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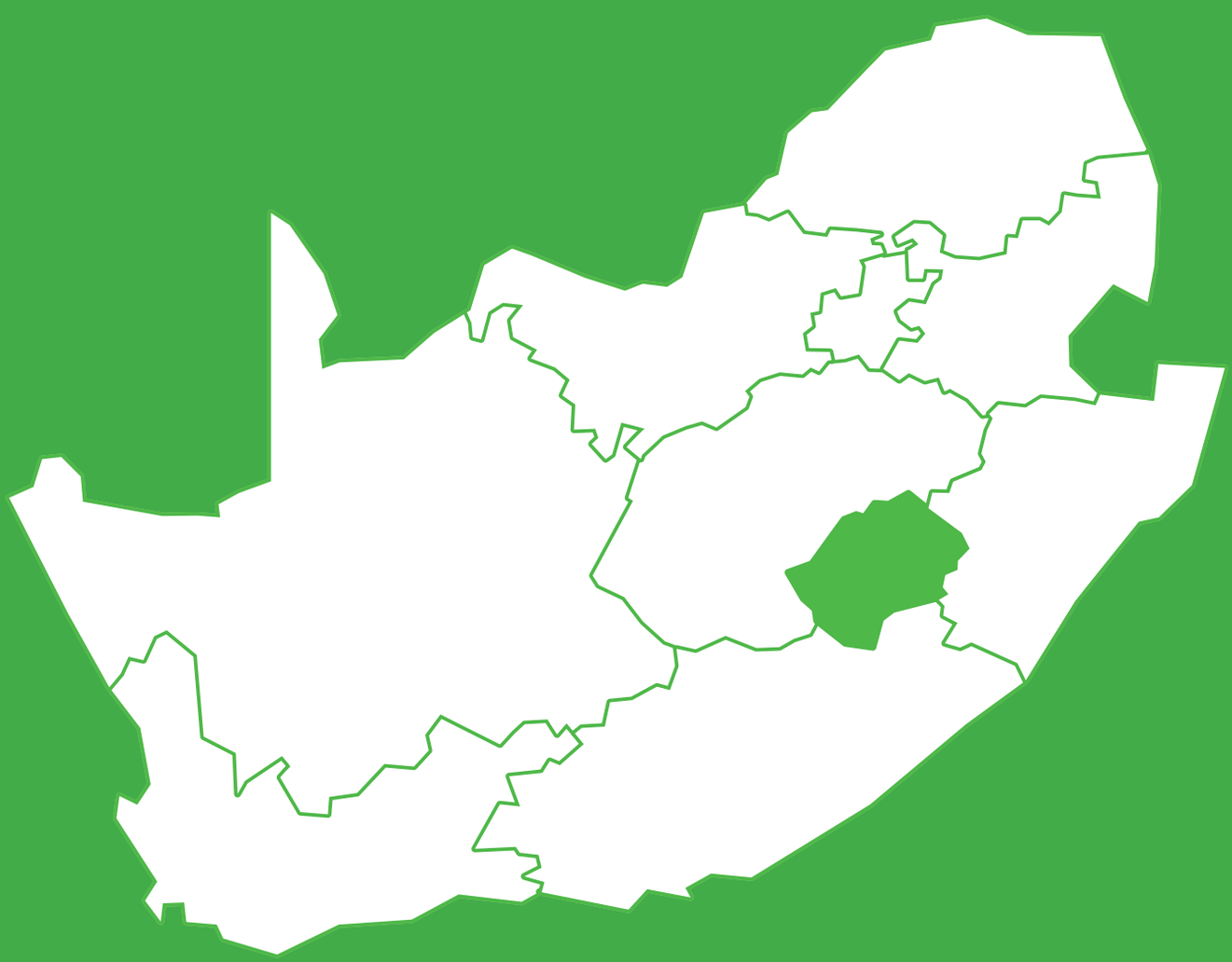
Profiling the socio-economic status and living arrangements of persons with disabilities in South Africa, 2011-2022



Report 03-01-37

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2030 NDP

PROFILING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

2011–2022

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-01-37

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Profiling the socio-economic status and living arrangements of persons with disabilities in South Africa 2011–2022 / Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data
Profiling the socio-economic status and living arrangements of persons with disabilities in South Africa 2011–2022 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2024

Report no. 03-01-37
164 pp

ISBN: **978-0-621-51822-1**

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AD	Assistive device
AT	Assistive technology
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DSD	Department of Social Development
DU	Dwelling unit
NDP	National Development Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WG	Washington Group
WPRPD	White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
WHO	World Health Organisation

Definitions

Assistive devices: Tools or aids used by a person with difficulties in certain functional domains to enable him/her to live a meaningful, active and productive life. Examples include eyeglasses, hearing aid, walking stick/frame, wheelchair, or any other enabler device in performing specific functions.

Attendance at an educational institution: Enrol at, and regularly attend any accredited educational institution (public or private) for organised learning at any level of education. Attendance can be full-time or part-time and distance learning is included. Temporary absence, e.g. due to illness, does not interrupt attendance.

Complex households: Consist of a nuclear or extended household core and non-related individuals.

Disability: The loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community, equitably with others, that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature. These impairments cause activity limitations and participation restriction when interacting with attitudinal and environmental barriers.

Disability prevalence: Disability prevalence is the number or proportion of the population living with disability at a given time determined from the general health and functioning questions adopted from the Washington Group short set questions on general health and functioning.

Dwelling frame: A register of the spatial location (physical address, geographic coordinates, and place name) of dwelling units and other structures in the count.

Educational institution: Any registered institution whose sole or main purpose is the provision of education, including preschool, tertiary and adult education.

Extended household: A household consisting of any one of the following: (i) A single family nucleus and other persons related to the nucleus, for example, a father with child/children and other relative/s or a married couple with other relative/s only; (ii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other without any other persons, for example, two or more married couples with child/children only; (iii) Two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons related to at least one of the nuclei, for example, two or more married couples with other relative/s only; or (iv) Two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus.

Multi-generational household: Households consisting of members across generations. Can consist of households where (i) Grandparents are co-habituating with the parents and grandchildren (ii) Parents are absent; and the household is headed by grandparent/s[1].

Non-institutionalised persons with disabilities: Persons with disabilities living in a household setup.

Nuclear household: A household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It can consist of (i) A married couple family either with or without child/children (ii) Partner in consensual union (cohabiting partner) with or without child/children (iii) Father with child/children or (iv) Mother with child/children.

[1] Kearney, M & Odusola, A. (2011). *Assessing Development Strategies to Achieve the MDGs in the Republic of South A*frica, United Nations Department for Social and Economic Affairs. pp. 5-83

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): The central idea of PCA is to reduce the dimensionality of a data set consisting of a large number of interrelated variables, while retaining as much as possible of the variation present in the data set. This is achieved by transforming to a new set of variables, the principal components (PCs), which are uncorrelated, and which are ordered so that the first few retain most of the variation present in all of the original variables[2].

Single generation households : Consist of family members from the same generation (i.e. siblings, parents) living together.

The broad disability measure includes all persons aged 5 years and older that reported "some difficulty", "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of six domains of functioning".

The moderate to severe disability measure includes all persons aged 5 years and older that reported "some difficulty" in at least 2 domains of functioning, "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of six domains of functioning").

The UN disability measure includes all persons age 5 years and older that reported "a lot of difficulty" or "unable to do at all" to any of six domains of functioning. This is the measure used for disaggregation by disability status for reporting on the SDGs. People with more severe impairments often experience greater disadvantage[3] and is therefore important to have the data to understand their experiences.

Wealth index: A composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is calculated using data on a household's ownership of selected assets, materials used for housing construction and access to selected facilities. Generated with a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis, the wealth index places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth[4]. The wealth index is used as a proxy measure for socio-economic status.

[2] Joliffe, I.T. (2002) *Principal Component Analysis*. Springer-Verlag: New York. p.1

[3] Mitra S, Sambamoorthi U. Wage differential by disability status in an agrarian labour market in India. Applied Economics

[4] https://dhsprogram.com/topics/wealth-index/Index.cfm

Foreword

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has a mandate to ensure disability statistics are produced and disaggregated to inform planning and decision making. This thematic report presents the findings from the fourth South Africa Population and Housing Census on the socio economic characteristics of persons with disabilities. The report profiles persons with disabilities by level of difficulty in functioning, the profile of persons with disability based on the disability measures of the Washington Group short set of questions and assistive devices. Disability data in the 2022 census were collected for persons aged 5 years and above using the Washington Group short set questions.

A number of indicators profiled in this report form the basis of disability statistics that need to be mainstreamed into the reporting mechanisms of national departments and other international bodies such as the United Nations (UN) so that they are readily available in the monitoring of NDP 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. Disability is referenced in various parts of the SDGs[5] and specifically in parts related to education, growth and employment, inequality, accessibility of human settlements, as well as data collection and monitoring of the SDGs.

[5] United Nations, (2016)

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to the WHO, an estimated 1.3 billion people or 16% of the global population – experience a significant disability today, a number which is growing because of an increase in noncommunicable diseases and people living longer [6]. Persons with disabilities are the world's largest minority group and have generally poorer health, lower education achievements, fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This is largely due to the lack of services available to them and the many obstacles they face in their everyday lives.

Strides have been made in the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development agenda at national,regional and global levels. Production and interpretation of statistics on persons with disabilities has thus become very critical in supporting the goal of mainstreaming disability into the larger socio-economic and development context.

The strengthening of the implementation of policies impacting on disability was enhanced with the ratification, by South Africa, of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol without reservation in 2007. Both the SDGs and the Convention acknowledge that achieving equality, ending poverty, and guaranteeing sustainable development for all depend on the socioeconomic inclusion of persons with disabilities. In addition, countries must fulfill the universal need for education, healthcare, employment, a reasonable standard of living and political and public representation so that persons with disabilities can live in dignity and participate as full and equal members of society.

In the case of South Africa, Census 2011, Community Survey 2016 and Census 2022 are important and up to date sources of data for reporting on the comparative demographic and socio economic situation of persons with disabilities. Thus, preparation of this in-depth analytical report using the two censuses becomes a platform for making use of the data in generating indicators critical for planners and policy makers in addressing the needs of persons with disabilities.

The report is based on Census 2011 and the Census 2022 data sets and will form the basis for the assessment of progress in redressing development and human rights issues for persons with disabilities in South Africa. The report is thus not only aimed at profiling disability prevalence but also socioeconomic conditions of persons with disabilities. It is envisaged that indicators and gaps identified in the report will inform planners, policymakers and programme managers on outstanding challenges and how these need to be incorporated into the development agenda.

1.2 Objectives of the report

This report has been compiled to provide an overview on trends and patterns of disability prevalence in South Africa based on four measures derived from a continuum of levels of difficulty in functioning for six domains of functioning (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking /climbing a flight of stairs, remembering/concentrating and self-care).The report profiles the socio-economic status of persons with disabilities based on selected indicators from Census 2011 and Census 2022. The objective of this report is thus threefold:

- To profile the level of overall functioning in the South African population based on degree of functioning in a number of individual functional domains;
- To determine prevalence of disability in South Africa taking into account all functional domains; and
- To assess equalisation of opportunities of persons with disabilities in some socio-economic aspects of life.

[6] WHO (2022) Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; SBN 978-92-4-006360-0; available at https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240063600

1.3 Legislation and policy framework

Since 1994, the South African government developed and reviewed different policies to address the injustices of the past. Some of the groups affected by the past injustices are marginalized groups such as women, older persons and persons with disability. The women and older persons living with disability suffer double vulnerability. It is therefore critical that these polies are in place to guide the inclusion of the persons with disability and address these past inequalities.

1.3.1 International context

The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2007 affirms that all human rights – civil, political, social, economic – extend to persons with disabilities in exactly the same way as to persons without disabilities. It calls for disability to be understood not just as a medical condition, but also as a result of barriers in the physical and social environment. The convention recognises disability as an evolving concept and states that "disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others"[7]. For example, the convention affords all persons with disabilities the right to education. Article 24 of the CRPD, in affording the right to education for persons with disabilities, emphasises the principles of non-discrimination and requires state parties to realise the right on the basis of equal opportunity. In addition, the South African Constitution affords the right to basic education to "everyone".This includes the right to basic education and to further education.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its 17 SDGs provide a powerful framework to guide local communities, countries and the international community toward the achievement of disability-inclusive development. The 2030 Agenda pledges to leave no one behind, including persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, and has recognised disability as a cross-cutting issue, to be considered in the implementation of all of its goals. While all SDGs are relevant to persons with disabilities, the agenda includes seven targets and 11 indicators explicitly making reference to persons with disabilities, covering access to education and employment, availability of schools sensitive to students with disabilities, inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, accessible transport, accessible public and green spaces, and building capacity of countries to disaggregate data by disability[8]. The SDGs therefore uphold the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by working to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities and to advance their full potential as human beings. Both the SDGs and the Convention acknowledge that achieving equality, ending poverty, and guaranteeing sustainable development for all depend on the socioeconomic inclusion of persons with disabilities.

1.3.2 Regional agenda

Agenda 2063

The short-term plan for Agenda 2063 (2013–2023) comprises of a goal on high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens and prioritises social security and protection including persons with Disabilities.

[7] See Part 1 of the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the full discussion on the definition of disability.
[8] UN, *Realization of the sustainable development goals by, for and with persons with disabilities, UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development*, 2018.

African Disability Protocol or ADP

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Persons with disabilities (popularly known as the African Disability Protocol or ADP) adopted on 29th January 2018 includes **Article 32 on Statistics, Data and Other Surveys.** This article states that**:**

1. *States Parties shall ensure the systematic collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of national statistics and data covering disability to facilitate the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. Towards this end,*

2. *States Parties shall:*

    a. *Disaggregate statistics and data, as appropriate, on the basis of disability, gender, age and other relevant variables, including by ensuring that national population census and other survey captures data on disability*

    b. *Disseminate statistics and data in forms accessible to all persons including persons with disabilities*

    c. *Ensure that the collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of statistics and data on persons with disabilities comply with acceptable ethical, confidentiality and privacy standards.*

    d. *Ensure effective involvement and participation of Persons with Disabilities in the design, collection and dissemination of data*[9].

1.3.3 Local context

The South African post-apartheid government introduced many policies that aims to address issues of persons living with disability. The following legislative frameworks and policies were passed post-1994 to improve the living conditions of the persons living with disability to ensure inclusion in the society.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 states that all South African citizens have a right to be affirmed and enriched with democratic values of human dignity and equality. Given these human rights values, all citizens, including responsible government officials, must comply with such values and uplift the living conditions of their citizens. This is inclusive of the persons living with disability.

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2012 argued that disability and poverty operate in a vicious circle. Disability often leads to poverty and poverty, in turn, often results in disability." The NDP acknowledges that many persons with disabilities are not able to develop to their full potential due to a number of physical barriers, information barriers, communication barriers and attitudinal barriers. The NDP therefore directs that "persons with disabilities must have enhanced access to quality education and employment and calls for prioritising skills development programmes, equal opportunities for employment of persons with disabilities. The NDP also calls for accelerated efforts to ensure the mainstreaming of disability considerations into all facets of planning, service delivery and development interventions aimed at fighting unemployment, inequality and poverty.

The South African government adopted the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD), 2015. The WPRPD reiterates that the primary responsibility for disability equity lies with national, provincial and local government; and other sectors of society but also allocates responsibilities to persons with disabilities and their families. The vision of the WPRPD is the creation of a free and just society inclusive of all persons with disabilities as equal citizens.

[9] AU Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Persons with disabilities, 2018

Pillars seven and nine of the WPRPD specifically focusses on building a disability equitable state machinery.[10] These two pillars include strong references to the importance of evidence-based policy and program development as well as the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems that can measure progress with regards to the implementation of the directives of the WPRPD and its associated programs.[11] In relation to pillar nine of the WPRPD, Statistics South Africa is required to strengthen reporting systems to include disability related reports, and disaggregate disability data to reflect gender and age statistics.

Disability Statistics Advisory Group

The WPRPD also mandates Stats SA, as the national statistical body, to establish a Disability Statistics Advisory Group on disability to guide the research, development, testing, validity and analysis of disability question(s) and responses to provide acceptable disability data for inclusion in the national census, household, labour and other socio-economic surveys. Membership of the Advisory Group was to include, among others, national government departments, the South African Local Government, disability organisations, research institutions and institutions of higher education.

The Employment Equity Act, Act No. 55 of 1998 was established to promote equal opportunity and fair labour practice in the workplace through the elimination of unfair discrimination and implementing of affirmative action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce.This is inclusive of the persons with disability.

National Rehabilitation Policy is aimed at ensuring that quality is adhered to during production and acquisition of assistive devices. South Africa is one of the countries with standard guidelines on provision of assistive devices[12].

1.4 Questions asked for the purpose of collecting data on persons with disabilities (PWDs)

Statistics South Africa adopted the Washington Group (WG) set of short questions on disability for the household based survey programme since 2009 and the same set of questions have been asked in Census 2011, Community Survey 2016 and Census 2022. The questions allow for assessment of equalisation of opportunities for persons with disabilities on a number of forms of participation such as education, employment, housing, and other social aspects.

[10] ibid
[11] Ibid
[12] Standardization of provision of assistive devices in South Africa; Department of Health

Question 1: General health and functioning

Now I am going to ask you general health related questions (Questions applicable to only persons aged 5 years and older)	
Question	**Response categories**
Does (name) have difficulty in seeing even when using eyeglasses/contact lenses, if he/she wears them?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know
Does (name) have difficulty in hearing (even with a hearing aid, if he/she wears one?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know
Does (name) have difficulty in communicating in his/her usual language (i.e. understanding others or being understood by others)?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know
Does (name) have difficulty in walking a kilometre (length of 10 soccer fields) or climbing a flight of stairs?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know
Does (name) have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know
Does (name) have difficulty in self-care such as washing all over,dressing or feeding?	1 = No difficulty 2 = Some difficulty 3 = A lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do at all 5 = Do not know

Question 2: Assistive device question

Lack of assistive technology severely reduces full participation in both economic and social activities and directly impacts on the wellbeing of persons with disabilities. In both Census 2011, CS 2016 and Census 2022, a question on assistive device usage was asked. This was not limited to persons with disabilities only. All persons aged 5 years and older were asked this question. The specific question asked is highlighted below.

Question	Response categories
Does (name) use eyeglasses/contact lenses?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
Does (name) use a hearing aid?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
Does (name) use a walking stick, frame or crutches?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
Does (name) use a wheelchair?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
Does (name) use a prosthesis?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
Does (name) use any other assistive device/aid?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Do not know
	For persons that chose option 1(yes), on other assistive device/aid, please specify type?

The two sets of questions on functioning and use of assistive devices are analysed in relation to other information collected to compare the levels of participation between those with, and without disability – thereby allowing for the assessment of equitable access to opportunities.

1.5 Disability measurement issues in the case of South Africa

Globally, disability is a complex and evolving concept, undergoing transformation in its measurement as concepts, definitions, standards, and methods get refined. In many countries, South Africa included, there are a number of reforms aimed at harmonising and improving statistics on disability. For this reason, many countries have adopted the WG set of short questions, an approach believed to provide reliable estimates compared to the traditional approach where only severe disabilities were measured, leading to the underestimation of persons with disabilities[13].

1.6 Data Limitations

Disability is a rare occurrence and with the low response rate of Census 2022 the general health and functioning module was impacted. In addition, there is lack of statistics on children with disabilities, as the WG short set of questions are primarily intended for the measurement of disabilities amongst the adult population. In order to address the aforementioned challenge, a set of questions on child functioning and disability has been developed through a collaboration between the WG and UNICEF. The developed children's module was adopted after undergoing testing in a number of countries internationally including South Africa[14].

[13] Mont, 2007: Measuring disability prevalence. In: World Bank (2007). Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0706. Washington DC: World Bank

[14] *Cappa, C. (2014) Strengthening Statistics on Children with Disabilities. UNICEF*

1.7 Analysis methods used in the report

The estimates of the disabled and non-disabled population are a function of methods used in analysis as well as the questions on disability used in the data collection during a specific survey. In reference to this report, more than one definition of disability have been used and different prevalence rates are presented. In this report, four measures were computed[15]:

- Degree of difficulty in functioning measure for individual domains,
- Broad measure of disability (combining all domains),
- Moderate to severe measure of disability (combining all domains), and
- UN recommended measure of disability (combining all domains).

These measures differ according to the selection of severity cut-off points. The inclusion of various statistics on disability prevalence computed based on different thresholds is to provide options to planners for the provision of services to the different groups affected by disability. For example when the target for services is persons with severe impairments, it is critical to consider statistics on disability prevalence rates computed based on persons with severe difficulty in functioning – that is, persons with "a lot of difficulty" and "unable to do".

