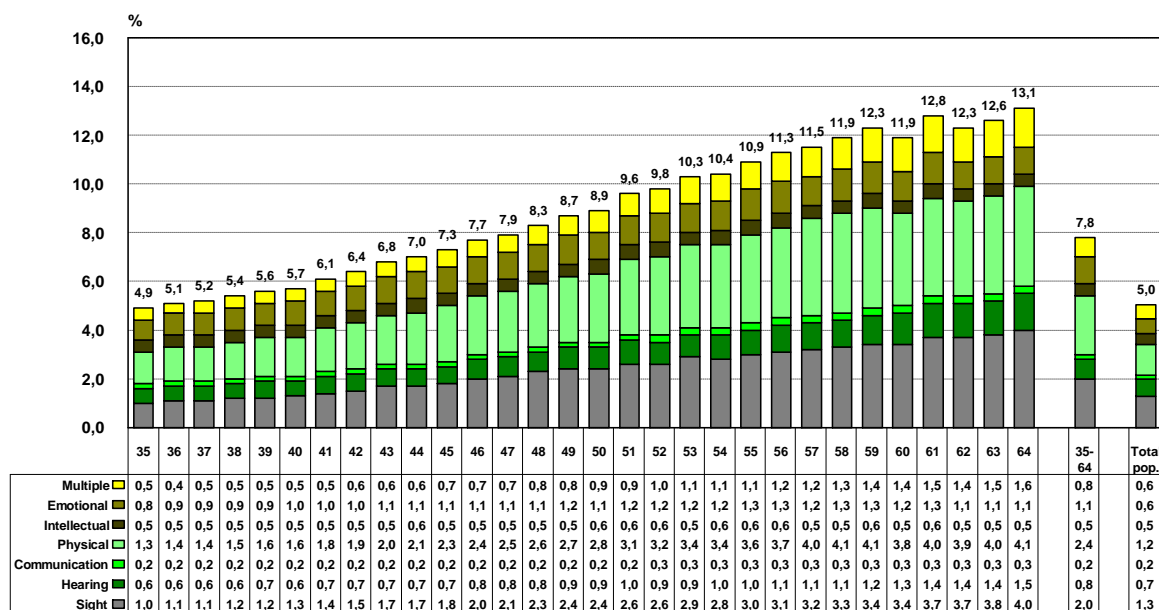
Disability**Table 5.2: Number of disabled mature adults by five-year age category, sex and type of disability**

Age and sex	No disability	Sight	Hearing	Communi- cation	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	At least one disability	Total
35-39										
Male	1 356 824	15 273	9 622	3 013	24 627	8 322	16 202	7 624	84 683	1 441 507
Female	1 553 522	19 099	9 887	2 572	19 721	7 344	11 520	6 599	76 742	1 630 264
Total	2 910 346	34 372	19 509	5 584	44 348	15 666	27 722	14 223	161 424	3 071 770
40-44										
Male	1 148 319	16 604	9 160	2 671	27 085	7 336	14 992	7 466	85 314	1 233 632
Female	1 303 322	22 633	9 156	2 399	22 435	6 703	11 941	7 243	82 510	1 385 832
Total	2 451 641	39 237	18 316	5 070	49 520	14 038	26 933	14 709	167 823	2 619 465
45-49										
Male	887 045	18 165	8 040	2 382	27 333	5 563	11 807	7 268	80 558	967 604
Female	1 033 560	25 721	8 423	2 287	24 520	5 541	11 391	8 332	86 215	1 119 776
Total	1 920 605	43 886	16 463	4 668	51 854	11 105	23 198	15 600	166 774	2 087 380
50-54										
Male	692 530	18 668	7 588	2 136	26 679	4 651	9 806	7 442	76 970	769 499
Female	786 027	24 767	7 793	1 975	24 879	4 563	9 705	8 812	82 494	868 521
Total	1 478 556	43 435	15 381	4 110	51 559	9 214	19 511	16 254	159 464	1 638 020
55-59										
Male	486 691	16 345	6 519	1 752	23 814	3 291	7 205	6 705	65 631	552 323
Female	579 509	21 975	6 852	1 692	23 277	3 416	7 992	8 231	73 435	652 943
Total	1 066 200	38 320	13 372	3 444	47 091	6 707	15 197	14 936	139 067	1 205 266
60-64										
Male	383 744	16 001	6 746	1 605	21 311	2 485	5 776	6 843	60 767	444 510
Female	547 858	23 397	8 289	1 689	20 626	3 099	6 760	9 067	72 927	620 784
Total	931 602	39 397	15 035	3 294	41 936	5 583	12 535	15 910	133 690	1 065 294
35-64										
Male	4 955 154	101 055	47 675	13 558	150 849	31 647	65 789	43 347	453 920	5 409 075
Female	5 803 798	137 593	50 401	12 613	135 458	30 666	59 308	48 284	474 323	6 278 120
Total	10 758 952	238 648	98 076	26 171	286 308	62 313	125 097	91 631	928 244	11 687 195

Of the approximately 11,7 million mature adults counted in Census 2001, 928 000 (7,9%) were reported as being disabled. Of these, 239 000 (25,7%) had a visual, 98 000 (10,6%) a hearing, 26 000 (2,8%) a communication, 286 000 (30,8%) a physical, 62 000 (6,7%) an intellectual, and 126 000 (13,5%) an emotional disability, while 92 000 (9,9%) had multiple disabilities.

Disability (continued)

Figure 5.31: Percentage of mature adults of each age with each type of disability, compared with the total population

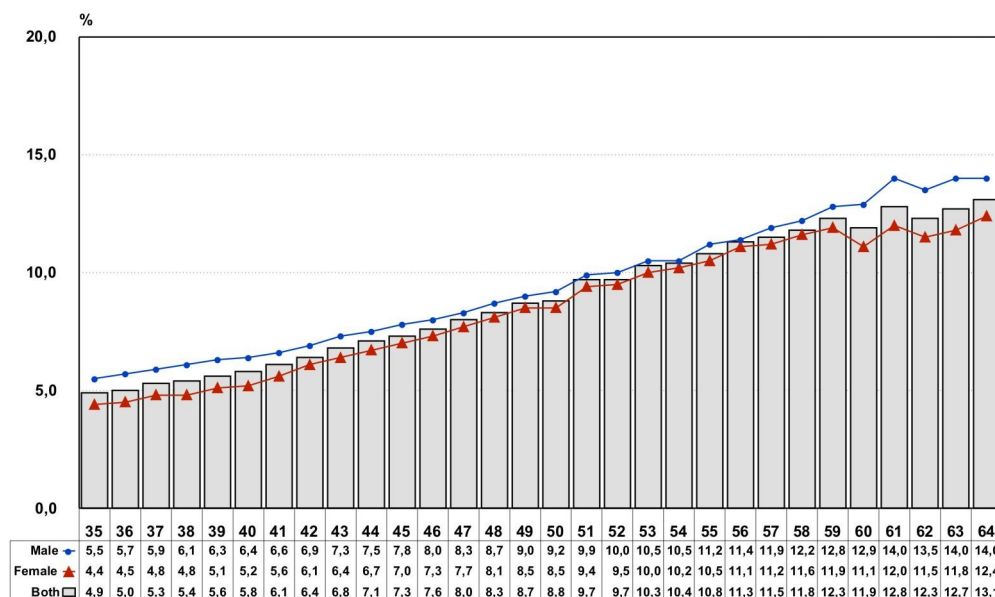


With some slight fluctuations, there was a steady increase in the proportion of disabled mature adults with each single-year increase in age. This pattern continues from the one previously observed among infants, children and youth. Among mature adults, however, there were clear differences in the extent of the increase in the proportion that were disabled in single-year age categories by type of disability.

- The percentage of those with visual disabilities increased steadily with increasing age, from 1,0% among those aged 35, to 4,0% among those aged 64.
- The percentage of those with physical disabilities also increased steadily, from 1,3% among those aged 35, to 4,1% among those aged 64.
- The percentage of those with multiple disabilities increased with slight fluctuations (61years), from 0,5% among those aged 35, to reach 1,6% among those aged 64.
- The percentage of those with hearing disabilities also increased with slight fluctuations (52–53 years) from 0,6% among those aged 35 to 1,5% among those aged 64.
- The percentage of those with emotional disabilities increased gradually but with fluctuations, from 0,8% among those aged 35 to 1,3% among those aged 61.
- The percentage of those with communication disabilities remained approximately constant between 0,2% and 0,3% of all those aged 35–64.
- The percentage of those with intellectual disabilities also remained approximately constant between 0,5% and 0,6% across the single-year age categories.

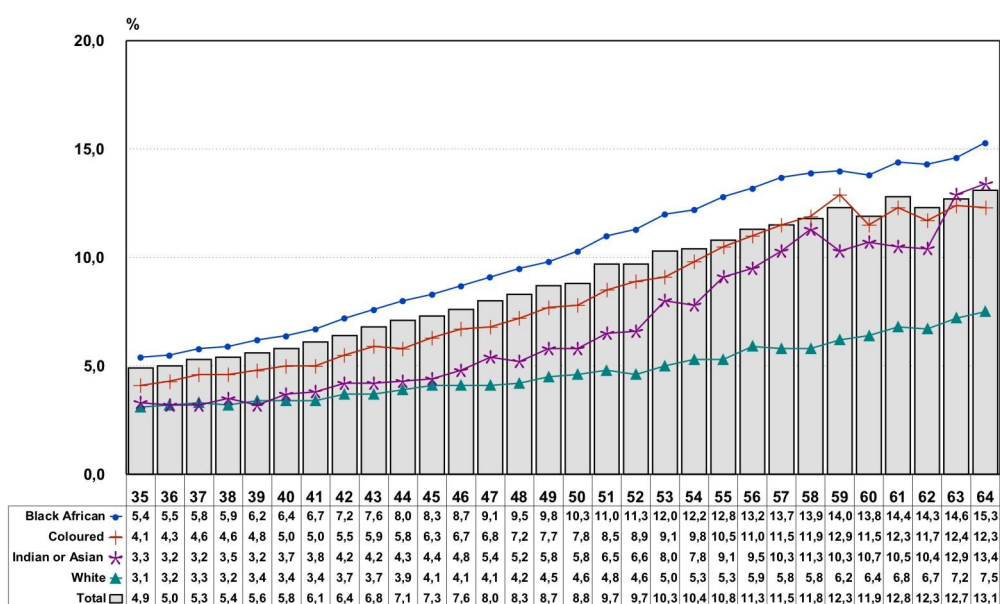
Disability (continued)

Figure 5.32: Percentage of males and females of each age that were disabled



Within each age category, a slightly larger proportion of males than females was disabled. This was more evident in the older age category of 60–64 years.

Figure 5.33: Percentage of each age and population group that were disabled

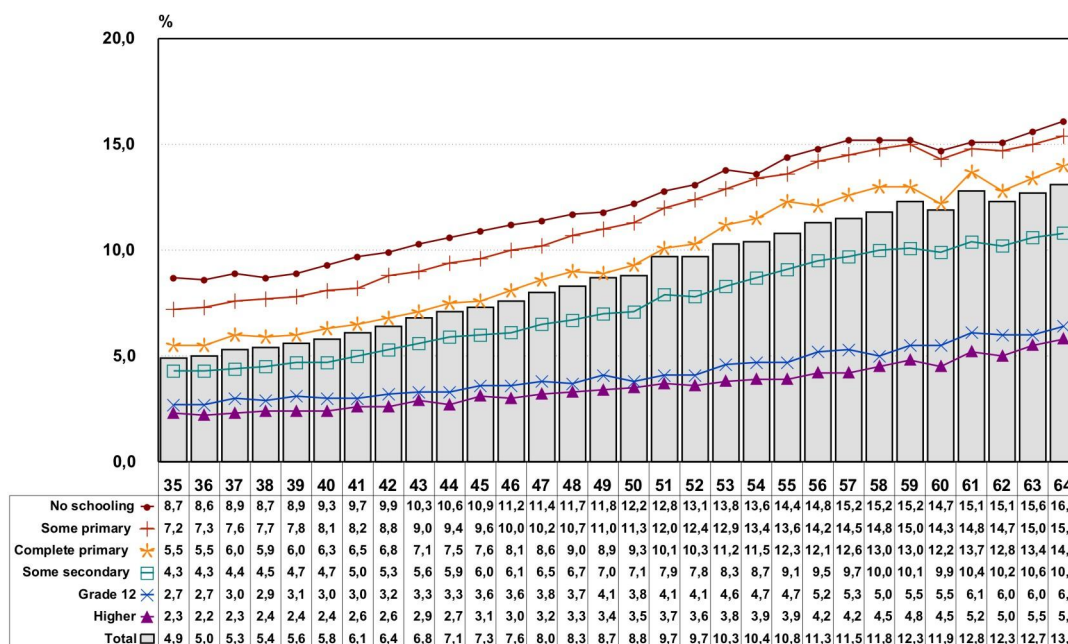


A greater proportion of mature Africans was disabled than of any other population group. Moreover this difference increased with age.

By age 64, the proportion of Africans that was disabled was twice the proportion of white people that was disabled. This most probably reflects better access to health care among the white population group.

Disability (continued)

Figure 5.34: Percentage of each age and educational level that were disabled

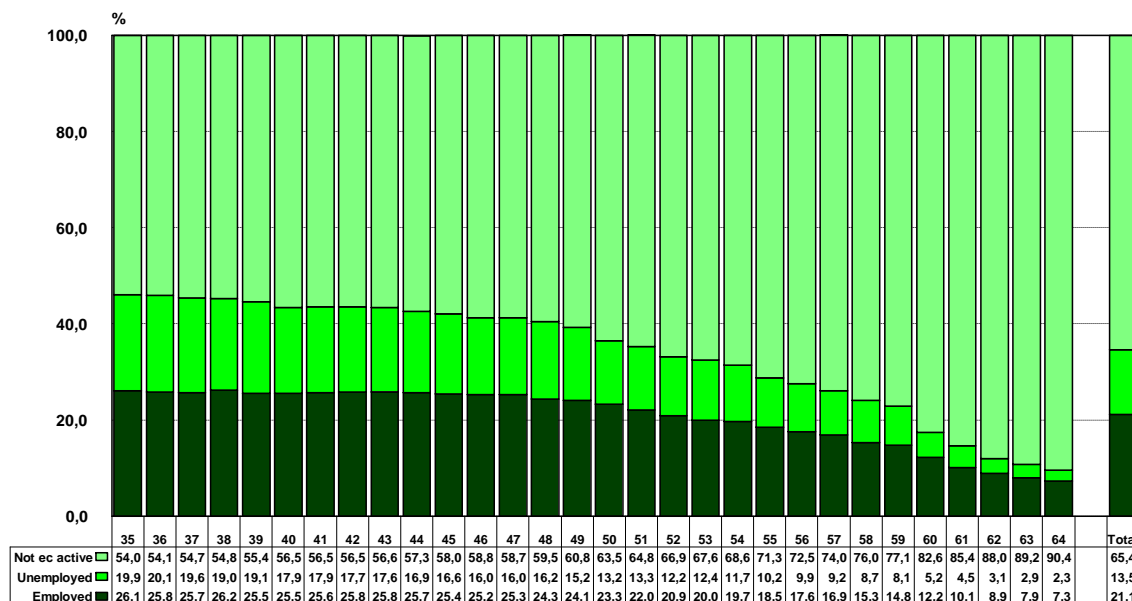


Within each single-year age category, the highest level of education of the mature adult was related to the prevalence of disability.

- Of adults with no schooling, 8,7% of 35-year-olds were disabled, increasing steadily with some fluctuations to reach 16,1% of 64-year-olds.
- Of adults with some primary school education, 7,2% of 35-year-olds were disabled, increasing steadily with some fluctuations to reach 15,4% of 64-year-olds.
- Of adults with a complete primary school education, 5,5% of 35-year-olds were disabled, increasing steadily, again with some fluctuations, to reach 14,0% of 64-year-olds.
- Of adults with some secondary education, 4,3% of 35-year-olds were disabled, increasing more gradually to reach 10,8% of 64-year-olds.
- Of adults with complete secondary schooling and those with some level of higher education, the increase in the prevalence of disability was even more gradual, from 2,7% of 35-year-olds to 6,4% of 64-year-olds for those with complete secondary schooling, and from 2,3% of 35-year-olds to 5,8% of 64-year-olds for those with some level of higher education.

Disability (concluded)

Figure 5.35: Labour market status of disabled mature adults according to age



Less than a quarter (21,1%) of mature disabled adults were employed, compared to just over half of the age group as a whole.

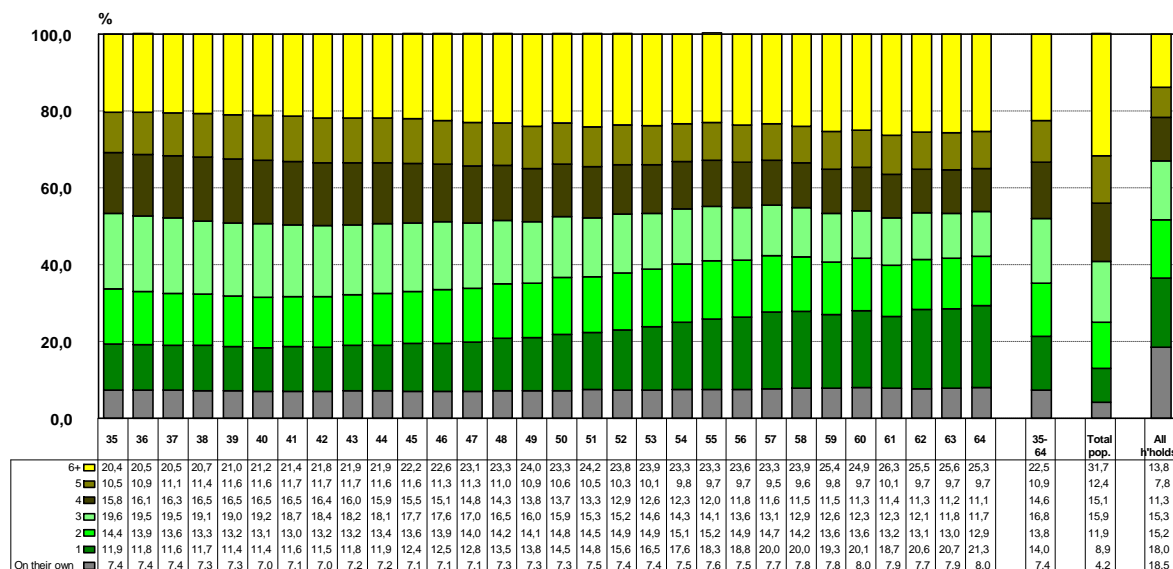
The proportions of disabled adults that were unemployed decreased by age, with lower proportions than for the age group as a whole.

