

AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

Report 03-01-05

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



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Community Survey 2016

Agricultural households

Statistics South Africa

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Report No. 03-01-05

Community Survey 2016 Agricultural households / Statistics South Africa

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The information presented in this report is generated from the Community Survey 2016. The report is the second in a series of agricultural statistics released at household level. The first report, Census 2011: Agricultural households, was published in 2013 and was generated from Population Census 2011.

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from the Community Survey 2016. Municipal data are also available on the Stats SA website using SuperWEB2 and Nesstar.

1.2 Importance of agricultural statistics

Agricultural statistics are key to the measurement of the performance of the agricultural sector. The information is mostly used for food security, decision-making, planning, and measurement of employment and research work in the sector. Other areas of interest to which agricultural statistics contribute extensively are agro-processing and eco-tourism.

1.3 How the count was done

All sampled households in the Community Survey were asked if they had produced any kind of food or other agricultural products from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015. If yes, the household was then identified as an agricultural household and the enumerator proceeded to ask follow-up questions. The initial question, together with the follow-up questions, constituted the agricultural module of the survey. The agricultural module comprised seven questions, which are listed below:

- Did this household produce any kind of food or other agricultural products (e.g. livestock, poultry, crops, food gardening, forestry, fish) whether sold or consumed from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015?
- Where does this household MAINLY operate its agricultural activities?
- What is the MAIN purpose of the household's involvement in agricultural activity?
- Which of the following (agricultural activities) is the household involved in?
- What type of farming practice is used by this household for crop production?
- Did this household own/look after any livestock or poultry as on 07 March 2016?
- How many of the following livestock/poultry does the household own/look after as on 07 March 2016?

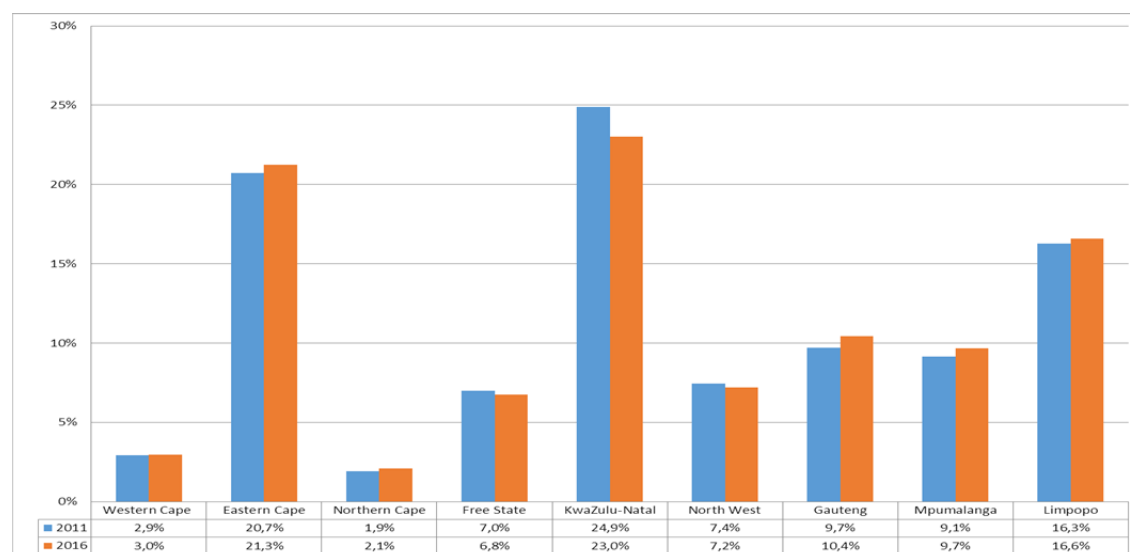
The data were collected and processed in the same manner as the rest of the Community Survey questionnaire.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

PRETORIA
2016

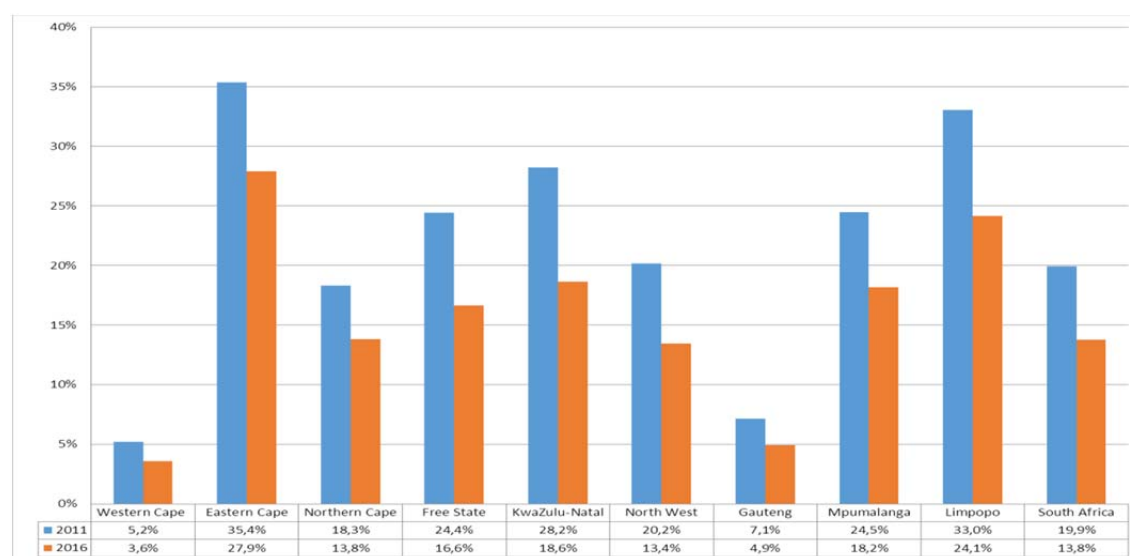
2. Results

Figure 2.1: Provincial distribution of agricultural households (percentage)

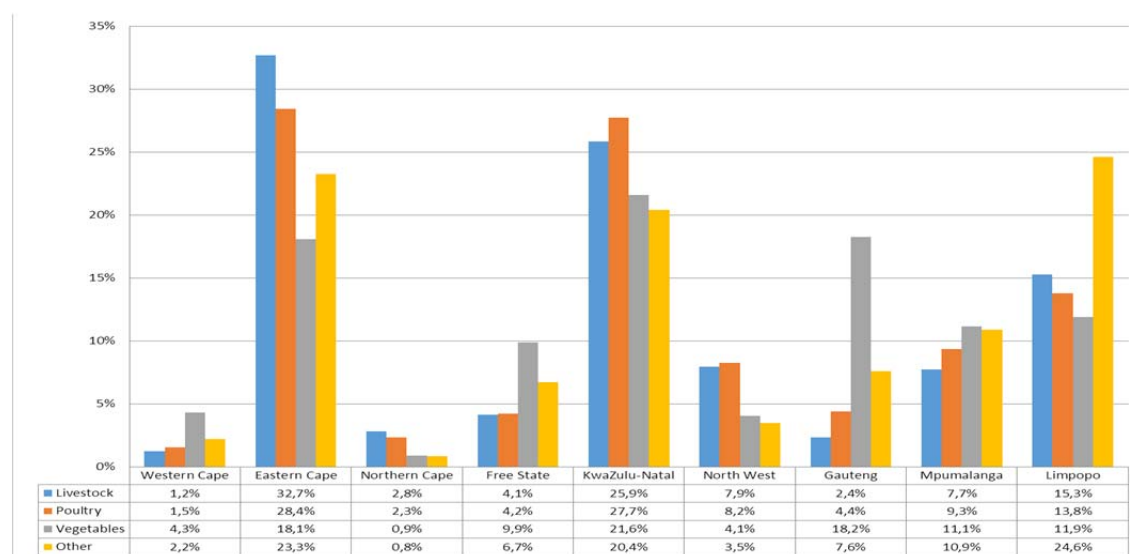


The number of households engaged in agriculture (also referred to as agricultural households in this report) was 2,3 million in 2016 compared with 2,9 million in 2011. The decrease of 19,1% between the two years was mainly due to the drought experienced in the country during 2014/15. The bulk of households engaged in agriculture in South Africa were in KwaZulu-Natal (23,0% of country's total), Eastern Cape (21,3%) and Limpopo (16,6%) in 2016. Free State, Western Cape and Northern Cape reported the lowest numbers of households engaged in agriculture, with 6,8%, 3,0% and 2,1% (of country's total) respectively (Figure 2.1).

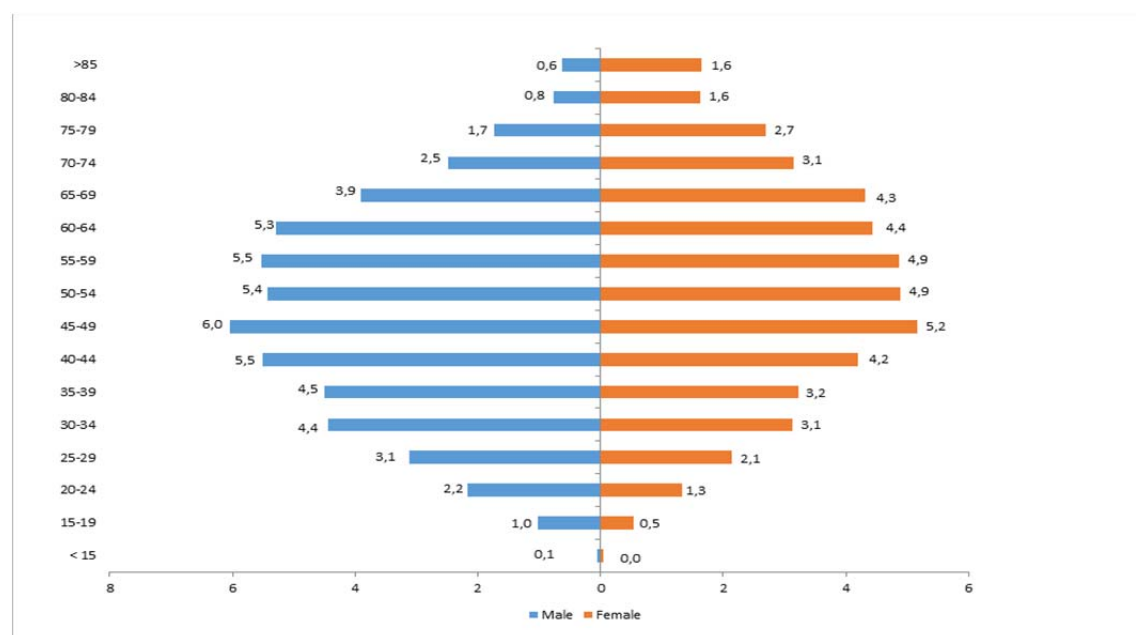
Figure 2.2: Agricultural households as a percentage of total households within each province (percentage)



Within the provinces, the highest proportion of households that were engaged in agriculture in 2016 was 27,9% in Eastern Cape, down from 35,4% in 2011. This was followed by 24,1% in Limpopo (33,0% in 2011) and 18,6% in KwaZulu-Natal (28,2% in 2011). Western Cape and Gauteng recorded the lowest participation rates, with 3,6% (5,2% in 2011) and 4,9% (7,1% in 2011) respectively. Nationally, 13,8% of households were involved in agriculture in 2016 (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.3: Provincial distribution of agricultural households involved in specific activities (percentage), 2016

Eastern Cape accounted for 32,7% of the country's households involved in livestock farming in 2016, as well as 28,4% of households involved in poultry farming. KwaZulu-Natal accounted for 21,6% of all households involved in vegetable farming (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4: Distribution of agricultural household heads by age group and sex (percentage), 2016

In 2016, 21,5% of all agricultural heads were in the 45–54 age group; 11,4% were male and 10,1% were female (Figure 2.4).