In terms of education, the attendance at an educational institution is based on persons aged 5-24 years old while the attainment and time-plots considered only those from 20 years and older. The use of time-plots is important in profiling how a certain level of education was attained over a period of time using an average age at which that particular level of education was completed. Therefore, the following procedure was used in computing time plots:

- Given a population, a class of events that may occur to members of a population, and a cohort of persons born to this population at some time T. Q denotes the average number of events per person in the cohort, such as attainment of some educational level and the average age at which these events occur to members of the cohort. The latter are defined by a point in time (Census 2022) and such a point is used as the reference time.

- The horizontal axis represents the time at which members of the cohort reach age M (Feeney, 2009)[16].The computation procedure starts through the selection of persons who had completed their primary education (grade 7) by single age. The number of persons who completed primary education includes those that have completed grade 7 and higher levels of education, since those that have completed grade 12 or a Bachelor's degree for example, have already completed grade 7 due to the progressiveness of educational levels. The attainment question asks for highest level of education completed, with the understanding that all preceding levels have been completed.

Age proportions were computed by dividing the total number of persons completing primary education by the total number of persons at that age group.

Thereafter, the time at which a particular educational level was completed was calculated using the formula:

$TIME$ = *Census time* (2022.09) − (age_x + 0.5) + $average\ age$

Where *Census time* (2-3 February 2022) represents the calendar time at which collection of census data begun;

[15] For more, see: http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/WG-Short-Set-Questions_SPSSSyntax_rev2017_2.pdf

[16] Feeney, G., 2009. Time-plotting life cycle events. [Online]. Available from: demographer.com.

Age_x represents the age of persons completing a particular education level; and

Average age represents the age at which most of the persons complete that particular level.

It should, however, be noted that the time plot includes the calculated time and proportions completing that particular educational level where age is excluded, since it is already incorporated in the time column. Time plotting events may also be used to assess consistency between two or more censuses.

The socio-economic status of persons with disabilities was derived using the household based characteristics such as the type of main dwelling, access to piped water, source of water used for drinking, access to toilet facilities, energy source used for cooking and lighting and refuse disposal variables. Additionally, ownership of selected household assets such as refrigerator, electric stove, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, computer, motor car et cetera were considered. The frequency tables were created on each of these variables to examine the extend at which a particular service or asset was accessed or owned by a particular household. All housing and service delivery variables which were accessed by at least 90% or at most 10% of the households were not considered for the analysis and similar approach was used for the ownership of household assets. The main reason for discarding such variables was because they did not help much in determining the poor or richer households, hence they were not considered for the analysis. The missing values were removed from variables of interest before variables were recoded into bi-variate or binary (i.e. 1=having access and 0=not having access). The recoded variables were then included in SAS software to perform Factor Analysis (FA) whereby Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method was chosen to create the socio-economic status/wealth index of the household. The first principal component which explained much of the variance in the dataset was then used as a wealth index indicator. This indicator variable which represented the wealth status of the household was ranked into five equal quintiles of 20% each indicating households from lower to higher quintiles.

1.8 Data sources

The data sources for the report is Census 2011 and Census 2022 conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

1.9 Report layout

Chapter 1: Covers the introduction, outlines the rationale for producing the report, and describes the data sources used.

Chapter 2: The general health status of the population is presented using degree of difficulty in Functioning for individual domains.

Chapter 3: Presents profile of persons with disabilities based on a broad definition of disability.

Chapter 4: Presents profile of persons with disabilities based on UN disability Index.

Chapter 5: Presents profile of persons with disabilities based on severe disability.

Chapter 6: Analysis of assistive devices used by persons with disabilities.

Chapter 7: Concludes the report by providing a summary of key findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY IN FUNCTIONING ACROSS INDIVIDUAL DOMAINS

2.1 Introduction

At some stage of life, almost everyone will suffer temporary or permanent impairement, and those who survive to old age will experience increasing difficulties in functioning[17]. To ascertain the level of difficulty experienced, the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability was asked to persons aged 5 years and older. In this chapter, disability statistics are presented using level of difficulty in the six functional domains individually (seeing, hearing, communicating, walking, remembering and self-care). The statistics reflect the disabled population's functional status based on their responses on the general health and functioning questions.

2.2 Type of disability

Table 2.1: Population aged 5 years and older by type of difficulty in functioning and degree of difficulty, 2011 and 2022

Functional domain	Degree of difficulty	2011		2022	
		Number (N)	Percent (%)	Number (N)	Percent (%)
Seeing (even with glasses/contact lenses)	No difficulty	39 064 837	89,0	49 521 888	90,0
	Some difficulty	4 085 901	9,3	4 540 254	8,3
	A lot of difficulty	660 874	1,5	84 247	1,5
	Cannot do at all	77 205	0,2	56 376	0,1
	Do not know	23 372	0,1	52 077	0,1
	Total	**43 912 188**	**100,0**	**55 013 065**	**100,0**
Hearing (even with a hearing aid)	No difficulty	42 257 810	96,4	53 190 465	96,7
	Some difficulty	1 251 909	2,9	1 461 745	2,7
	A lot of difficulty	229 919	0,5	271 523	0,5
	Cannot do at all	58 451	0,1	38 724	0,1
	Do not know	20 791	0,0	50 259	0,1
	Total	**43 818 881**	**100,0**	**55 012 716**	**100,0**
Communicating in his/her usual language	No difficulty	43 014 947	98,4	54 074 972	98,3
	Some difficulty	473 453	1,1	717 376	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	115 7	0,3	123 682	0,2
	Cannot do at all	75 583	0,2	55 094	0,1
	Do not know	21 864	0,1	41 383	0,1
	Total	**43 701 548**	**100,0**	**55 012 507**	**100,0**
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	42 318 506	96,5	52 955 758	96,3
	Some difficulty	1 100 136	2,5	1 443 307	2,6
	A lot of difficulty	317 216	0,7	457 911	0,8
	Cannot do at all	105 964	0,2	113 826	0,2
	Do not know	16 34	0,0	41 541	0,1
	Total	**43 858 161**	**100,0**	**55 012 343**	**100,0**
Remembering or concentrating	No difficulty	41 866 602	95,7	53 253 438	96,8
	Some difficulty	1 405 102	3,2	1 366 797	2,5
	A lot of difficulty	365 019	0,8	302 895	0,6
	Cannot do at all	91 163	0,2	40 549	0,1
	Do not know	35 694	0,1	48 404	0,1
	Total	**43 763 580**	**100,0**	**55 012 083**	**100,0**
Self-care	No difficulty	41 204 360	96,5	53 987 236	98,1
	Some difficulty	837 368	2	674 390	1,2
	A lot of difficulty	266 762	0,6	183 757	0,3
	Cannot do at all	322 104	0,8	122 673	0,2
	Do not know	63 164	0,1	43 747	0,1
	Total	**42 693 758**	**100,0**	**55 011 803**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

17 https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241564182

Table 2.1 presents the population aged 5 years and older by type of difficulty in functioning and degree of difficulty in 2011 and 2022. The analysis revealed that majority (over 90,0%) of persons had no difficulty in functioning in all six domains measured except in 2011 where the percentage of those with no difficulty in seeing was slightly below 90,0%. On the contrary, there was a decrease in the percentage of those who experienced some difficulty and those with a lot of difficulty for the reference period. Generally, of the six types of disabilities measured, difficulty in seeing was more prevalent compared to other types of disability.

Table 2.2: Population aged 5 years and older by sex, type of difficulty in functioning and degree of difficulty; 2022

Functional domain	Degree of difficulty	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		Number (N)			Percent (%)		
Seeing	No difficulty	24 474 187	25 047 701	49 521 888	92,2	87,9	90,0
	Some difficulty	1 707 727	2 832 526	4 540 254	6,4	9,9	8,3
	A lot of difficulty	299 781	542 689	842 470	1,1	1,9	1,5
	Cannot do at all	24 877	31 498	56 376	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	26 793	25 283	52 077	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 533 366**	**28 479 697**	**55 013 063**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Hearing	No difficulty	25 733 245	27 457 221	53 190 465	97,0	96,4	96,7
	Some difficulty	637 911	823 833	1 461 745	2,4	2,9	2,7
	A lot of difficulty	117 331	154 192	271 523	0,4	0,5	0,5
	Cannot do at all	18 947	19 778	38 724	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	25 739	24 520	50 259	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 533 173**	**28 479 543**	**55 012 716**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Communication	No difficulty	26 073 588	28 001 384	54 074 972	98,3	98,3	98,3
	Some difficulty	342 875	374 501	717 376	1,3	1,3	1,3
	A lot of difficulty	65 133	58 549	123 682	0,2	0,2	0,2
	Cannot do at all	30 438	24 656	55 094	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	21 030	20 353	41 383	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 533 065**	**28 479 442**	**55 012 507**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Walking or climbing stairs	No difficulty	25 765 340	27 190 418	52 955 758	97,1	95,5	96,3
	Some difficulty	529 550	913 757	1 443 307	2,0	3,2	2,6
	A lot of difficulty	165 460	292 451	457 911	0,6	1,0	0,8
	Cannot do at all	51 729	62 098	113 826	0,2	0,2	0,2
	Do not know	20 925	20 617	41 541	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 533 003**	**28 479 341**	**55 012 344**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Remembering / Concentrating	No difficulty	25 819 958	27 433 480	53 253 438	97,3	96,3	96,8
	Some difficulty	545 330	821 467	1 366 797	2,1	2,9	2,5
	A lot of difficulty	121 232	181 663	302 895	0,5	0,6	0,6
	Cannot do at all	21 131	19 418	40 549	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Do not know	25 226	23 178	48 404	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 532 876**	**28 479 206**	**55 012 082**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Self Care	No difficulty	26 079 252	27 907 984	53 987 236	98,3	98,0	98,1
	Some difficulty	291 787	382 603	674 390	1,1	1,3	1,2
	A lot of difficulty	81 171	102 587	183 757	0,3	0,4	0,3
	Cannot do at all	58 274	64 399	122 673	0,2	0,2	0,2
	Do not know	22 257	21 491	43 747	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	**26 532 741**	**28 479 063**	**55 011 804**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 2.2 above shows the population aged 5 years and older by sex, type of difficulty in functioning and degree of difficulty in 2022. The results show that the females reported more difficulties for all degree of difficulty in all functional domains except for those who cannot do at all in communication and remembering/ concentrating and a lot of difficulty in communication.

Table 2.3: Number and percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by type and degree of difficulty and population group, 2022

Fuctional domain	Degree of difficulty	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
		Number					Percent (%)				
Seeing	No difficulty	40 513 086	4 015 475	1 376 093	3 424 502	**49 329 155**	90,9	88,5	86,8	83,7	**90,0**
	Some difficulty	3 303 453	447 500	183 132	589 190	**4 523 275**	7,4	9,9	11,5	14,4	**8,3**
	A lot of difficulty	689 695	63 868	22 859	63 832	**840 255**	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,6	**1,5**
	Cannot do at all	45 453	4 940	1 431	4 358	**56 181**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	**0,1**
	Do not know	31 351	6 265	2 727	10 492	**50 836**	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Hearing	No difficulty	43 259 143	4 408 449	1 524 137	3 793 973	**52 985 702**	97,0	97,1	96,1	92,7	**96,7**
	Some difficulty	1 059 843	102 190	50 260	243 578	**1 455 871**	2,4	2,3	3,2	6,0	**2,7**
	A lot of difficulty	203 757	17 572	7 969	41 228	**270 524**	0,5	0,4	0,5	1,0	**0,5**
	Cannot do at all	30 729	3 489	1 074	3 331	**38 623**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	**0,1**
	Do not know	29 566	6 348	2 803	10 265	**48 982**	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Communication	No difficulty	43 847 393	4 469 991	1 550 782	4 000 845	**53 869 011**	98,3	98,5	97,8	97,8	**98,3**
	Some difficulty	568 486	48 539	27 583	68 383	**712 991**	1,3	1,1	1,7	1,7	**1,3**
	A lot of difficulty	97 810	9 597	4 041	11 111	**122 560**	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	**0,2**
	Cannot do at all	45 720	4 603	1 426	3 142	**54 891**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	**0,1**
	Do not know	23 629	5 318	2 409	8 893	**40 250**	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Walking	No difficulty	43 055 265	4 361 555	1 514 566	3 820 321	**52 751 708**	96,6	96,1	95,5	93,4	**96,3**
	Some difficulty	1 065 184	118 754	52 349	201 328	**1 437 615**	2,4	2,6	3,3	4,9	**2,6**
	A lot of difficulty	356 475	37 921	13 821	48 399	**456 615**	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,2	**0,8**
	Cannot do at all	82 270	14 415	3 156	13 533	**113 373**	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	**0,2**
	Do not know	23 845	5 403	2 350	8 793	**40 391**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Remembering/ concentrating	No difficulty	43 197 509	4 421 981	1 535 892	3 893 548	**53 048 930**	96,9	97,4	96,8	95,1	**96,8**
	Some difficulty	1 066 644	89 986	40 288	164 372	**1 361 291**	2,4	2,0	2,5	4,0	**2,5**
	A lot of difficulty	256 946	17 016	6 402	21 551	**301 914**	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	**0,6**
	Cannot do at all	32 684	3 359	1 134	3 248	**40 426**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	**0,1**
	Do not know	29 254	5 706	2 527	9 654	**47 141**	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Self care	No difficulty	43 768 170	4 466 270	1 551 700	3 992 959	**53 779 099**	98,2	98,4	97,8	97,6	**98,1**
	Some difficulty	539 512	43 143	23 533	66 186	**672 373**	1,2	1,0	1,5	1,6	**1,2**
	A lot of difficulty	150 480	11 802	5 620	15 414	**183 316**	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	**0,3**
	Cannot do at all	98 749	11 700	3 023	8 833	**122 304**	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	**0,2**
	Do not know	26 128	5 132	2 367	8 983	**42 610**	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	**0,1**
	Total	**44 583 038**	**4 538 048**	**1 586 242**	**4 092 374**	**54 799 702**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Seeing

The results presented in Table 2.1 show 90,0% of the population aged 5 years and older had no limitation in seeing. However about 8,3% reported some difficulty in seeing while those that reported a lot of difficulty constituted 1,5%. Persons who were unable to see were less than one per cent (0,1%).Generally, difficulty in seeing was more prevalent among females. Sex variations in the seeing functional domain showed that 9,9% of females experienced some difficulty in seeing and 1,9 % had lot of difficulty in seeing, and 6,4% of males had some difficulty and 1,1% reported that they experienced a lot of difficulty in seeing. Population group dynamics and degree of difficulty in seeing show that among the white population group, 14,4% had some difficulty in seeing and those with severe difficulty in seeing constituted about 0,1%, and 7,4% of black African reported having some degree of difficulty in seeing.

Hearing

The analysis revealed that about 2,7% of persons aged 5 years and older had some difficulty in hearing, while those who experienced severe difficulty in hearing constituted less than 1,0%. Sex variations shows that among persons with some difficulty and a lot of difficulty in hearing, females reported difficulties more often compared to males. The persons who cannot hear at all showed no differences between males and females.The profile of persons with a hearing disability in the four population groups presented in Table 2.3 shows that the white population group had the highest percentage of persons who experienced difficulty in hearing (7,1%), followed by the Indian/Asian population group (3,8%). The persons who indicated that they cannot do at all in hearing constituted less than 1,0% across all the population groups.

Communication

The results presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 showed that communication/speech disability was the least prevalent disability compared to other types of disability. It is noted that about 1,3% persons reported some difficulty in communicating while persons who indicated that they cannot do at all constituted 0,1%. The results show similar results for both males and females amongst persons with difficulty in Communicating (1,3 % for some difficulty, 0,3% for a lot of difficulty, and 0,1% for cannot do at all). There was no variations between white and Indian/Asian in reports of difficulty in communication and these groups were the most likely to report difficulties.Overall, there were no population group variations in persons with a lot of difficulty in communicating.

Walking (physical disability)

Above 96,3% of persons aged five years and older reported having no difficulty in functioning in walking.The results showed that 2,6% of persons reported having some difficulty in walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs, 0,8% reported a lot of difficulty and 0,2% indicated that they could not walk at all. Generally, difficulty in walking was more prevalent among females. Whilst more than 3,2% of females reported some difficulty, only 2,0% of males reported the same level of difficulty in walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs. The same number (0,2%) of females and males reported that they cannot walk at all. Population group variations showed that Whites had the highest proportion of persons who experienced some difficulty in walking (4,9%) followed by Indian/Asian population groups (1,2%), while black African and coloured population groups recorded the lowest proportions (2,4% and 2,6% respectively).

Remembering or concentrating

Overall, 3,2% persons reported having difficulty in remembering or concentrating. Among those that reported difficulty, 2,5% reported having some difficulty, 0,6% a lot of difficulty and 0,1% cannot remember or concentrate at all. Analysis on sex variations revealed that females are more likely to report any difficulties in remembering or concentrating compared to males (3,7% and 2,8% respectively). The population group profile of persons with difficulty in remembering or concentrating showed slight variations. About 4,0% of the White population group had experienced some difficulty in remembering while the coloured population had the lowest proportion of persons that experienced some difficulty (2,0%).

Self-care

Generally, there were fewer people that reported having difficulty in self-care compared to other domains of functioning. Nationally, less than 1,7% reported difficulty in self-care. The results showed a slight difference between males and females. Only 0,2% of Black African, whites and Indian/Asian reported a lot of difficulty in self-care. The White population group were the most likely to report some difficulty with self-care.

2.3 Disability prevalence by selected characteristics

The disability measure (broad definition) includes all persons aged 5 years and older that reported "some difficulty" in any of the domains of functioning, "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of the six domains of functioning ". The UN disability index includes all persons aged 5 years and older that reported "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of the six domains of functioning. The moderate to severe disability measure includes all persons age 5 years and older that reported some difficulty on at least two domains, or "a lot of difficulty" or "unable to do at all" to at least one of the six domains of functioning. People with more severe impairments often experience greater disadvantage[18] and is therefore important to have the data to understand their dynamics.

Table 2.4: Disability prevalence based on three models of disability measurement by province, geographical location and metros, 2011 and 2022

Location	Broad Measure		UN Measure		Severe Measure	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Province						
Western Cape	13,9	16,0	5,3	5,4	3,3	2,9
Eastern Cape	19,9	19,4	9,5	8,5	5,3	4,9
Northern Cape	22,8	19,1	11,0	7,6	7,1	4,2
Free State	24,6	21,1	10,9	8,4	6,5	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	17,9	14,8	8,3	6,1	4,7	3,4
North West	21,5	17,7	9,8	7,0	5,7	3,9
Gauteng	14,6	14,6	5,2	4,9	3,0	2,8
Mpumalanga	16,3	13,4	7,0	5,1	4,1	2,9
Limpopo	14,9	12,8	6,7	5,0	4,2	3,0
South Africa	**17,2**	**15,7**	**7,4**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**
Geographical location						
Metro	14,9	15,2	5,5	5,2	3,2	2,9
Non-metro	18,6	16,0	8,5	6,5	5,1	3,8
Total	**17,1**	**15,7**	**7,3**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**
Metro cities						
City of Cape town	13,5	16,3	4,8	5,4	3,0	2,9
Buffalo City	17,6	18,3	6,8	6,5	3,9	3,5
Nelson Mandela Bay	17,1	18,6	6,7	7,0	4,0	3,9
Mangaung	23,5	20,8	9,5	7,8	5,7	4,5
eThekwini	16,3	14,8	6,4	5,4	3,7	3,0
Ekurhuleni	14,9	14,6	5,3	4,9	3,1	2,8
City of Johannesburg	13,0	13,4	4,4	4,3	2,5	2,5
City of Tshwane	14,2	14,5	5,0	4,9	2,9	2,8
Non-metro	18,6	16,0	8,5	6,5	5,1	3,8
Total	**17,1**	**15,7**	**7,3**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

[18] Mitra S, Sambamoorthi U. Wage differential by disability status in an agrarian labour market in India. Applied Economics

Disability prevalence by province

Table 2.4 shows the disability prevalence based on three models of disability measurement by province, geographical location and metros for 2011 and 2022. Nationally, the prevalence dropped for all the disability measures. The disability (Broad definition) decreased by 1,5 percentage points (from 17,2% in 2011 to 15,7 in 2022), Moderate to Severe disability decreased by 1,4 percentage points (from 7,4 in 2011 to 6,0% in 2022) while UN disability decreased by 0,9 percentage points (from 4,3% in 2011 to 3,4% in 2022).