The predominant labour market status of mature disabled people was not economically active.

The above findings indicate that, among mature adults, the extent of disability by age is clearly related to variables such as sex, population group and education level of the individual. Those who were disadvantaged in the apartheid era are more at risk of being disabled with increasing age than those who were not disadvantaged.

Number of people with whom living

Figure 5.36: According to age, compared with the total population and all households



Two main patterns can be seen in this graph.

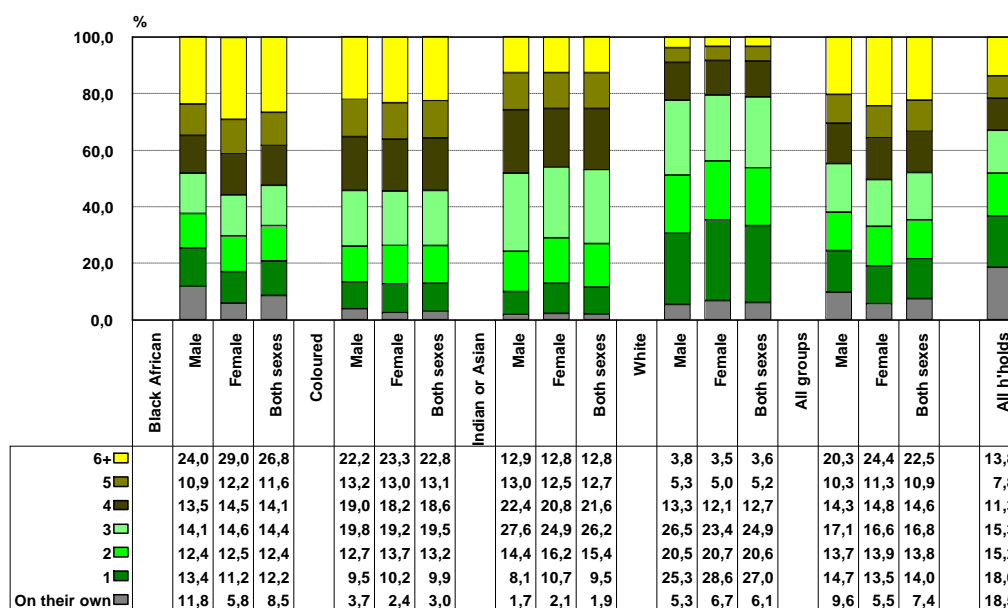
First there is the pattern of the 'empty nest', with nuclear families becoming smaller with increasing age of the adult, as children leave home.

Second, there is the pattern of increasing proportions of mature adults becoming part of an extended multi-generational family with increasing age.

- With each increase in single-year age category, an increasing percentage of mature adults were living with six or more other people, from 20,4% of those aged 35 to 25,3% of those aged 64. This pattern differs from the one found for youth, where there was a steady decrease in the proportion living in households with six or more people with increasing age.
- A fluctuating but generally a very gradually increasing proportion of mature adults (from 7,4% among 35-year-olds, increasing to 8,0% among 64-year-olds) was living on their own as a single-person household.
- An increasing proportion of mature adults were living with one other person with each single-year increase in age (from 11,9% among 35-year-olds, to 21,3% among 64-year-olds).
- Also with increasing age, a decreasing percentage of mature adults were living with three to five other people.

Number of people with whom living (concluded)

Figure 5.37: According to population group and sex, compared with all households



Variations by sex

Proportionately fewer mature women (5,5%) were living on their own than mature men (9,6%).

Variations by population group

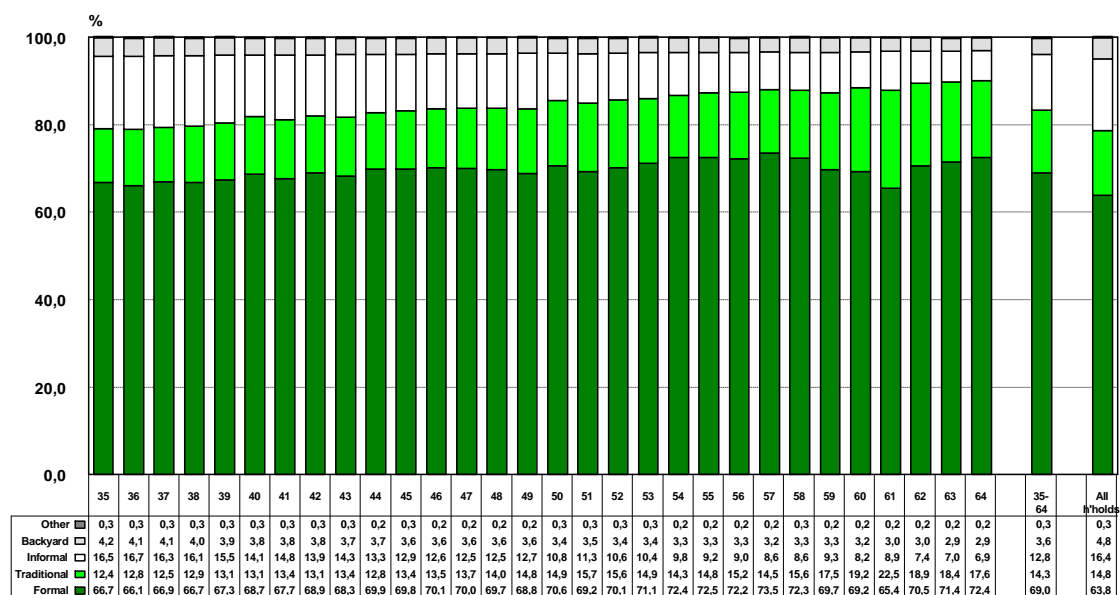
The proportion of African male adults in this age group living on their own as single-person households (11,8%) was higher than the proportion of African females (5,8%). It was also higher than the proportion of mature adults in the other population groups living on their own.

Only 3,6% of white adults in this age group were living with at least six other people, compared with 26,8% of African adults.

This graph shows that, as distinct from infants and children, but in common with youth, the sex of the mature adult was related to the number of people with whom they were living. In common with infants, children and youth, however, the population group of the mature adult was related to the number of people with whom he or she was living.

Type of dwelling

Figure 5.38: According to age, compared with all households



The patterns show that with each increase in age, increasing proportions of mature adults were living in a formal dwelling or a traditional dwelling.

Conversely, a decreasing proportion of this age group were living in an informal dwelling or shack, from 16,5% among 34-year-olds, to 6,9% among 65-year-olds.

These proportions differ from those found among youth, but increasingly start to resemble the living arrangements of infants and children, where higher proportions were counted in traditional dwellings, and lower proportions in informal dwellings.

Type of dwelling (concluded)

Figure 5.39: According to population group and sex, compared with all households

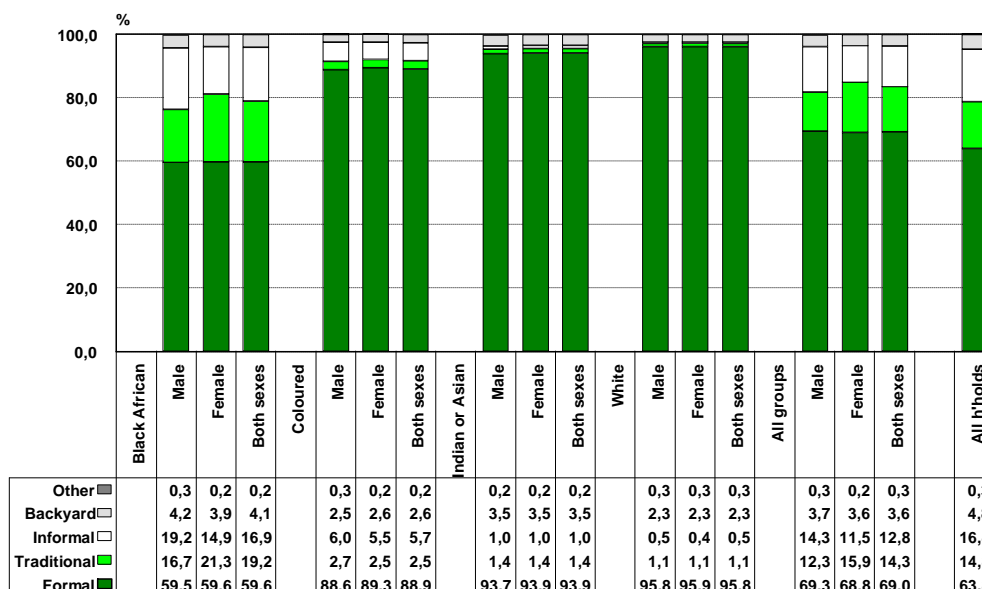
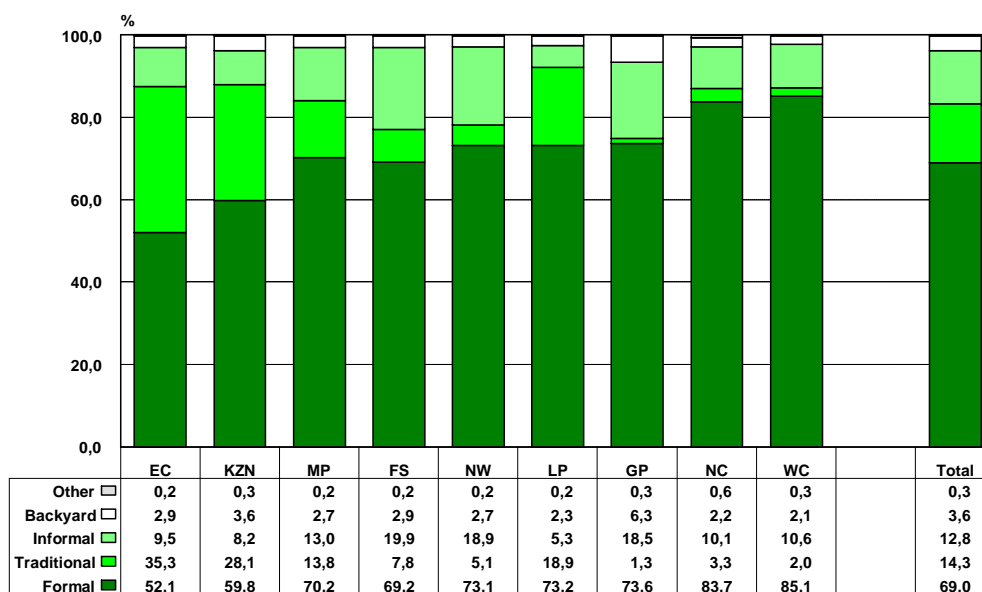


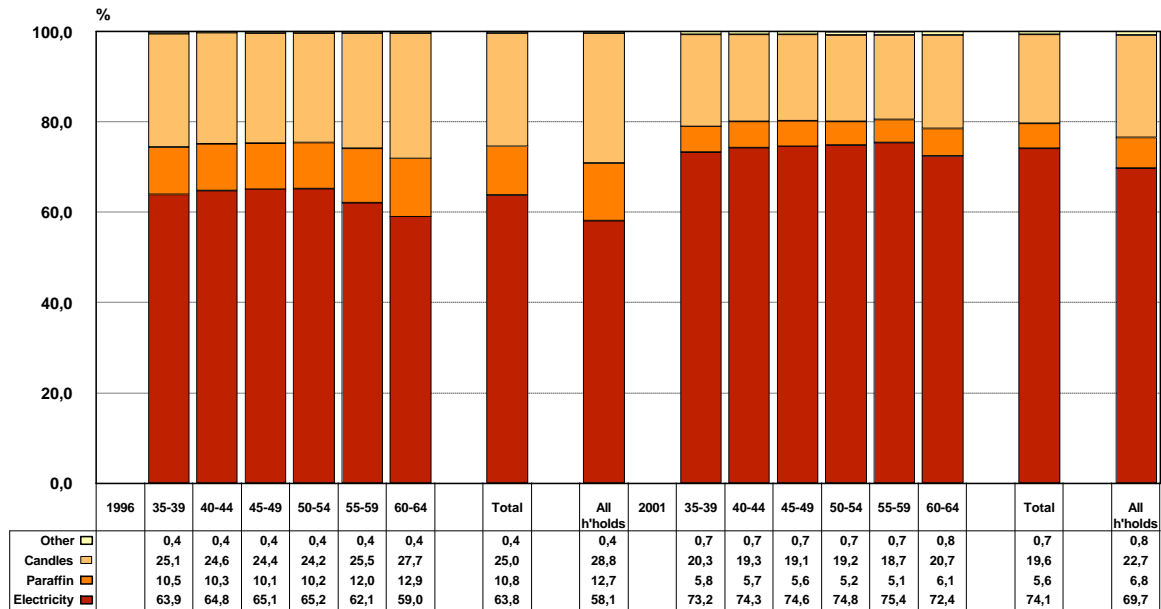
Figure 5.40: According to province



These two figures show that, as in the case of infants, children and youth, the type of dwelling in which mature adults were living was clearly related to population group and the province in which they lived.

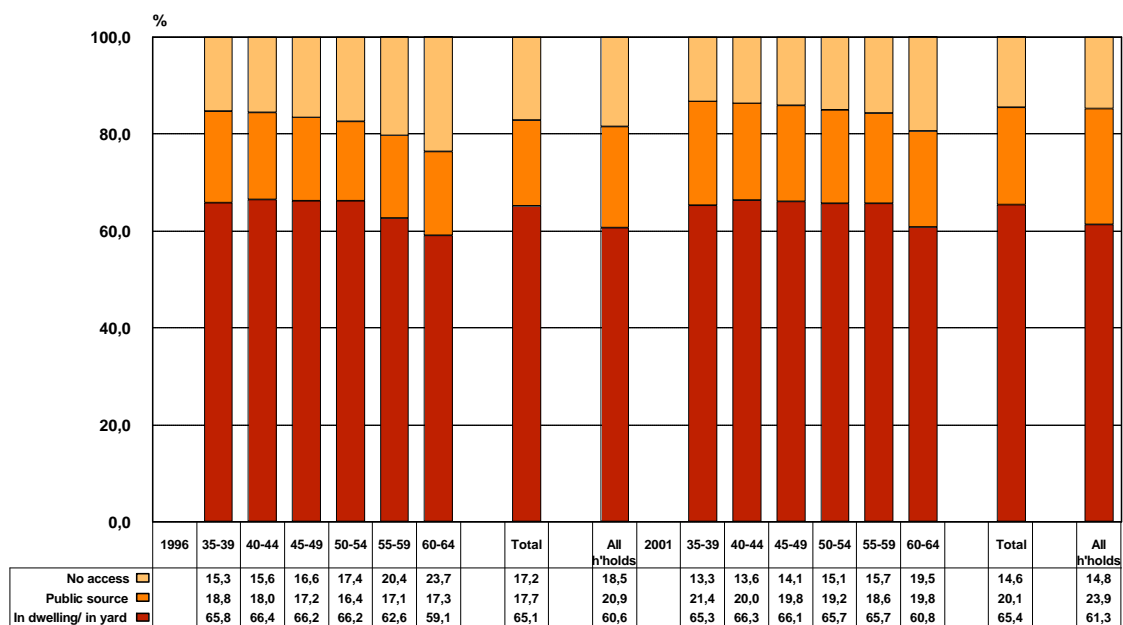
Access to services

Figure 5.41: Main energy source for lighting according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

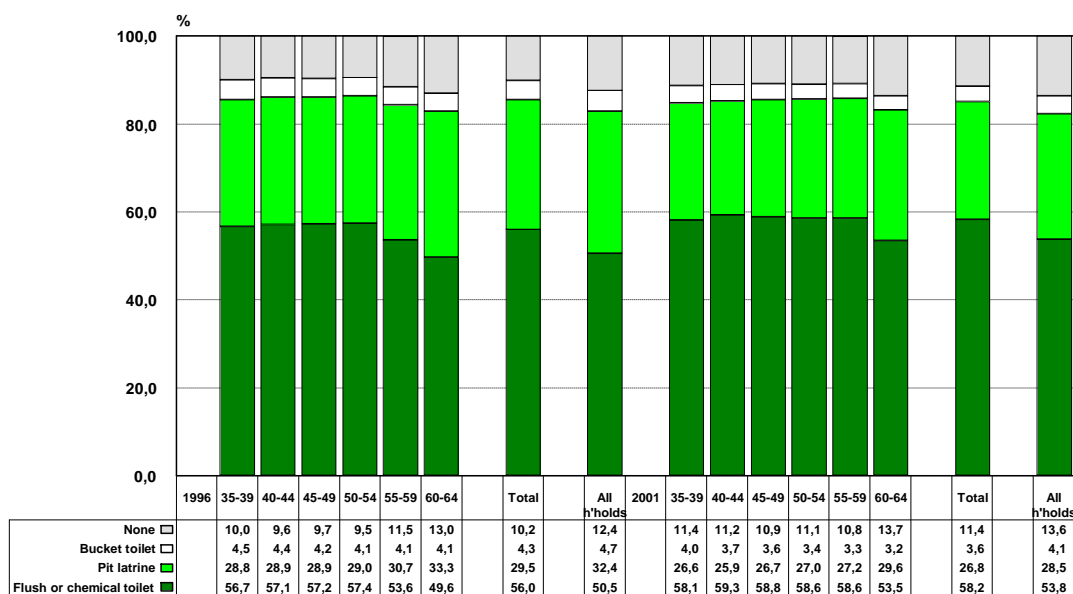
Figure 5.42: Access to piped water according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Access to services (concluded)

Figure 5.43: Main toilet facility according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

These findings are similar to the ones for infants, children and youth. An increasing proportion of mature adults had access to electricity for lighting and a slightly increased proportion had access to piped water, while the proportion with access to hygienic toilet facilities remained similar over time.

As with the other age groups considered so far, it was largely African adults, particularly those in the less industrialised provinces, which were less likely to have access to these types of infrastructure, even though there were some improvements between 1996 and 2001.