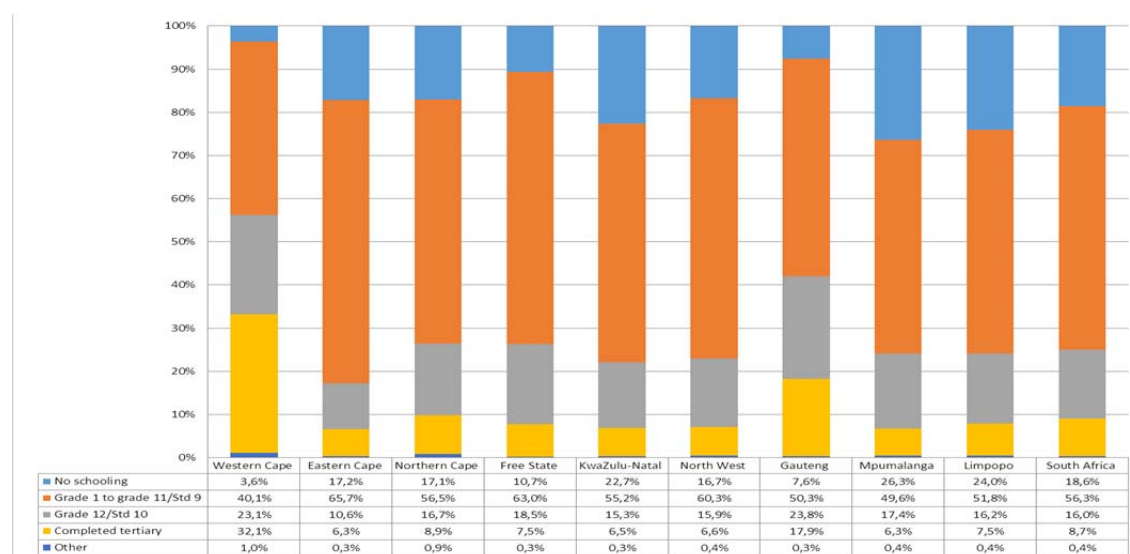
Figure 2.5: Distribution of agricultural households by educational level within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.5 indicates that the provinces with the highest proportion of agricultural household heads with 'no schooling' were Mpumalanga (26,3%), Limpopo (24,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,7%).

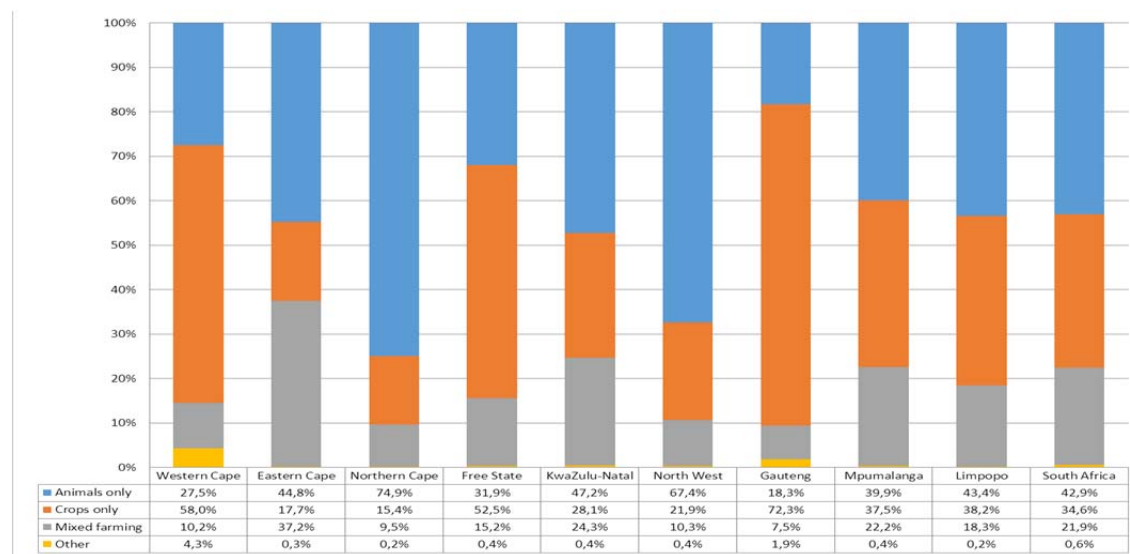
Figure 2.6: Distribution of agricultural households by type of agricultural activity within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.6 illustrates that 'animals only' farming constituted the main form of household agricultural activity in six of the nine provinces, the three exceptions being Western Cape (27,5%), Free State (31,9%) and Gauteng (18,3%). Nationally, 'animals only' and 'crops only' farming accounted for 42,9% and 34,6% of households in agriculture respectively.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of agricultural households by main place of agricultural activity within each province (percentage), 2016

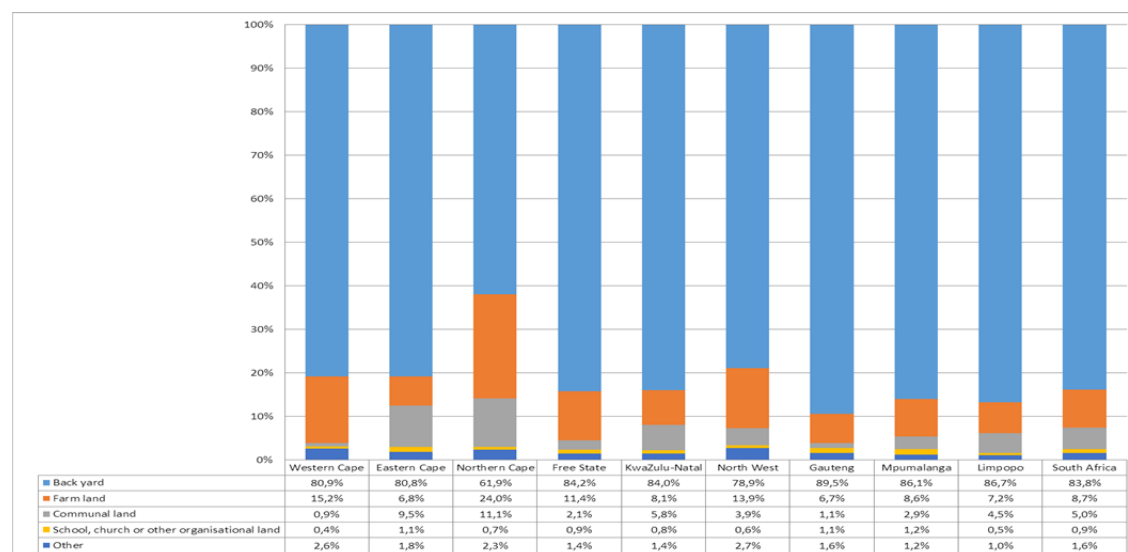
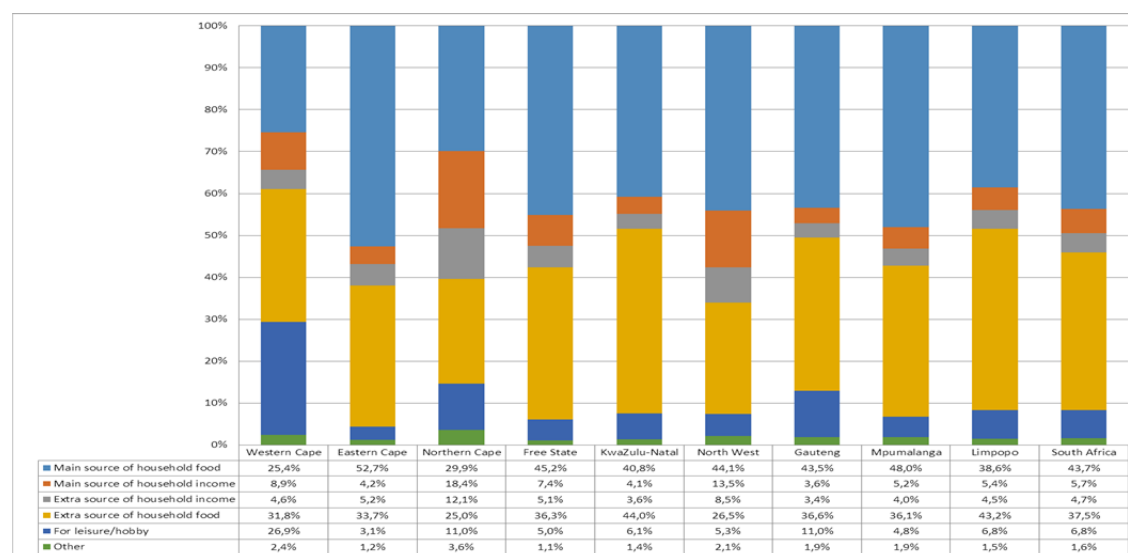


Figure 2.7 shows that 'back yard' (83,8%) was the leading main place of agricultural activity in 2016 nationally. 'School, church or other organisational land' recorded the lowest percentage at 0,9%.

Figure 2.8: Distribution of agricultural households by main reason for agricultural activity within each province (percentage), 2016



The main reason why Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo households were involved in agriculture was 'extra source of household food' (Figure 2.8). For the rest of the provinces, the main reason for engaging in agriculture was 'main source of household food'.

Figure 2.9: Distribution of agricultural households (crop production) by farming practice within each province (percentage), 2016

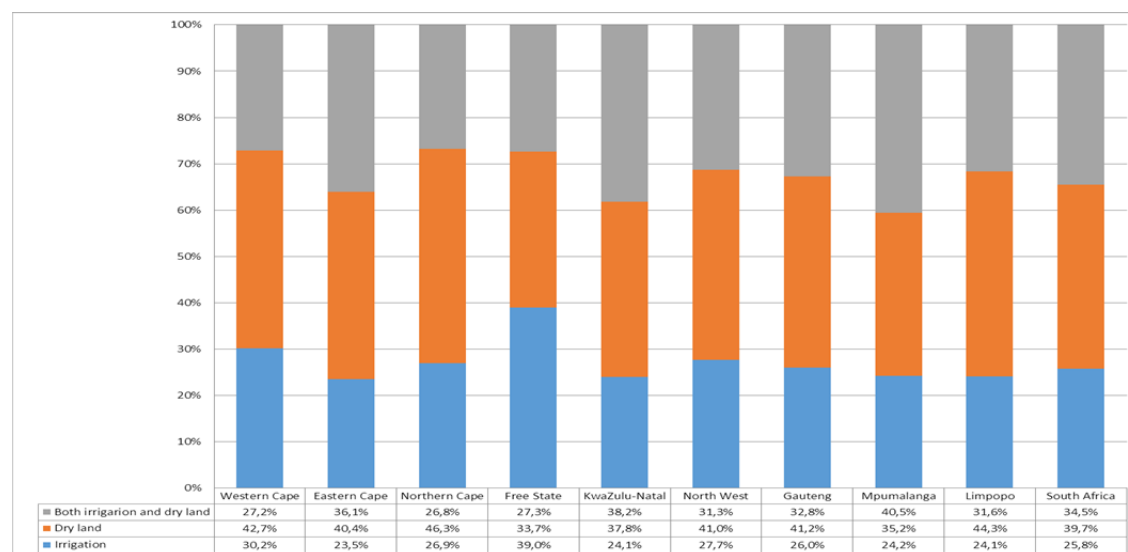


Figure 2.9 refers to agricultural households involved in crop farming. With the exception of KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Mpumalanga, 'dry land' was reported as the leading farming practice. Nationally, 'dry land' constituted the leading farming practice for crop production at 39,7%.