Provincial variations show that the Northern Cape and Free State had the highest disability prevalence using the Moderate to severe measure in 2011 while disability prevalence for Eastern Cape and Free State were highest in 2022. All the nine provinces recorded a decrease of persons with disability in all the three disability measures except Western Cape where a slight increase of 2,1 percentage points (from 13,9% in 2011 to 16,0% in 2022) was reported in the Broad disability measure and 0,1 percentage points (from 5,3 in 2011 to 5,4% in 2022) for the Moderate to Severe disability measure. Northern Cape recorded the highest decrease of 3,4 percentage points (from 11,0% in 2011 to 7,6% in 2022) for the Moderate to Severe disability measure. In 2022, Free State recorded the highest disability prevalence in the broad and UN disability measures, while Eastern Cape recorded the highest for the Moderate to Severe disability measure with a slight 0,1 percentage points higher than Free State.

Disability prevalence by geographical location

Generally, persons with disabilities were more prevalent in non-metro areas compared to metro areas for the reference period. Between 2011 and 2022, a drop in the prevalence of all three disability measures was observed, except for the Broad definition where there was an increase in metro areas. For the Broad definition, the disability prevalence for metros was 15,2% and 16,0% for non-metros in 2022. The metros recorded a prevalence of 5,2% and non-metro recorded 6,5% for the Moderate to Severe disability in 2022. All the metro areas recorded a decrease in persons using the UN disability measure except City of Johannesburg. Two out of the eight metros (City of Cape Town and Nelson Mandela Bay) recorded an increase in disability using the Moderate to Severe disability measure. Disability also increased in City of Cape Town, Buffalo City, Nelson Mandela Bay, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane based on the Broad disability measure .

Table 2.5: Disability prevalence based on three disability measures by age group, sex and population group, 2011 and 2022

	Broad Measure		UN Measure		Severe Measure	
	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022	Census 2011	Census 2022
Age group						
5-9	18,9	6,9	10,6	2,1	8,1	1,5
10-14	9,9	8,3	4,1	2,3	2,8	1,6
15-19	7,4	8,8	2,6	2,3	1,7	1,6
20-24	7,4	8,7	2,4	2,3	1,5	1,5
25-29	8,2	9,0	2,5	2,4	1,6	1,6
30-34	9,8	9,8	3,0	2,7	1,9	1,7
35-39	11,9	11,1	3,8	3,1	2,3	2,0
40-44	16,5	13,7	5,4	4,1	3,1	2,6
45-49	25,1	19,6	8,7	6,2	4,6	3,7
50-54	32,4	25,9	12,1	9,0	6,2	5,0
55-59	37,1	31,0	15,6	12,2	7,7	6,5
60-64	40,5	35,6	18,7	15,5	9,1	7,8
65-69	44,6	40,9	22,8	20,2	11,0	10,0
70-74	51,1	49,3	29,3	27,9	14,4	13,6
75-79	56,9	56,1	36,3	35,4	18,3	17,4
80-84	63,2	64,0	44,3	45,5	23,3	23,8
85+	67,7	70,8	53,1	56,6	31,2	33,5
Total	**17,2**	**15,7**	**7,4**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**
Sex						
Male	15,1	13,4	6,4	4,9	3,9	2,9
Female	19,1	17,8	8,3	7,0	4,7	3,9
Total	**17,2**	**15,7**	**7,4**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**
Population group						
Black African	17,4	14,7	7,7	5,7	4,6	3,4
Coloured	15,1	16,2	6,2	5,6	4,0	3,2
Indian/Asian	17,7	18,7	6,2	6,5	3,1	3,2
White	17,0	24,3	6,5	9,5	3,0	4,1
Other	13,0	15,4	5,6	5,8	3,3	2,9
Total	**17,2**	**15,7**	**7,4**	**6,0**	**4,3**	**3,4**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Disability prevalence by age

Table 2.5 above shows the disability prevalence based on three disability measurement by age group, sex and population group for 2011 and 2022. With exception of age group 5–9, the age pattern showed that disability increases with age with 70,8% of persons 85+ years reporting some difficulty. All three disability measures showed substantive decrease in prevalence for the age group 5–9 (from 18,9% to 6,9% for the broad, 10,6% to 2,1% for the UN disability model and 8,1% to 1,5 % for severe disability model). The Broad measure of disability was the only measure where persons with disability aged 15-29 reported a increase in disability prevalence for the reference period.

Disability prevalence by sex

Analysis showed that disability is more prevalent among females compared to their male counterparts and this pattern is reflected in all the three measures for both 2011 and 2022.Trend analysis showed a downward trend in disability prevalence for both males and females. The results show a 1,3 percentage points decrease in the prevalence for females with disability for both the Broad and UN disability measures – from 19,1% in 2011 to 17,8% in 2022 and from 8,3% in 2011 to 7,0% in 2022 respectively. There was a 1,5 percentage points decrease for males for the UN disability (from 6,4% in 2011 to 4,9% in 2022). Severe disability measure shows a 0,8 percentage points decrease – from 4,7% in 2011 to 3,9% in 2022.

Prevalence by population group

The analysis shows noticeable population group variations for both Census 2011 and Census 2022 data sets. In 2011, the Indian/Asian group had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities for the Broad measure while the Black African group recorded the highest proportion for the UN disability and severe disability. In 2022, the White population group recorded the highest proportion of persons with disabilities for all three disability measures. This could be attributed to the higher proportion of the older persons associated with this population group. Furthermore, disability prevalence increased among the White and Indian/Asian population groups with the highest increase of 3,0 percentage points (from 6,5% in 2011 to 9,5% in 2022) observed among Whites while the Black African and Coloured recorded a decrease in the percentage of persons with disability for the UN disability measure.The same pattern was observed for the severe disability measure. For the Broad measure of disability, all the population groups except Black Africans reported an increase in the disability prevalence for the reference period.

2.4 Conclusion

The majority of the population (90,0% and above) reported having no difficulty in functioning in the six domains measured. However, these results exclude the persons in institutions which primarily house most of the persons with disability. Additionally, exclusion of children aged 0-4 years introduces another bias. Generally, the proportions of persons reporting the most disability was among the older persons indicating that when people become old, they are more likely to have difficulty in functioning. All nine provinces recorded a decrease of persons with disability in all the three disability measures except the Western Cape.

CHAPTER 3: PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (BROAD DEFINITION)

3. 1 Introduction

The constitution of Republic of South African emphasises the need to protect the rights of all people in the country. Additionally, it states that everyone is equal before the law and has equal protection and benefit of the law. Therefore, no person, including the State may unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any of one or more grounds including race, gender, colour, age or disability[19]. In many societies across the world, persons with disabilities are experiencing discrimination and are not afforded similar opportunities as those without disabilities. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) which South Africa subscribes to demands that persons with disabilities be entitled to the full spectrum of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any sort of discrimination[20]. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) as the trusted government entity regarding collection, analysis and dissemination of official statistics in the country is mandated to incorporate disability questions in its survey and census questionnaires. The main objective of including such questions is to create disability indicators which in turn will shed some light regarding progress made in addressing socio-economic challenges faced by persons with disabilities such as those related to education, household wealth and composition respectively.

The Washington-Group (WG) short set of questions were for the first time used in South Africa during census 2011 and they have since been used to collect data on general health and functioning of the population. These questions are based on six functional domains namely seeing, hearing, communication, remembering, walking and self-care. The questions require that all household members aged five years and older be asked as to whether they experience difficulties in any of the domains. The WG questions are recommended for use in Census by the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) and have been used by numerous countries as they provide better disability estimates than earlier measures that ask about disability rather than difficulties that people have.

This chapter will focus on the broad definition of disability among persons aged 5 years and older in the household. In this context, the broad definition of disability is defined as those with ‘some difficulty’, ‘a lot of difficulty’ or ‘unable to do’ in any of the six domains of functioning. Those with “no difficulties” were classified as not having disabilities while those with response categories “unspecified” and “do not know” were excluded from computations.

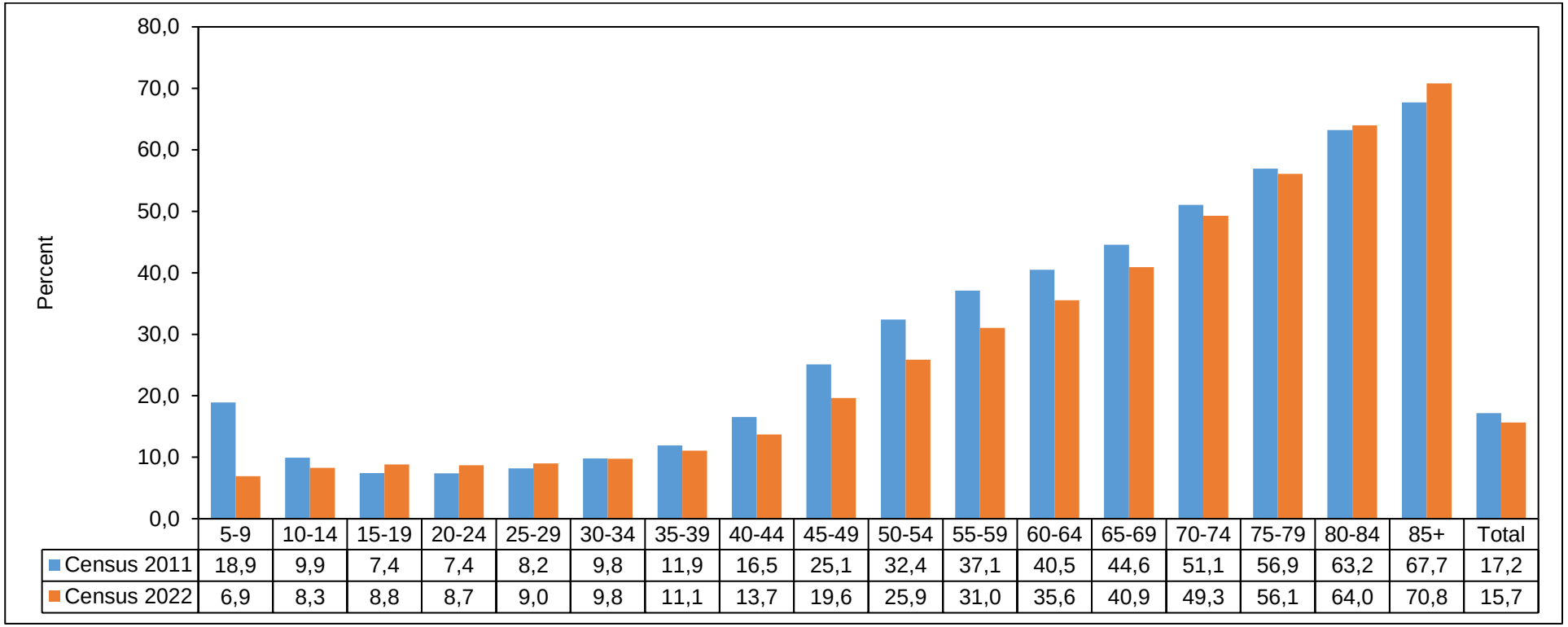
[19] Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, No.108 of 1996

[20] United Nations Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities, 2006

3.2 Disability prevalence by selected attributes (Broad definition)

3.2.1 Disability by age group (Broad definition)

Figure 3.1: Disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older by five-year age groups, 2011 and 2022



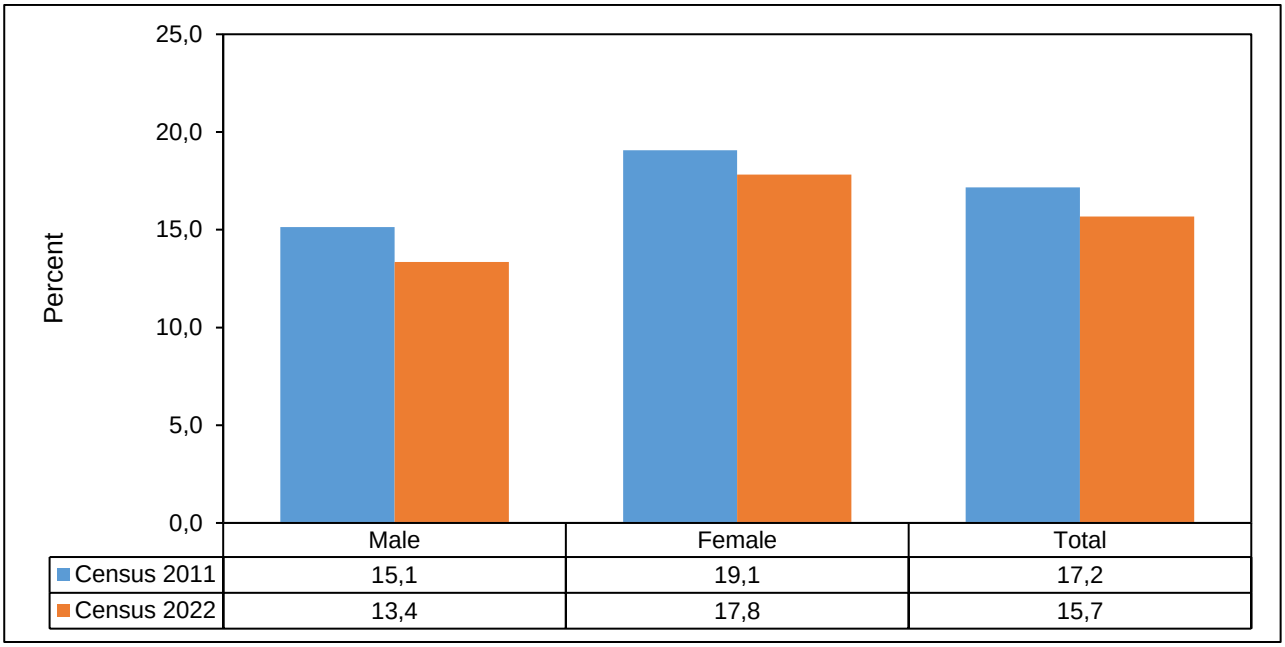
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Census 2011	18,9	9,9	7,4	7,4	8,2	9,8	11,9	16,5	25,1	32,4	37,1	40,5	44,6	51,1	56,9	63,2	67,7	17,2
Census 2022	6,9	8,3	8,8	8,7	9,0	9,8	11,1	13,7	19,6	25,9	31,0	35,6	40,9	49,3	56,1	64,0	70,8	15,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.1 presents disability prevalence by age group for Census 2011 and Census 2022. The age pattern shows that disability is positively correlated with age - as age increases, the disability prevalence increases. The group reporting the highest rate of disability were those aged 85 years and older (67,7% in 2011 and 70,8% in 2022). Between 2011 and 2022, the data analysis revealed a massive decrease among children aged five to nine years in the prevalence of persons with disabilities for this age group (from 18,9% to 6,9%). The downward trend may be attributed to improvements in data collection methods, translating into reduced misreporting on this question. For the reference period, an increase in the proportion of persons with disabilities was recorded among those aged 15-29 and 80 years and above.

3.2.2 Disability prevalence by sex (Broad definition)

Figure 3.2: Disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older by sex, 2011 and 2022



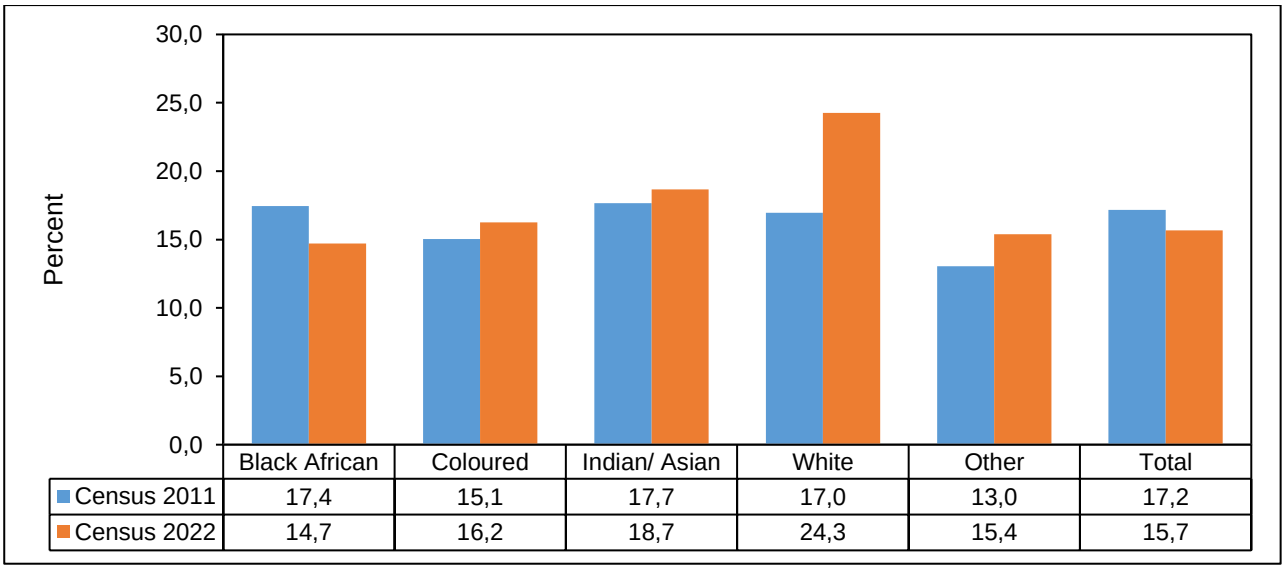
	Male	Female	Total
Census 2011	15,1	19,1	17,2
Census 2022	13,4	17,8	15,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.2 presents results on the prevalence of disability by sex for the years 2011 and 2022. The results show a decrease in the prevalence of persons with disabilities between the years 2011 and 2022 – from 17,2% to15,7%. Disability prevalence decreased for both males (from 15,1% in 2011 to 13,4% in 2022) and females (19,1% in 2011 to 17,8% in 2022). Disability is more prevalent among females compared to their male counterparts. In 2011 and 2022, disability prevalence for females was 4,0 and 4,4 percentage points higher than that of males respectively. This can be attributed to the findings in the research showing that women often have a higher prevalence of disability compared to men due to various behavioural and sociodemographic factors, including ageing (Murtagh & Hubert, 2004).

3.2.3 Disability prevalence by population group (Broad definition)

Figure 3.3: Disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older by population group, 2011 and 2022



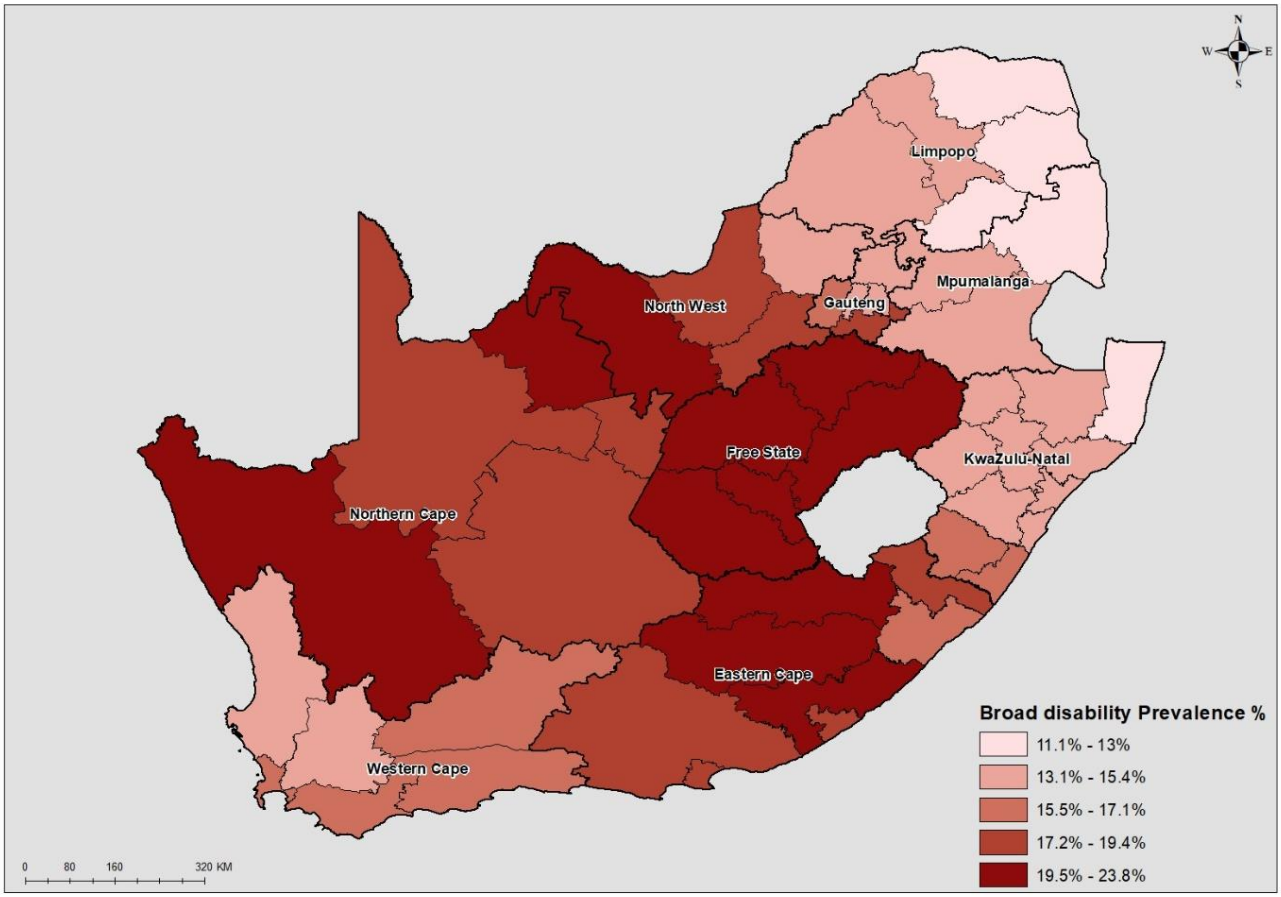
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Other	Total
Census 2011	17,4	15,1	17,7	17,0	13,0	17,2
Census 2022	14,7	16,2	18,7	24,3	15,4	15,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.3 presents disability prevalence by population group for 2011 and 2022. Trends showed a decrease in prevalence of persons with disabilities among Black Africans, whilst there was an increase for all the other population groups. The White population group recorded the highest increase of 7,3 percentage points in disability prevalence (from 17,0% in 2011 to 24,3% in 2022). Although the Black African group recorded the second highest disability prevalence in 2011, it dropped by 2,7 percentage points from 17,4% in 2011 to 14,7% in 2022 and had the lowest disability prevalence.