Mature adults in collective living quarters

Table 5.3: Distribution of mature adults by age and type of living quarters

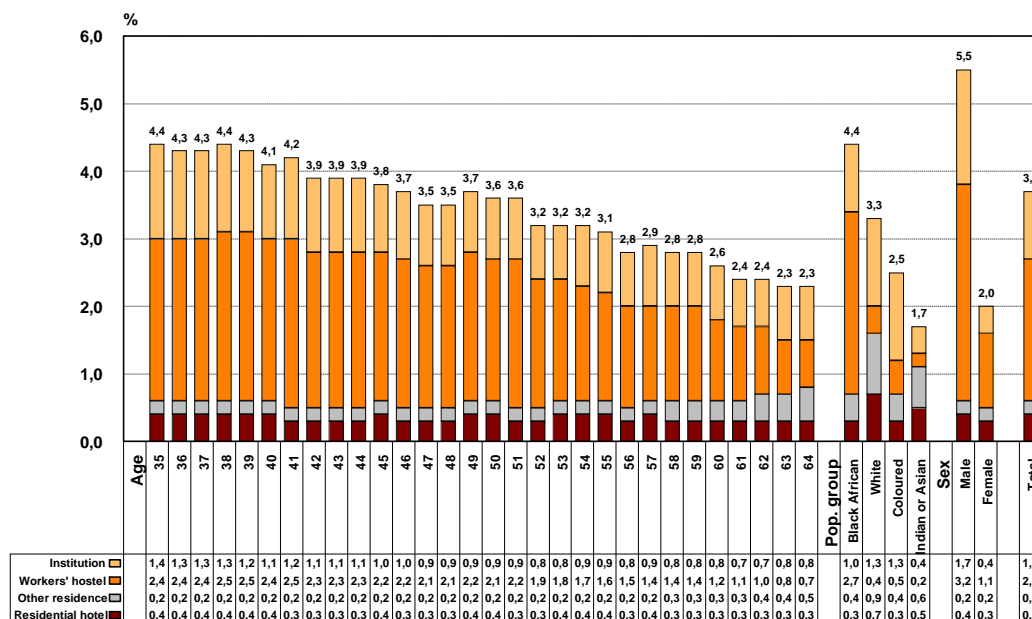
Age	Housing unit	Collective living quarters				Homeless	Total
		Residential hotel	Other residence	Workers' hostel	Institution		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
35	588 647	2 338	1097	14 858	8 310	214	615 463
36	603 962	2 313	1044	15 432	8 397	238	631 385
37	582 781	2 225	1018	14 632	8 047	264	608 968
38	595 238	2 224	1005	15 259	7 857	267	621 850
39	568 771	2 112	966	14 722	7 312	221	594 104
40	521 619	1 945	865	13 225	6 248	235	544 137
41	549 001	1 968	863	14 176	6 893	233	573 134
42	499 160	1 787	808	11 854	5 531	214	519 354
43	503 583	1 784	856	12 203	5 537	191	524 154
44	441 018	1 574	694	10 372	4 845	183	458 686
45	430 948	1 638	704	10 073	4 535	171	448 070
46	396 180	1 414	669	8 970	4 068	167	411 468
47	391 291	1 347	642	8 686	3 836	126	405 929
48	390 558	1 395	636	8 621	3 644	140	404 994
49	401 555	1 494	704	9 116	3 884	167	416 919
50	335 875	1 330	691	7 448	3 047	159	348 549
51	350 445	1 270	688	8 074	3 339	157	363 973
52	317 119	1 125	672	6 274	2 660	110	327 961
53	300 640	1 152	610	5 635	2 598	106	310 741
54	277 708	1 078	583	4 863	2 443	120	286 796
55	251 926	912	547	4 143	2 209	91	259 827
56	239 582	852	567	3 706	2 040	71	246 818
57	217 881	817	540	3 236	1 937	79	224 489
58	218 954	754	619	3 261	1 697	74	225 360
59	241 839	833	625	3 487	1 917	70	248 771
60	217 912	783	626	2 761	1 820	64	223 967
61	264 965	841	795	3 053	1 939	86	271 679
62	199 155	651	730	1 966	1 497	56	204 054
63	187 507	585	742	1 561	1 569	48	192 011
64	169 511	528	816	1 299	1 390	36	173 581
Total	11 255 334	41 069	22 423	242 966	121 046	4 358	11 687 195

Table 5.3 shows that the vast majority of mature adults, approximately 11,3 million (96,3%), were living in households in housing units. Relatively few, approximately 432 000, were counted in collective living quarters or were homeless. Of these:

- 243 000 were in workers' hostels;
- 121 000 were in institutions;
- 41 000 were in residential hotels;
- 22 000 were in other types of residences, and
- 4 000 were homeless, without shelter.

Mature adults in collective living quarters (continued)

Figure 5.44: By age, population group and sex



With each increasing single-year age category, a smaller proportion of mature adults was counted in collective living quarters, except in other residences, where the proportion was slightly higher at the age of 84. This is a change from the upward pattern found among children and youth aged 28 years or younger.

A larger proportion of African mature adults than those in other population groups was counted in collective living quarters, (particularly workers' hostels) followed by white mature adults.

A significantly higher proportion of male than female mature adults was found in collective living quarters, particularly in workers' hostels.

Mature adults in institutions

Table 5.4: Number of mature adults in institutions by age and type of institution

Age	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Home for the disabled	Hostel	Convent, etc.	Prison/ police cells	Defence force barracks	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Total
35	601	1 554	177	1 036	187	4 210	440	105	8 310
36	613	1 589	195	1 091	175	4 250	391	93	8 397
37	628	1 547	183	1 088	180	3 995	338	88	8 047
38	645	1 578	181	1 005	193	3 828	326	101	7 857
39	553	1 512	155	1 049	160	3 499	283	101	7 312
40	518	1 321	169	894	150	2 873	241	82	6 248
41	532	1 535	149	1 101	167	3 046	271	92	6 893
42	450	1 268	150	889	145	2 346	194	89	5 531
43	489	1 161	156	859	131	2 386	260	95	5 537
44	467	1 128	177	802	113	1 910	192	56	4 845
45	428	1 187	149	756	104	1 709	138	64	4 535
46	414	1 083	157	666	82	1 426	173	67	4 068
47	391	1 059	139	636	79	1 316	139	77	3 836
48	358	1 068	146	546	104	1 241	113	68	3 644
49	382	1 104	170	562	102	1 382	120	62	3 884
50	365	964	149	447	76	906	91	49	3 047
51	383	984	163	552	86	1 008	99	64	3 339
52	346	866	167	357	78	714	81	51	2 660
53	350	852	135	412	60	658	67	64	2 598
54	353	815	153	309	64	605	79	65	2 443
55	294	801	148	303	77	484	54	48	2 209
56	302	780	131	288	58	397	43	41	2 040
57	305	689	109	314	72	324	82	42	1 937
58	254	700	127	205	52	288	29	42	1 697
59	265	786	118	250	62	339	37	60	1 917
60	295	804	141	197	64	246	22	51	1 820
61	254	867	143	242	78	291	17	47	1 939
62	247	721	116	157	52	162	11	31	1 497
63	245	795	137	178	62	112	14	26	1 569
64	191	742	127	140	46	105	8	31	1 390
Total	11 918	31 860	4 517	17 331	3 059	46 056	4 353	1 953	121 046

Table 5.4 indicates the number of mature adults counted in each institution (as a sub-category of collective living quarters) at the time of Census 2001. It shows that, of the approximately 121 000 mature adults counted in institutions on census night:

- 46 000 were in prisons or police cells;
- 32 000 were in a medical facility such as a hospital;
- 17 000 were in hostels not for workers;
- 12 000 were in tourist hotels and related tourist accommodation;
- 5 000 were in homes for the disabled;
- 4 000 were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation;
- 3 000 were in initiation schools, religious retreats, convents and monasteries; and
- 2 000 were in community or church halls, refugee camps and shelters for the homeless.

Mature adults in institutions (concluded)

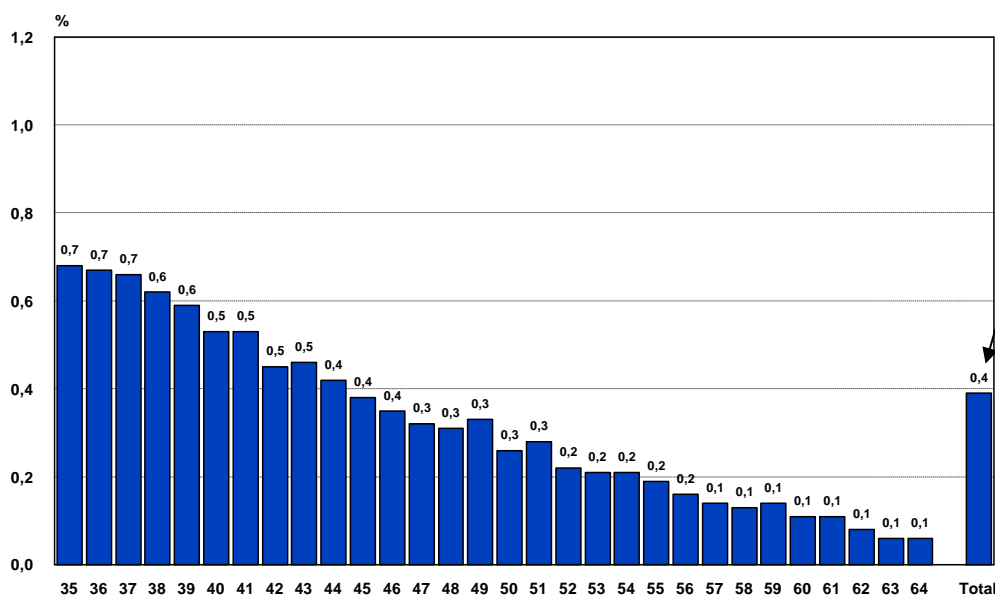
Table 5.5: Number of mature adults in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells by five-year age category, population group and sex

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
35-39	14 644	602	15 246	3 642	164	3 806	122	5	127	525	78	603	18 933	849	19 782
40-44	9 355	428	9 783	2 110	78	2 188	79	3	82	417	91	508	11 961	600	12 561
45-49	5 360	240	5 600	1 009	48	1 057	57	7	64	294	59	353	6 720	354	7 074
50-54	2 946	147	3 093	494	19	513	21	3	24	217	44	261	3 678	213	3 891
55-59	1 358	69	1 427	211	13	224	8	0	8	134	39	173	1 711	121	1 832
60-64	654	47	701	93	5	98	0	3	3	83	31	114	832	84	916
Total	34 317	1 533	35 850	7 559	327	7 886	289	19	308	1 670	342	2 012	43 835	2 221	46 056

Of the approximately 171 000 people counted in prisons, correctional institutions and police cells in Census 2001, 46 000 were mature adults (26,9%).

- There was a decrease in the number of detained mature adults with each five-year age increase, from a high count of 20 000 aged 35–39 years to a low count of 916 aged 60–64 years
- The vast majority, 44 000 of 46 000, were males (95,2%).
- The majority were African (36 000 or 77,8%). This is a larger proportion than the African percentage of all mature adults (72,2%).
- Coloured persons constituted 8 000 of the 46 000 detained mature adults (17,1%). This proportion is higher than the proportion of coloured mature adults in the country (9,9%).
- There were 2 000 white mature adults in detention (4,4%).
- Only 308 mature adult detainees were Indian or Asian (0,7%).

Figure 5.45: Percentage of mature adults in prisons, correctional institutions or police cells, according to age



Overall, 0,4% of all those aged 35–64 years were counted in a police cell or in prison.

Of all 35-year-olds 0,7% was counted in police cells or prisons. This percentage decreased with each single-year age increase to reach 0,1% of those aged 64.

Relating this pattern to the pattern found among youth, the reader will recall that after an initial increase among younger youth, there was a fluctuating downward trend among older youth (see Figure 4.45). This downward trend continues among mature adults.

Chapter 6: Description of the South African elderly

The time of life from the age of 65 years onwards is essentially a period of accepting new roles and a new life status. During this stage one may retire from work; one may become a grandparent or great-grandparent; and one may find fulfilment through new activities such as being responsible for an extended family, charity work or other interests, while possibly continuing to pass on those skills acquired through the years of life experience to younger people. During this time of life, emotional adjustments may need to be made in relation to accepting the aging process. The death of a spouse may become a reality. The person's role may change from one of being independent and self-sufficient to one of becoming dependent on others for physical and financial assistance. During this period, new health risks and health problems may emerge.

Life circumstances of the elderly may be very diverse, depending, at least in part, on the community in which they live and their particular approach to life. While some people may be faced with the prospect of increased isolation and loneliness in old age, for others old age may be a time of gaining the respect and veneration given to older people in the community. One person may become an important senior member of a large extended family, while another aged person may find him or herself neglected by family members. At this stage, opportunities may present themselves to the elderly for making new and more significant contributions to family and social concerns, particularly in relation to the time that can be given to extended families, to communities and to the wider society, or they may increasingly withdraw from society.

In this chapter, we examine the living conditions and life circumstances of the aging person in South Africa, by province, sex, population group, and other appropriate variables, at the time of Census 2001, as well as some comparisons, when appropriate, with Census 1996.



Demographic picture

Table 6.1 shows that there were 2,2 million people aged 65 years or more in South Africa on the night of 9–10 October 2001, 4,9% of the total population.

Table 6.1: Distribution of the elderly by five-year age category, sex and population group

Age	Sex	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
65-69	Male	193 570	63,5	29 104	9,5	9 939	3,3	72 151	23,7	304 763	100,0
	Female	346 522	71,7	39 428	8,2	13 152	2,7	84 061	17,4	483 164	100,0
	Total	540 092	68,5	68 532	8,7	23 091	2,9	156 212	19,8	787 927	100,0
70-74	Male	152 237	65,5	17 563	7,6	6 122	2,6	56 626	24,4	232 547	100,0
	Female	290 314	72,8	26 387	6,6	8 499	2,1	73 722	18,5	398 922	100,0
	Total	442 551	70,1	43 950	7,0	14 621	2,3	130 348	20,6	631 469	100,0
75-79	Male	87 194	63,9	9 187	6,7	3 194	2,3	36 862	27,0	136 436	100,0
	Female	154 094	66,7	15 788	6,8	4 767	2,1	56 452	24,4	231 101	100,0
	Total	241 287	65,6	24 974	6,8	7 961	2,2	93 314	25,4	367 537	100,0
80-84	Male	63 462	69,9	4 537	5,0	1 484	1,6	21 351	23,5	90 835	100,0
	Female	130 891	72,7	8 939	5,0	2 396	1,3	37 885	21,0	180 111	100,0
	Total	194 353	71,7	13 476	5,0	3 881	1,4	59 236	21,9	270 945	100,0
85+	Male	32 034	69,8	2 359	5,1	645	1,4	10 869	23,7	45 907	100,0
	Female	76 231	68,4	6 473	5,8	1 242	1,1	27 479	24,7	111 425	100,0
	Total	108 265	68,8	8 832	5,6	1 887	1,2	38 348	24,4	157 333	100,0
65+	Male	528 497	65,2	62 749	7,7	21 385	2,6	197 858	24,4	810 489	100,0
	Female	998 051	71,0	97 015	6,9	30 057	2,1	279 600	19,9	1 404 722	100,0
	Total	1 526 548	68,9	159 764	7,2	51 441	2,3	477 458	21,6	2 215 211	100,0

Numbers according to five-year age categories
Bearing in mind possible age misreporting, there was a decrease in the number of people with each five-year increase in age. Thus there were approximately 788 000 people aged 65–69 years (35,6% of all the elderly), 631 000 aged 70–74 years (28,5%), 368 000 aged 75–79 years (16,6%), 271 000 aged 80–84 years (12,2%), and 157 000 aged 85 years or more (7,1%).

This decline in numbers follows on the one observed among those aged 20 and above, after the relatively high percentages of infants, children and teenagers.

Variation by sex

Only 810 000 of the approximately 2,2 million people in this age category were males (36,6%), while 1,4 million were females (63,4%).

Variation by population group

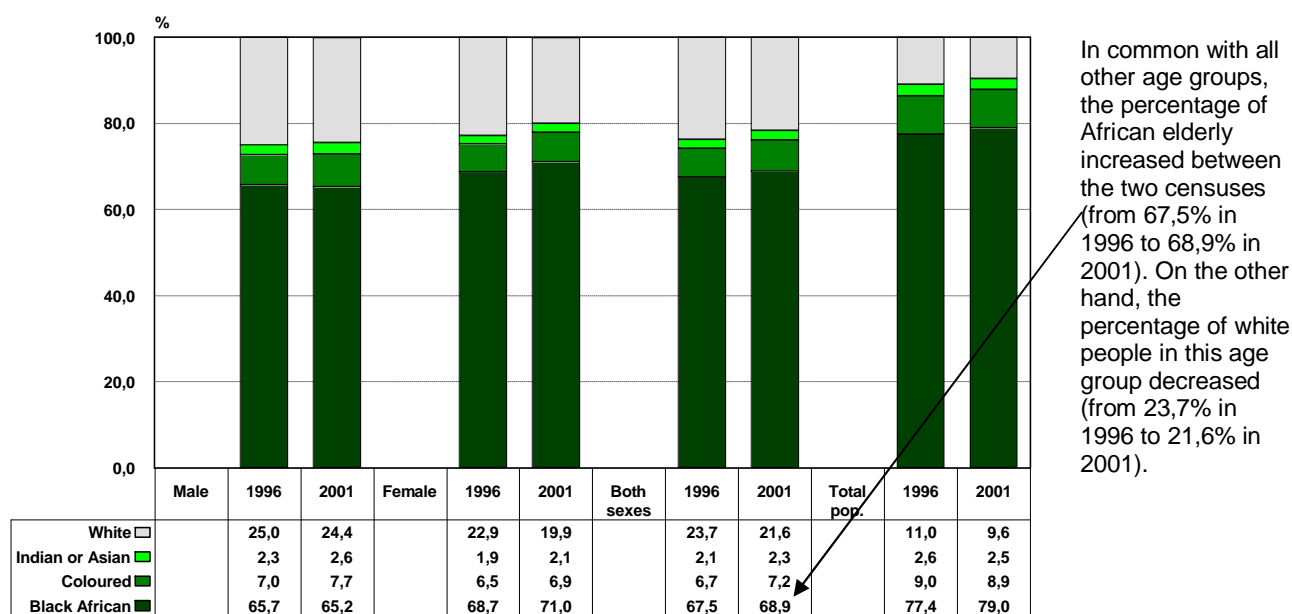
A decreasing majority, or 1,5 million of the approximately 2,2 million people in this age category, were African, while 477 000 were white, 160 000 were coloured and 51 000 were Indian or Asian.