Figure 2.10: Distribution of agricultural households farming livestock and poultry only within each province (percentage), 2016

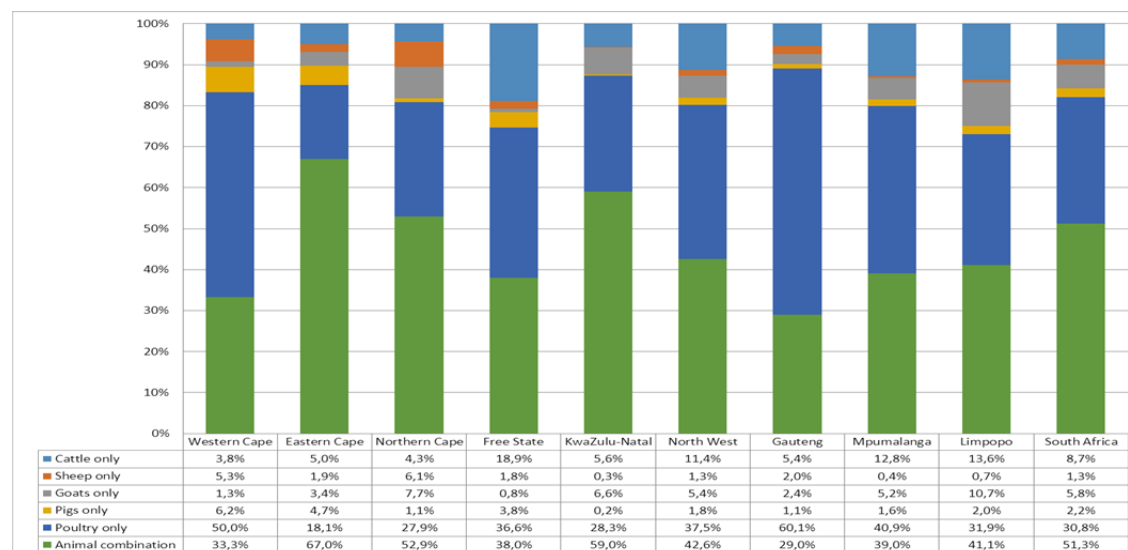


Figure 2.10 refers to agricultural households involved in 'livestock and poultry farming only' in 2016. 'Animal combination' was the leading livestock farming type except in Western Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. These three provinces were mainly engaged in 'poultry only' farming.

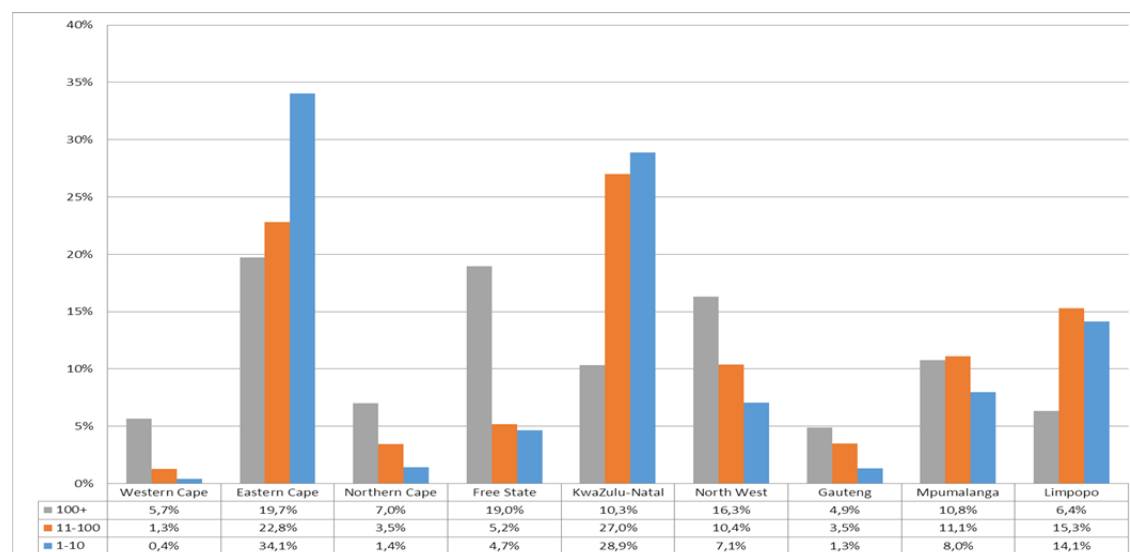
Figure 2.11: Provincial distribution of agricultural households engaged in cattle farming (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.11 shows that of the country's agricultural households that farmed 1 to 10 cattle, 34,1% were in Eastern Cape and 28,9% in KwaZulu-Natal. Eastern Cape (19,7% of country's total) and Free State (19,0%) were the leading provinces with agricultural households that farmed more than 100 cattle.

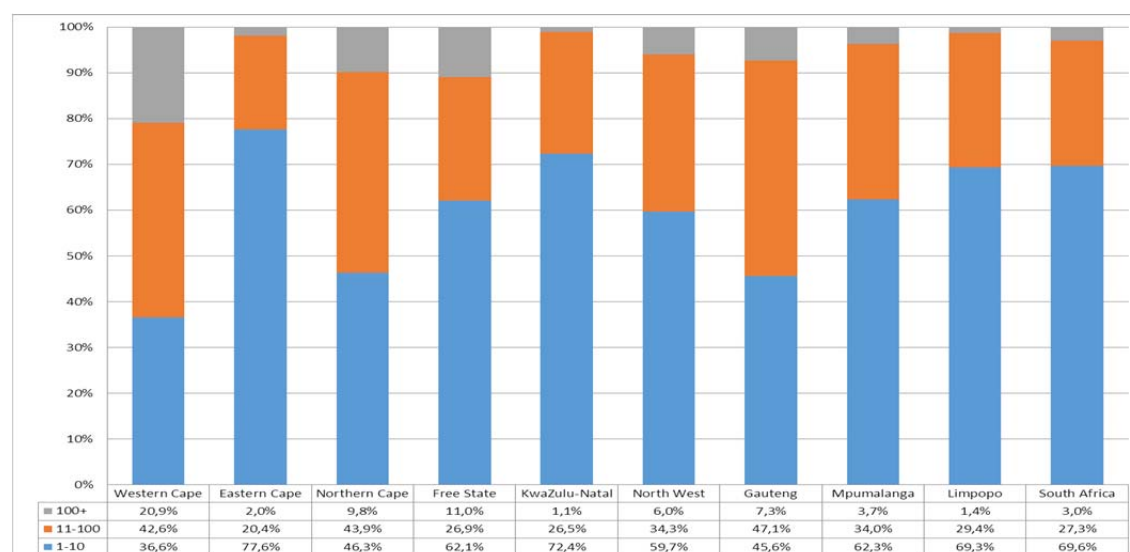
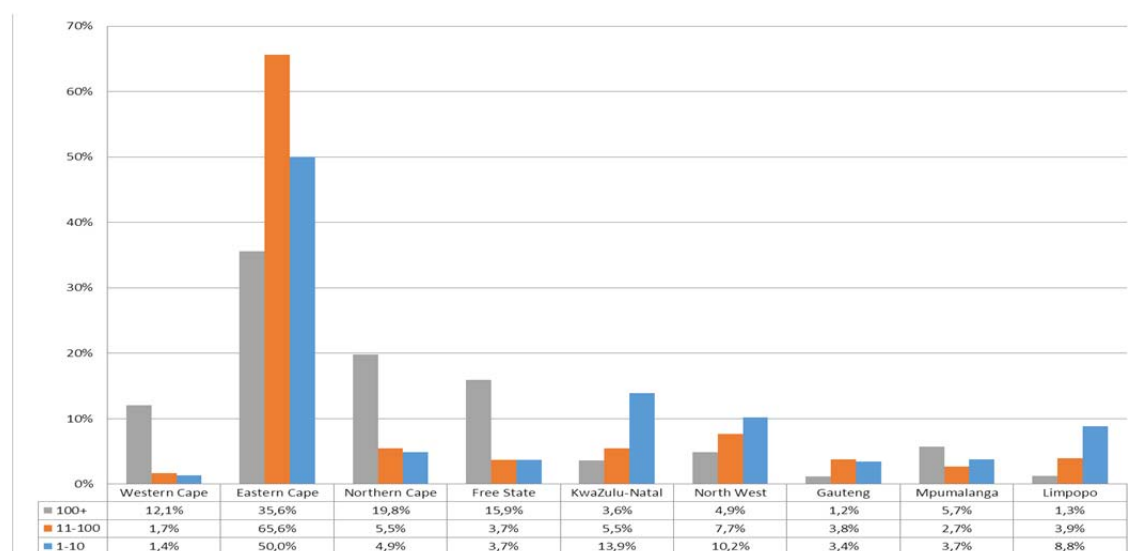
Figure 2.12: Distribution of agricultural households engaged in cattle farming within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.12 illustrates that Eastern Cape (77,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (72,4%) had the highest proportion of cattle farming households that had 1 to 10 cattle. Western Cape (20,9%) had the highest proportion of cattle farming households that had more than 100 cattle. Nationally, 69,6% of cattle farming households reported that they had 1 to 10 cattle.

Figure 2.13: Provincial distribution of agricultural households engaged in sheep farming (percentage), 2016

Eastern Cape was the leading province regarding sheep farming in agricultural households (Figure 2.13). Half of the country's agricultural households that farmed 1 to 10 sheep were in Eastern Cape. In addition, Eastern Cape accounted for 65,6% of all agricultural households that farmed 11 to 100 sheep as well as 35,6% of those that farmed over 100 sheep.

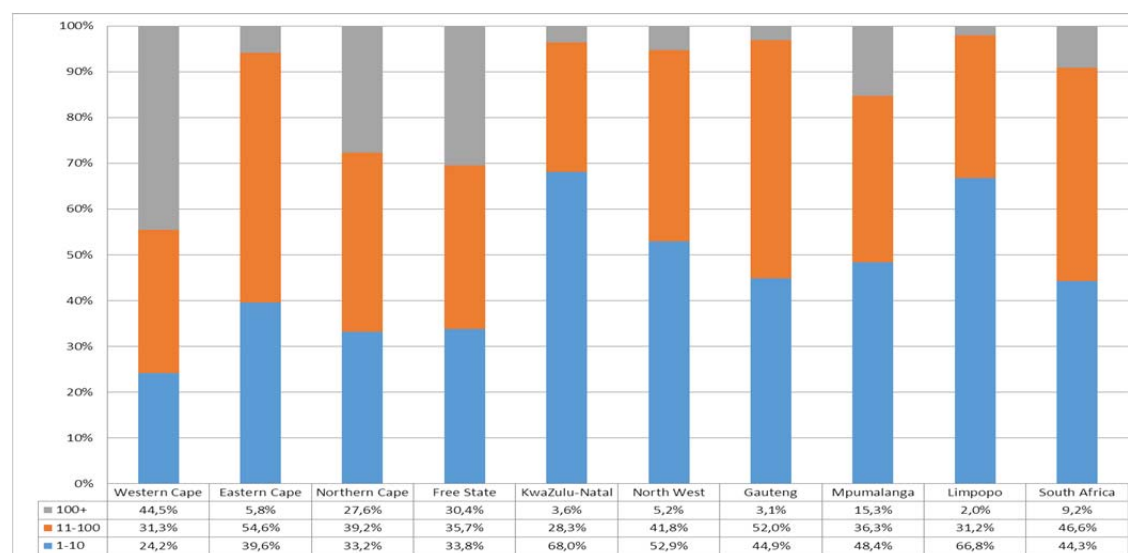
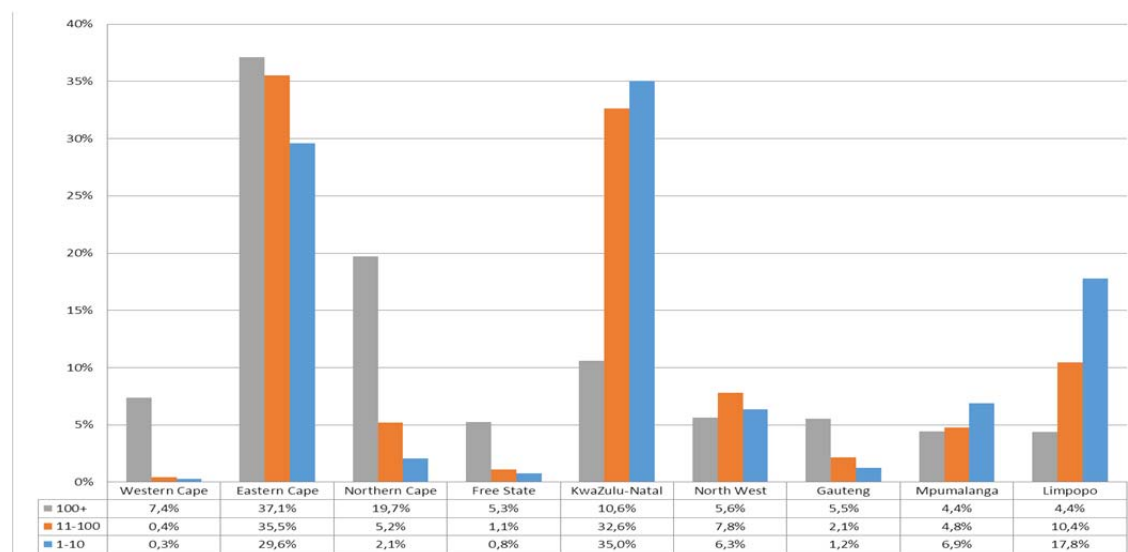
Figure 2.14: Distribution of agricultural households engaged in sheep farming within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.14 demonstrates that at provincial level, KwaZulu-Natal (68,0%) and Limpopo (66,8%) had the largest percentages of sheep farming households that had 1 to 10 sheep. Eastern Cape and Gauteng had the largest percentages of sheep farming households that had 11 to 100 sheep with 54,6% and 52,0% respectively. Western Cape (44,5%) had the highest proportion of sheep farming households that had more than 100 sheep. Nationally, the proportion of sheep farming households that had 11 to 100 sheep was 46,6%.