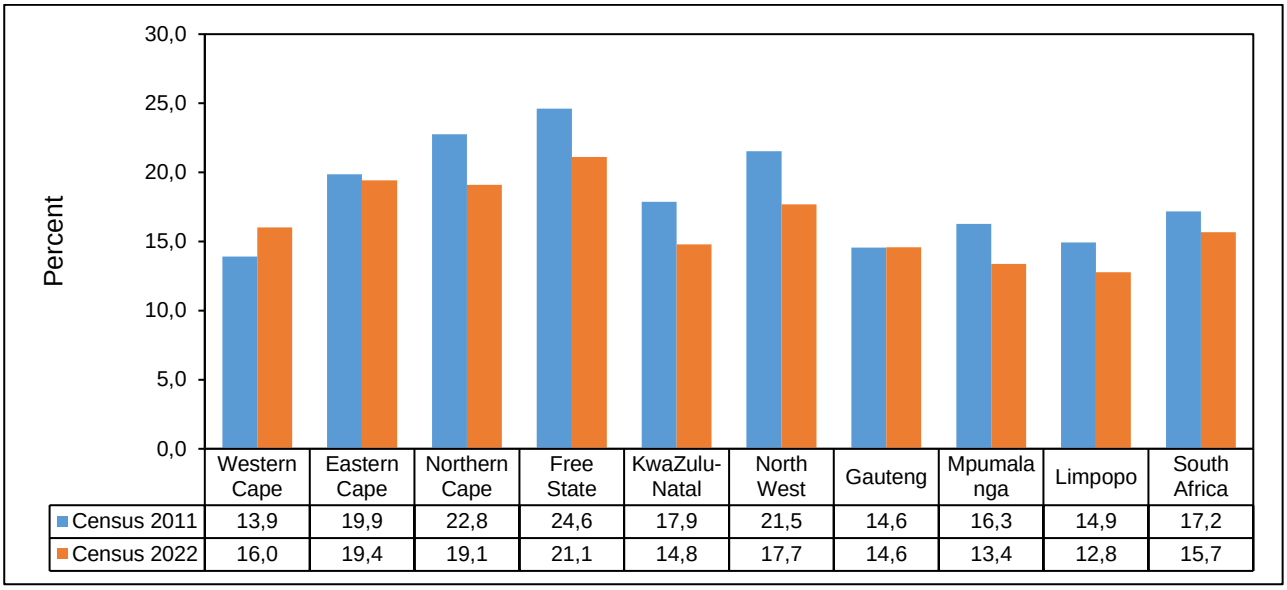
3.2.4 Disability prevalence by province (Broad definition)

Map 3.1: Map showing disability prevalence (Broad definition), 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.4: Disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older by province, 2011 and 2022



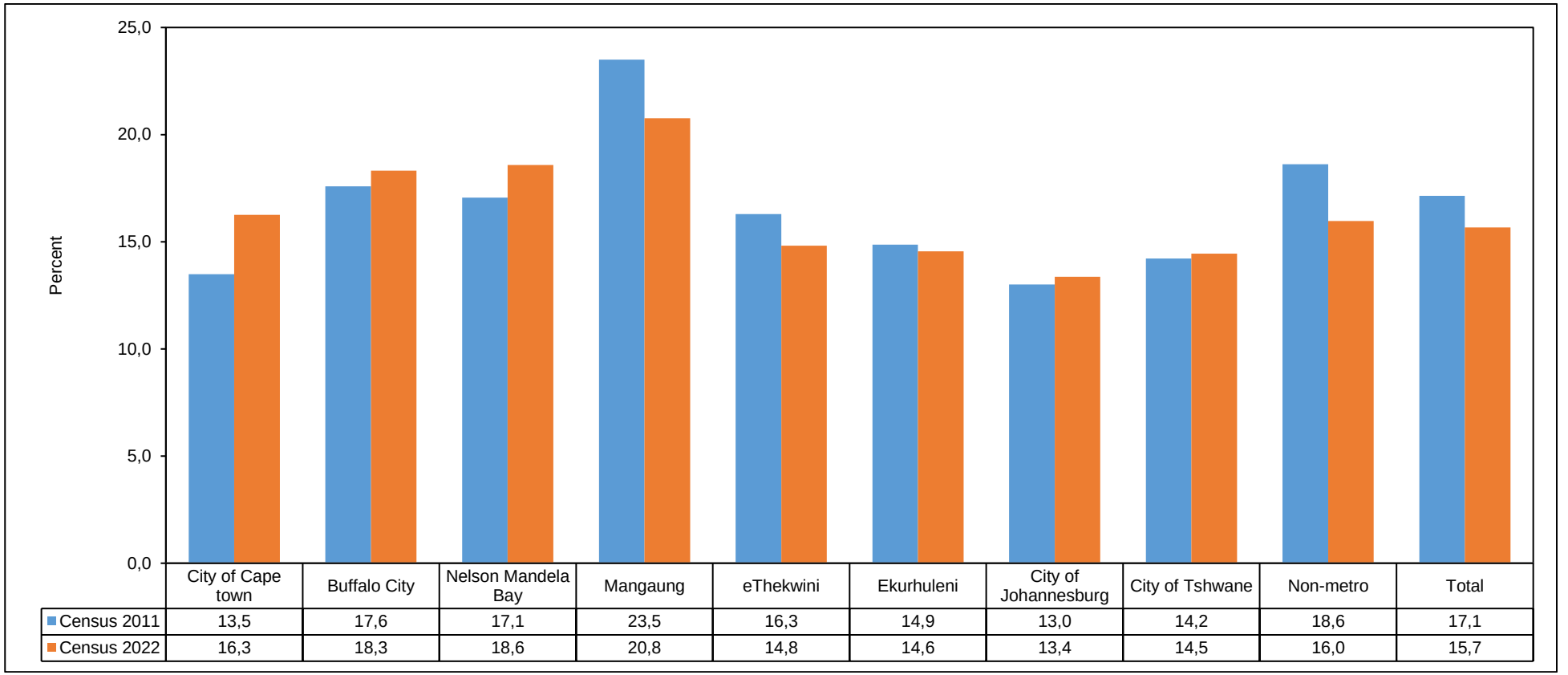
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Census 2011	13,9	19,9	22,8	24,6	17,9	21,5	14,6	16,3	14,9	17,2
Census 2022	16,0	19,4	19,1	21,1	14,8	17,7	14,6	13,4	12,8	15,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.4 above depicts provincial variations in disability prevalence for 2011 and 2022. The results show that Free State had the highest disability prevalence rates for both years. For the reference period, all the provinces recorded a decrease in proportion of persons with disabilities except the Western Cape, while Gauteng remained the same. In 2022, Limpopo and Mpumalanga recorded the lowest prevalence of persons with disabilities (12,8% and 13,4% respectively). Similarly, map 3.1 indicates the highest prevalence in districts in the Free State, Eastern Cape, North West and Northern Cape.

3.2.5 Disability prevalence by metropolitan cities (Broad definition)

Figure 3.5: Disability prevalence among persons aged 5 years and older by metropolitan cities, 2011 and 2022



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
Census 2011	13,5	17,6	17,1	23,5	16,3	14,9	13,0	14,2	18,6	17,1
Census 2022	16,3	18,3	18,6	20,8	14,8	14,6	13,4	14,5	16,0	15,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.5 shows the prevalence of disability by metro cities in 2011 and 2022. For the reference period, three metros (Mangaung, eThekwini and Ekurhuleni) recorded a decrease in disability prevalence. The population residing in Mangaung (23,5% in 2011 and 20,8% in 2022) had the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities and the lowest was in the City of Johannesburg (13,0% in 2011 and 13,4% in 2022). In 2022, four metros (eThekwini, Ekurhuleni, City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg) recorded a prevalence lower than that of non-metros.

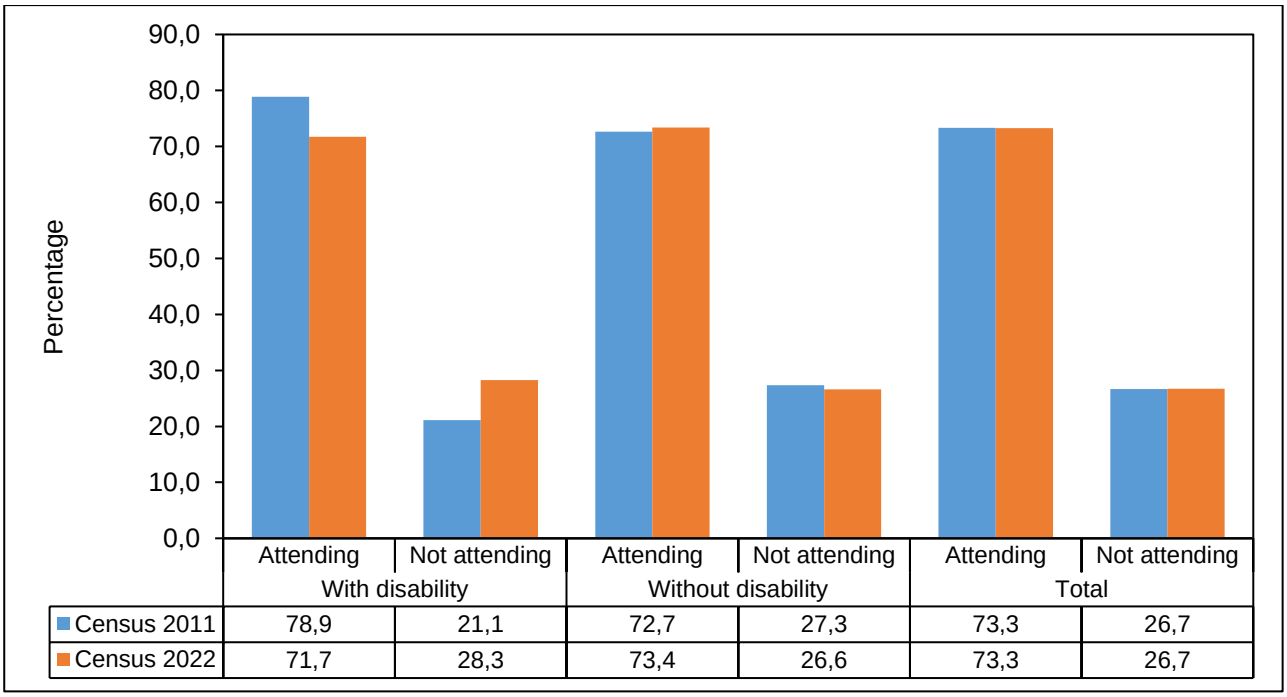
3.3 Disability and access to education (Broad definition)

Education is very important as it empowers people and everyone has the right to education[21], including children and young people with disabilities. Through education individuals advance the level of their skills and knowledge and are able to be independent adutls. Generally, children with disabilities are less likely to start school and have lower rates of staying and being promoted in school[22].

The analysis in this section focuses on school attendance for persons aged 5-24 years old. The comparison is made among those with and without disability for both censuses 2011 and 2022 using the broad definition of disability. The results are disaggregated by variables such as sex, population group and geographical location to further comprehend the extent to which basic education is accessed in the country between those with and without disability (broad definition).

3.3.1 Educational attendance

Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5–24 years by disability status (Broad definition) and attendance at an educational institution, 2011 and 2022



	With disability		Without disability		Total	
	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending	Attending	Not attending
Census 2011	78,9	21,1	72,7	27,3	73,3	26,7
Census 2022	71,7	28,3	73,4	26,6	73,3	26,7

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Generally, Figure 3.6 shows no difference in terms of attendance at an educational institution between 2011 and 2022 for persons aged 5-24 years old. However, there was a 7,2 percentage points decline among those with disability attending an educational institution (from 78,9% in 2011 to 71,7% in 2022). Although the overall attendance remained constant since 2011, there was a noticeable decrease in children with disabilities attending school compared to those without disability.

[21] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26

[22] World Report On Disability (WHO & The World Bank, 2011)

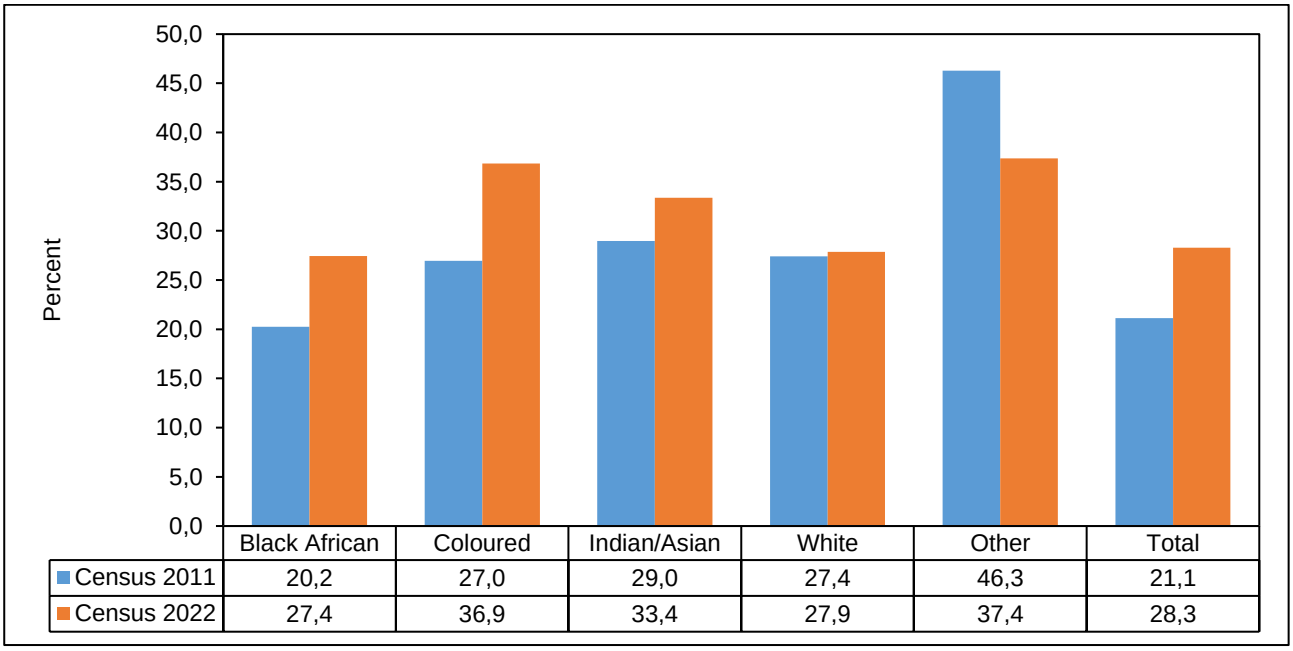
Table 3.1: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years by sex, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (Broad definition), 2011 and 2022

Sex	Attending			Not attending		
	With disability	Without disability	Total	With disability	Without disability	Total
Census 2011						
Male	794 588	6 142 105	**6 936 693**	202 990	2 252 506	**2 455 497**
Female	795 082	5 953 619	**6 748 701**	223 249	2 298 927	**2 522 176**
Total	**1 589 670**	**12 095 724**	**13 685 394**	**426 239**	**4 551 434**	**4 977 673**
Census 2022						
Male	547 864	6 696 439	**7 244 303**	213 405	2 450 426	**2 663 831**
Female	607 131	6 561 816	**7 168 948**	242 097	2 353 513	**2 595 610**
Total	**1 154 995**	**13 258 255**	**14 413 251**	**455 502**	**4 803 939**	**5 259 441**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3.1 presents the results for attendance at an educational institution for children and young persons with disabilities aged 5–24 years (broad definition) by sex for the period of data collection. Generally, the number of children with disabilities who attended an educational institution decreased (1,6 million in 2011 to 1,2 million in 2022) while for those without disabilities increased (12,1 million in 2011 to 13,3 million in 2022). Looking at the disparities by sex, there were more females with disabilities attending an educational institution compared to their male counterparts, whereas more males without disabilities attended educational institutions than females with no disabilities.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years with disabilities (Broad definition) <u>not attending</u> an educational institution by population group, 2011 and 2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Census 2011	20,2	27,0	29,0	27,4	46,3	21,1
Census 2022	27,4	36,9	33,4	27,9	37,4	28,3

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

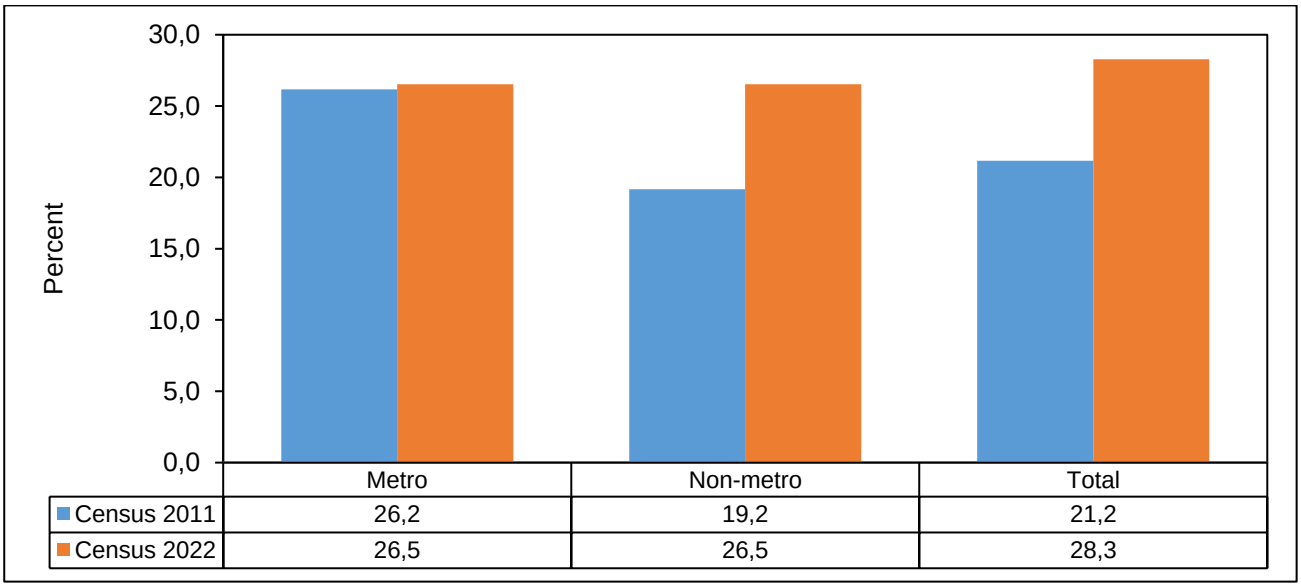
Table 3.2: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by population group, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (Broad definition), 2011 and 2022