Comparison with the mature adults age group

The decrease in the proportion of Africans continues the pattern observed in the mature adults age group, together with the increase in the proportion of people classified as white. We saw in Chapter 5 that 72,2% of mature adults counted in Census 2001 were African, while 9,9% were coloured, 14,5% were white, and 3,4% were Indian or Asian. In contrast, Africans constituted 68,9% of the elderly, white people 21,6%, coloured people 7,2%, and Indians or Asians 2,3%.

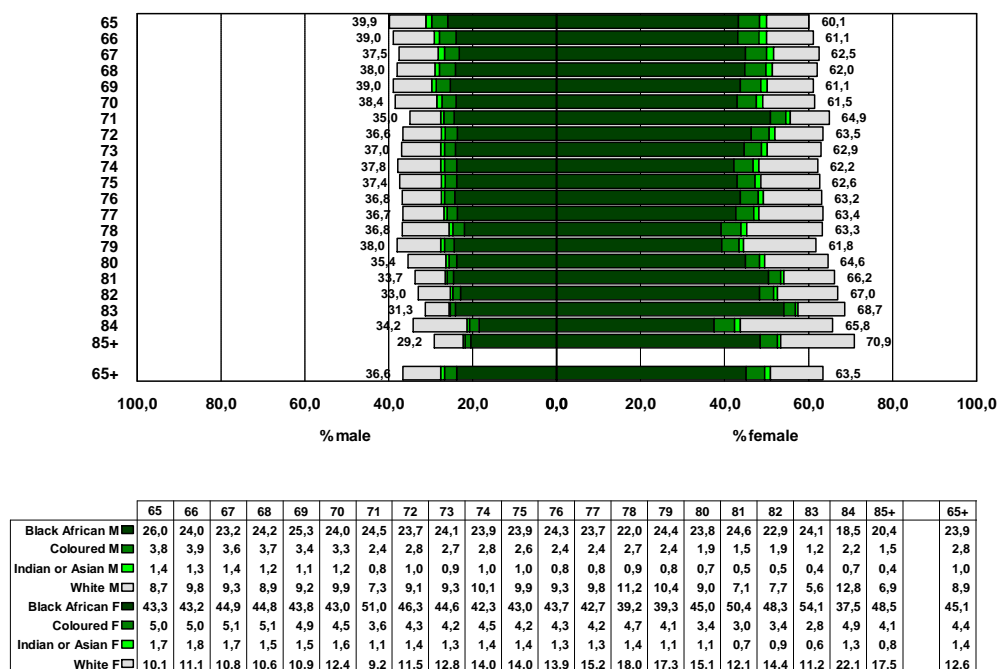
Demographic picture (continued)

Figure 6.1: Male and female elderly by population group, compared with the total population, 1996 and 2001



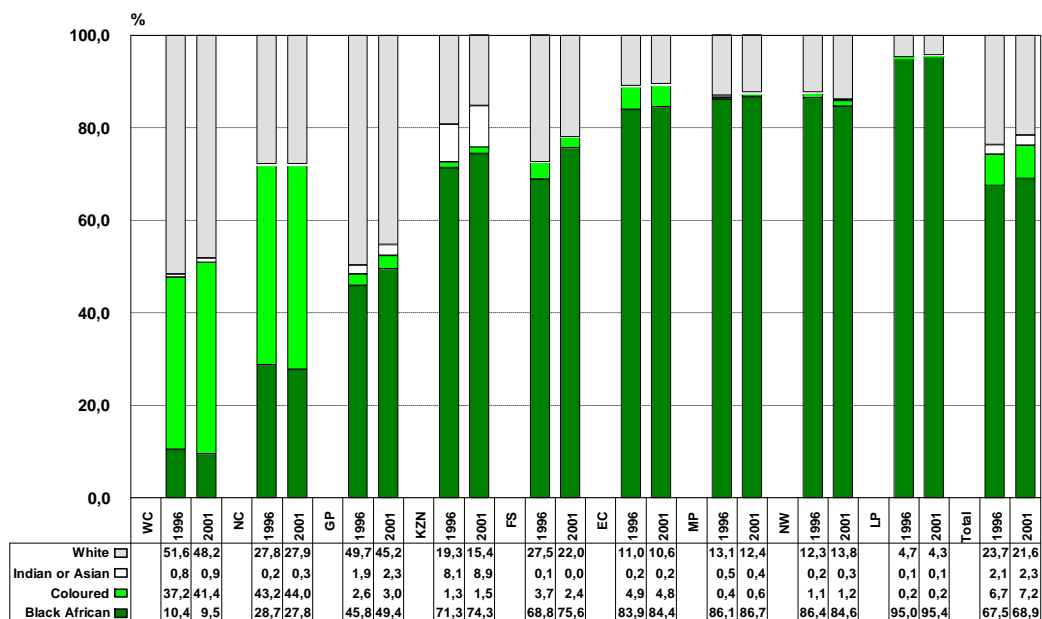
Source: Census 1996 and 2001
Excluding unspecified in 1996

Figure 6.2: Distribution of the elderly by age, sex and population group



Demographic picture (concluded)

Figure 6.3: The elderly in each province by population group, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

In Western Cape, the proportion of the elderly that was coloured increased from 37,2% in 1996 to 41,4% in 2001.

In Northern Cape, the proportion of the elderly that was coloured also increased, but only slightly, from 43,2% in 1996 to 44,0% in 2001

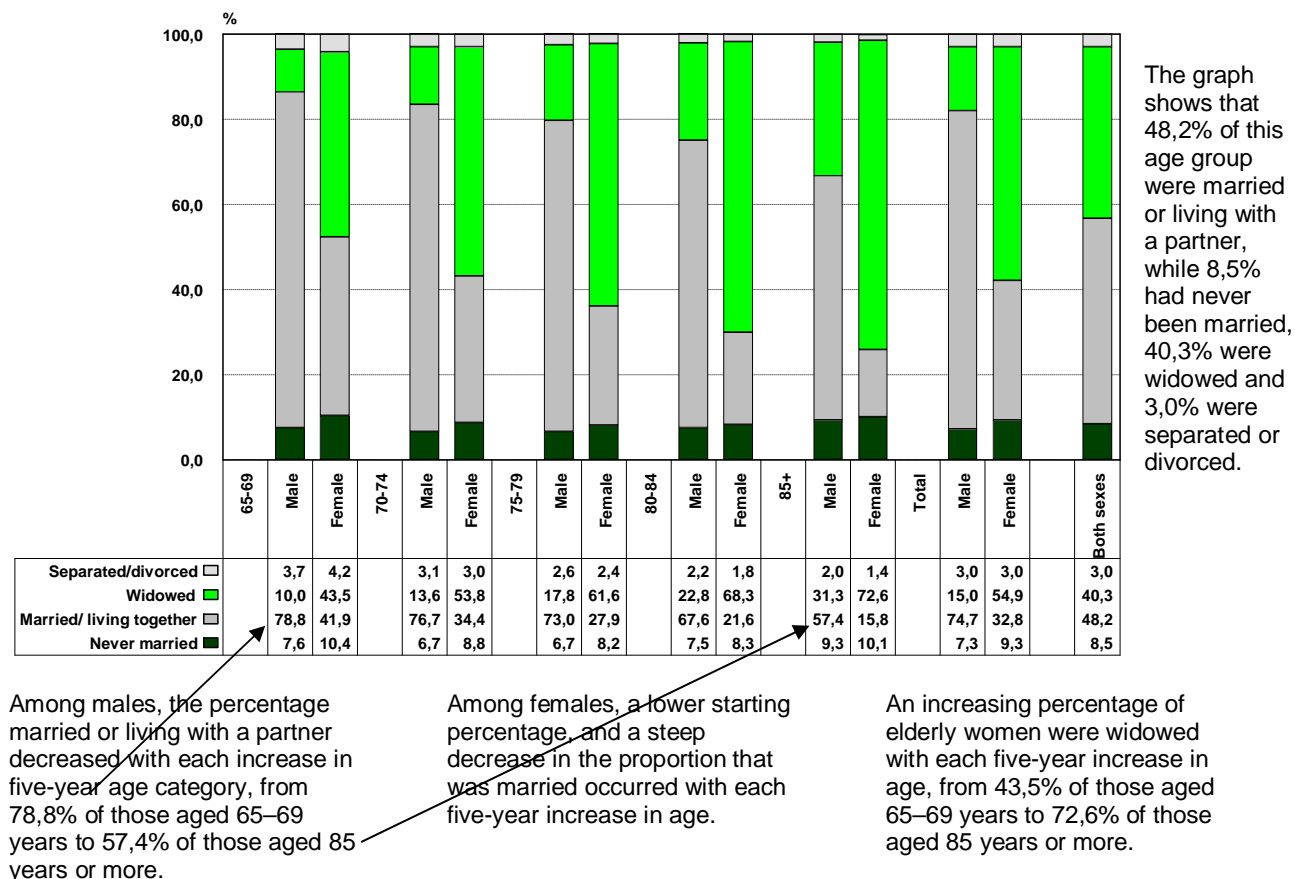
In North West, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of the elderly that was African (from 86,4% in 1996 to 84,6% in 2001).

In Gauteng, the African proportion of the elderly increased from 45,8% in 1996 to 49,4% in 2001, while the proportion that was white decreased from 49,7% in 1996 to 45,2% in 2001.

A similar picture to Gauteng was found in the remaining provinces, namely an increase in the proportion of the elderly classified as African, and a decrease in the proportion classified as white.

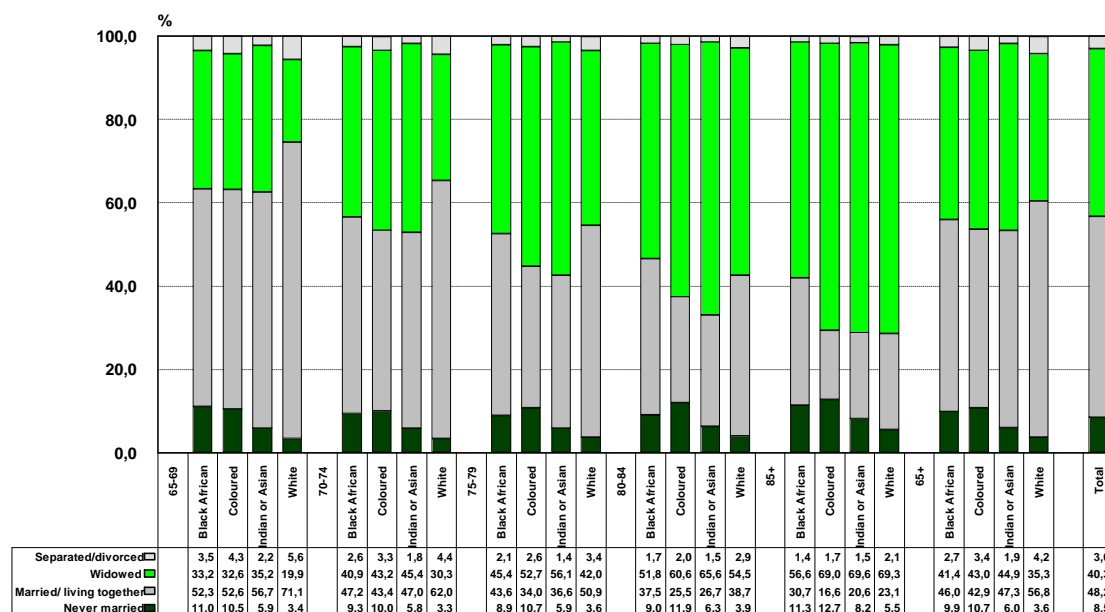
Marital status

Figure 6.4: According to five-year age category and sex



Marital status (concluded)

Figure 6.5: According to five-year age category and population group

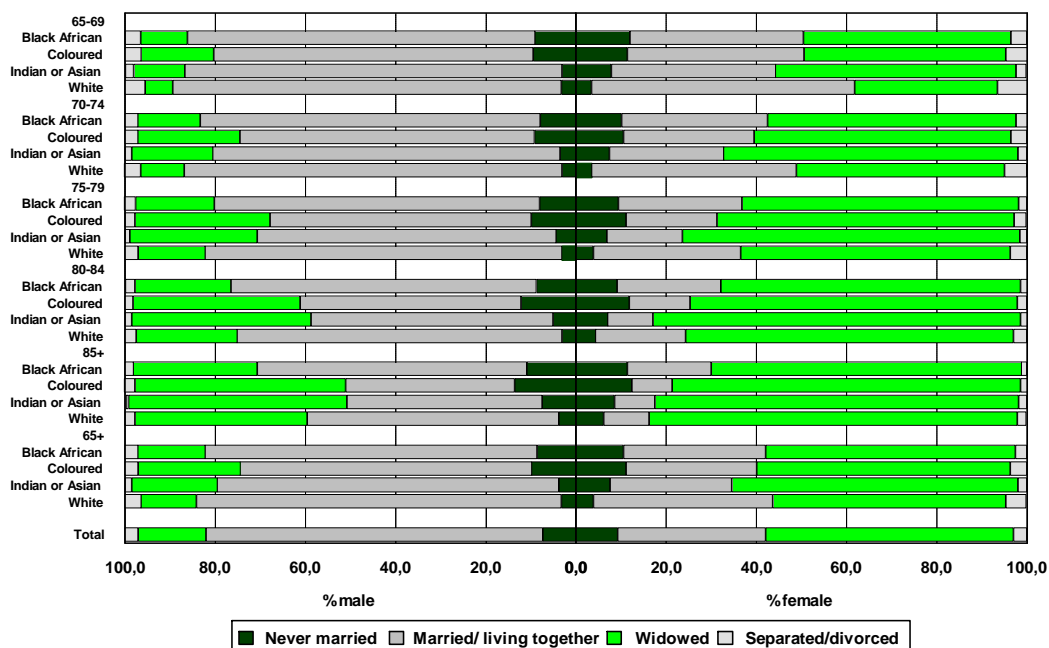


In the age category 65–69 years, a larger percentage of white elderly people were married or living with a partner (71,1%) than Indian or Asian (56,7%), coloured (52,6%), or African (52,3%) elderly people.

This pattern changed by age; with each increase in five-year age category, increasing percentages in each population group became widowed, and the ranking of married people by population group altered.

By the age of 85 or more years, 23,1% of white elderly people were married or living with a partner, as against 30,7% of African, 20,6% of Indian or Asian, and 16,6% of coloured elderly people.

Figure 6.6: According to five-year age category, population group and sex

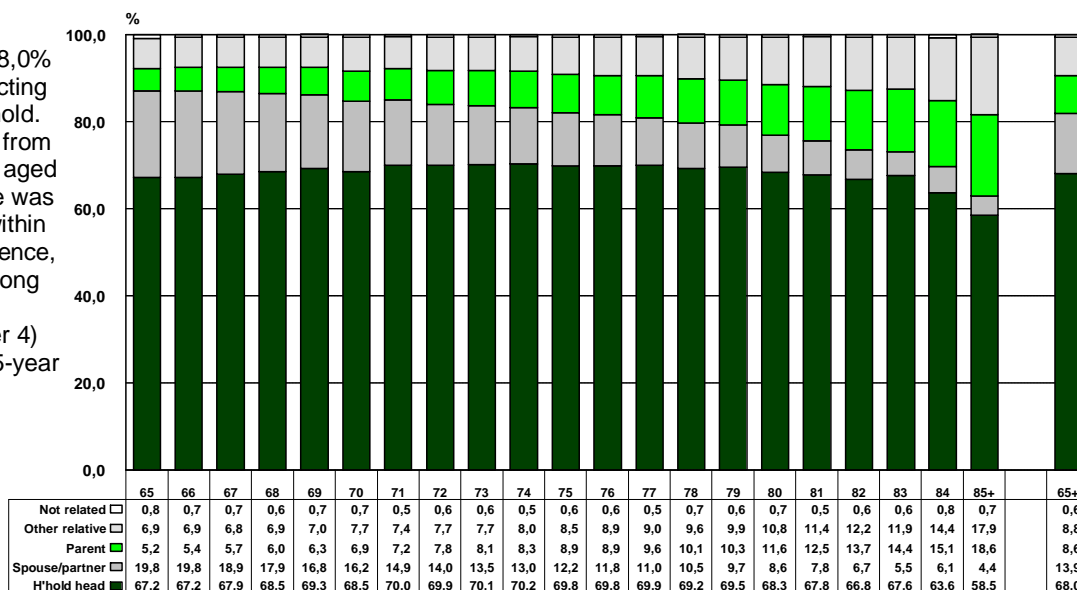


This graph depicts the information in the last two graphs in a different manner. Again it can be clearly seen that, across population groups, with each five-year increase in age, a larger proportion of women than men were widowed.

Relationship to household head

Figure 6.7: According to age

Of all the elderly, 68,0% were the head or acting head of the household. This is an increase from the 57,4% of those aged 35–64 years. There was also an increase, within a shorter age difference, from the 66,8% among 64-year olds (as indicated in Chapter 4) to 67,2% among 65-year olds.

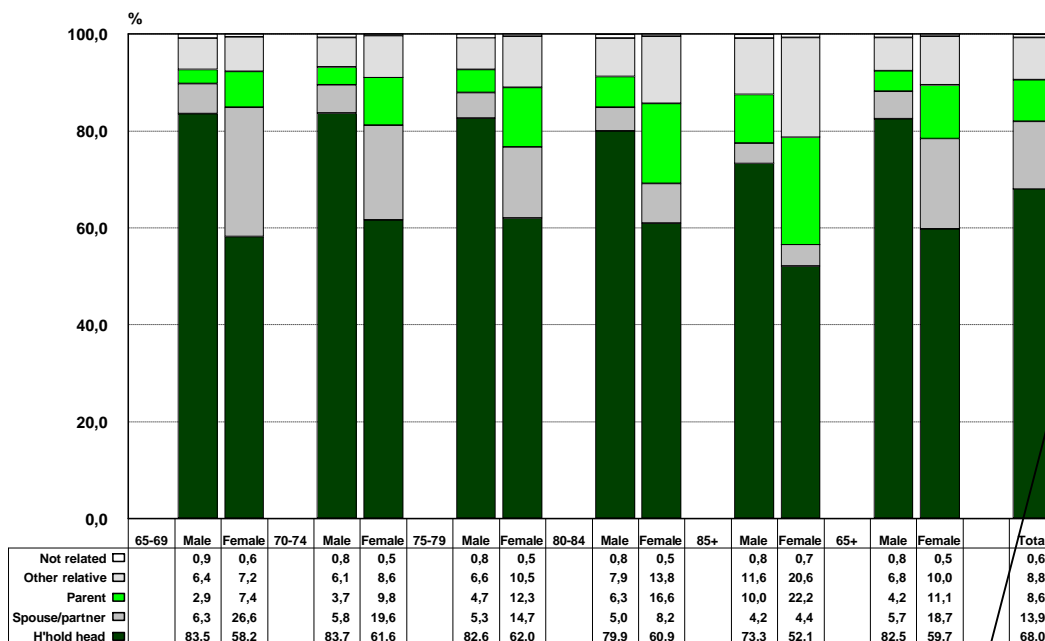


A relatively small group, 13,9%, were the spouses of the household head. This is lower than the 25,6% of mature adults that were spouses of the household head.