Figure 2.15: Provincial distribution of agricultural households engaged in goat farming (percentage), 2016

KwaZulu-Natal (35,0% of country's total) and Eastern Cape (29,6%) accounted for the largest percentages of agricultural households that farmed 1 to 10 goats (Figure 2.15). These two provinces also accounted for the largest percentages of agricultural households that farmed 11 to 100 goats in the country.

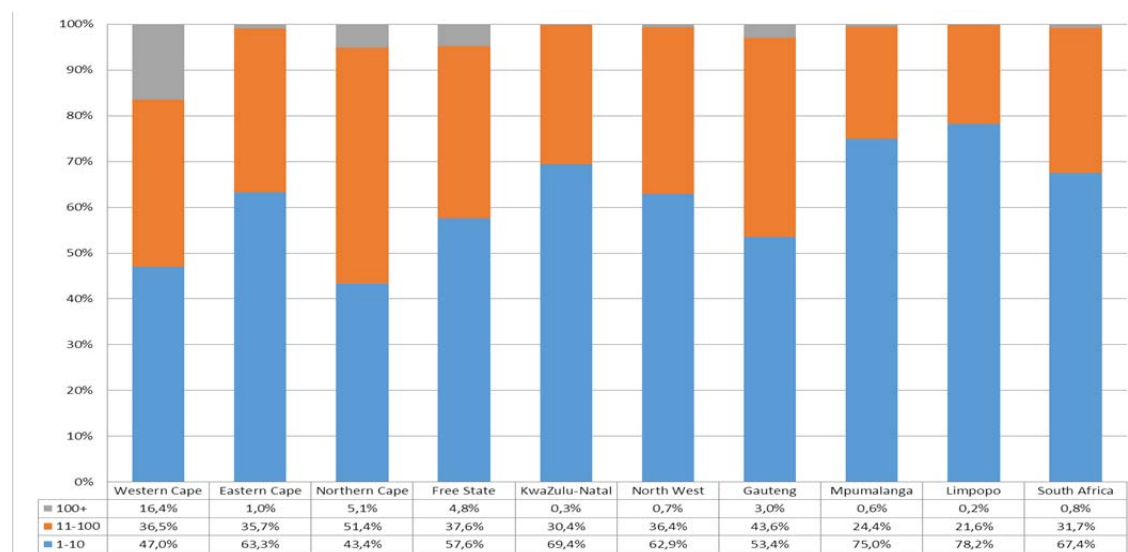
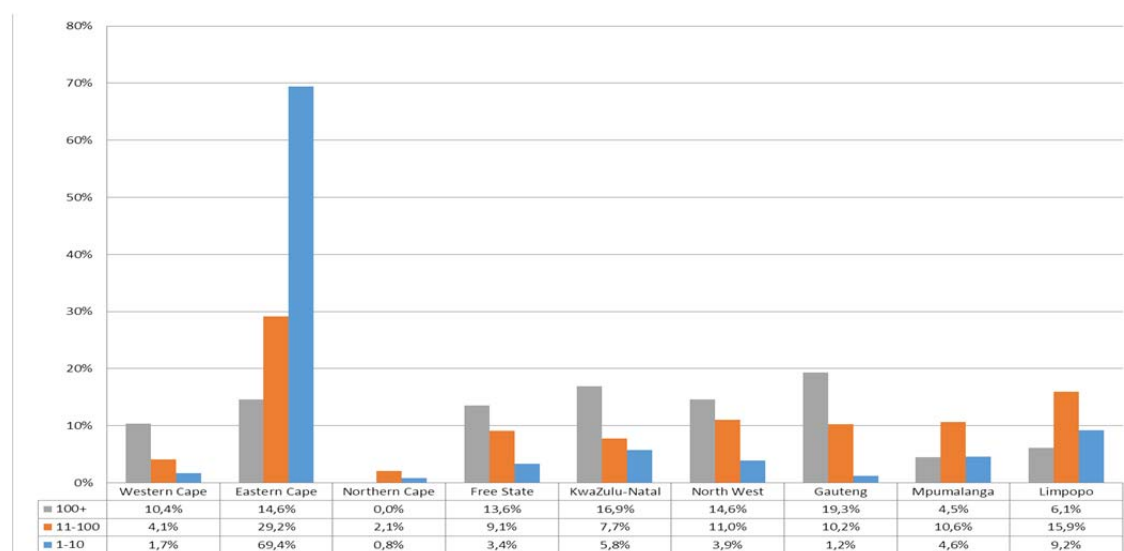
Figure 2.16: Distribution of agricultural households engaged in goat farming within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.16 shows that Limpopo (78,2%) and Mpumalanga (75,0%) recorded the highest proportions of goat farming households that farmed 1 to 10 goats.

Figure 2.17: Provincial distribution of agricultural households engaged in pig farming (percentage), 2016

Eastern Cape (69,4% of country's total) had the largest percentage of agricultural households that farmed 1 to 10 pigs (Figure 2.17). The province also had the largest percentage of agricultural households that farmed 11 to 100 pigs in the country.

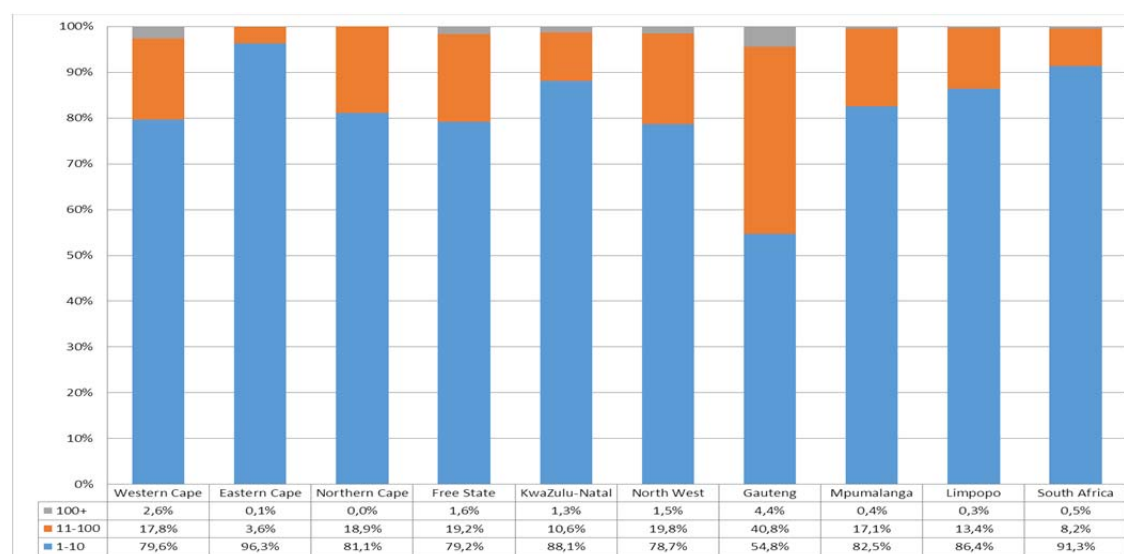
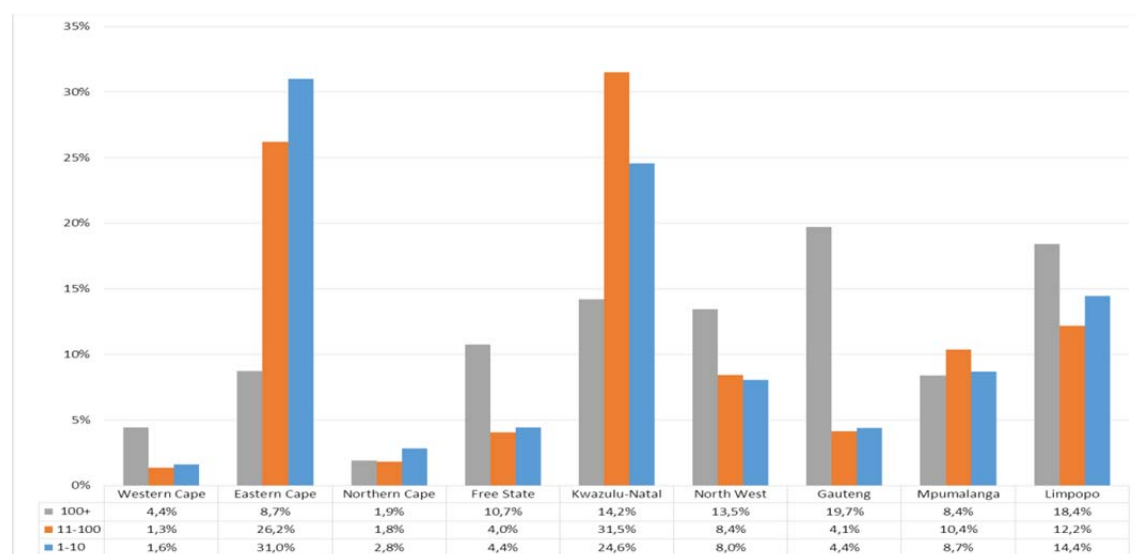
Figure 2.18: Distribution of agricultural households engaged in pig farming within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.18 shows that among agricultural households that farmed pigs, most households had 1 to 10. Eastern Cape (96,3%), KwaZulu-Natal (88,1%) and Limpopo (86,4%) recorded the largest proportions that farmed 1 to 10 pigs.

Figure 2.19: Provincial distribution of agricultural households engaged in poultry farming (percentage), 2016

Eastern Cape (31,0% of country's total) and KwaZulu-Natal (24,6%) had the highest percentage of agricultural households that farmed 1 to 10 poultry (Figure 2.19). These provinces also had the highest percentage of agricultural households that farmed 11 to 100 poultry in the country.