Population group	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
Black African	10 139 810	1 419 219	**11 559 030**	3 730 591	360 138	**4 090 729**
Coloured	962 866	94 654	**1 057 520**	487 464	34 958	**522 423**
Indian/Asian	230 160	22 130	**252 290**	90 090	9 032	**99 122**
White	727 452	49 848	**777 300**	208 666	18 822	**227 488**
Other	35 435	3 819	**39 254**	34 622	3 289	**37 911**
Total	**12 095 724**	**1 589 670**	**13 685 394**	**4 551 434**	**426 239**	**4 977 673**
Census 2022						
Black African	11 479 401	998 180	**12 477 581**	3 992 924	377 276	**4 370 200**
Coloured	962 708	71 962	**1 034 670**	521 593	42 009	**563 602**
Indian/Asian	233 909	24 707	**258 617**	103 919	12 373	**116 292**
White	553 919	57 307	**611 226**	164 257	22 148	**186 406**
Other	28 318	2 840	**31 158**	21 246	1 695	**22 941**
Total	**13 258 255**	**1 154 995**	**14 413 251**	**4 803 939**	**455 502**	**5 259 441**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.7 shows that over the past decade, there has been an increase of children and young persons with disabilities (broad definition) who are not attending an educational institution. This pattern is also evident when comparison is made by population group. In 2022, the White population saw an increase of 0,5 percentage points of those not attending an educational institution which is the lowest compared to Coloured (9,9 percentage points), Black African (7,2 percentage points) and Indian/Asian populations (4,4 percentage points). Those belonging to the 'other' population group have dropped by 8,9 percentage points (from 46,3% in 2011 to 37,4% in 2022). Table 3.2 shows the absolute numbers of those attending and not attending an educational institution disaggregated by population group and disability status for censuses 2011 and 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years old with disability (Broad definition) <u>not attending</u> an educational institution by geographical location, 2011 and 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3.3: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by geographical location, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (Broad definition), 2011 and 2022

Geographical location	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
Metro	3 999 878	423 881	**4 423 759**	1 836 220	150 171	**1 986 390**
Non-metro	8 094 213	1 165 171	**9 259 384**	2 713 579	276 237	**2 989 816**
Total	**12 094 091**	**1 589 051**	**13 683 143**	**4 549 798**	**426 408**	**4 976 206**
Census 2022						
Metro	4 466 646	401 211	**4 867 857**	1 967 778	183 242	**2 151 020**
Non-metro	8 791 609	753 784	**9 545 394**	2 836 161	272 260	**3 108 421**
Total	**13 258 255**	**1 154 995**	**14 413 251**	**4 803 939**	**455 502**	**5 259 441**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 3.8 shows the results based on geographical location among children and young persons aged 5-24 years old with disability (broad definition) who, at the point of data collection, were not attending any educational institution. The results indicate a minimal increase of 0,3 percentage points of those not attending educational institution residing in metro areas between 2011 and 2022, but a much larger increase in non-attendance (7,3 percentage points) in non-metro settlements for the same period. This increase in non-attendance brings the rates for metro and non-metro areas to the same level. Table 3.3 shows the absolute numbers of attendance at an educational institutuion by geographical location among persons with and without disabilities for census 2011 and 2022 respectively.

3.3.2 Educational attainment

There are still existing gaps between persons with and without disability with regard to educational attainment. Many schools in the country lack good facilities to accommodate persons with disabilities, particularly schools which are located in less developed areas. Unlike those without disabilities, large numbers of persons with disability end-up dropping out of school as well as failing to reach their full potential. This section examines educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and older by disability status (broad definition) comparing figures for 2011 and 2022 respectively.

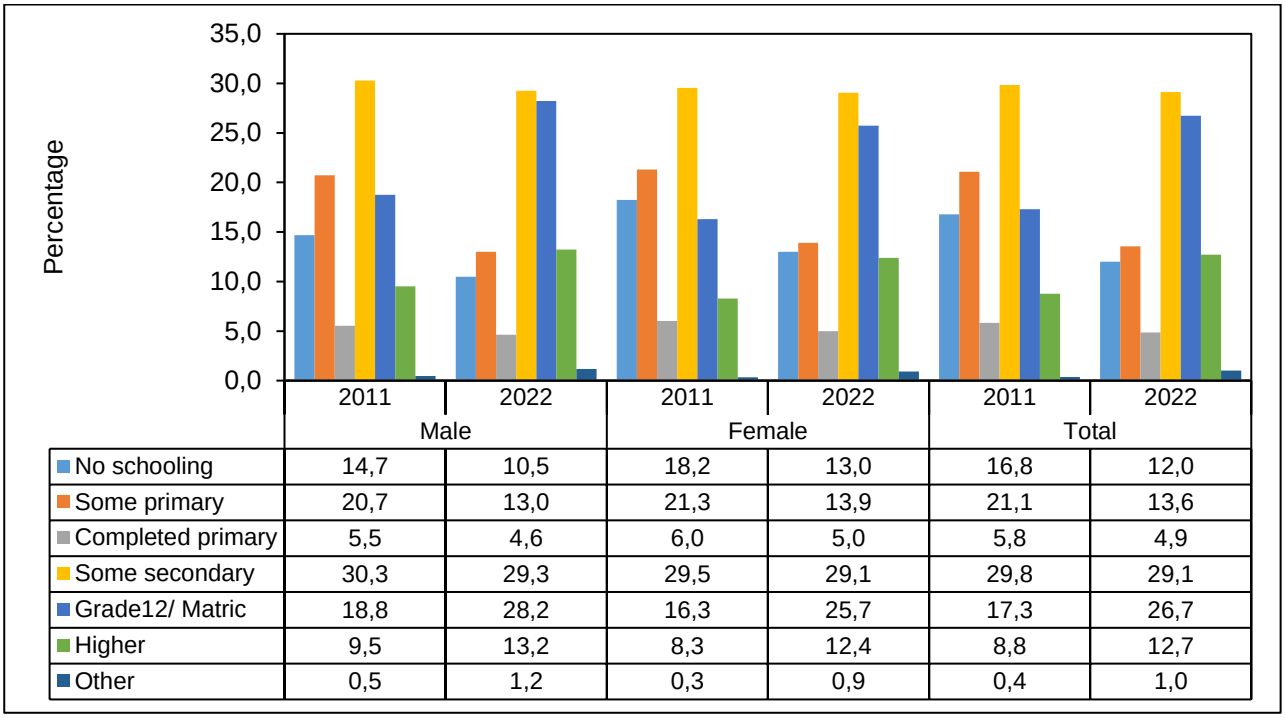
Table 3.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by disability status (Broad definition) and highest level of education completed, 2011 and 2022

Highest level of education	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
No schooling	1 641 014	1 004 721	**2 645 734**	6,6	16,8	**8,6**
Some primary	2 509 502	1 260 616	**3 770 118**	10,2	21,1	**12,3**
Completed primary	1 050 936	348 373	**1 399 309**	4,3	5,8	**4,6**
Some secondary	8 593 508	1 785 379	**10 378 886**	34,8	29,8	**33,8**
Grade12/ Matric	7 761 511	1 034 641	**8 796 152**	31,4	17,3	**28,7**
Higher	3 052 554	525 279	**3 577 833**	12,4	8,8	**11,7**
Other	91 158	22 985	**114 143**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**
Total	**24 700 183**	**5 981 994**	**30 682 176**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Census 2022						
No schooling	1 737 145	833 712	**2 570 857**	5,7	12,0	**6,9**
Some primary	1 834 257	941 628	**2 775 885**	6,0	13,6	**7,4**
Completed primary	979 647	336 928	**1 316 576**	3,2	4,9	**3,5**
Some secondary	9 703 709	2 023 215	**11 726 924**	31,9	29,1	**31,4**
Grade12/ Matric	12 252 783	1 855 493	**14 108 276**	40,2	26,7	**37,7**
Higher	3 714 556	883 155	**4 597 711**	12,2	12,7	**12,3**
Other	229 124	70 248	**299 373**	0,8	1,0	**0,8**
Total	**30 451 221**	**6 944 379**	**37 395 601**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by disability status (broad definition) and highest level of education attained. The overall attainment indicates that persons with no schooling have dropped by 1,7 percentage points (from 8,6% in 2011 to 6,9% in 2022). Likewise, in 2022, a similar pattern can be seen when comparison is made by disability status. The majority of the population in 2011 had attained some secondary education regardless of disability status, and the results show an uptrend among those with matric /grade 12 in 2022 for those with and without disability. Regarding post-school education, there has been a slight increase (11,7% to 12.3%) in the population with higher education from 2011 to 2022. Lastly, from 2011 to 2022, among persons with disability, there has been an increase of 3,9 percentage points in higher education (from 8,8% to 12,7%), and a 0,2 percentage points decline among those without disability (from 12,4% to 12,2%).

Figure 3.9: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disability (Broad definition) by sex and highest level of education completed,2011 and 2022.

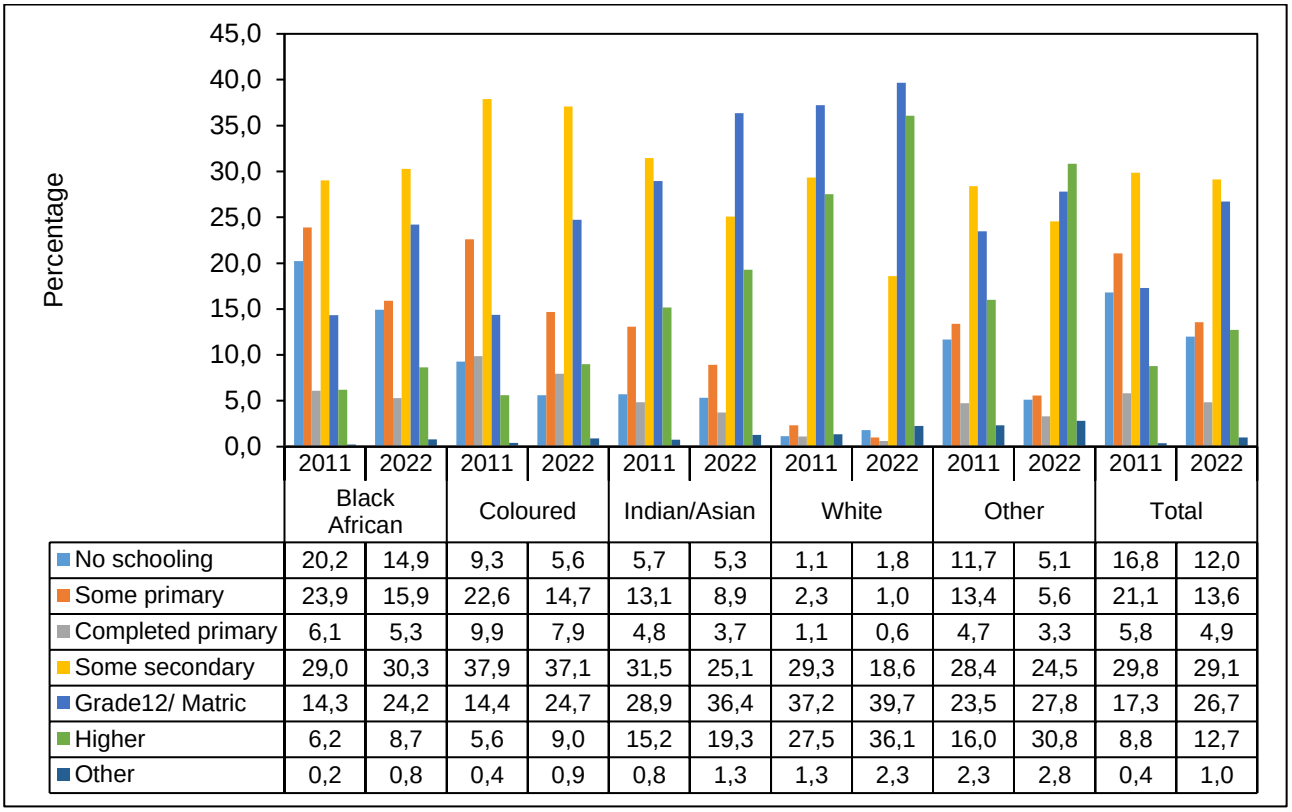


	Male		Female		Total	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
No schooling	14,7	10,5	18,2	13,0	16,8	12,0
Some primary	20,7	13,0	21,3	13,9	21,1	13,6
Completed primary	5,5	4,6	6,0	5,0	5,8	4,9
Some secondary	30,3	29,3	29,5	29,1	29,8	29,1
Grade12/ Matric	18,8	28,2	16,3	25,7	17,3	26,7
Higher	9,5	13,2	8,3	12,4	8,8	12,7
Other	0,5	1,2	0,3	0,9	0,4	1,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 3.9 compares the results for persons aged 20 years and older with disability (broad definition) disaggregated by both sex and highest level of education completed. Generally, in 2022, there was a decrease in the proportions of persons with no schooling and an increase in those with grade12 and higher education. This pattern remains unchanged when comparison is made by sex disaggregation. In 2022, the results show a slight decrease for those with some secondary education for both males and females. Differences in educational attainment between males and females were noted at both lower and higher levels of achievement, where females show higher levels of primary and no schooling and males show higher levels of grade 12 and higher education.

Figure 3.10: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disability (broad definition) by population group and highest level of education completed, 2011 and 2022

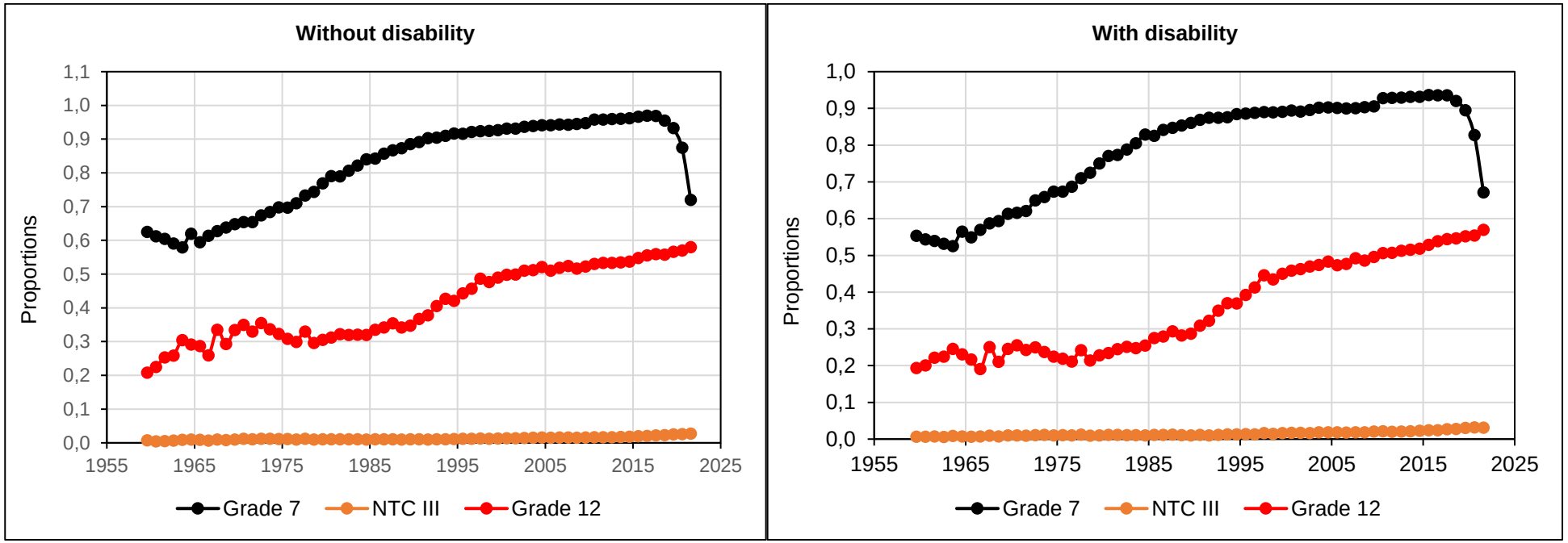


	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
No schooling	20,2	14,9	9,3	5,6	5,7	5,3	1,1	1,8	11,7	5,1	16,8	12,0
Some primary	23,9	15,9	22,6	14,7	13,1	8,9	2,3	1,0	13,4	5,6	21,1	13,6
Completed primary	6,1	5,3	9,9	7,9	4,8	3,7	1,1	0,6	4,7	3,3	5,8	4,9
Some secondary	29,0	30,3	37,9	37,1	31,5	25,1	29,3	18,6	28,4	24,5	29,8	29,1
Grade12/ Matric	14,3	24,2	14,4	24,7	28,9	36,4	37,2	39,7	23,5	27,8	17,3	26,7
Higher	6,2	8,7	5,6	9,0	15,2	19,3	27,5	36,1	16,0	30,8	8,8	12,7
Other	0,2	0,8	0,4	0,9	0,8	1,3	1,3	2,3	2,3	2,8	0,4	1,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 3.10 shows the highest level of education attained among persons aged 20 years and older with disability (broad definition) disaggregated by population group. In total, persons with no schooling have dropped by 4,8 percentage points (from 16,8% in 2011 to 12,0% in 2022). The populations with the highest decline of no schooling from 2011 to 2022 were among Black Africans (from 20,2% to 14,9%), Coloureds (from 9,3% to 5,6%), Indian/Asians (from 5,7% to 5,3%). Those from the 'other' population group also dropped by 6,6 percentage points (from 11,7% to 5,1%). Despite having the lowest proportions of those with no schooling, the White population experienced around 0,7% increase in no schooling from 1,1% in 2011 to 1,8% in 2022. Across all population groups, the proportions of those completing grade 12 and higher education have seen major increases in 2022. This pattern is in line with what was presented beforehand (refer to table 3.4 and figure 3.9).

Figure 3.11: Time-plot for proportions of persons completing a Grade by disability status (Broad definition), 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.11 shows the time-plot[23] for the proportions of persons with and without disabilities who have completed a particular level of education over a period of time. The time series data results show an up-trend in terms of those who completed Grade 7 and Grade 12, however for Grade 7 it started dropping in 2019.The percentage of persons without disability who completed grade 7 in 1995 was 91,6% and has dropped to 71,9% in 2022. The proportion of those who completed NTC III certificate remained below 5% since 1960s. Fundamentally, it is noticeable that progress has been made in terms of completion of Grade 12 in the country in the past years irrespective of disability status. (i.e. those with or without disability).

[23] Understanding time-plots, refer to: (i) http://demographer.com/presentations/2014-population-census-microdata-time-machine/literacy.timeplots.pdf
(ii) http://demographer.com/blog-2009/02-time-plotting-life-cycle-events/

3.4 Socio economic status of persons with disabilities (Broad definition)

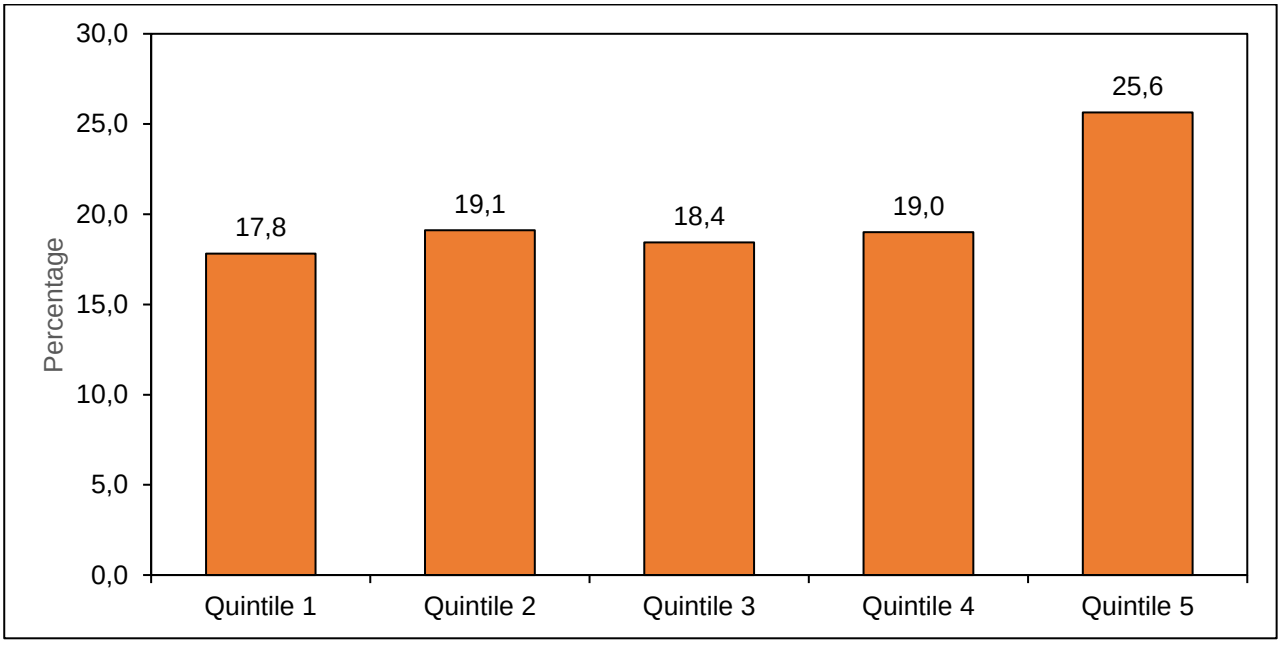
Measuring household socio-economic status is an important aspect in most economic and demographic studies. The household socioeconomic status is useful not only in terms of assessing poverty and inequality in communities, but also as a reliant variable in evaluating the effects of variables associated with wealth (Filmer and Pritchett, 2001). This section will focus on socio-economic status of persons aged 5 years and older with disability (broad definition).