With each five-year increase in age, an increasing proportion of the elderly was reported as a parent of the household head, from 5,2% of those aged 65 to 18,6% of those aged 85 or more.

There was a similar increase in those who were a relative other than a parent of the household head.

Figure 6.8: According to five-year age category and sex



Of elderly men, 82,5% defined themselves as the household head or acting head, while 59,7% of females defined themselves in this way.

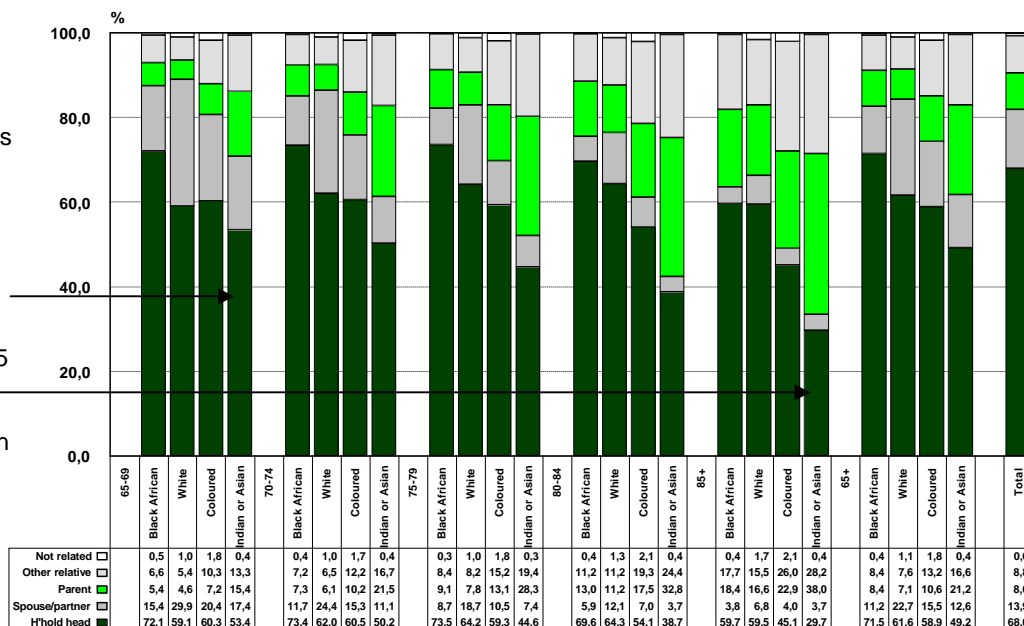
Only 18,7% of elderly women defined themselves as the spouse of the household head, as against 41,2% of females in the age category 35–64 years. The proportion of elderly women who were widowed in part explains this finding.

Relationship to household head (concluded)

Figure 6.9: According to five-year age category and population group

Across population groups, with increasing age, smaller percentages of the elderly were reported as being the household head. This was most noticeable among the Indian/Asian group, where the proportion decreased from 53,4% of 65–69 year olds to 29,7% of those aged 85 years or more.

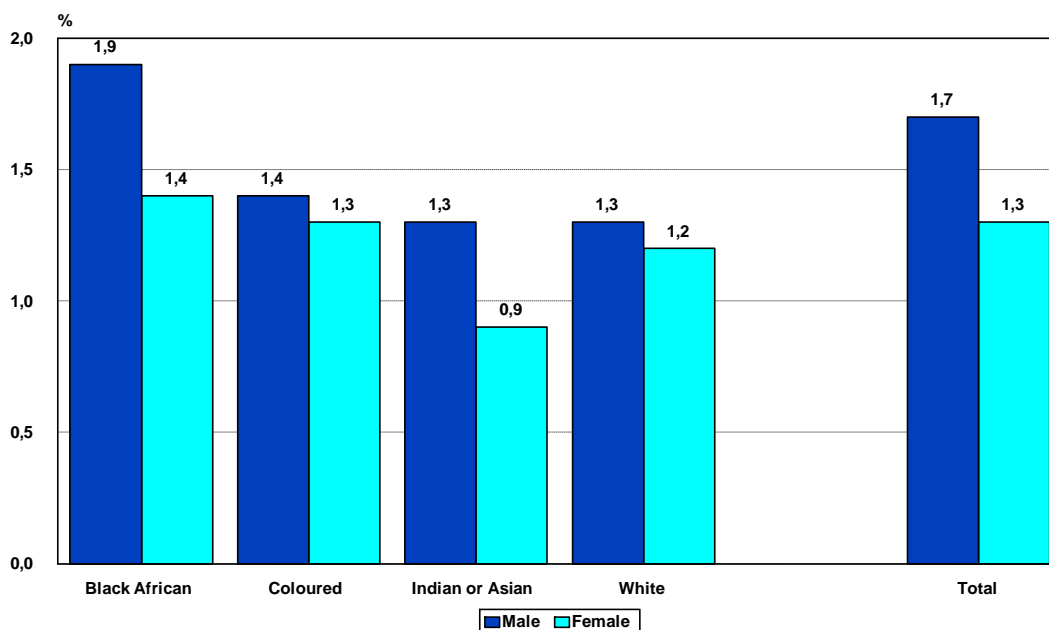
Among the Indian/Asian elderly, the proportion that was a parent or other relative of the household head increased with increasing age.



Education

The educational attainments of the elderly may be less relevant at this stage of life than they are for younger people. At this age, people may study as a hobby, or to improve their knowledge around a particular interest, rather than for improving qualifications for the workplace. The educational attainments of the elderly are generally relatively low in South Africa, because of the relatively poor opportunities in the past for disadvantaged people to attend school or other educational institutions.

Figure 6.10: Percentage attending an educational institution according to sex and population group

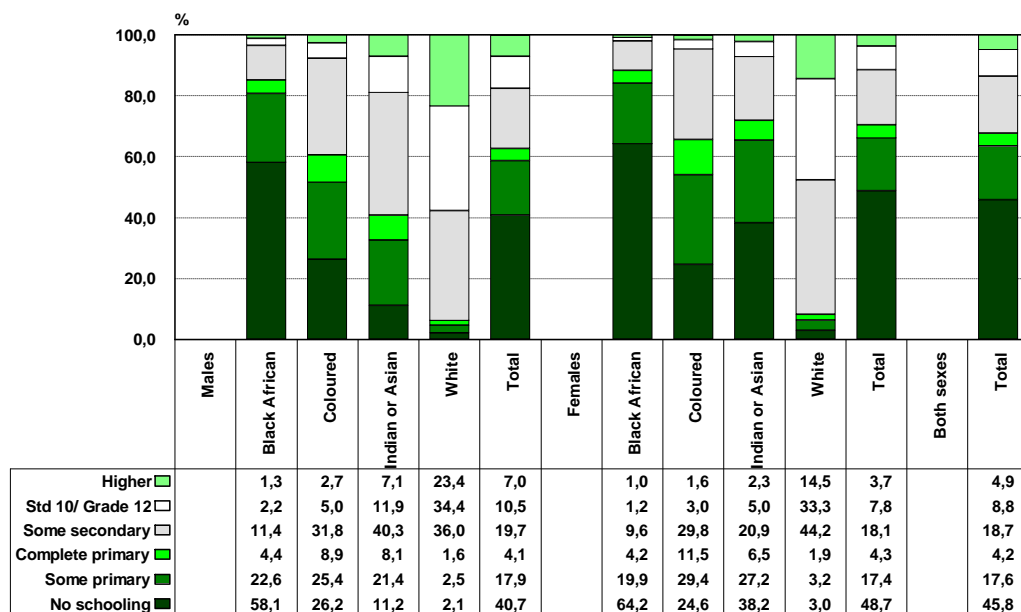


Only 1,5% of the elderly were enrolled in an educational institution in 2001.

A slightly greater proportion of elderly Africans were studying than the elderly of other population groups, with African males being the largest group.

Education (concluded)

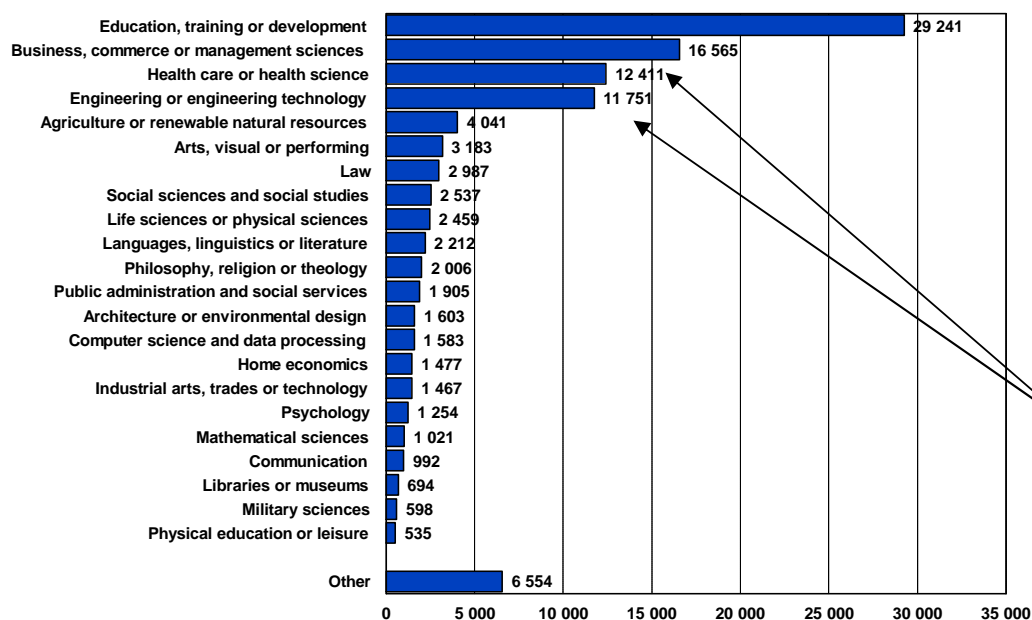
Figure 6.11: Educational attainment according to sex and population group



The stark contrast of educational attainment by population group can be seen in this graph. Among the African elderly, 58,1% of men and 64,2% of women had not received any education, compared to 2,1% of elderly white men and 3,0% of elderly white women.

Post-school qualifications had been obtained by 1,3% of African men in this age group, and 1,0% of African women, compared to 23,4% of white men and 14,5% of white women.

Figure 6.12: Main field of study among those with tertiary qualifications



Altogether, 109 000 of the approximately 2,2 million elderly people counted (4,9%) had post-school qualifications.

Of these, 29 000 had qualifications in the field of education, 17 000 in business or commerce, and 12 000 in health and in engineering. Other fields of study were much less popular.

The employed elderly

In general, labour market concepts and definitions only apply to those aged between 15 and 65 years. Using these labour market concepts for understanding the work of the elderly over the age of 65 years is not appropriate.⁹ Therefore, instead of applying labour market definitions to the elderly, we will focus on those who were in fact working at the time of the census. Altogether 110 000 of the 2,2 million elderly people (5,0%) were working. We shall call these people the employed elderly.

Figure 6.13: Number of employed elderly according to age and broad work category

Across all age categories, the majority of the working elderly were found working in formal or registered businesses.

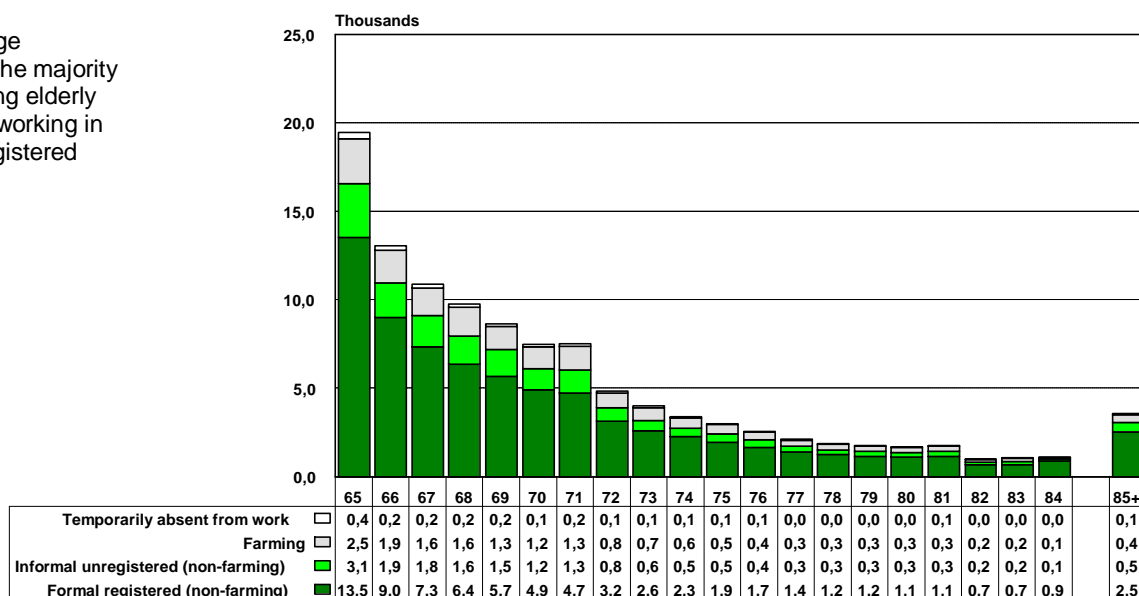
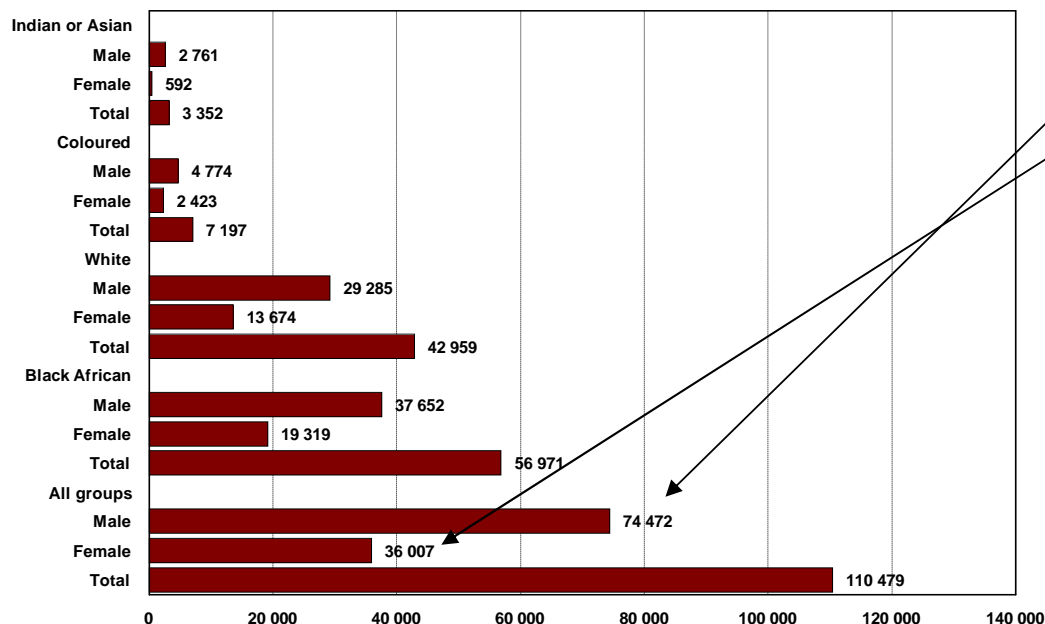


Figure 6.14: Number of employed elderly according to population group and sex

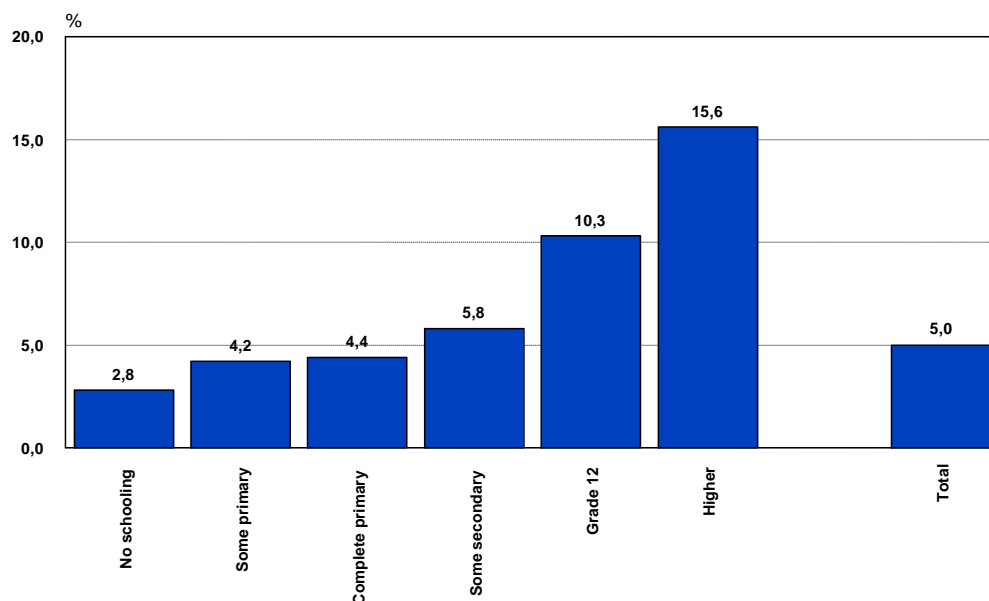


More elderly males were working (74 000) than elderly females (36 000). The number of working African elderly was the largest (57 000), followed by white (43 000), coloured (7 000) and then Asian or Indian (3 000) working elderly. (This graph is ordered to reflect this pattern.)

⁹ But this can be done for those aged 65 years. Among the approximately 188 000 people aged 65 years counted in Census 2001, 19 000 were employed (10,4%), whereas 5 000 were unemployed (2,7%) and 163 000 were not economically active (87,0%). These people aged 65 years who were working have also been included in the discussion that follows.