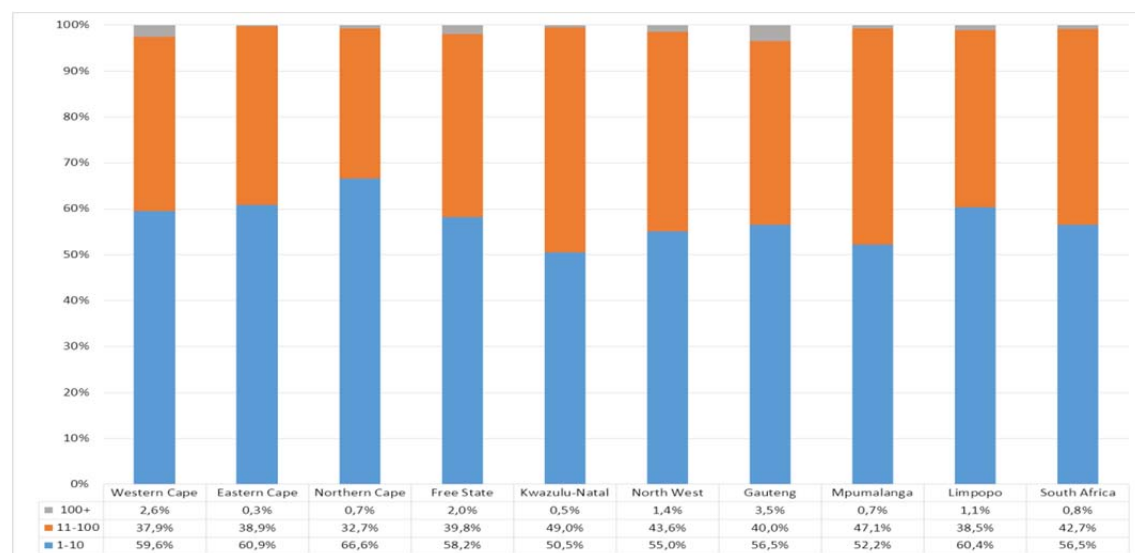
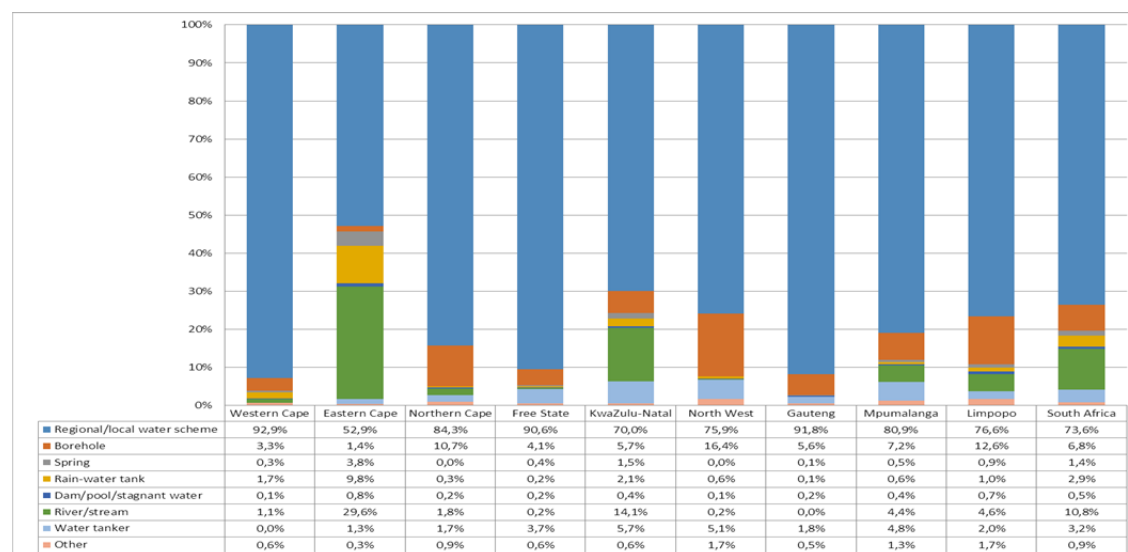
Figure 2.20: Distribution of agricultural households engaged in poultry farming within each province (percentage), 2016

Figure 2.20 shows that Northern Cape (66,6%) and Limpopo (60,4%) recorded the highest proportions of poultry farming households that farmed 1 to 10 poultry.

Figure 2.21: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of drinking water within each province (percentage), 2016



As shown in Figure 2.21, 73,6% of agricultural households received water from a 'regional/local water scheme' (operated by a water service provider). In individual provinces, Eastern Cape (52,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (70,0%) had the lowest proportions of agricultural households receiving water from a 'regional/local water scheme' (operated by a water service provider).

Figure 2.22: Distribution of agricultural households by type of toilet within each province (percentage), 2016

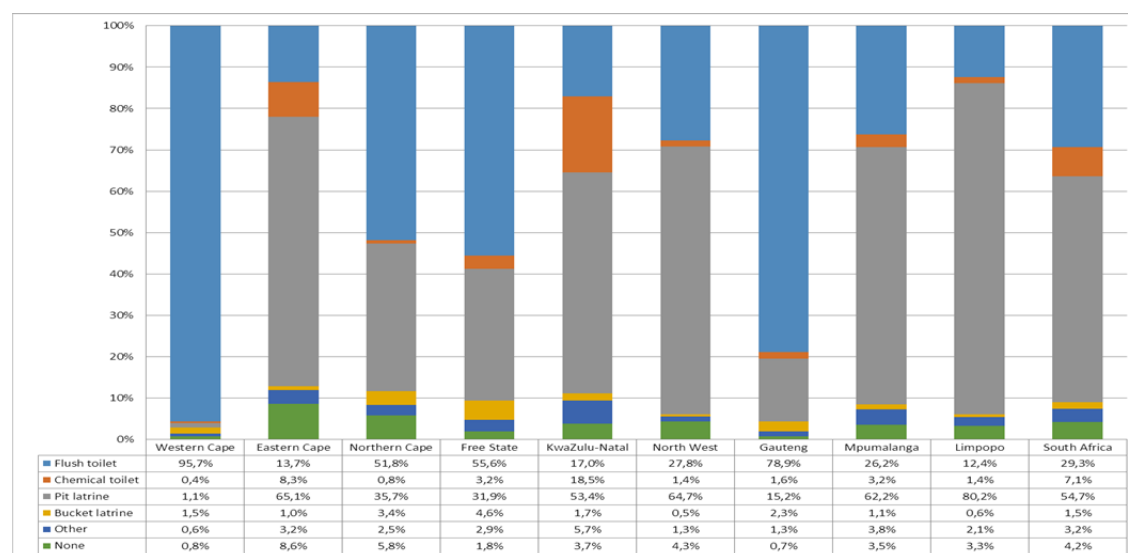


Figure 2.22 illustrates that the majority of agricultural households in the country used 'pit latrines' (54,7%), followed by those with 'flush toilets' at 29,3%. In individual provinces, Limpopo (80,2%), Eastern Cape (65,1%), North West (64,7%) and Mpumalanga (62,2%) had the highest proportions of agricultural households using 'pit latrines'.

Figure 2.23: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy mainly used for lighting within each province (percentage), 2016

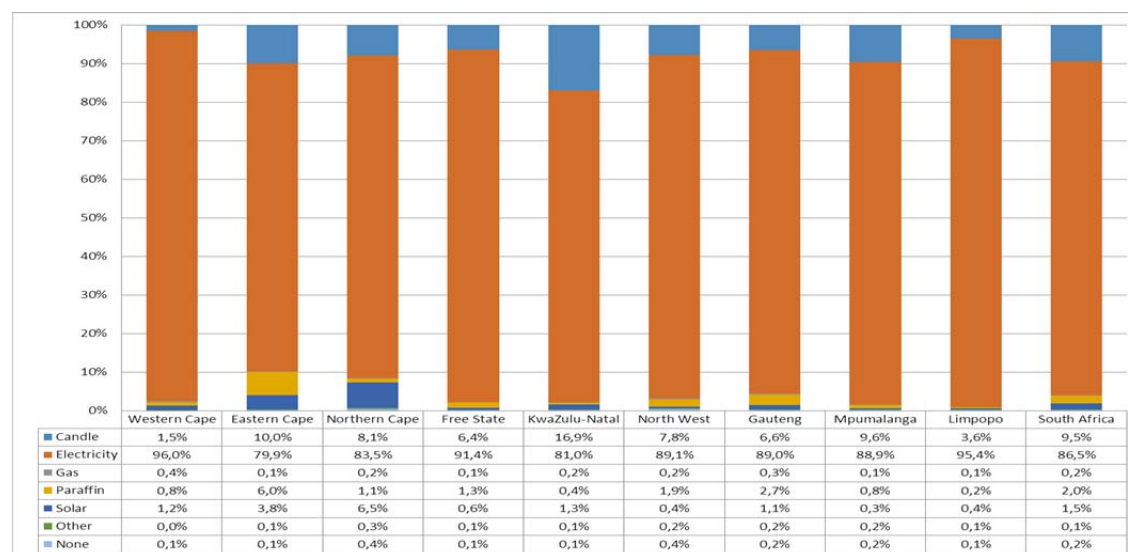


Figure 2.23 shows that in all provinces electricity was the largest main source of energy for lighting in agricultural households. Nationally, 86,5% of agricultural households used electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by those which used candles (9,5%).

Figure 2.24: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy mainly used for cooking within each province (percentage), 2016

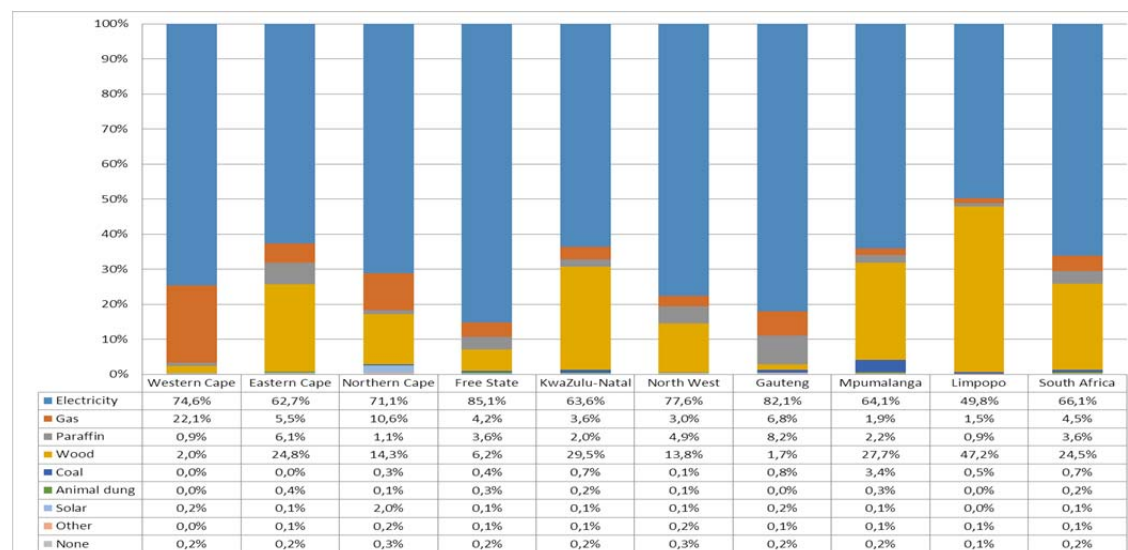


Figure 2.24 shows that in all provinces, electricity was the largest main source of energy for cooking in agricultural households. Nationally, 66,1% and 24,5% of agricultural households used electricity and wood respectively as the main source of energy for cooking. Limpopo (47,2% of all energy types) had the largest proportion of agricultural households that used wood as the main source of energy for cooking.

3. List of agricultural households tables

Table 3.1: Number of households by type

Province	Agricultural households		Non-agricultural households		Total number of households	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	84 574	69 152	1 549 425	1 864 725	1 634 000	1 933 876
Eastern Cape	596 573	495 042	1 090 806	1 278 353	1 687 385	1 773 395
Northern Cape	55 150	48 798	246 253	304 911	301 405	353 709
Free State	201 286	157 510	622 028	789 129	823 316	946 638
KwaZulu-Natal	717 006	536 225	1 822 413	2 339 618	2 539 429	2 875 843
North West	214 049	167 780	847 965	1 080 986	1 062 015	1 248 766
Gauteng	279 110	242 594	3 629 911	4 708 543	3 909 022	4 951 137
Mpumalanga	263 391	225 282	812 096	1 013 579	1 075 488	1 238 861
Limpopo	468 494	386 660	949 604	1 214 423	1 418 102	1 601 083
South Africa	2 879 638	2 329 043	11 570 505	14 594 266	14 450 161	16 923 309

Table 3.2: Number of agricultural households involved in a specific activity

Province	Livestock production		Poultry production		Vegetable production		Other ²	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	28 334	12 373	29 176	17 120	39 337	37 417	63 045	22 669
Eastern Cape	330 354	323 763	334 665	318 621	246 412	157 732	156 880	239 564
Northern Cape	28 040	28 000	25 853	26 319	9 334	7 722	21 257	8 426
Free State	45 207	40 874	51 414	47 296	106 809	86 097	88 110	68 932
KwaZulu-Natal	268 656	256 045	356 881	310 458	340 743	188 442	182 688	210 204
North West	88 633	78 555	117 453	92 222	36 620	35 414	84 237	35 952
Gauteng	62 047	23 277	82 403	48 979	147 870	159 326	218 664	78 340
Mpumalanga	72 896	76 307	127 759	104 713	91 214	97 330	91 919	112 225
Limpopo	172 683	151 018	173 681	154 503	105 181	103 874	206 950	253 397
South Africa¹	1 096 854	990 210	1 299 288	1 120 233	1 123 524	873 355	1 113 759	1 029 708

¹ An agricultural household may engage in more than one agricultural activity.