3.4.1 Using Principal Component Analysis

The principal component analysis (PCA) technique was used in deriving the household socio-economic status which is termed as wealth index. This index is a composite measure of household living standard and is computed through adding variables such as those related to housing, basic services and ownership of household assets. The variables included in the creation of a wealth index were: type of main dwelling, access to piped water, source of water used for drinking, energy source used for cooking and lighting, toilet facilities used by the main dwelling, refuse removal and household size. In addition, the ownership of selected assets such as refrigerator, electric stove, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, computer, satellite TV, car, television, cell phone, DVD player, radio, landline and internet access were included. Each of these variables were coded as binary allocating value 1 for households which have access to improved housing or particular basic service including those owning any of the selected assets; the value 0 was allocated for households with no access to improved housing or basic service as well as those not owning any assets. The principal component with higher loadings was then ranked into five equal quintiles of 20% each.

3.4.2 Socio economic status

Figure 3.12: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disability (Broad definition) by household wealth status, 2022

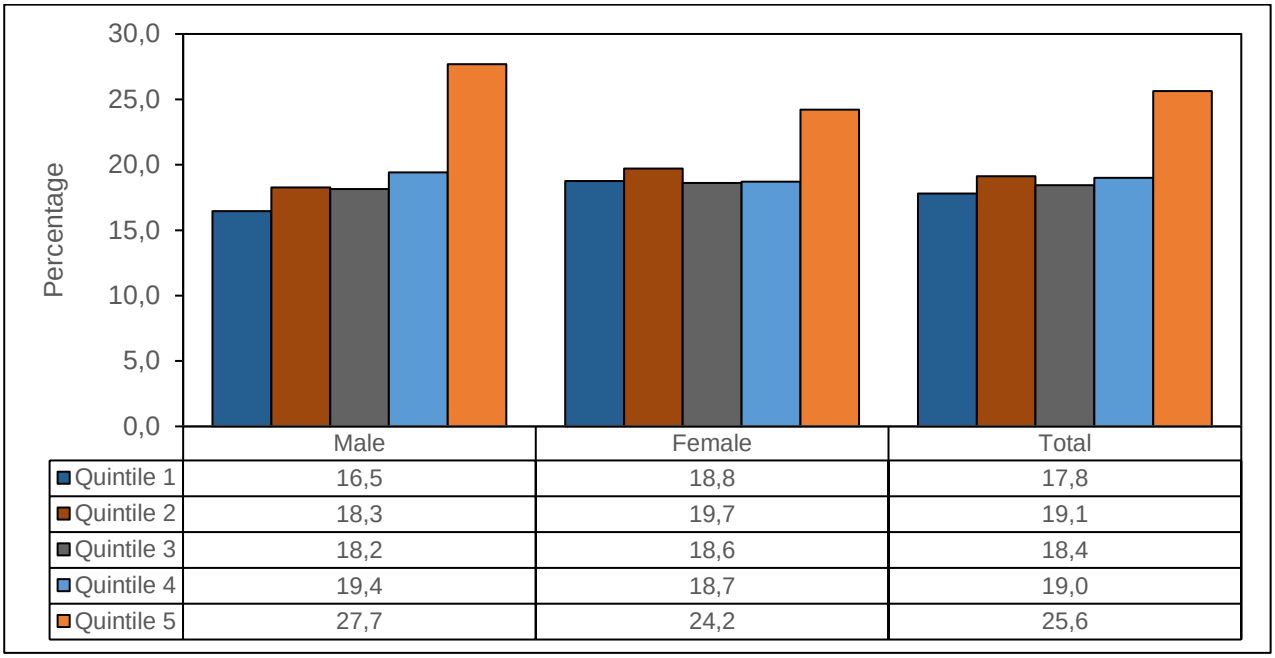


Source: Census 2022

The results in Figure 3.12 show persons aged five years and older with disabilities by household wealth status. The wealth status is sub-divided into five quintiles whereby quintile one represent persons emanating from poorest household while quintile five is for those in the richest households. The distribution shows that about 25,6% of persons with disabilities are from the quintile 5 households which is the highest as compared to only 17,8% of those from the quintile 1 households. Lastly, the wealth status of those from quintile 2 and quintile 4 households is almost equally distributed with just 0,1 percentage difference.

3.4.3 Socio economic status by sex

Figure 3.13: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household wealth status and sex, 2022



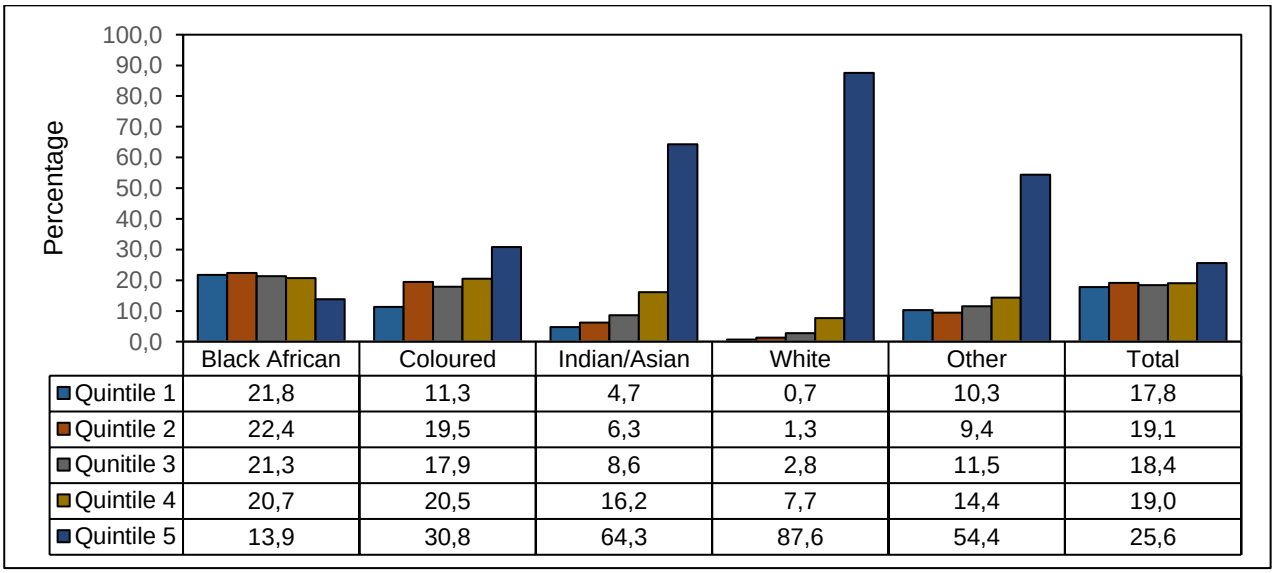
	Male	Female	Total
Quintile 1	16,5	18,8	17,8
Quintile 2	18,3	19,7	19,1
Quintile 3	18,2	18,6	18,4
Quintile 4	19,4	18,7	19,0
Quintile 5	27,7	24,2	25,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.13 shows the household wealth status disaggregated by sex among persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities. In total, about 36,9% of persons with disabilities are from the lower quintile households (i.e. 17,8% and 19,1% from quintile 1 and 2 households respectively). The sex variation indicates that around 38,5% of female comes from the lower quintile households and this is 3,7 percentage points higher as compared to 34,8% of male counterparts.

3.4.4 Socio economic status by population group

Figure 3.14: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household wealth status and population group, 2022



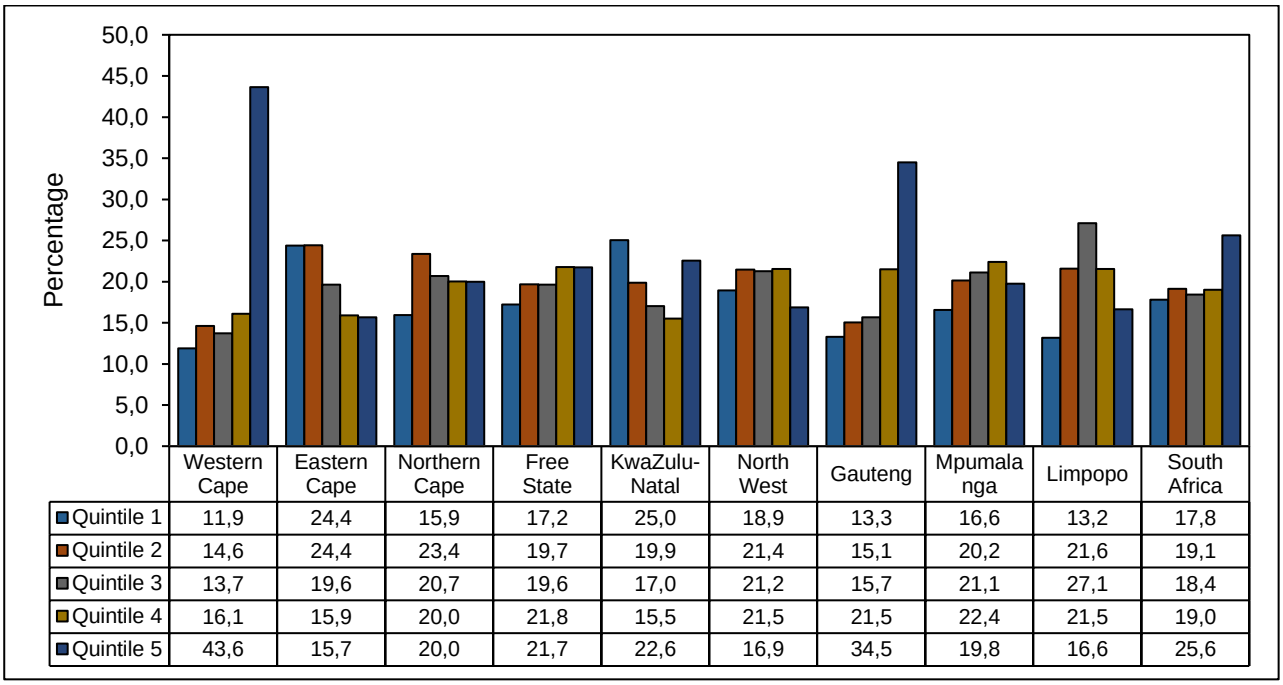
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Quintile 1	21,8	11,3	4,7	0,7	10,3	17,8
Quintile 2	22,4	19,5	6,3	1,3	9,4	19,1
Qunitile 3	21,3	17,9	8,6	2,8	11,5	18,4
Quintile 4	20,7	20,5	16,2	7,7	14,4	19,0
Quintile 5	13,9	30,8	64,3	87,6	54,4	25,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.14 shows the household wealth status for persons aged five years and older with disabilities by population group. The household wealth status with regard to population group indicate that 95,3% of white population are from higher quintile households (i.e. quintile 4 and 5) then followed by 80,5% of Indian/ Asian population. The results further show some level of inequality particularly for Black African population as compared to other population groups whereby 44,2% are from lower quintile (i.e. quintile 1 and 2) households –this is 7,3 percentage points higher than the 36,9% of lower quintile households for the overall population.

3.4.5 Socio economic status by province

Figure 3.15: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household wealth status and province, 2022



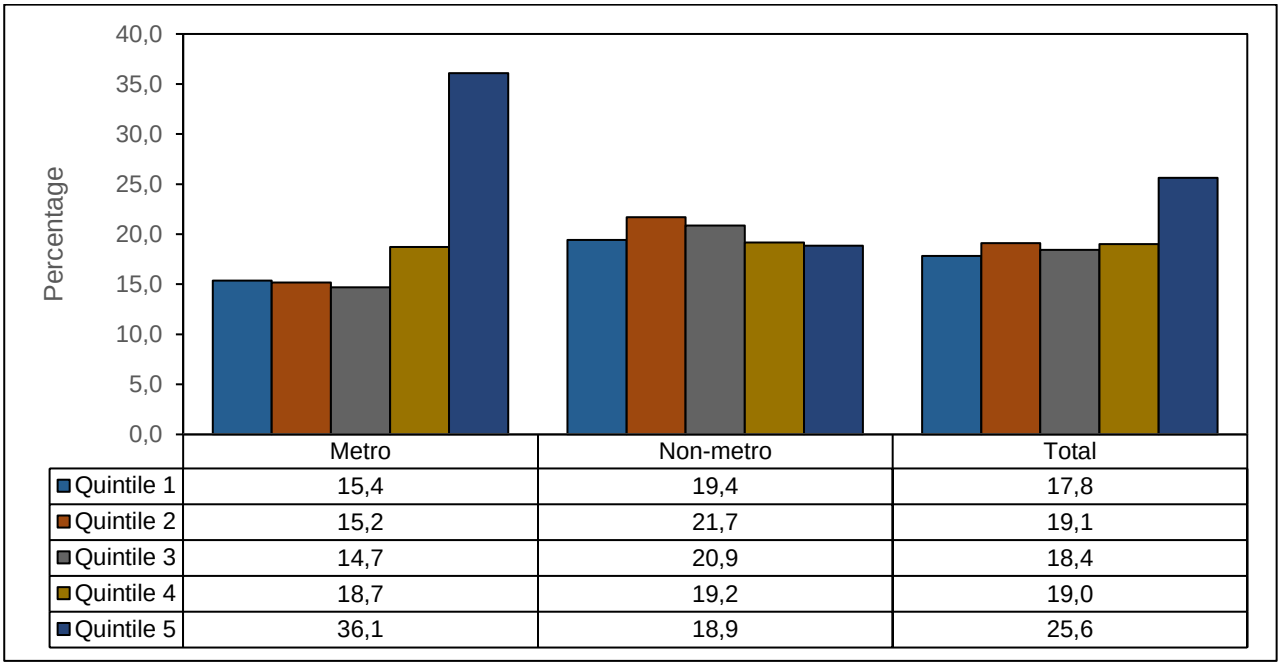
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Quintile 1	11,9	24,4	15,9	17,2	25,0	18,9	13,3	16,6	13,2	17,8
Quintile 2	14,6	24,4	23,4	19,7	19,9	21,4	15,1	20,2	21,6	19,1
Quintile 3	13,7	19,6	20,7	19,6	17,0	21,2	15,7	21,1	27,1	18,4
Quintile 4	16,1	15,9	20,0	21,8	15,5	21,5	21,5	22,4	21,5	19,0
Quintile 5	43,6	15,7	20,0	21,7	22,6	16,9	34,5	19,8	16,6	25,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.15 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities by household wealth status and province. The Western Cape and Gauteng are the only provinces which have the highest proportion of persons with disability emanating from quintile 4 and 5 households with 59,7% and 56,0% respectively – both provinces have the highest share than that of South Africa (44,6%). However, the Eastern Cape (48,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (44,9%), North West (40,3%) and Northern Cape (39,3%) have the highest proportions of persons with disability who are from lower quintile households exceeding on average 36,9% of entire South Africa. Lastly, Limpopo peaks at about 27,1% of persons with disability who emanates from middle households and this is higher as compared to all other provinces.

3.4.6 Socio economic status by geographical location

Figure 3.16: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household wealth status and geographical location, 2022



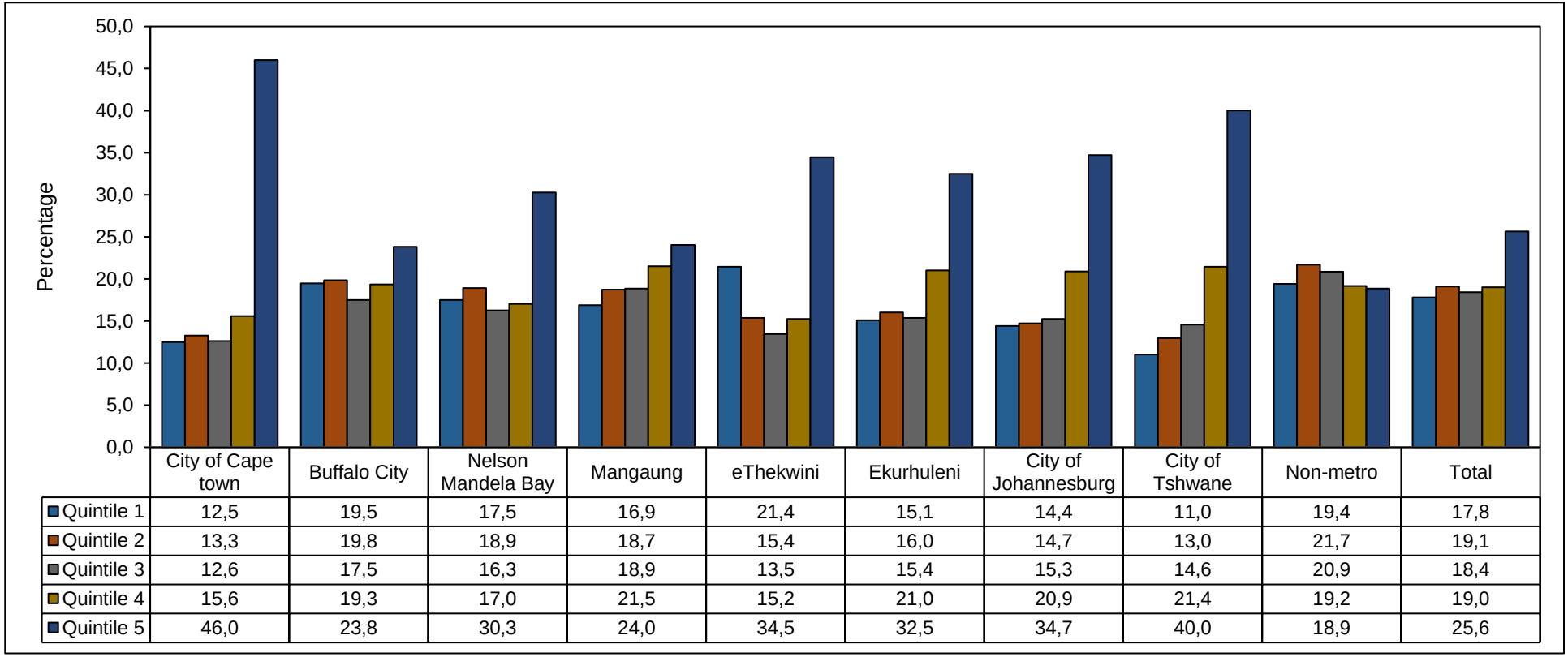
	Metro	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	15,4	19,4	17,8
Quintile 2	15,2	21,7	19,1
Quintile 3	14,7	20,9	18,4
Quintile 4	18,7	19,2	19,0
Quintile 5	36,1	18,9	25,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.16 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities by household wealth status and geographical location. The profile in the metros indicates that nearly 55,0% of persons with disabilities were from . quintile 4 and 5 households. This is higher as compared to 38,1% of those in non-metros. However, the non-metro quintiles were almost equally distributed whereas in metro areas the peak was merely observed among those from quintile 5 households.