The employed elderly (concluded)

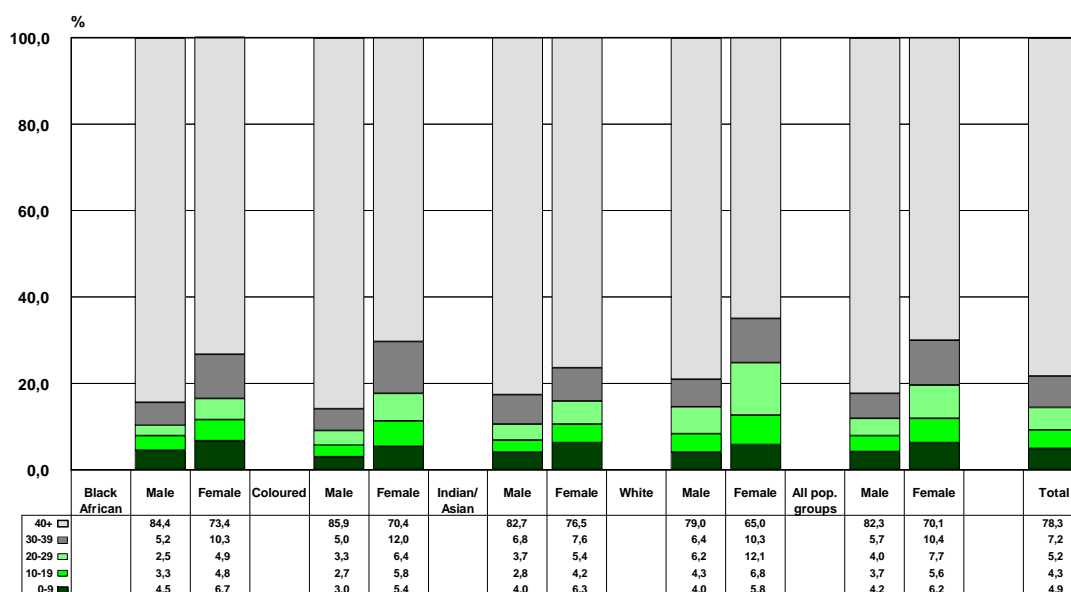
Figure 6.15: Percentage of elderly within each educational level that were employed



This shows clearly that people with higher education were more likely than others to continue working after retirement age.

Only 2,8% of the elderly with no education were employed, increasing to 15,6% of those with tertiary qualifications.

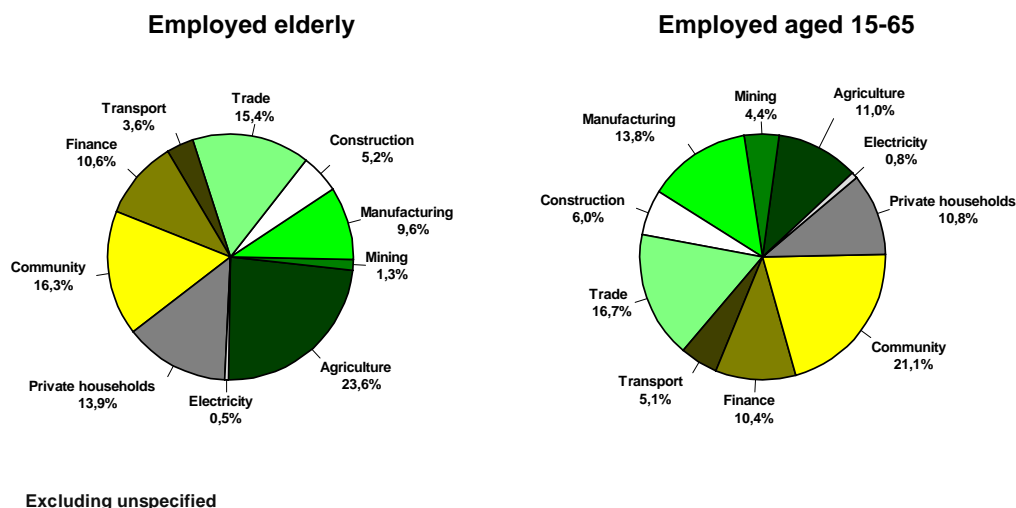
Figure 6.16: According to population group and sex by the number of hours worked



Across all population groups elderly women were less likely to work a full working week than elderly men.

Industry of the employed elderly

Figure 6.17: Compared with the employed of working age (15–65)

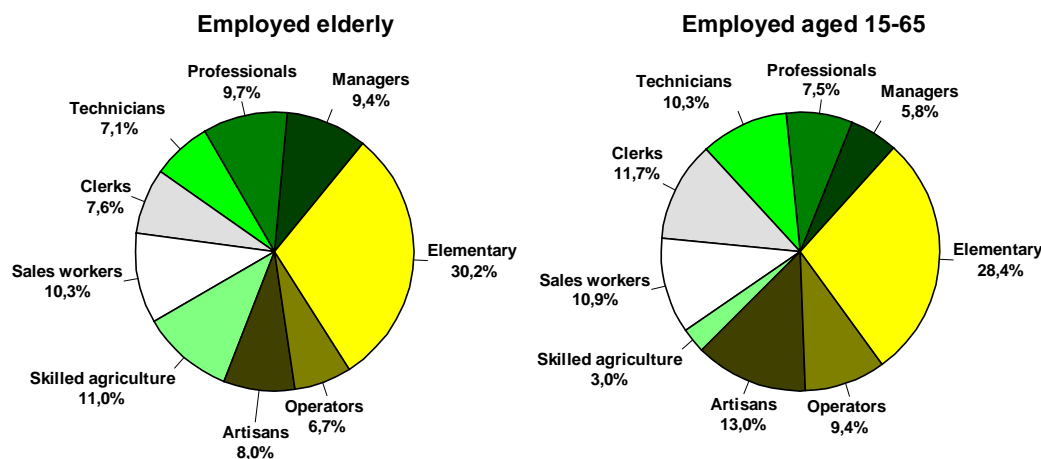


What follows describes the comparisons for each industry between the industrial breakdown of the employed elderly and that of the employed of working age.

- Almost a quarter (23,6%) of the employed elderly was working in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Among the employed of working age, however, only 11,0% was working in this sector.
- 16,3% of the employed elderly worked in the community, social and personal services industry, compared with 21,1% of the employed of working age.
- A slightly lower percentage of the employed elderly (15,4%) than of those aged 15–65 (16,7%) worked in the wholesale and retail trade, repairs, hotel and restaurant industry.
- Altogether 13,9% of the employed elderly worked in private households, compared with 10,8% of employed people aged 15–65.
- 10,6% of the employed elderly worked in the financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services industry, as against 10,4%.
- A smaller proportion of the employed elderly than of the employed aged 15–65 was working in manufacturing – 9,6% as opposed to 13,8% of the employed of working age.
- A similar proportion of the employed elderly (5,2%) and the employed aged 15–65 (6,0%) worked in the construction industry.
- 3,6% of the employed elderly worked in the transport, storage and communication industry, compared with 5,1% of the employed of working age.
- Only 1,3% of the employed elderly was working in the mining and quarrying industry, compared with 4,4% of the employed of working age.
- Only half a percent of the employed elderly worked in the electricity, gas and water supply industry, compared to 0,8% of the employed of working age.

Occupation of the employed elderly

Figure 6.18: Compared with the employed of working age (15–65)



Excluding unspecified

The following compares the proportions of the employed elderly and the employed of working age in each occupation.

- The proportion of the employed elderly working in management (9,4%) was higher than the overall proportion among the employed aged 15–65 years (5,8%).
- The proportion working as professionals was also higher (9,7% as against 7,5%).
- 7,1% of the employed elderly were in technical and semi-professional occupations, compared with 10,3% of the employed of working age.
- The proportion of employed elderly working in clerical occupations was 7,6%, compared to 11,7% of the employed of working age.
- 10,3% of the employed elderly were sales and service workers, compared to 10,9% of the employed of working age.
- 11,0% of the employed elderly people were found in skilled agricultural occupations, compared with 3,0% of the employed aged 15–65 years.
- 8,0% of the employed elderly were working in artisan-related occupations, compared with 13,0% of the employed aged 15–65 years.
- 6,7% of elderly employed people were working in assembly and operator occupations, compared with 9,4% of the employed aged 15–65 years.
- Altogether 30,2% of employed elderly people worked in elementary occupations, compared with 28,4% of the employed of working age.

Disability

Table 6.2: Number of disabled elderly by five-year age category, sex and type of disability

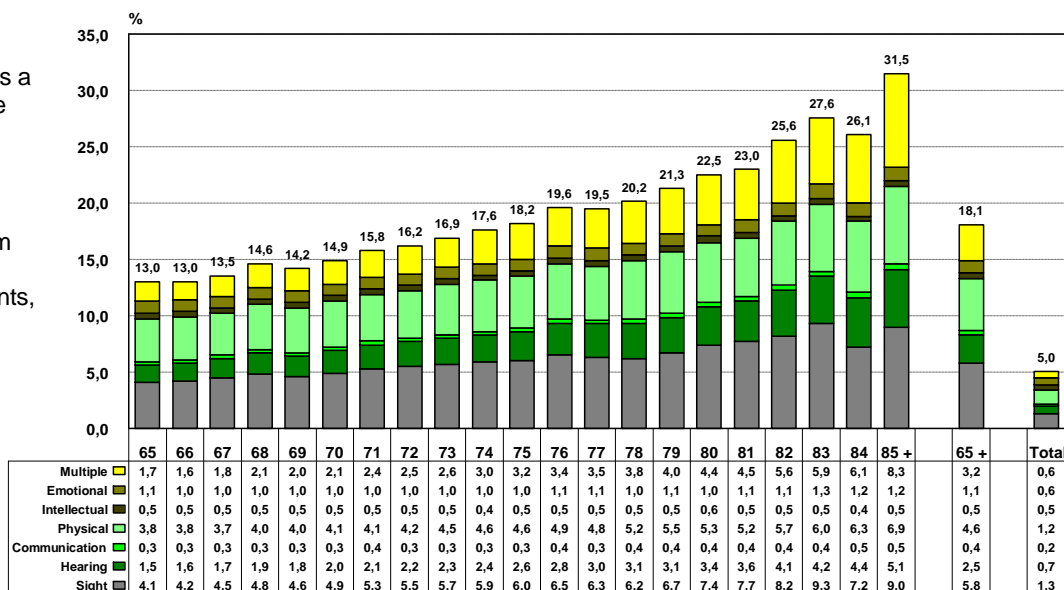
		No disability	Sight	Hearing	Communi- cation	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Multiple	At least one disability	Total
65-69	Male	262 714	12 574	5 648	1 112	12 842	1 538	3 158	5 177	42 049	304 763
	Female	417 921	22 182	7 826	1 357	17 391	2 300	5 002	9 185	65 243	483 164
	Total	680 635	34 756	13 474	2 469	30 233	3 838	8 160	14 363	107 293	787 927
70-74	Male	195 749	11 807	5 285	897	10 153	1 157	2 249	5 251	36 799	232 547
	Female	333 554	22 314	8 551	1 241	16 798	1 884	4 084	10 496	65 368	398 922
	Total	529 303	34 122	13 837	2 138	26 950	3 041	6 333	15 747	102 168	631 469
75-79	Male	110 839	8 334	4 128	541	6 356	671	1 364	4 203	25 597	136 436
	Female	184 890	14 879	6 468	785	11 744	1 142	2 454	8 738	46 210	231 101
	Total	295 729	23 213	10 596	1 326	18 100	1 814	3 818	12 942	71 809	367 537
80-84	Male	69 453	7 273	3 545	381	4 772	476	904	4 031	21 382	90 835
	Female	134 622	14 469	6 894	749	10 377	914	2 145	9 941	45 489	180 111
	Total	204 076	21 741	10 439	1 130	15 149	1 390	3 049	13 972	66 870	270 945
85+	Male	32 323	4 239	2 339	202	2 724	236	524	3 321	13 585	45 907
	Female	75 546	9 882	5 633	516	8 108	542	1 399	9 799	35 879	111 425
	Total	107 869	14 121	7 972	718	10 832	778	1 923	13 120	49 464	157 333
65+	Male	671 077	44 227	20 946	3 134	36 845	4 078	8 198	21 983	139 411	810 489
	Female	1 146 534	83 726	35 371	4 648	64 418	6 782	15 084	48 159	258 188	1 404 722
	Total	1 817 611	127 953	56 317	7 782	101 264	10 860	23 282	70 142	397 600	2 215 211

Altogether, of the 2,2 million elderly counted in Census 2001, 398 000 (17,9%) were reported as being disabled. Of these, 128 000 (32,1%) had a visual, 56 000 (14,2%) a hearing, 8 000 (2,0%) a communication, 101 000 (25,5%) a physical, 11 000 (2,7%) an intellectual, and 23 000 (5,9%) an emotional disability, while 70 000 (17,6%) had multiple disabilities.

Figure 6.19: Percentage of disabled elderly of each age by type of disability, compared with the total population

With some slight fluctuations, there was a steady increase in the proportion of the disabled elderly with each single-year increase in age. This pattern continues from the one previously observed among infants, children, youth and mature adults.

Among the elderly, however, there were clear differences in the extent of this increase according to the type of disability.



The percentage of those with visual, hearing, physical and multiple disabilities increased steadily with increasing age.

The proportions of those with emotional, communication and intellectual disabilities remained stable with increasing age.

Disability (continued)

Figure 6.20: Percentage of males and females of each age that were disabled

At the age of 65 years, a slightly higher percentage of males (13,4%) was disabled than females (12,6%). By the age of 70 years, however, a slightly higher percentage of females (15,0%) than males (14,6%) was disabled.

By the age of 85 years or more, 32,2% of females were disabled, compared with 29,6% of males.

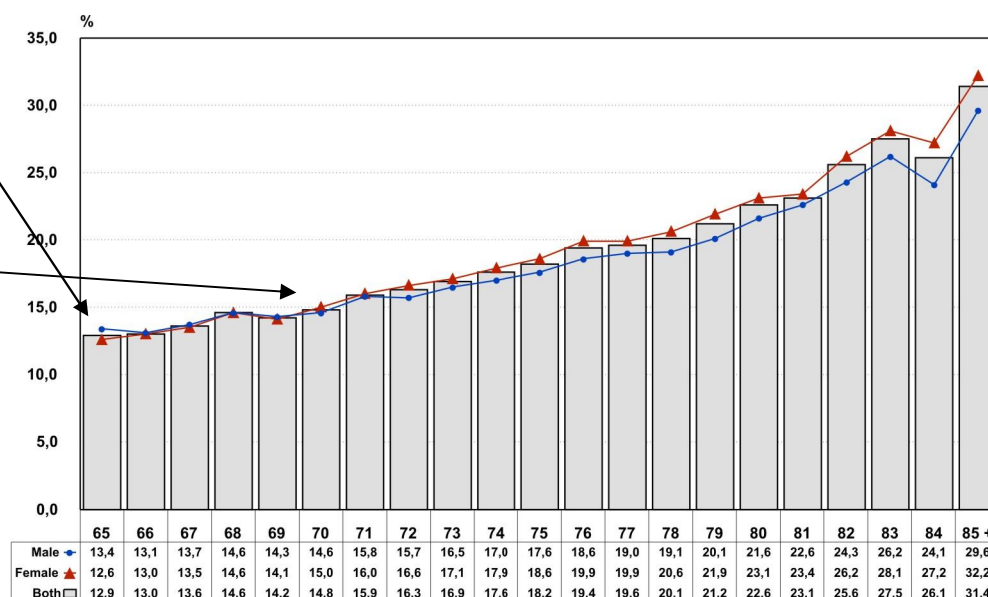


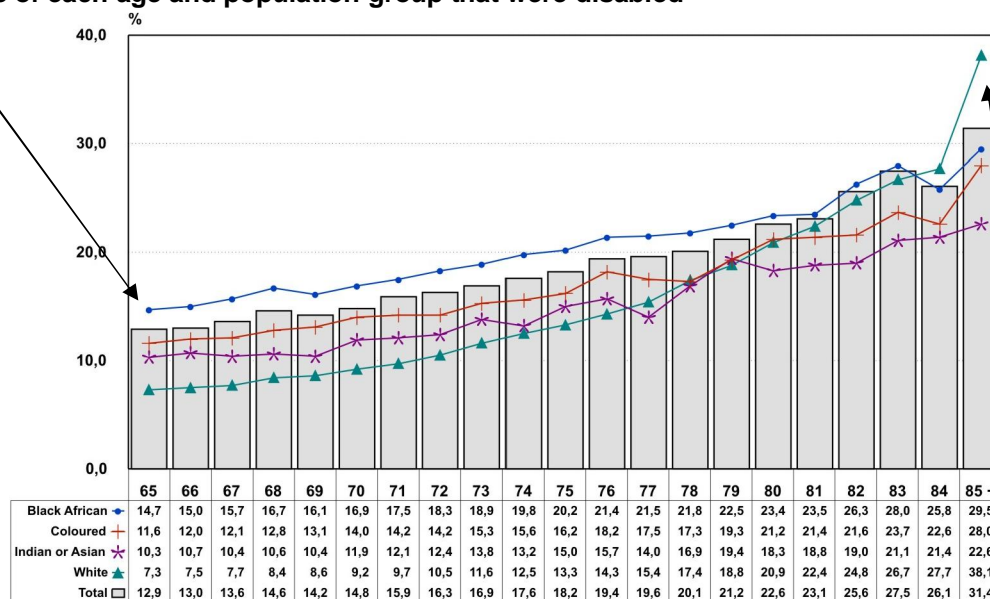
Figure 6.21: Percentage of each age and population group that were disabled

Among Africans, 14,7% of those aged 65 were disabled; this increased steadily to reach 29,5% of those aged 85 or more.

Among coloured people, 11,6% of those aged 65 were disabled; this also increased steadily for the most part, to reach 28,0% of those aged 85 or more.