² 'Other' refers to any other agricultural activity not mentioned, e.g. fruit production, beekeeping.

Table 3.3: Number of agricultural households by population group of household head

Province	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011
Western Cape	22 580	10 949	34 882	25 920	523	769	25 549	31 514	1 039
Eastern Cape	574 118	475 665	9 560	6 127	725	462	11 627	12 787	541
Northern Cape	30 076	27 839	17 137	13 683	190	45	7 013	7 231	732
Free State	183 830	143 287	3 409	2 048	303	50	13 504	12 125	239
KwaZulu-Natal	685 245	517 661	3 211	1 967	12 092	6 210	15 580	10 387	875
North West	196 276	153 720	2 317	1 648	417	220	14 639	12 192	397
Gauteng	221 155	194 633	5 252	4 092	4 949	4 414	46 564	39 455	1 188
Mpumalanga	252 061	213 992	838	507	533	322	9 695	10 461	263
Limpopo	460 483	378 534	469	693	469	224	6 699	7 209	372
South Africa	2 625 829	2 116 281	77 079	56 686	20 204	12 716	150 874	143 361	5 650

Table 3.4: Number of agricultural households by sex of household head

Province	Male		Female	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	61 398	49 104	23 176	20 047
Eastern Cape	271 400	220 765	325 173	274 277
Northern Cape	36 390	33 100	18 760	15 698
Free State	118 390	94 218	82 896	63 291
KwaZulu-Natal	328 700	244 869	388 305	291 356
North West	131 394	107 873	82 654	59 907
Gauteng	185 225	162 349	93 884	80 245
Mpumalanga	145 455	127 815	117 936	97 467
Limpopo	223 173	186 235	245 320	200 425
South Africa	1 501 529	1 226 329	1 378 108	1 102 714

Table 3.5: Number of agricultural households by age group of household head

Province	Less than 15		15–34		35–45		46–55		56–64		65+	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	79	*	16 770	10 000	21 482	15 028	19 967	15 762	13 892	13 266	12 382	15 095
Eastern Cape	2 134	975	78 885	105 436	99 242	81 926	127 844	89 129	114 542	85 766	173 924	132 785
Northern Cape	124	50	8 530	8 574	12 246	9 682	13 309	10 585	10 329	9 402	10 610	10 556
Free State	239	63	42 166	31 692	47 057	33 551	45 724	35 765	32 883	27 825	33 215	28 677
KwaZulu-Natal	4 445	375	103 160	89 679	145 047	102 164	167 652	115 805	138 333	101 072	158 366	127 506
North West	523	82	31 690	26 680	42 169	33 535	48 988	36 013	39 518	34 270	51 159	37 282
Gauteng	321	25	66 583	36 471	76 296	59 412	64 241	64 337	40 133	44 536	31 533	37 838
Mpumalanga	908	73	46 329	38 686	55 869	46 586	58 601	50 959	45 929	39 700	56 752	49 351
Limpopo	1 487	665	75 082	71 763	88 736	75 067	98 897	80 601	77 908	64 013	126 381	95 216
South Africa	10 264	2 309	468 199	418 981	588 148	456 951	645 226	498 956	513 473	419 850	654 326	534 306

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.6: Number of agricultural households by education level of household head

Province	No schooling		Grade 1 to Grade 11/Std 9		Grade 12/Std 10		Completed tertiary		Other		Do not know
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2016
Western Cape	4 542	2 460	44 858	27 103	18 476	15 590	16 162	21 694	533	705	1 600
Eastern Cape	130 547	84 334	388 383	322 672	45 964	51 941	30 774	31 041	904	1 432	3 148
Northern Cape	11 013	8 137	32 589	26 953	7 479	7 958	3 927	4 256	138	413	1 070
Free State	25 868	16 507	129 508	97 594	32 616	28 621	12 857	11 681	435	410	2 696
KwaZulu-Natal	194 458	120 439	398 910	293 304	87 644	81 386	34 860	34 602	1 132	1 616	4 368
North West	46 583	27 379	126 955	98 555	27 799	26 012	12 321	10 842	388	724	4 240
Gauteng	20 398	17 898	143 703	118 377	66 263	56 083	47 322	42 217	1 421	783	7 222
Mpumalanga	83 028	57 714	129 193	108 663	36 422	38 078	14 268	13 854	476	874	6 034
Limpopo	142 904	91 361	235 885	197 136	57 193	61 725	31 665	28 539	843	1 629	5 985
South Africa	659 344	426 229	1 629 995	1 290 357	379 860	367 394	204 160	198 727	6 276	8 585	36 363

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of agricultural households by place of agricultural activity within each province, 2016

Province	Back yard	Farm land	Communal land	School, church or other organisational land	Other	Total
Western Cape	80,9	15,2	0,9	0,4	2,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	80,8	6,8	9,5	1,1	1,8	100,0
Northern Cape	61,9	24,0	11,1	0,7	2,3	100,0
Free State	84,2	11,4	2,1	0,9	1,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	84,0	8,1	5,8	0,8	1,4	100,0
North West	78,9	13,9	3,9	0,6	2,7	100,0
Gauteng	89,5	6,7	1,1	1,1	1,6	100,0
Mpumalanga	86,1	8,6	2,9	1,2	1,2	100,0
Limpopo	86,7	7,2	4,5	0,5	1,0	100,0
South Africa	83,8	8,7	5,0	0,9	1,6	100,0

Note: These figures exclude households not involved in any agricultural activity from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of agricultural households by main purpose of involvement in agricultural activities within each province, 2016

Province	Main source of household food	Main source of household income	Extra source of household income	Extra source of household food	For leisure/hobby	Other	Total
Western Cape	25,4	8,9	4,6	31,8	26,9	2,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	52,7	4,2	5,2	33,7	3,1	1,2	100,0
Northern Cape	29,9	18,4	12,1	25,0	11,0	3,6	100,0
Free State	45,2	7,4	5,1	36,3	5,0	1,1	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	40,8	4,1	3,6	44,0	6,1	1,4	100,0
North West	44,1	13,5	8,5	26,5	5,3	2,1	100,0
Gauteng	43,5	3,6	3,4	36,6	11,0	1,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	48,0	5,2	4,0	36,1	4,8	1,9	100,0
Limpopo	38,6	5,4	4,5	43,2	6,8	1,5	100,0
South Africa	43,7	5,7	4,7	37,5	6,8	1,6	100,0

Note: These figures exclude households not involved in any agricultural activity from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015.

Table 3.9: Number of agricultural households (crop production) by farming practice, 2016

Province	Irrigation	Dry land	Both irrigation and dry land
Western Cape	13 264	18 754	11 944
Eastern Cape	62 904	108 118	96 440
Northern Cape	3 243	5 573	3 229
Free State	39 300	33 963	27 549
KwaZulu-Natal	65 953	103 635	104 644
North West	14 702	21 746	16 630
Gauteng	47 205	74 686	59 370
Mpumalanga	31 998	46 543	53 559
Limpopo	51 433	94 729	67 643
South Africa	330 002	507 748	441 009

Table 3.10: Number of agricultural households by type of activity

Province	Animals only		Crops only		Mixed farming		Other	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	21 997	16 957	29 542	35 805	19 685	6 285	13 348	2 647
Eastern Cape	294 384	214 964	107 394	85 042	183 149	178 801	11 644	1 282
Northern Cape	34 826	35 338	9 713	7 271	8 166	4 458	2 442	104
Free State	53 248	46 596	114 314	76 586	26 675	22 252	7 046	523
KwaZulu-Natal	300 563	241 991	217 277	144 144	176 604	124 583	22 559	2 248
North West	134 091	109 674	36 834	35 698	32 719	16 794	10 401	624
Gauteng	46 235	40 743	136 245	160 676	57 267	16 786	39 361	4 180
Mpumalanga	119 150	83 943	84 822	79 070	48 498	46 772	10 918	821
Limpopo	215 333	160 184	161 068	141 059	75 741	67 602	16 349	615
South Africa	1 219 831	950 389	897 212	765 352	628 520	484 333	134 071	13 045

Note: The 2016 total figures exclude households that did not specify the type of agricultural activity in which they are involved.

Table 3.11: Number of livestock and poultry by type at household level on 07 March 2016

Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chickens	Other poultry
Western Cape	692 495	2 282 396	182 669	104 979	295 507	185 187
Eastern Cape	2 819 086	7 605 248	3 221 829	536 108	3 841 174	291 982
Northern Cape	591 607	4 279 133	554 254	13 099	314 007	120 833
Free State	1 869 583	2 509 463	131 532	148 470	1 056 509	73 197
KwaZulu-Natal	2 498 209	549 943	1 930 175	201 826	6 406 289	170 632
North West	2 207 342	840 180	538 991	127 078	2 128 239	95 856
Gauteng	509 804	217 406	202 091	141 650	1 911 589	129 978
Mpumalanga	1 508 508	945 118	337 217	194 238	1 938 282	143 835
Limpopo	1 237 493	250 279	731 888	135 369	4 056 632	164 714
South Africa	13 934 125	19 479 166	7 830 644	1 602 816	21 948 229	1 376 214

Table 3.12: Number of livestock and poultry by type at household level on 07 March 2016

Population group of household head	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chickens	Other poultry
Black African	7 033 048	6 296 510	5 739 508	916 539	16 019 481	806 304
Coloured	282 591	1 674 056	265 411	37 452	517 941	138 736
Indian/Asian	28 338	17 035	8 336	630	94 115	5 684
White	6 590 148	11 491 565	1 817 389	648 196	5 316 692	425 490
Total	13 934 125	19 479 166	7 830 644	1 602 816	21 948 229	1 376 214

Table 3.13: Number of livestock and poultry by type at household level on 07 March 2016

Sex of household head	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chickens	Other poultry
Male	10 789 627	15 575 956	5 138 003	1 016 744	14 261 770	945 008
Female	3 144 498	3 903 209	2 692 641	586 072	7 686 458	431 205
Total	13 934 125	19 479 166	7 830 644	1 602 816	21 948 229	1 376 214

Table 3.14: Number of agricultural households farming livestock and poultry only by type

Province	Cattle only		Sheep only		Goats only		Pigs only		Poultry only		Animal combination	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	1 294	597	1 136	832	407	208	947	965	10 411	7 773	7 169	5 181
Eastern Cape	29 403	10 522	7 818	3 911	13 790	7 163	6 433	9 813	100 251	38 051	135 771	141 295
Northern Cape	1 909	1 461	2 212	2 055	2 914	2 585	315	355	13 117	9 378	14 072	17 794
Free State	12 141	8 450	838	810	410	360	1 304	1 712	23 975	16 354	13 901	16 976
KwaZulu-Natal	33 939	13 304	1 266	617	19 912	15 595	759	532	137 854	67 075	105 060	139 964
North West	17 852	12 021	1 684	1 401	5 882	5 671	1 604	1 863	68 002	39 607	37 968	44 930
Gauteng	2 399	2 060	469	769	770	897	441	405	28 976	22 855	11 548	11 013
Mpumalanga	15 552	10 422	577	357	4 195	4 275	1 437	1 271	71 843	33 352	24 254	31 809
Limpopo	35 500	21 157	2 014	1 058	26 610	16 721	3 925	3 151	87 340	49 757	58 257	64 069
South Africa	149 989	79 992	18 013	11 811	74 889	53 475	17 166	20 068	541 768	284 202	408 000	473 032

Table 3.15: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of cattle farmed

Province	1–10		11–100		100+		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	2 486	1 769	2 186	2 059	1 259	1 011	5 932	4 839
Eastern Cape	172 507	139 541	25 908	36 664	2 122	3 517	200 538	179 721
Northern Cape	6 355	5 889	3 513	5 573	977	1 248	10 846	12 709
Free State	21 952	19 128	6 354	8 294	2 283	3 379	30 590	30 801
KwaZulu-Natal	136 728	118 437	31 013	43 423	1 792	1 839	169 534	163 699
North West	35 545	28 947	13 755	16 660	2 397	2 903	51 699	48 510
Gauteng	4 518	5 450	2 923	5 638	789	874	8 231	11 962
Mpumalanga	33 087	32 697	10 565	17 867	1 074	1 920	44 727	52 484
Limpopo	69 089	57 924	21 713	24 585	759	1 132	91 562	83 640
South Africa	482 270	409 782	117 934	160 763	13 457	17 822	613 662	588 367