3.4.7 Socio economic status by metropolitan cities

Figure 3.17: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities by household wealth status and metropolitan cities,2022 (broad definition)



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	12,5	19,5	17,5	16,9	21,4	15,1	14,4	11,0	19,4	17,8
Quintile 2	13,3	19,8	18,9	18,7	15,4	16,0	14,7	13,0	21,7	19,1
Quintile 3	12,6	17,5	16,3	18,9	13,5	15,4	15,3	14,6	20,9	18,4
Quintile 4	15,6	19,3	17,0	21,5	15,2	21,0	20,9	21,4	19,2	19,0
Quintile 5	46,0	23,8	30,3	24,0	34,5	32,5	34,7	40,0	18,9	25,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.17 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities by household wealth status and metropolitan areas. The results show clear evidence across all metro cities whereby majority of persons with disabilities are from quintile 4 and 5 households (). This pattern concurs with that of the total population, however, there is contradiction when comparison is made with those in non-metros as most of them originates from quintile 1 and 2 households.

3.5 Living arrangements for persons with disabilities

In South Africa, there are many individuals who live with their families and household members for numerous reasons such as those seeking help, support and care. This is due to poverty and lack of employment which impact people lives negatively, hence some individuals depend on their families or households for support and care. It should be noted that a family and a household are two distinct terms which differ in meaning. Stats SA defines a household as a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone whereas a family refer to individuals who are related in blood regardless of where they live as some might be living elsewhere.

This section will focus on living arrangement among persons aged 5 years and older by their broad disability status. The living arrangement in this report is mainly composed of persons who are living as single member households and those coming from nuclear, extended and complex households respectively. Profiling persons with disability by their living arrangements is very crucial, particularly for policy formulation. This simplifies planning and implementation of some of the policies for the betterment of well-being for persons with disabilities at household level.

Table 3.5: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by household composition and disability status (Broad definition), 2022

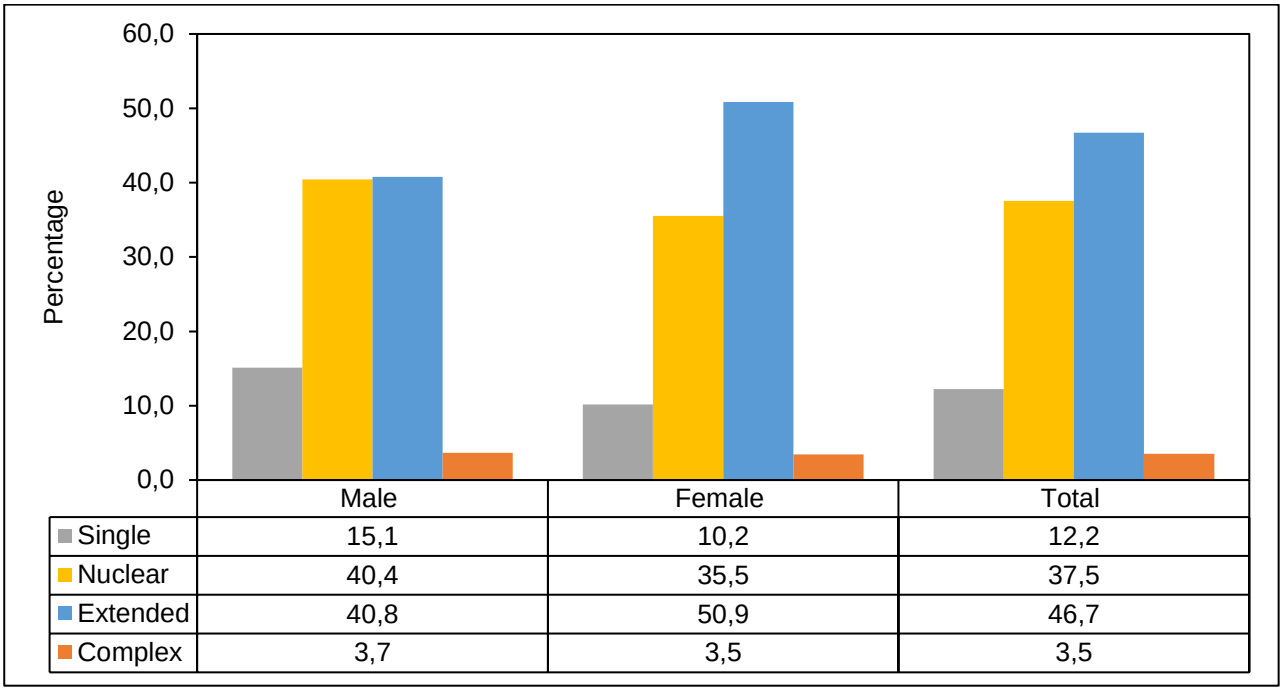
Living arrangements	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Single	4 215 985	1 046 573	**5 262 558**	9,1	12,2	**9,6**
Nuclear	18 671 031	3 215 964	**21 886 995**	40,5	37,5	**40,0**
Extended	21 545 645	4 002 124	**25 547 769**	46,7	46,7	**46,7**
Complex	1 683 032	302 931	**1 985 963**	3,6	3,5	**3,6**
Total	**46 115 693**	**8 567 591**	**54 683 284**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by household composition and broad disability status. Generally, the results show that about 46,7% of persons lived in extended households and this pattern remain unchanged when comparison is made with persons with and without disabilities. Among those with disabilities, about 37,5% were from nuclear households and this was 3,0 percentage points less as compared to those without disabilities. Again, around 12,2% of persons with disabilities were from single member households which was 3,1 percentage points higher as compared to those without disabilities (9,1%). Lastly, there was 0,1 percentage difference between persons with and without disabilities living in complex household setup.

3.5.1 Disability status, household composition and sex

Figure 3.18: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household composition and sex, 2022



	Male	Female	Total
Single	15,1	10,2	12,2
Nuclear	40,4	35,5	37,5
Extended	40,8	50,9	46,7
Complex	3,7	3,5	3,5

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.18 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with broad disability by household composition and sex. The results indicate that there are more males (15,1%) who were from single member households as compared to 10,2% of females. There is 40,4% of males emanating from nuclear households which is 4,9% higher as compared to 35,5% of females. However, half of those in extended households were females (50,9%) more than 40,8% of males. Lastly, there was only 3,7% of males in complex households with 0,2 percentage difference as compared to 3,5% of female counterparts.

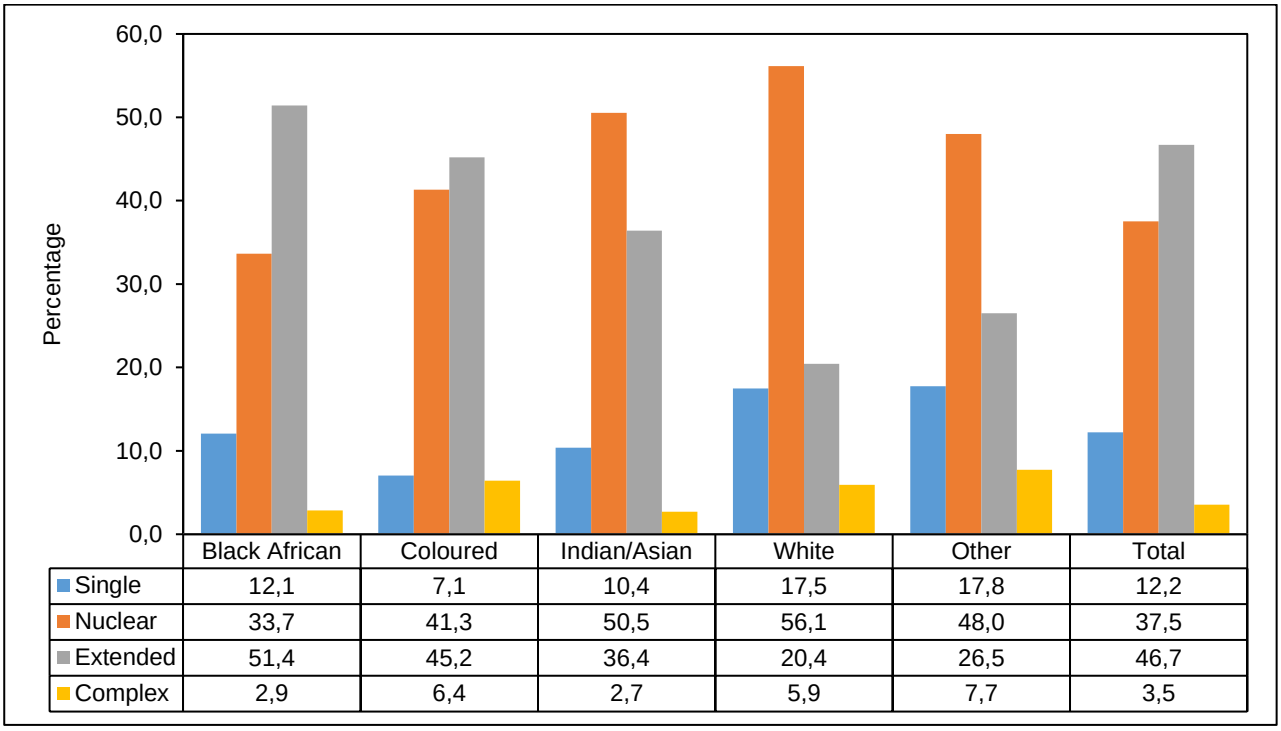
Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by disability status (Broad definition), household composition and sex, 2022

Sex	Disability status (Broad definition)	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Male	Without disability	2 783 401	9 070 090	10 137 448	851 370	**22 842 309**
	With disability	532 839	1 424 491	1 435 816	128 797	**3 521 943**
	Total	**3 316 240**	**10 494 582**	**11 573 263**	**980 167**	**26 364 252**
Female	Without disability	1 432 584	9 600 941	11 408 197	831 663	**23 273 384**
	With disability	513 734	1 791 472	2 566 309	174 134	**5 045 648**
	Total	**1 946 318**	**11 392 413**	**13 974 505**	**1 005 796**	**28 319 032**
Total	Without disability	4 215 985	18 671 031	21 545 645	1 683 032	**46 115 693**
	With disability	1 046 573	3 215 964	4 002 124	302 931	**8 567 591**
	Total	**5 262 558**	**21 886 995**	**25 547 769**	**1 985 963**	**54 683 284**

Source: Census 2022

3.5.2 Household composition for persons with disabilities (Broad definition) by population group

Figure 3.19: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Broad definition) by household composition and population group, 2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Single	12,1	7,1	10,4	17,5	17,8	12,2
Nuclear	33,7	41,3	50,5	56,1	48,0	37,5
Extended	51,4	45,2	36,4	20,4	26,5	46,7
Complex	2,9	6,4	2,7	5,9	7,7	3,5

Source: Census 2022

Figure 3.19 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with broad disability by household composition and population group. The distribution by population group shows that around 51,4% of black African were residing in extended households and this was highest across all other groups. Those from nuclear households were more common among white (56,1%), Indian/ Asian (50,5%), Other (48,0%) and coloured (41,3%) populations. All these groups are higher than 37,5% of the overall total. Again, majority of Other (17,8%) and white (17,5%) population groups are residing in single member households. Finally, those residing in complex households were more common among other (7,7%), coloured (6,4%) and white (5,9%) populations.

Table 3.7: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by household composition, population group and disability status (Broad definition), 2022

Population group	Disability status (Broad definition)	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Black African	Without disability	3 625 830	14 164 696	18 818 350	1 175 400	37 784 276
	With disability	785 947	2 194 181	3 352 597	186 967	6 519 693
	Total	**4 411 777**	**16 358 877**	**22 170 948**	**1 362 367**	**44 303 969**
Coloured	Without disability	143 153	1 700 383	1 666 709	276 756	3 787 000
	With disability	51 814	303 349	331 995	47 123	734 282
	Total	**194 967**	**2 003 732**	**1 998 704**	**323 879**	**4 521 282**
Indian/ Asian	Without disability	98 037	707 492	441 992	36 088	1 283 608
	With disability	30 509	148 834	107 177	7 947	294 467
	Total	**128 546**	**856 326**	**549 169**	**44 034**	**1 578 076**
White	Without disability	317 422	2 016 379	571 037	178 678	3 083 516
	With disability	172 574	554 122	201 808	58 396	986 901
	Total	**489 996**	**2 570 502**	**772 844**	**237 075**	**4 070 416**
Other	Without disability	31 543	82 082	47 558	16 111	177 293
	With disability	5 728	15 477	8 547	2 497	32 249
	Total	**37 271**	**97 559**	**56 104**	**18 608**	**209 542**
Total	Without disability	4 215 985	18 671 031	21 545 645	1 683 032	46 115 693
	With disability	1 046 573	3 215 964	4 002 124	302 931	8 567 591
	Total	**5 262 558**	**21 886 995**	**25 547 769**	**1 985 963**	**54 683 284**

Source: Census 2022

3.6 Household headship by disability status (Broad definition)

Persons with disabilities have historically faced isolation from society. These marginalized group got discriminated from critical areas such as employment, access to housing and public services, etc. The United Nations (UN) initiated a slogan “leave no one behind slogan" as a motto to ensure Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are achieved by involving everyone. Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in a lot of aspects including among the persons living with disability within a country.

The National Development Plan (NDP) calls to have access to adequate housing, affordable and fiscally sustainable access to basic services such as water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity for all persons in the country including the persons living with disability. In South Africa, housing is a basic human right, and the Constitution stipulates that the state is obligated to ensure everyone has access to adequate housing and must take reasonable legislative and other measures to achieve this. This section will analyse the type of main dwellings and access to basic services that household headed by persons with disability live in.

Table 3.8: Distribution of households by household headship and disability status (Broad definition), 2022

Household headship	Without disability	With disability	*Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Sex of head of household						
Male	5 529 724	1 408 363	**6 938 087**	79,7	20,3	**100,0**
Female	4 820 361	2 047 105	**6 867 466**	70,2	29,8	**100,0**
Total	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**	**75,0**	**25,0**	**100,0**
Population group of head of household						
Black African	8 704 829	2 820 781	**11 525 609**	75,5	24,5	**100,0**
Coloured	747 077	282 130	**1 029 207**	72,6	27,4	**100,0**
Indian/Asian	183 190	61 445	**244 635**	74,9	25,1	**100,0**
White	675 292	280 426	**955 719**	70,7	29,3	**100,0**
Other	39 697	10 686	**50 383**	78,8	21,2	**100,0**
Total	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**	**75,0**	**25,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of households by household headship and disability status (broad definition). Generally, about 25% of households are headed by persons with disability. The sex variations indicate that 29,8% of households are headed by female with disabilities as compared to 20,3% of households headed by male with disabilities. In terms of population group, there is around 29,3% of households which are headed by white with disabilities which is 4,3% higher as compared to the overall headship of all population groups and this follows by 27,4% of households which are headed by coloured population which is 2,4% higher than the overall headship of all population groups. About 21,2% and 24,5% of households are headed by persons from “Other” population group and black Africans with disabilities respectively which are lower as compared to the overall headship of all groups.

Table 3.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (Broad definition) and access to housing and services,2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Type of main dwelling	**Percent (%)**								
Formal dwelling	83,8	87,2	**84,5**	85,3	88,0	86,1	**84,5**	**87,7**	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	3,1	4,5	**3,4**	4,2	5,8	4,7	**3,6**	**5,3**	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	12,7	7,9	**11,7**	10,1	5,9	8,8	**11,5**	**6,7**	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,4	0,3	0,4	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Piped water	**Percent (%)**								
Access to piped water	89,8	89,0	**89,7**	88,0	87,5	87,8	**89,0**	**88,1**	**88,7**
No access to piped water	10,2	11,0	**10,3**	12,0	12,5	12,2	**11,0**	**11,9**	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**								
Regional water scheme**	79,2	77,5	**78,9**	77,0	76,1	76,7	**78,2**	**76,7**	**77,8**
Other	20,8	22,5	**21,1**	23,0	23,9	23,3	**21,8**	**23,3**	**22,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**								
Flush toilet	65,2	64,5	**65,0**	59,8	59,7	59,8	**62,7**	**61,7**	**62,4**
Other	32,7	33,5	**32,9**	38,2	38,6	38,3	**35,2**	**36,5**	**35,6**
None	2,1	2,0	**2,1**	2,0	1,7	1,9	**2,1**	**1,9**	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	83,6	81,9	**83,3**	82,9	82,7	82,9	**83,3**	**82,4**	**83,1**
Gas	5,4	6,4	**5,6**	4,2	4,6	4,3	**4,8**	**5,3**	**5,0**
Other	10,7	11,4	**10,9**	12,7	12,6	12,7	**11,7**	**12,1**	**11,8**
None	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,2	0,1	0,1	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for lighting	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	92,0	93,4	**92,3**	93,6	95,2	94,1	**92,7**	**94,5**	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**
Other	7,4	6,0	**7,2**	5,9	4,3	5,4	**6,7**	**5,0**	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,1	0,2	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal	**Percent (%)**								
Removed by local authority	87,5	87,9	**87,7**	89,0	89,1	89,0	**87,8**	**88,2**	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	5,9	5,4	**5,6**	4,5	4,2	4,3	**5,6**	**5,0**	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	5,8	5,9	**5,8**	5,6	5,8	5,7	**5,8**	**5,8**	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	0,8	0,9	**0,8**	0,9	1,0	1,0	**0,8**	**0,9**	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

**Operated by municipality

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (broad definition) and access to housing and services. In total, around 85,3% of head of households are living in formal dwellings while 10,3% are in informal dwellings. Generally, household headed by persons without disability were better off in terms of access to basic services compared to those with disability.

Therefore, regarding water and sanitation, approximately 88,7% of head of households emanates from households with access to piped water while 62,4% are from households with flush toilets. In addition, the access to energy source shows that 83,1% and 93,2% of households heads are from households which are using electricity for cooking and lighting respectively whereas 88% are from households which their refuse removal is taken by local authority.

The pattern among household heads living in formal dwellings remain similar regardless of sex differences, however, the proportions are higher among those with disabilities for both male and females. Therefore, regardless of disability status, around 12,0% of female headed households have no access to piped water and this is higher as compared to households with no access to piped water headed by male counterparts. Similarly, around 23,0% of female headed households drink water from other sources which is more compared to the households headed by males. Furthermore, there is approximately 65,0% of male headed households with flush toilets while around 60,0% are those headed by females. There is not much difference with regard to the use of energy for cooking and lighting respectively with over 80,0% households headed by either male or female using electricity for cooking while more than 90,0% are using the same energy for lighting. This pattern is similar regardless to sex variations. Lastly, less than 1,0% of households indicated to be having no refuse disposal, particularly among households headed by males.