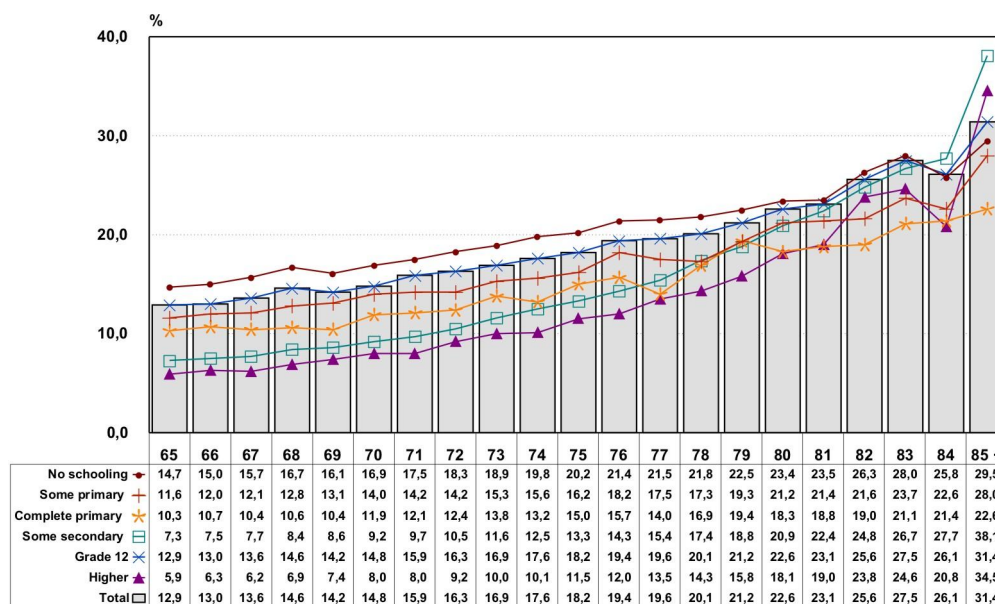
Among Indian/Asian people, 10,3% were disabled; this increased relatively gradually to reach 22,6% at the age of 85 or more.

Among white people, 7,3% of those aged 65 were disabled; this increased gradually at first, and then rather steeply, to reach 38,1% of those aged 85 years or more.



Disability (concluded)

Figure 6.22: Percentage of each age and educational level that were disabled



Within each single-year age category, the highest level of education of the elderly person was related to the prevalence of disability. (Note that the disruption in almost all patterns for age 84 is probably due to age misreporting.)

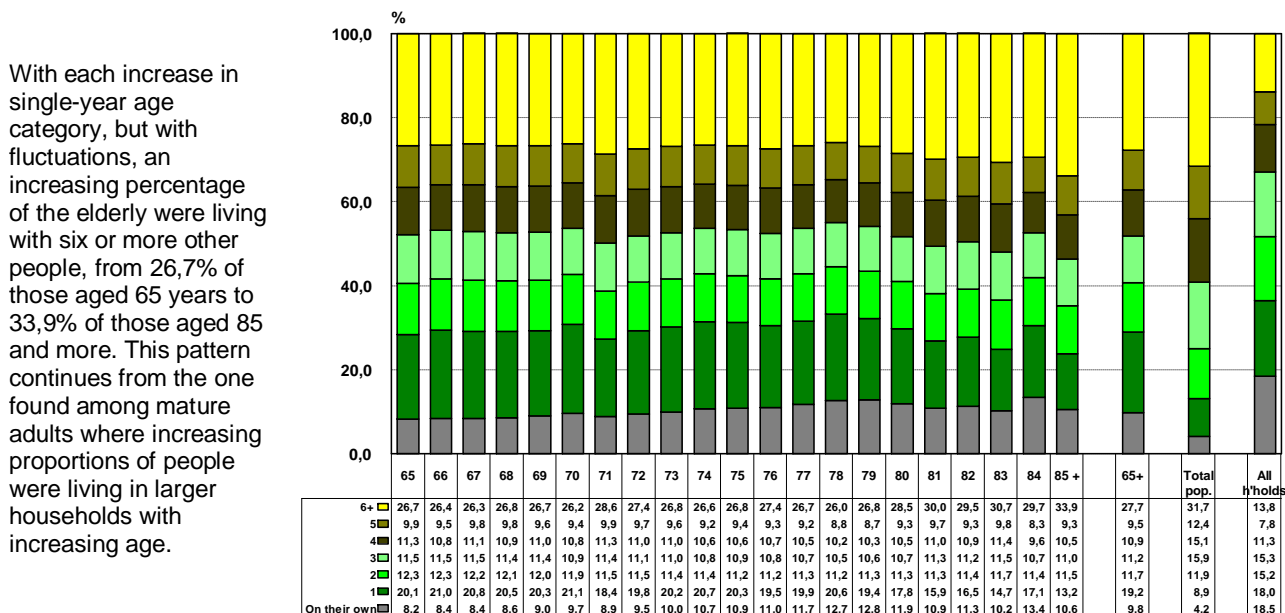
- Of the elderly with no formal schooling, 14,7% of 65-year-olds were disabled; this increased steadily to reach 29,5% of those aged 85 or more.
- Of those with some primary school education, the proportion that was disabled increased steadily from 11,6% at age 65 to 28,0% of those aged 85 or more.
- Of those with a complete primary school education, the proportion that was disabled increased from 10,3% of 65-year-olds to reach 22,6% of those aged 85 or more.
- Of those with some secondary education, 7,3% of those aged 65 were disabled; this increased gradually at first, then steeply to reach 38,1% of those aged 85 or older.
- A higher proportion of 12,9% of those with complete secondary schooling was disabled at age 65, increasing to reach 31,4% of those aged 85 years or more.
- Of those with post-school qualifications, 5,9% of 65-year-olds were disabled, increasing gradually at first and then more steeply, with some variation, to reach 34,5% of those 85-years-olds.

The above findings indicate that, among the elderly, the extent of disability at each age is clearly related to variables such as sex, population group and education level of the individual. Those who were disadvantaged in the apartheid era are more at risk of being disabled than those who were not disadvantaged, but only up to a certain age, after which steeper curves are found among the previously advantaged and the most highly educated people than among the previously disadvantaged who have survived into old age.

Number of people with whom living

There are two prevalent patterns regarding the number of people in the household of the elderly. First, there is the pattern of a large proportion of the elderly living as single-person households as children leave home and spouses die. Second, there is the pattern of increasing proportions of the elderly becoming part of an extended multi-generational family with increasing age.

Figure 6.23: According to age, compared with the total population and all households



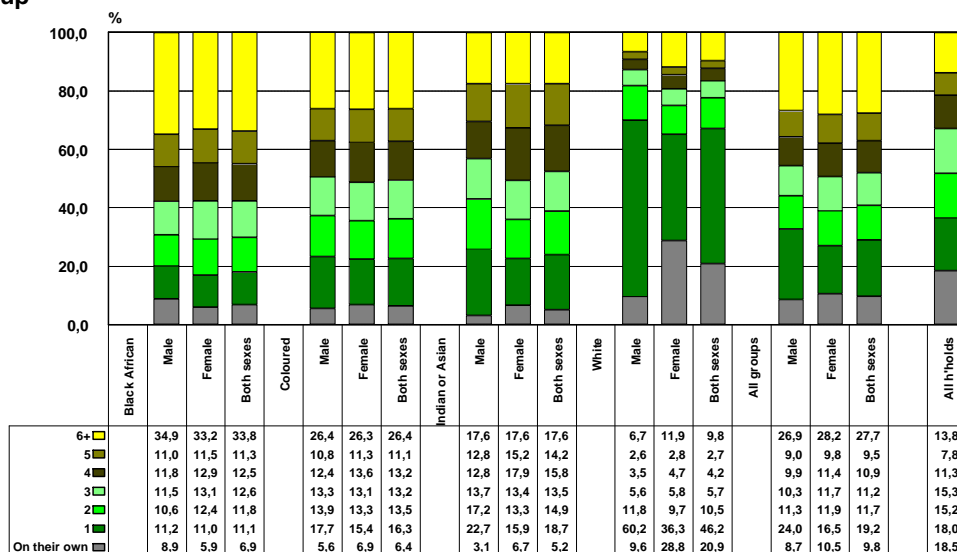
A fluctuating but in general gradually increasing proportion of the elderly was living on their own as single-person households (from 8,2% among 65-year-olds, increasing to 13,4% among 84-year-olds).

On the other hand, a fluctuating but in general decreasing proportion of the elderly was living with one other person from 20,1% among 65-year-olds, to 13,2% among those aged 85 and more.

Figure 6.24: According to population group and sex, compared with all households

Variation by population group

In common with all other age groups studied, the population group of the elderly was related to the number of people with whom they were living. Only 5,2% of the Indian or Asian elderly were living on their own, compared to 6,4% of coloured, 6,9% of black African and 20,9% of the white elderly. By contrast as many as 33,8% of the black African elderly were living in households with at least six other people, compared with 26,4% of coloured, 17,6% of Indian or Asian and 9,8% of the white elderly.



Variation by sex

As distinct from infants and children, but in common with youth and mature adults, the sex of the elderly was related to the number of people with whom they were living. Proportionately more elderly women (10,5%) were living on their own than elderly men (8,7%).

Variation by sex and population group

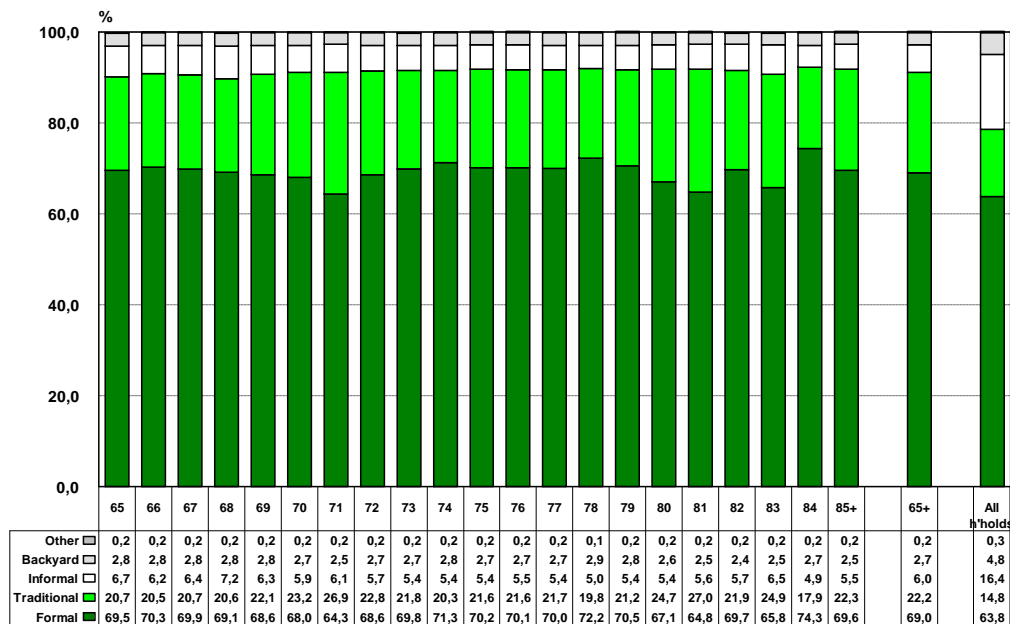
In contrast to the overall pattern, a greater proportion of African elderly men lived alone (8,9%) than of African elderly women (5,9%). Among the white elderly, on the other hand, as many as 28,8% of women were living alone, as against 9,6% of men.

Type of dwelling

Figure 6.25: According to age, compared with all households

Overall, 69,0% of the elderly were living in formal, 22,2% in traditional, and 6,0% in informal dwellings, while 2,7% were living in backyard rooms or flatlets, and 0,2% in other types of dwellings. This pattern, with some fluctuations, remained similar across all single-year age categories.

These proportions differ from those found among youths and mature adults, but are similar to the living arrangements of infants and children, where higher proportions were counted in traditional dwellings, and lower proportions in informal dwellings.



Type of dwelling (concluded)

Figure 6.26: According to population group and sex, compared with all households

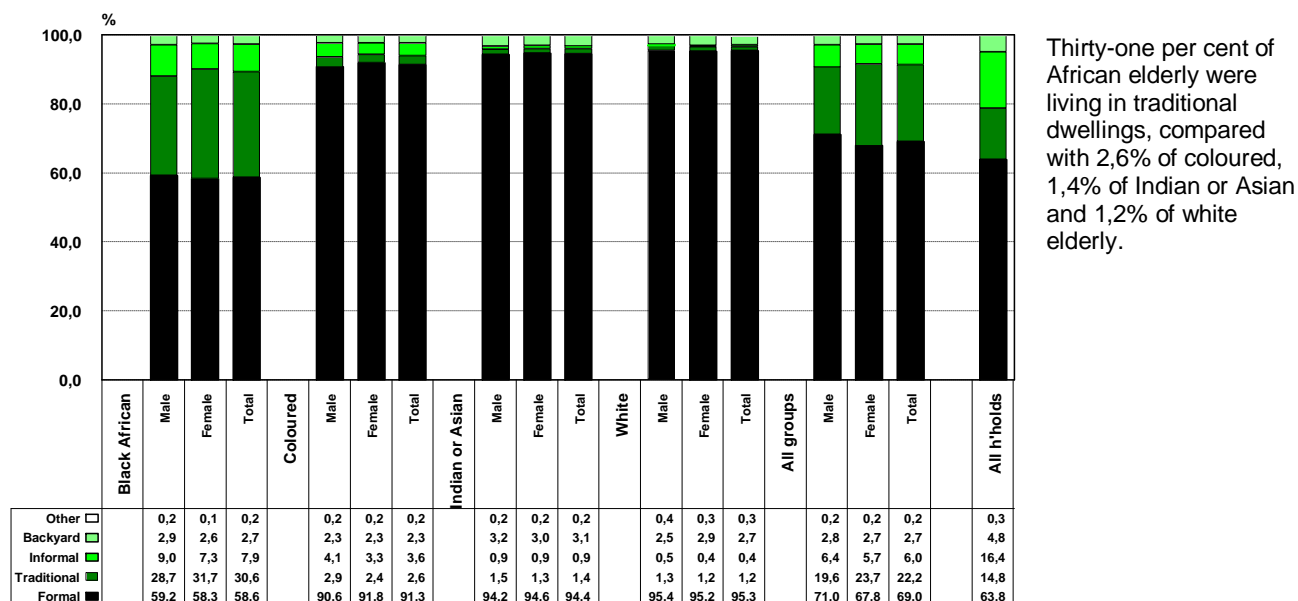
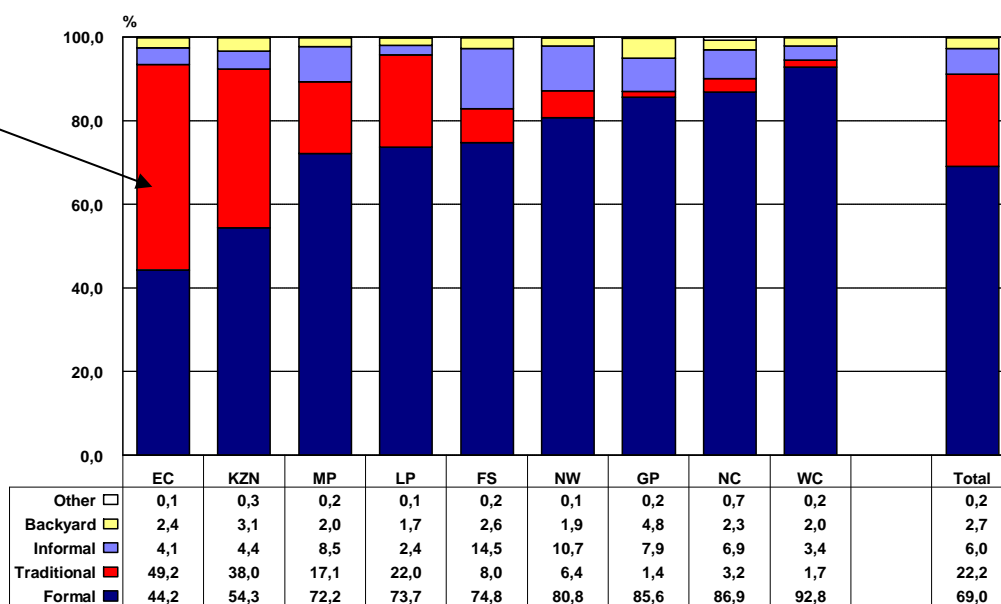


Figure 6.27: According to province

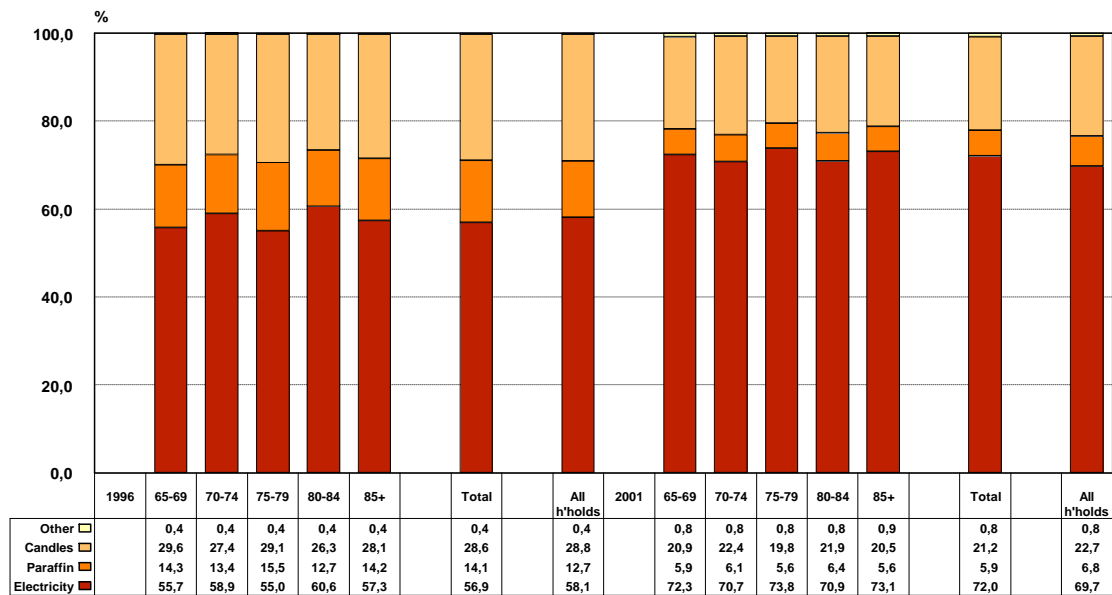
As many as 49,2% of the elderly in Eastern Cape were living in traditional dwellings, as against 1,4% of the elderly in Gauteng.



These graphs clearly show that in common with the infant, the child, the youth, and the mature adult, the type of dwelling in which the elderly person was living was clearly related to their population groups and the province in which they lived.