Table 3.16: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of cattle farmed, 2016

Province	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	100+	Total
Western Cape	1 769	785	300	60	488	68	45	49	22	243	1 011	4 839
Eastern Cape	139 541	25 565	6 018	1 811	1 427	492	290	395	94	572	3 517	179 721
Northern Cape	5 889	2 346	1 032	655	484	283	95	255	81	341	1 248	12 709
Free State	19 128	3 772	1 369	666	892	399	197	242	122	634	3 379	30 801
KwaZulu-Natal	118 437	30 097	7 289	2 634	1 463	876	283	318	188	274	1 839	163 699
North West	28 947	8 026	3 021	1 762	1 450	686	554	502	129	531	2 903	48 510
Gauteng	5 450	2 339	1 068	667	453	304	168	279	119	241	874	11 962
Mpumalanga	32 697	10 305	3 173	1 358	1 133	533	219	391	297	459	1 920	52 484
Limpopo	57 924	16 452	4 061	1 507	1 087	527	340	165	79	366	1 132	83 640
South Africa	409 782	99 689	27 332	11 120	8 877	4 168	2 191	2 596	1 132	3 658	17 822	588 367

Table 3.17: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of sheep farmed

Province	1–10		11–100		100+		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	1 676	1 448	1 737	1 874	2 845	2 662	6 259	5 983
Eastern Cape	62 595	53 308	55 971	73 588	4 535	7 850	123 102	134 747
Northern Cape	5 040	5 234	4 530	6 176	3 287	4 359	12 858	15 769
Free State	3 528	3 904	3 031	4 125	2 155	3 510	8 715	11 540
KwaZulu-Natal	15 887	14 804	5 608	6 159	890	792	22 385	21 755
North West	10 736	10 846	6 440	8 577	930	1 074	18 107	20 498
Gauteng	2 224	3 642	1 661	4 222	465	255	4 350	8 118
Mpumalanga	3 327	3 993	1 591	2 994	475	1 263	5 393	8 250
Limpopo	10 030	9 399	3 531	4 398	299	279	13 861	14 076
South Africa	115 046	106 580	84 103	112 114	15 884	22 043	215 034	240 737

Table 3.18: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of sheep farmed, 2016

Province	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	100+	Total
Western Cape	1 448	878	195	252	144	91	*	136	17	160	2 662	5 983
Eastern Cape	53 308	32 255	15 912	8 114	6 288	3 888	2 653	1 555	1 343	1 581	7 850	134 747
Northern Cape	5 234	2 869	1 139	516	664	251	153	161	32	391	4 359	15 769
Free State	3 904	1 316	791	537	456	191	147	189	81	416	3 510	11 540
KwaZulu-Natal	14 804	3 704	950	558	367	205	93	80	121	80	792	21 755
North West	10 846	3 716	1 543	1 224	667	267	409	406	86	259	1 074	20 498
Gauteng	3 642	1 872	922	446	497	292	76	59	12	45	255	8 118
Mpumalanga	3 993	1 446	717	157	218	131	42	203	18	62	1 263	8 250
Limpopo	9 399	2 517	752	500	223	195	14	88	21	87	279	14 076
South Africa	106 580	50 573	22 922	12 305	9 524	5 512	3 587	2 877	1 732	3 082	22 043	240 737

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.19: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of goats farmed

Province	1–10		11–100		100+		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	1 188	907	738	704	460	317	2 387	1 928
Eastern Cape	109 953	102 685	39 011	57 959	1 176	1 598	150 140	162 243
Northern Cape	7 563	7 167	5 809	8 492	673	849	14 046	16 508
Free State	2 122	2 707	1 164	1 768	202	227	3 489	4 702
KwaZulu-Natal	101 683	121 518	28 219	53 248	529	457	130 432	175 222
North West	19 979	22 019	7 186	12 736	317	243	27 482	34 998
Gauteng	2 884	4 303	1 408	3 510	303	238	4 596	8 051
Mpumalanga	15 698	23 916	3 117	7 789	99	190	18 915	31 896
Limpopo	64 597	61 714	12 739	17 059	236	188	77 573	78 962
South Africa	325 670	346 937	99 396	163 265	3 998	4 307	429 065	514 509

Table 3.20: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of goats farmed, 2016

Province	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	100+	Total
Western Cape	907	377	182	45	35	17	*	*	*	47	317	1 928
Eastern Cape	102 685	36 404	11 292	4 794	2 694	1 216	531	476	203	348	1 598	162 243
Northern Cape	7 167	3 837	2 086	790	654	337	178	144	165	301	849	16 508
Free State	2 707	815	293	197	291	108	9	15	6	35	227	4 702
KwaZulu-Natal	121 518	36 554	10 160	3 266	1 619	645	389	275	91	249	457	175 222
North West	22 019	7 588	2 748	1 220	489	259	116	130	21	166	243	34 998
Gauteng	4 303	1 937	698	262	358	127	24	23	35	45	238	8 051
Mpumalanga	23 916	5 477	1 388	535	222	35	32	8	40	52	190	31 896
Limpopo	61 714	12 559	2 618	760	431	299	109	168	*	115	188	78 962
South Africa	346 937	105 548	31 467	11 869	6 794	3 042	1 389	1 240	560	1 358	4 307	514 509

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.21: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of pigs farmed

Province	1–10		11–100		100+		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	2 602	3 175	590	711	159	103	3 351	3 989
Eastern Cape	56 801	133 467	2 332	5 037	444	145	59 578	138 648
Northern Cape	1 199	1 535	312	358	58	*	1 570	1 893
Free State	4 650	6 489	978	1 574	114	135	5 744	8 198
KwaZulu-Natal	7 927	11 061	1 287	1 332	559	168	9 773	12 561
North West	6 109	7 531	1 248	1 897	285	145	7 643	9 572
Gauteng	1 959	2 371	653	1 767	377	192	2 991	4 329
Mpumalanga	5 747	8 857	834	1 831	151	45	6 733	10 733
Limpopo	13 591	17 772	1 478	2 748	222	61	15 292	20 581
South Africa	100 589	192 257	9 716	17 254	2 373	994	112 678	210 504

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.22: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of pigs farmed, 2016

Province	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	100+	Total
Western Cape	3 175	462	87	43	36	*	83	*	*	*	103	3 989
Eastern Cape	133 467	3 903	560	262	99	57	60	15	40	40	145	138 648
Northern Cape	1 535	254	79	2	22	*	*	2	*	*	*	1 893
Free State	6 489	947	251	81	211	33	*	31	*	20	135	8 198
KwaZulu-Natal	11 061	729	266	160	45	28	4	37	17	45	168	12 561
North West	7 531	1 043	461	136	46	134	24	31	*	22	145	9 572
Gauteng	2 371	631	568	207	128	115	*	26	29	62	192	4 329
Mpumalanga	8 857	990	357	132	176	53	70	.	14	41	45	10 733
Limpopo	17 772	2 000	433	175	75	44	*	12	9	*	61	20 581
South Africa	192 257	10 959	3 061	1 197	839	465	240	154	109	231	994	210 504

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.23: Number of agricultural households grouped by number of chickens farmed, 2016

Province	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	61–70	71–80	81–90	91–100	100+	Total
Western Cape	7 544	3 958	1 043	426	261	97	29	*	*	*	208	13 568
Eastern Cape	172 100	86 851	23 630	5 929	2 956	1 425	447	316	126	467	786	295 034
Northern Cape	15 493	5 577	1 420	566	307	42	47	7	*	55	134	23 648
Free State	23 319	11 005	3 893	1 235	1 113	353	167	86	13	361	902	42 447
KwaZulu-Natal	141 183	103 458	31 380	8 255	4 284	1 354	538	341	225	647	1 364	293 030
North West	46 061	26 593	7 616	1 995	1 462	455	107	240	23	331	1 286	86 169
Gauteng	22 514	11 012	3 556	1 068	930	274	84	198	126	677	1 611	42 050
Mpumalanga	48 065	30 814	9 829	3 297	1 846	529	334	326	100	584	666	96 389
Limpopo	85 581	39 978	10 267	2 418	1 515	471	133	217	67	723	1 674	143 045
South Africa	561 860	319 245	92 634	25 189	14 675	5 002	1 889	1 732	680	3 845	8 629	1 035 381

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.24: Number of agricultural households engaged in livestock farming by sex of household head

Province	Female		Male		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	7 172	2 751	21 161	9 621	28 334	12 373
Eastern Cape	167 646	174 930	162 707	148 833	330 354	323 763
Northern Cape	8 454	8 088	19 586	19 912	28 040	28 000
Free State	11 583	10 507	33 624	30 366	45 207	40 874
KwaZulu-Natal	139 698	134 763	128 958	121 282	268 656	256 045
North West	30 049	26 264	58 584	52 290	88 633	78 555
Gauteng	19 036	5 079	43 010	18 198	62 047	23 277
Mpumalanga	28 533	28 808	44 363	47 499	72 896	76 307
Limpopo	85 371	73 421	87 312	77 597	172 683	151 018
South Africa	497 546	464 611	599 308	525 600	1 096 854	990 210

Table 3.25: Number of agricultural households engaged in poultry farming by sex of household head

Province	Female		Male		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	8 114	4 605	21 062	12 515	29 176	17 120
Eastern Cape	192 349	185 930	142 315	132 691	334 665	318 621
Northern Cape	9 276	9 001	16 577	17 318	25 853	26 319
Free State	16 828	15 041	34 585	32 255	51 414	47 296
KwaZulu-Natal	199 501	169 633	157 380	140 826	356 881	310 458
North West	48 235	35 850	69 218	56 373	117 453	92 222
Gauteng	26 161	13 841	56 241	35 137	82 403	48 979
Mpumalanga	58 185	44 335	69 573	60 378	127 759	104 713
Limpopo	92 206	78 168	81 474	76 335	173 681	154 503
South Africa	650 859	556 404	648 429	563 829	1 299 288	1 120 233

Table 3.26: Number of agricultural households engaged in crop farming, 2016

Province	Vegetable farming	Industrial crop farming	Grain and other food crop farming	Fruit farming
Western Cape	37 417	394	5 068	12 399
Eastern Cape	157 732	2 200	178 939	53 242
Northern Cape	7 722	118	2 047	5 681
Free State	86 097	633	21 524	43 982
KwaZulu-Natal	188 442	2 358	143 477	55 920
North West	35 414	426	14 674	19 508
Gauteng	159 326	858	29 646	39 470
Mpumalanga	97 330	1 417	62 125	41 399
Limpopo	103 874	2 553	117 183	127 550
South Africa	873 355	10 956	574 684	399 151

Table 3.27: Number of agricultural households engaged in vegetable farming by sex of household head

Province	Female		Male		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	11 618	11 011	27 719	26 406	39 337	37 417
Eastern Cape	132 952	85 890	113 460	71 842	246 412	157 732
Northern Cape	3 370	2 722	5 963	5 000	9 334	7 722
Free State	50 914	40 407	55 895	45 690	106 809	86 097
KwaZulu-Natal	184 361	100 327	156 381	88 115	340 743	188 442
North West	12 869	11 199	23 750	24 215	36 620	35 414
Gauteng	51 082	54 624	96 788	104 701	147 870	159 326
Mpumalanga	41 581	43 470	49 633	53 861	91 214	97 330
Limpopo	52 159	52 116	53 021	51 758	105 181	103 874
South Africa	540 909	401 767	582 614	471 588	1 123 524	873 355

Table 3.28: Number of agricultural households engaged in grain and other food crop farming by sex of household head, 2016