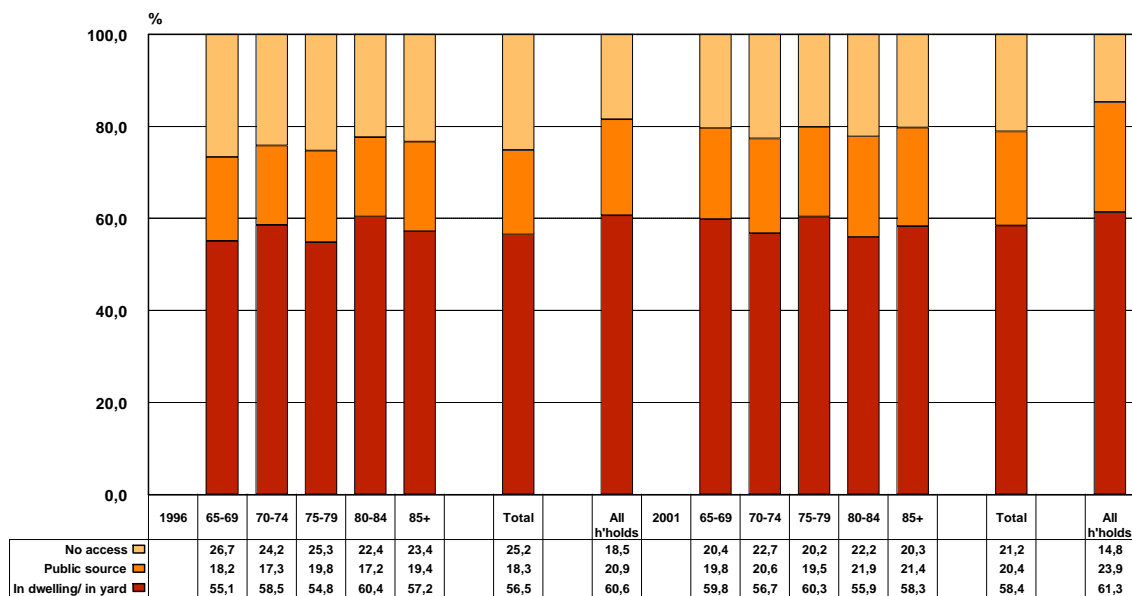
Access to services

Figure 6.28: Main energy source for lighting according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

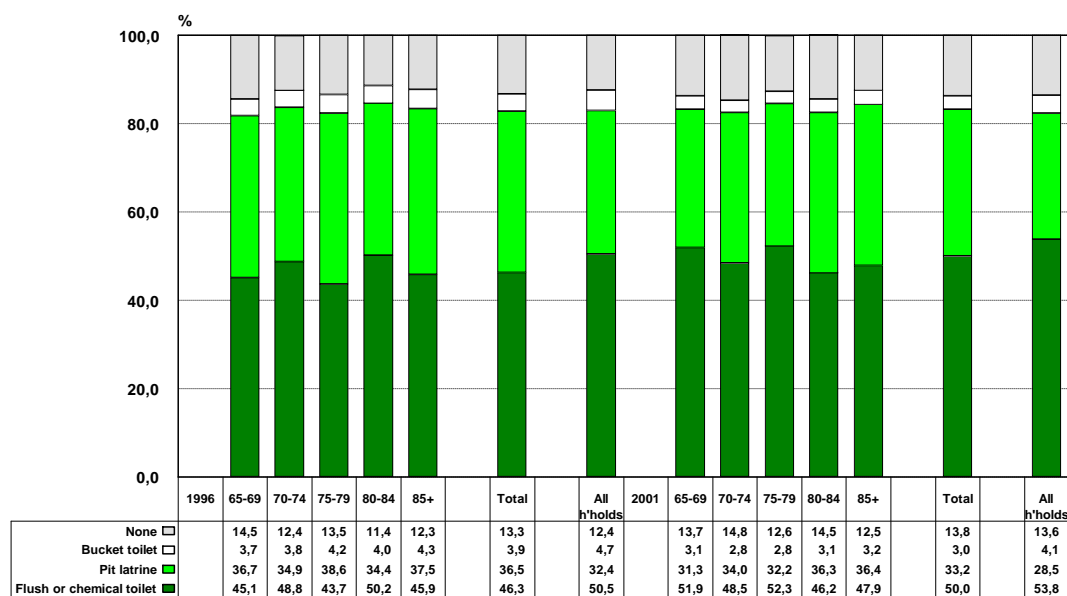
Figure 6.29: Access to piped water according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

Access to services (concluded)

Figure 6.30: Main toilet facility according to five-year age category, compared with all households, 1996 and 2001



Source: Census 1996 and 2001

These findings are similar to the ones for infants, children, youth and mature adults. Between 1996 and 2001, an increasing proportion of the elderly had access to electricity for lighting, a slightly increased proportion had access to piped water, while the proportion with access to hygienic toilet facilities remained similar over time.

It is largely African people in all age groups, particularly those in the less industrialised provinces, who were less likely to have access to these types of infrastructure, even though there were some improvements between 1996 and 2001.

The elderly in collective living quarters

Table 6.3: Distribution of the elderly by age and type of living quarters

Age	Housing unit N	Collective living quarters					Homeless N	Total N
		Residential hotel N	Other residence N	Home for the elderly N	Workers' hostel N	Institution N		
65	183 813	559	212	628	1 163	1 433	40	187 848
66	152 631	470	182	682	896	1 281	40	156 181
67	147 012	455	148	785	697	1 397	29	150 523
68	146 073	440	146	808	707	1 436	49	149 658
69	140 233	429	154	848	663	1 354	35	143 716
70	128 029	391	130	943	636	1 472	53	131 653
71	165 892	430	202	1 118	750	1 650	45	170 087
72	121 485	370	134	1 127	418	1 597	41	125 172
73	106 270	357	125	1 174	350	1 583	42	109 902
74	91 100	285	98	1 205	297	1 622	48	94 655
75	87 243	258	89	1 297	307	1 701	27	90 923
76	81 630	272	87	1 378	249	1 768	48	85 431
77	70 080	208	74	1 362	261	1 718	38	73 741
78	54 577	190	76	1 252	221	1 775	59	58 150
79	55 423	194	69	1 364	218	1 964	59	59 292
80	60 926	210	80	1 399	210	2 175	49	65 049
81	68 186	227	77	1 297	257	2 199	42	72 284
82	44 278	123	45	1 125	156	1 940	48	47 714
83	56 591	137	60	1 016	164	2 110	45	60 123
84	22 412	76	41	863	79	2 266	37	25 775
85 +	139 287	473	195	4 233	473	12 427	244	157 333
Total	2 123 172	6 555	2 424	25 906	9 168	46 868	1 118	2 215 211

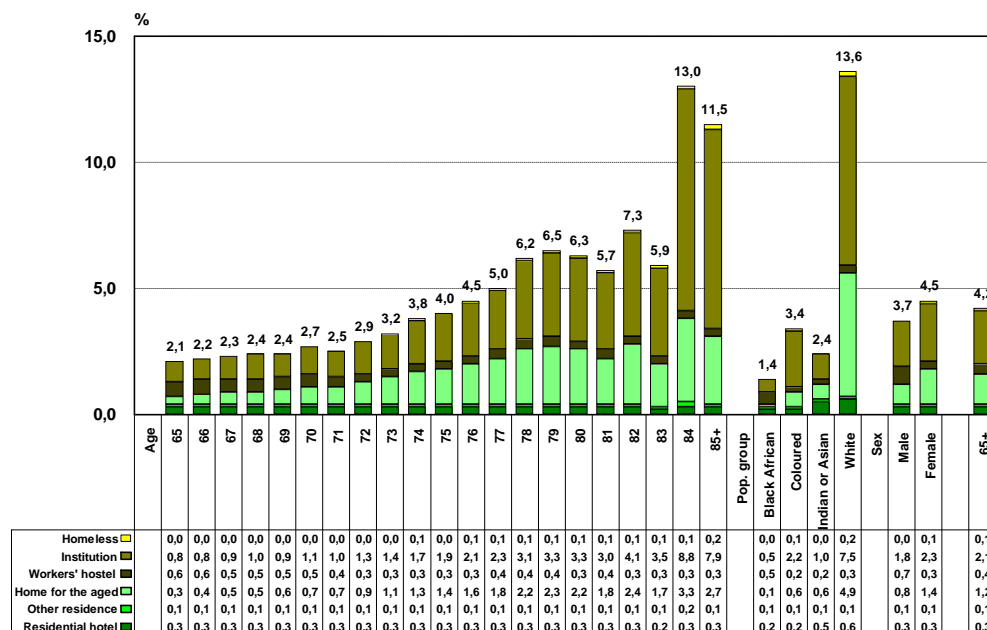
The vast majority of the elderly, 2,1 million of the approximately 2,2 million elderly (95,8%) were accommodated in households living in housing units.

Of the approximately 92 000 remaining elderly counted:

- 47 000 were in institutions;
- 26 000 were in homes for the elderly;
- 9 000 were in workers' hostels;
- 7 000 were in residential hotels;
- 2 000 were in other types of residences; and
- there were 1 000 homeless, without shelter.

The elderly in collective living quarters (concluded)

Figure 6.31: Percentage of the elderly in collective living quarters and homeless according to age, population group and sex



With each increasing single-year age category, a larger, but fluctuating proportion of the elderly was counted in collective living quarters. The proportion reached a peak at the age of 84 years, when 13,0% of all people in this age category was counted in collective living quarters. (It should be noted however that the variation in patterns around ages 83 and 84 in many of these graphs could be due to age misreporting.)

A significantly larger proportion of the white elderly (13,6%) than those in other population groups were counted in collective living quarters, particularly in homes for the elderly and institutions.

A slightly higher proportion of female than male elderly was found in collective living quarters, particularly in homes for the elderly and institutions.

The elderly in institutions

Table 6.4: Number of elderly in institutions by age and type of institution

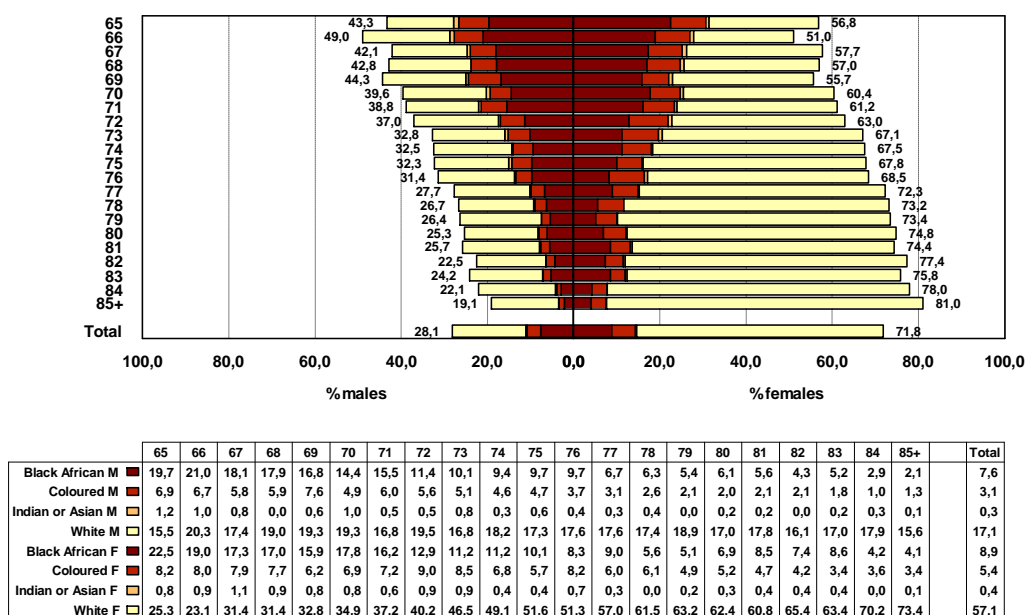
Age	Tourist hotel	Medical facility	Home for disabled	Hostel not for workers	Convent, etc.	Defence force barracks	Prison/ police cells	Refugee camp/ community shelter	Total
65	237	782	152	95	50	8	83	26	1 433
66	177	700	157	83	46	8	88	22	1 281
67	168	706	184	130	54	6	121	28	1 397
68	168	775	208	116	51	10	92	16	1 436
69	128	787	170	109	58	10	75	17	1 354
70	161	839	178	115	60	9	83	27	1 472
71	145	983	219	124	64	10	85	20	1 650
72	161	929	229	138	39	8	62	31	1 597
73	140	950	238	140	42	12	46	15	1 583
74	122	964	205	200	47	10	52	22	1 622
75	128	1 023	251	160	41	10	70	18	1 701
76	129	1 081	246	172	49	14	57	20	1 768
77	115	1 027	268	177	49	16	44	22	1 718
78	122	1 091	260	177	40	14	52	19	1 775
79	115	1 217	283	216	38	16	62	17	1 964
80	135	1 339	303	224	49	25	67	33	2 175
81	147	1 384	307	227	34	14	53	33	2 199
82	109	1 224	275	205	39	14	52	22	1 940
83	102	1 355	291	221	42	17	53	29	2 110
84	178	1 150	256	197	36	366	49	34	2 266
85 +	653	8 139	1 594	1 171	229	107	292	242	12 427
Total	3 540	28 445	6 274	4 397	1 157	704	1 638	713	46 868

Table 6.4 shows that a total of approximately 47 000 elderly people were counted in institutions (as a sub-category of collective living quarters) at the time of Census 2001. Of these:

- 28 000 (60,7%) were in a medical facility such as a hospital;
- 6 000 (13,4%) were in homes for the disabled;
- 4 000 (9,4%) were in hostels not for workers;
- 4 000 (7,6%) were in tourist hotels and related tourist accommodation;
- 2 000 (3,5%) were in prisons or police cells;
- 1 000 (2,5%) were in initiation schools, religious retreats, convents and monasteries;
- 700 (1,5%) were in defence force barracks or other military accommodation; and
- 700 (1,5%) were in community or church halls, refugee camps and shelters for the homeless.

The elderly in institutions (concluded)

Figure 6.32: Percentage of the elderly in healthcare institutions according to age, population group and sex



Among the elderly, within each single-year increase in age an increasingly larger proportion of those who were counted in hospitals, frail care centres or other health-care facilities were females. For example:

- At age 65 years, 43,3% of all those counted in such facilities were males and 56,8% were females.
- At the age of 85 years or more, however only 19,1% were males, while 81,0% were females.

If the pattern shown in this graph is compared to the overall distribution of males and females within each single-year age category, as shown in Figure 6.2, we can see clearly that in the older age categories the proportions of women counted in a health-care institution are greater than their proportions overall. It is possible that elderly women are more likely to seek health care for problems than elderly men in South Africa.

This graph also shows that, with each single-year increase in age, increasing proportions of people in hospital were white females. For example, at age 65 years, 25,3% of all those in hospital were white females, increasing to 73,4% of those aged 85 or more. This probably reflects the fact that the white frail elderly are more likely to be in frail care centers, whilst the frail elderly of other population groups are more likely to be cared for in their own homes.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

The findings of Census 2001 regarding the life stages of South Africans have certain implications for planning, policy formulation and its implementation. Some of these implications are outlined below.

The demographic picture of the country: There is clear evidence that the demographic picture is changing in South Africa. Decision-makers need to understand the requirements of a growing relatively young African, coloured and Indian/Asian population, in relation to the needs of the shrinking, aging white population.

Care of infants and children: Information is required so that ongoing and increasing attention can be given to the ways in which infants and children are cared for in different communities. The environment in an extended family is very different from the environment in a nuclear family. Moreover, opportunities for intellectual and emotional development can more easily be created in the absence of poverty and hunger, and in the presence of adequate shelter, clean water and safe sanitation.

Access to infant and childcare facilities for working mothers, and support of caregivers in extended family structures in the more rural provinces through outreach programmes could also assist in empowering infants through their early development. Providing infants with access to nursery schools, and other early learning environments and facilities may also be important in exposing them to new stimulating experiences. The pattern of access to preschool educational facilities can be found in this report.

The school environment: Emphasis needs to be placed on school attendance, and improving the quality of formal education. Getting children into schools is an important first step, which has already been taken. Creating a learning environment within schools becomes the next imperative, which is being tackled. Improving teaching methods and teaching skills, and facilitating interactions between the school and the home, should all contribute to the empowerment of children in the country. This report indicates the rate at which children move through schools.

The language in which children are taught needs to be understood in relation to the language or languages they speak in the home. Change from one language to another as the medium of instruction of children may make learning more difficult for children who do not speak or are less familiar with the language in which they are being taught. This report does not investigate language of instruction, but there does report on patterns of languages spoken at home.

Internal migration patterns: Understanding the internal migration patterns in the country at the various life stages is important for service delivery. There is a tendency for young adults to migrate into the more industrialised provinces from the more rural ones, leaving their infants, and to a lesser extent their children, with the extended family for care and education. Future planning will need to take information on these migration patterns into account. The priorities set by the planning process may be dissimilar in different areas of the country.

Family relations: Findings about family relations, and how these patterns change over time may be important information to use in planning. The conventional idea that two parents and their children live together as a household in a nuclear family does not apply in South Africa. Even where both parents are alive, infants and children do not necessarily live in the same household as both parents. The living arrangements of young adults are also reported on.

Labour market status: This report contains information on the work situation of people at all stages of the life cycle, including children from the age of ten, and people above working age. Labour market patterns varied not only by age, but also by sex and population group. Unemployment is partly, but not entirely, a problem of youth. It is also linked with lack of access to appropriate education and training.

Employment by industry: There were clear differences by age, sex, population group and province of residence in the industries in which people worked. This type of information could be used for provincial planning.

Employment by occupation: The findings clearly indicate that higher-level qualifications are becoming increasingly important for the workforce. The occupational structure by age, sex, population group and province is clearly spelt out in this report.

Housing requirements: The findings related to dwellings that people occupy during different stages of the life cycle, coupled with the findings related to inter-provincial migration, give information that could affect housing plans.

The household head: The situation of the household head in both smaller and larger households is outlined in this report and could be used for planning. People identified as household heads, particularly women, may require special attention in terms of receiving training, participating in extended public works programmes and in employment creation schemes.

The situation in collective living quarters: In this report, the circumstances of people of all ages living in collective living quarters, including institutions, have been discussed. A better understanding of the age distribution of the prison and hospital population, for example, could inform decision-making in these areas.

The disabled: The findings indicate that disability is partly related to people's life circumstances and living conditions. This means that the pattern of an increasing rate of disability at an earlier age, as found among the less advantaged elderly, could be prevented.