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	3 724	1 344	5 068
Eastern Cape	72 325	106 613	178 939
Northern Cape	1 486	561	2 047
Free State	12 089	9 435	21 524
KwaZulu-Natal	63 404	80 074	143 477
North West	10 441	4 233	14 674
Gauteng	19 589	10 057	29 646
Mpumalanga	32 824	29 301	62 125
Limpopo	53 203	63 980	117 183
South Africa	269 086	305 598	574 684

Table 3.29: Number of agricultural households engaged in industrial crop farming by sex of household head, 2016

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	339	54	394
Eastern Cape	1 034	1 166	2 200
Northern Cape	107	11	118
Free State	417	216	633
KwaZulu-Natal	1 284	1 074	2 358
North West	310	116	426
Gauteng	506	352	858
Mpumalanga	811	606	1 417
Limpopo	1 189	1 364	2 553
South Africa	5 998	4 958	10 956

Table 3.30: Number of agricultural households engaged in fruit farming by sex of household head, 2016

Province	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	9 070	3 329	12 399
Eastern Cape	25 000	28 242	53 242
Northern Cape	3 337	2 344	5 681
Free State	23 922	20 060	43 982
KwaZulu-Natal	27 333	28 587	55 920
North West	12 961	6 547	19 508
Gauteng	25 594	13 875	39 470
Mpumalanga	21 618	19 780	41 399
Limpopo	61 227	66 323	127 550
South Africa	210 062	189 089	399 151

Table 3.31: Number of agricultural households by main source of water for drinking, 2016

Province	Regional/local water scheme (operated by a water service authority or provider)	Borehole	Spring	Rain-water tank	Dam/pool/stagnant water	River/stream	Water tanker	Other	Total
Western Cape	64 221	2 286	239	1 183	38	736	23	425	69 152
Eastern Cape	261 848	6 944	19 014	48 743	3 885	146 374	6 560	1 675	495 042
Northern Cape	41 157	5 209	*	152	104	884	847	446	48 798
Free State	142 657	6 431	610	318	352	387	5 860	894	157 510
KwaZulu-Natal	375 151	30 586	7 980	11 064	2 143	75 665	30 487	3 149	536 225
North West	127 321	27 562	51	970	198	302	8 597	2 780	167 780
Gauteng	222 597	13 526	187	264	416	110	4 312	1 182	242 594
Mpumalanga	182 198	16 119	1 234	1 245	870	9 802	10 917	2 897	225 282
Limpopo	296 125	48 566	3 393	3 885	2 870	17 653	7 627	6 541	386 660
South Africa	1 713 275	157 228	32 709	67 824	10 875	251 912	75 230	19 989	2 329 043

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

Table 3.32: Number of agricultural households by main type of toilet

Province	Flush toilet		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine		Bucket latrine		Other		None		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	74 782	66 173	658	267	2 615	763	2 073	1 027	1 855	384	2 588	537	84 571	69 152
Eastern Cape	86 810	67 603	27 033	41 151	323 693	322 472	6 230	5 186	43 602	15 965	109 202	42 666	596 570	495 042
Northern Cape	28 147	25 277	371	402	19 486	17 441	1 822	1 644	912	1 208	4 409	2 825	55 147	48 798
Free State	100 800	87 534	2 411	4 976	77 724	50 319	10 219	7 197	3 681	4 579	6 448	2 905	201 283	157 510
KwaZulu-Natal	146 720	91 361	74 520	99 092	381 014	286 425	12 398	8 974	33 175	30 330	69 175	20 044	717 002	536 225
North West	60 820	46 629	2 083	2 406	135 779	108 574	1 289	906	2 989	2 098	11 085	7 167	214 045	167 780
Gauteng	215 428	191 423	2 977	3 921	50 117	36 909	4 115	5 576	3 305	3 035	3 166	1 731	279 108	242 594
Mpumalanga	61 446	59 084	4 213	7 132	172 128	140 138	2 098	2 513	5 328	8 632	18 174	7 784	263 387	225 282
Limpopo	51 456	48 124	3 906	5 343	376 973	309 964	2 395	2 393	6 794	8 045	26 967	12 792	468 491	386 660
South Africa	826 416	683 208	118 176	164 690	1 539 537	1 273 004	42 642	35 414	101 645	74 276	251 219	98 451	2 879 635	2 329 043

Table 3.33: Number of agricultural households by type of energy mainly used for lighting

Province	Candle		Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Solar		Other	None		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	2 939	1 034	78 913	66 385	194	280	1 705	570	650	818	12	170	52	84 571	69 152
Eastern Cape	129 642	49 529	397 512	395 510	1 696	695	61 322	29 468	4 282	18 714	513	2 116	612	596 570	495 042
Northern Cape	6 462	3 930	45 787	40 750	154	74	810	514	1 782	3 171	165	153	196	55 148	48 798
Free State	17 160	10 105	179 908	143 963	263	113	3 059	2 118	592	882	156	302	174	201 284	157 510
KwaZulu-Natal	227 958	90 785	467 303	434 089	3 055	871	6 861	2 294	6 701	6 860	602	5 125	725	711 878	536 225
North West	24 041	13 076	185 727	149 488	259	326	2 897	3 217	608	668	334	515	671	214 047	167 780
Gauteng	30 385	16 044	238 653	215 838	657	725	7 841	6 484	755	2 738	367	816	398	279 107	242 594
Mpumalanga	31 539	21 621	227 298	200 172	681	160	2 434	1 866	725	752	348	711	364	263 388	225 282
Limpopo	36 386	13 998	424 579	369 066	454	253	3 228	854	2 790	1 444	518	1 053	527	468 490	386 660
South Africa	506 517	220 122	2 245 684	2 015 261	7 417	3 497	90 162	47 384	18 889	36 045	3 015	10 966	3 720	2 879 635	2 329 043

Table 3.34: Number of agricultural households by type of energy mainly used for cooking

Province	Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Wood		Coal	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	68 939	51 601	9 214	15 278	1 967	600	3 396	1 398	112	19
Eastern Cape	273 255	310 520	26 867	27 184	64 706	30 098	212 098	122 947	945	239
Northern Cape	38 172	34 703	4 311	5 179	1 837	547	10 061	6 975	151	128
Free State	164 008	134 063	6 468	6 570	13 078	5 601	12 922	9 715	2 508	640
KwaZulu-Natal	351 166	341 294	29 012	19 487	34 675	10 664	282 844	158 147	9 549	3 674
North West	150 639	130 241	5 408	5 006	13 809	8 189	41 346	23 212	535	137
Gauteng	220 390	199 081	14 189	16 554	34 374	19 857	4 534	4 158	2 666	1 830
Mpumalanga	149 333	144 466	4 495	4 254	8 307	5 004	83 119	62 386	16 143	7 606
Limpopo	179 704	192 475	6 634	5 621	9 214	3 304	267 494	182 630	3 604	1 743
South Africa	1 595 610	1 538 443	106 601	105 133	181 971	83 864	917 816	571 569	36 217	16 016

Table 3.34: Number of agricultural households by type of energy mainly used for cooking (concluded)

Province	Animal dung		Solar		Other		None		Total	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Western Cape	37	*	134	128	639	9	134	119	84 572	69 152
Eastern Cape	15 953	1 978	712	641	1 133	541	901	895	596 570	495 042
Northern Cape	196	38	252	986	63	103	103	138	55 146	48 798
Free State	1 607	421	270	167	176	87	246	246	201 283	157 510
KwaZulu-Natal	5 569	1 154	1 164	430	1 328	554	1 696	820	717 003	536 225
North West	1 631	99	263	100	152	335	262	461	214 045	167 780
Gauteng	173	*	460	453	1 975	223	345	438	279 106	242 594
Mpumalanga	1 177	684	304	136	106	234	404	512	263 388	225 282
Limpopo	915	134	355	113	72	283	498	358	468 490	386 660
South Africa	27 260	4 508	3 919	3 154	5 648	2 370	4 593	3 988	2 879 635	2 329 043

*Not reflected due to sampling methodology.

4. Explanatory notes

Background

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has undertaken three population censuses since 1994 as per the Statistics Act No. 6 of 1999. These censuses have generated diverse demographic and socio-economic information at grassroots level that has guided the formulation of policies and interventions aimed at the further development of South African society.

The demand for data at lower geographic levels continues to increase, and in light of this the Community Survey (CS) was initiated to bridge the gap between censuses in providing data at lower geographic levels in the country. The CS was first conducted in 2007 and is a large-scale household-based survey aimed at providing reliable demographic and socio-economic data at local municipality level. CS 2016 is the second CS conducted by Stats SA and bridges the data gap between Census 2011 and the upcoming Census 2021.

Reference period

All sampled households in the Community Survey were asked if they had produced any kind of food or other agricultural products from 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015. In addition, household were asked if they owned/looked after any livestock or poultry as on 07 March 2016

Scope and coverage

The target population for CS 2016 is the non-institutional population residing in private dwellings in the country. The institutional and transient population are out of scope for CS 2016. Therefore, people who are homeless or those residing in hospitals, prisons, military barracks, etc. are ineligible for CS 2016. The table below lists the types of institutions that were excluded from the CS 2016 sampling frame.

Non-residential hotel
Hospital/frail care centre
Old-age home
Childcare institution/orphanage
Boarding school hostel
Initiation school
Convent/monastery/religious retreat
Defence force barracks/camp/ship in harbour
Prison/correctional institution/police cells
Community/church hall (in cases of refuge for disaster)
Refugee camp/shelter for the homeless

In addition, very small enumeration areas (EAs) that form part of the target population were excluded from the frame to improve operational efficiency during the survey. These small EAs were excluded on the basis of cost and the feasibility of conducting field operations within these areas, as they are usually very remote and are sparsely populated. However, their exclusion contributes to under-coverage on the frame and an adjustment factor has to be included during weighting to account for the under-coverage. Therefore the survey population excludes the target population in very small EAs.

Objectives of the Community Survey 2016

The goal of CS 2016 is to provide indicators that will inform the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes for communities at local municipality level.

The key objectives of CS 2016 are:

- To provide an estimate of the population count by local municipality.
- To provide an estimate of the household count by local municipality.
- The measurement of demographic factors such as fertility, mortality and migration.
- The measurement of socio-economic factors such as employment, unemployment, and the extent of poverty in households.
- The measurement of access to facilities and services, such as piped water, sanitation and electricity for lighting.

Survey methodology and design

CS 2016 is based on a single-stage sample design whereby all eligible Census 2011 EAs were included in the initial frame and a selection of dwelling units within the eligible EAs was taken, based on the sample design. EAs that do not include any dwelling units (DUs) as part of the target population were excluded from the sampling frame, including those EAs with a very small number of eligible DUs.

The EAs in the congested informal settlements were sub-divided into smaller parts called segments for ease of location and identification of structures during data collection. One or more segments were selected based on the required EA sample size. The dwelling units were then sampled from the selected segment(s) using the systematic sampling technique, and this resulted in a two-stage design for EAs in the informal settlements.

Weighting methodology

Users are referred to the Community Survey 2016 Technical Report for sample design, weighting procedures and data quality, available at: www.statssa.gov.za.

Rounding-off of figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and totals shown.

5. Terms and definitions

Agriculture

The growing of crops, the raising of livestock/poultry and the utilisation of forestry and fishery resources.

Agricultural household

A household involved in agriculture.

Census (population census)

The process of counting the number of people at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census night

The night before census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the census (midnight on that night).

Confidentiality

A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.

Dry land farming practice

Crop production which is reliant on rain.

Enumeration area (EA)

The smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Household

A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by the household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as a pension.

Irrigation farming practice

Production of crops under artificially supplied water. Irrigation equipment ranges from a simple hose / garden pipe to sophisticated pivot irrigation systems.

Livestock

Livestock refers to domesticated animals (e.g. cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and excludes poultry) irrespective of the purpose of their breeding.

Mixed farming

A farming practice where both crops, livestock and poultry are raised by the farmer.

Poultry

The raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. for eggs, meat, skin, feathers and other products.

Reference period

The period of time (day, week, month, or year) for which information is relevant.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Vegetable production

The growing of crops such as cabbage, spinach, onions and tomatoes for human consumption.

Note:

For a complete list of concepts, refer to the metadata document for Community Survey 2016 at: www.statssa.gov.za. Municipal data are also available on the Stats SA website using SuperWEB2 and Nesstar.