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (broad definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
Housing and services	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Main dwelling	**Percent (%)**																	
Formal dwelling	82,5	85,7	**83,3**	91,1	93,6	**91,8**	98,6	98,8	**98,6**	98,8	98,6	**98,7**	87,3	93,8	**88,7**	84,5	87,7	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	4,2	6,3	**4,7**	1,0	0,9	**1,0**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	0,5	0,6	**0,5**	1,3	1,2	**1,2**	3,6	5,3	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	12,9	7,6	**11,6**	7,6	5,2	**6,9**	0,8	0,5	**0,7**	0,5	0,5	**0,5**	10,6	4,3	**9,2**	11,5	6,7	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,3	**0,3**	0,9	0,7	**0,8**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Piped water	**Percent (%)**																	
Access to piped water	87,1	85,6	**86,7**	98,7	98,9	**98,7**	99,2	99,5	**99,3**	99,4	99,4	**99,4**	95,3	97,0	**95,7**	89,0	88,1	**88,7**
No access to piped water	12,9	14,4	**13,3**	1,3	1,1	**1,3**	0,8	0,5	**0,7**	0,6	0,6	**0,6**	4,7	3,0	**4,3**	11,0	11,9	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**																	
Regional water scheme**	75,5	73,0	**74,9**	93,3	94,4	**93,6**	96,5	96,9	**96,6**	90,7	90,6	**90,7**	88,0	89,7	**88,4**	78,2	76,7	**77,8**
Other	24,5	27,0	**25,1**	6,7	5,6	**6,4**	3,5	3,1	**3,4**	9,3	9,4	**9,3**	12,0	10,3	**11,6**	21,8	23,3	**22,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**																	
Flush toilet	56,5	53,9	**55,9**	92,0	93,2	**92,3**	97,5	98,4	**97,8**	99,4	99,3	**99,4**	82,4	88,3	**83,6**	62,7	61,7	**62,4**
Other	41,2	44,0	**41,9**	6,5	5,7	**6,3**	2,3	1,6	**2,1**	0,6	0,6	**0,6**	16,4	10,6	**15,2**	35,2	36,5	**35,6**
None	2,3	2,1	**2,3**	1,5	1,1	**1,4**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	1,2	1,2	**1,2**	2,1	1,9	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	100,0	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**																	
Electricity	82,7	81,8	**82,5**	89,6	89,3	**89,5**	90,4	89,0	**90,1**	81,4	80,7	**81,2**	82,9	76,0	**81,4**	83,3	82,4	**83,1**
Gas	3,5	3,5	**3,5**	7,7	8,4	**7,9**	9,1	10,5	**9,4**	17,8	18,4	**18,0**	12,5	19,9	**14,1**	4,8	5,3	**5,0**
Other	13,6	14,5	**13,8**	2,3	2,1	**2,3**	0,5	0,5	**0,5**	0,7	0,8	**0,7**	4,3	3,7	**4,2**	11,7	12,1	**11,8**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,3	0,2	**0,3**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting	Percent (%)																	
Electricity	91,8	93,8	**92,3**	96,7	97,4	**96,9**	99,1	99,1	**99,1**	98,1	97,9	**98,0**	94,8	94,8	**94,8**	92,7	94,5	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,4	0,3	**0,4**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**
Other	7,6	5,7	**7,1**	2,8	2,2	**2,6**	0,6	0,6	**0,6**	1,6	1,8	**1,6**	4,6	4,6	**4,6**	6,7	5,0	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,1	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal	Percent (%)																	
Removed by local authority	86,1	87,5	**86,5**	94,4	94,8	**94,5**	97,9	98,0	**97,9**	97,0	96,7	**96,9**	91,2	91,8	**91,3**	87,7	89,0	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	6,2	4,6	**5,8**	3,6	3,4	**3,6**	1,6	1,5	**1,5**	2,4	2,5	**2,4**	4,5	3,1	**4,2**	5,6	4,3	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	6,8	6,8	**6,8**	1,6	1,4	**1,5**	0,4	0,3	**0,4**	0,2	0,3	**0,2**	3,4	4,0	**3,5**	5,8	5,7	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	0,9	1,1	**1,0**	0,4	0,3	**0,4**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	0,9	1,1	**1,0**	0,8	1,0	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022
* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability
**Operated by municipality

Table 3.10 above shows the distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status and access to housing and services. The disparities with access to various services for households headed by persons with disabilities was observed in all the population groups. The whites and Indian/Asian households headed by persons with disability reported the highest percentages of those with access to services while the black African households lagged behind. This was also the same for the housing type. Looking at piped water, all the populations groups except the black African and “Other “recorded a percentage above 95,0% regardless of disability status. The toilet facilities showed a huge disparity between black Africans and all other population groups. Black Africans were above 50,0%, irrespective of the disability status while white, Indian/Asian and coloured were above 90,0%. Looking at electricity for lighting, all the population groups recorded a percentage more than 90,0% irrespective of disability status.

3.7 Conclusion

The findings in terms of prevalence revealed that there is a positive affiliation between age and disability. This pattern was observed for both censuses where by disability prevalence kept on increasing as people grow older. Noticeably in 2022, there was an increase in disability prevalence among persons aged between 15 to 29 years as well as those from 85 years and older. Within the same period, a substantial decrease in prevalence was seen among children aged 5 to 9 years old. This changes could be attributed to the enhancement in data collection methods implemented during 2022 whereby disability questions were only asked for persons aged 5 years and older whereas in 2011 the questions were answered by all household members regardless of their age. Generally, the disability prevalence declined by 1,5% from 17,2% in 2011 to 15,7% in 2022. The results for both censuses indicated that more females than males have disability despite the slight decline in the overall prevalence in 2022. Across all population groups, black Africans are the only group which have experienced the decrease in disability prevalence. Likewise, the Western Cape is the only province which encountered an increase in disability prevalence for 2022 while prevalence remained unchanged in Gauteng for both census years. The Free State had the highest disability prevalence for both census years while the proportions in Limpopo were lowest for 2022 as compared to all other provinces. Despite the decline in prevalence for 2022, Mangaung municipality had the highest prevalence in both census years while the City of Cape town, Buffalo city, Nelson Mandela Bay, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane were the only municipalities with an increase in disability prevalence.

The school attendance at an educational institution for persons aged 5-24 years old remained similar for both census years. There is an up-trend of those with disability not attending an educational institution whereas the proportions marginally dropped among those with no disability. Additionally, among those with disability not attending an educational institution, there is an increase through all population groups excluding population “other”. Similarly, in non-metro municipalities, there were higher proportions of persons with disability who were not attending an educational institution as compared to those residing in metro municipalities. The educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and older have showed a decline of those with no schooling regardless of their disability status while there is a steady increase among those completed grade 12/matric and higher education respectively. This pattern remains parallel when comparison is made by sex as well as population group altogether for both census periods. The time-plots indicated an upward trend among persons who completed Grade 12/ matric since the 1960’s while the completion of NTC III remained below 5% in the same period. Suprisingly, there was a sharp drop in the completion of Grade 7 in 2019 despite a progress made in previous years

The socioeconomic status of persons with disabilities indicated that more females emanates from lower quintiles households –the proportions which are higher as compared to that of males. The variations in terms of population group showed that many black Africans with disability are from quintile 1 and 2 households while the households in quintile 4 and 5 are mostly for white and Indian/ Asian populations with the proportions of over 90% and 80% respectively. The Western Cape and Gauteng which are mostly urbanised provinces have more persons with disability coming from quntile 4 and 5 households while close to 50% of those from quntile 1 and 2 households are located in the Eastern Cape province. Similarly, in all metro municipalities, the household wealth status indicated that persons with disability are mostly in quintile 4 and 5 households while the wealth status is almost equally distributed among those residing in non-metro municipalities.

The results concerning living arrangements have shown that majority of individuals emanates from extended households followed by those in nuclear household setup. This pattern agrees with that of males and females with broad disability. However, there are differences when assessment is made by population group for those with disability. The results showed that large proportions of black African and Coloured populations are from extended households while those in nuclear households are mostly White, Indian/ Asian and Other populations. Finally, just over 3% of the overall population are from complex households with the highest proportions seen among Coloured and White populations respectively including those from Other population. In terms of household headship, about 25% of households are headed by persons with disabilities –particularly females (29,8%) while 29,3% households are headed by white population with disabilities. Over 85% of households regardless of disability status live in formal dwelling while approximately 89% have access to piped water. The households headed by white and Indian/Asian persons with disability reported the highest percentages in terms of access to services while households headed by black African lagged behind.

CHAPTER 4: PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (UN DEFINITION)

4.1 Introduction

The UN measure of disability categorises persons with disabilities using the following criteria:

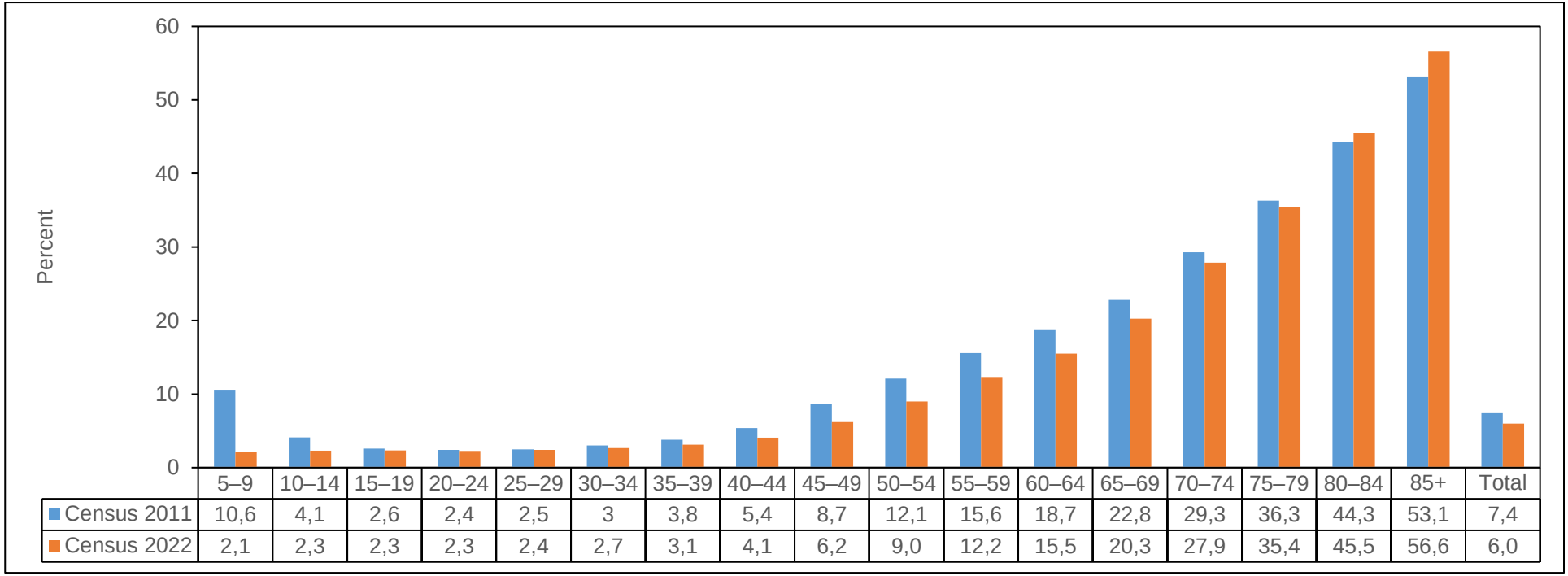
- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in at least two domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported ‘a lot of difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported ‘unable to do’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported ‘no difficulty’ in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability;
- A person who reported ‘some difficulty’ in only one of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability;

All persons who did not meet the criteria above were categorised as persons without disabilities. All persons that did not answer the question on general health and functioning as well those that answered “do not know” were excluded. Therefore, any person that reported some degree of difficulty in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double counting. In terms of disability prevalence, using the UN recommended disability definition, the Census 2022 results are used to compare to the results in the report on disability compiled from Census 2011.

4.2 Disability prevalence by selected attributes (UN definition)

4.2.1 Disability prevalence by age group (UN definition)

Figure 4.1: Disability prevalence by age group, 2011 and 2022



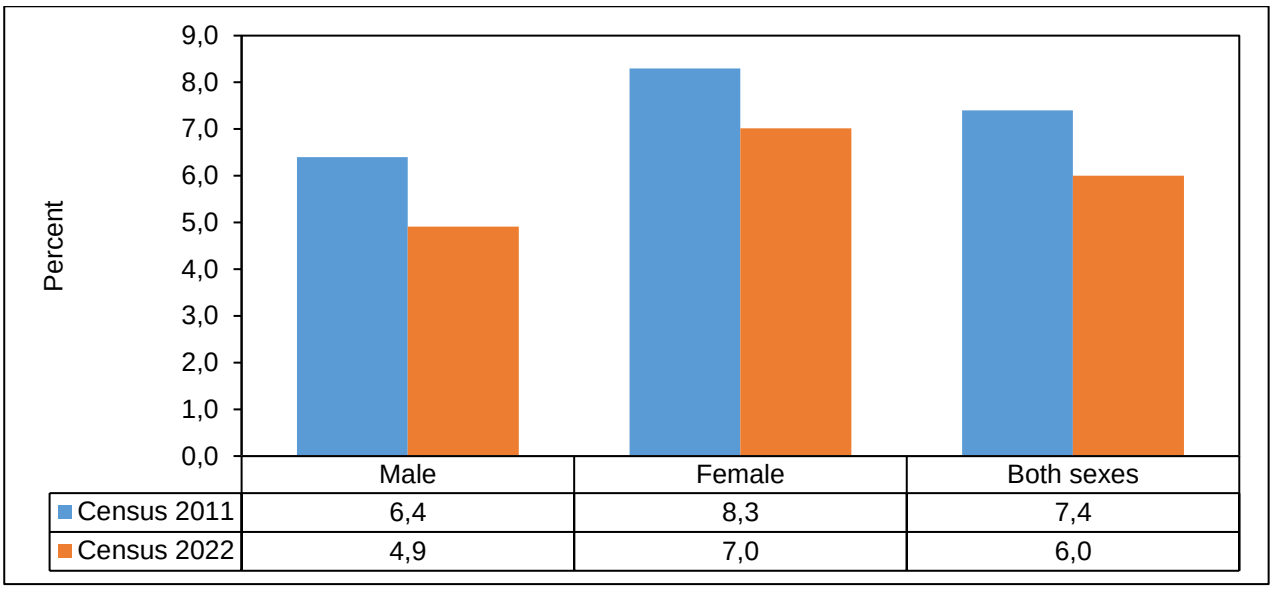
	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total
Census 2011	10,6	4,1	2,6	2,4	2,5	3	3,8	5,4	8,7	12,1	15,6	18,7	22,8	29,3	36,3	44,3	53,1	7,4
Census 2022	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,7	3,1	4,1	6,2	9,0	12,2	15,5	20,3	27,9	35,4	45,5	56,6	6,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 4.1 above shows that the prevalence of disability is correlated with age. That is, generally, the proportion of persons with disabilities increases with age. However, looking at the first age group (5 to 9 years) for Census 2011, the results show slightly high rates than that of age 10–49. Caution should be exercised in the interpretations of these results. The Washington Group Short Set of questions are meant to measure disability in the adult population and not in children below five years old. For Census 2022, the percentage of persons with disability remained constant between ages 10–24, with a slight increase from age 25 going up. The statistics also shows that, from the age of 85 years and above, the percentage of persons with disability was above 50,0% for both Censuses.

4.2.2 Disability prevalence by sex (UN definition)

Figure 4.2: Disability prevalence by sex, 2011 and 2022



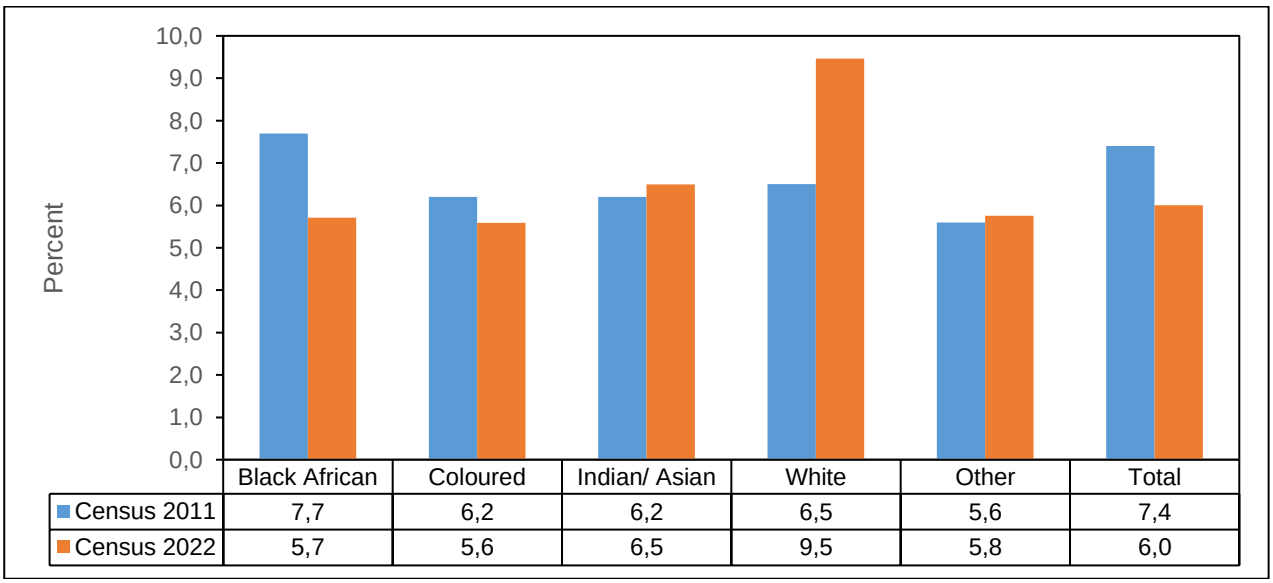
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Census 2011	6,4	8,3	7,4
Census 2022	4,9	7,0	6,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Generally, female tend to have higher prevalence of disability than males, including in OECD countries[24]. The results in Figure 4.2 above shows noticeable sex differences for both Census 2011 and Census 2022; with disability being more prevalent amongst females compared to males. From 2011 to 2022, males showed a decline of 1,5 percentage points (from 6,4 to 4,9) in disability whilst females showed a 0,7 percentage points decrease (from 8,3% to 7,0%). Overall, a downward trend in disability prevalence was observed (from 7,4% in 2011 to 6,0% in 2022).

4.2.3: Disability by population group (UN definition)

Figure 4.3: Disability prevalence by population group, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Other	Total
Census 2011	7,7	6,2	6,2	6,5	5,6	7,4
Census 2022	5,7	5,6	6,5	9,5	5,8	6,0

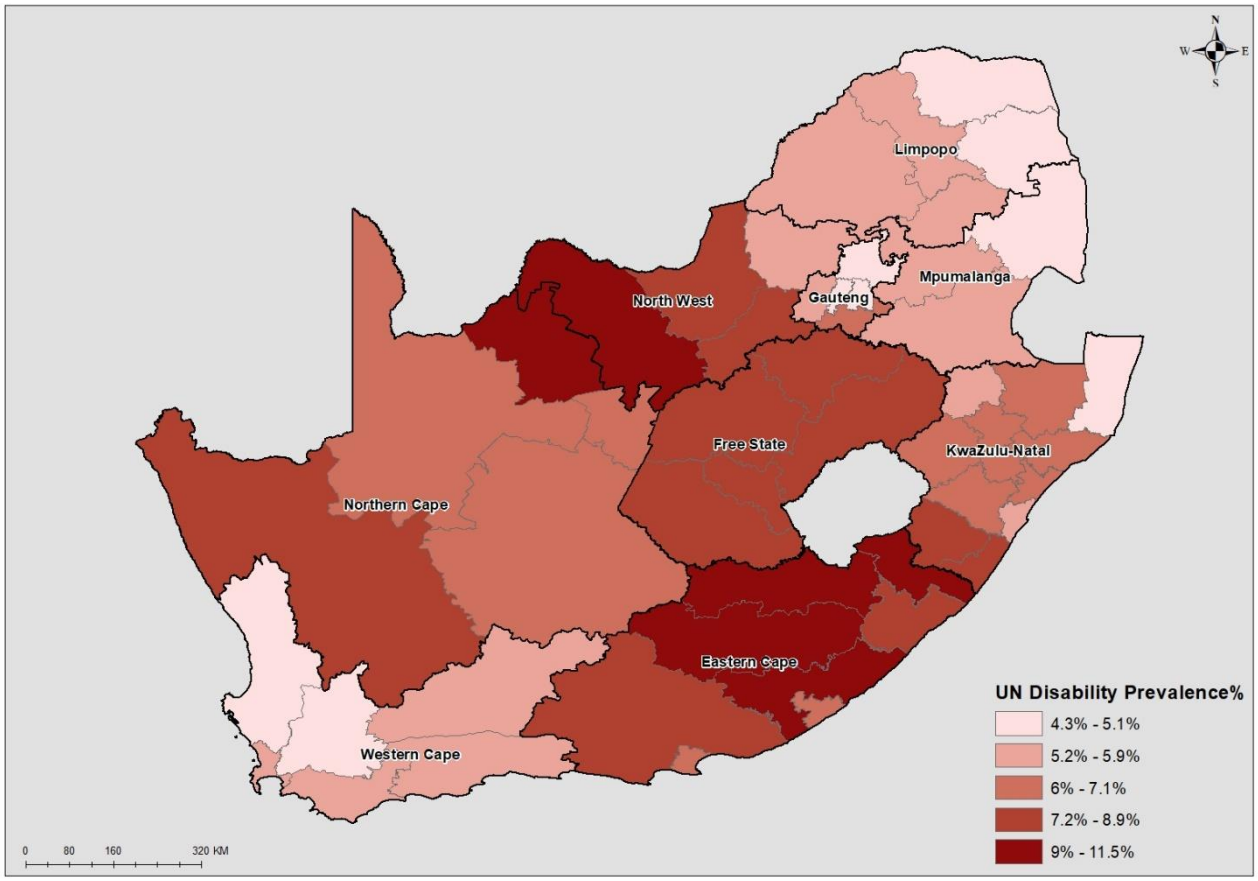
Source: Census 2011 & 2022

[24] The OECD's origins date back to 1960, when 18 European countries plus the United States and Canada joined forces to create an organisation dedicated to economic development. Today, there are 35-Member countries which span the globe, from North and South America to Europe and Asia-Pacific. They include many of the world's most advanced countries but also emerging countries like Mexico, Chile and Turkey.

According to Figure 4.3, there were population group variations for both Census 2011 and Census 2022. When comparing Census 2011 and Census 2022, Black African and Coloured population groups showed downward trend in disability prevalence whilst Indian/Asian and White population groups showed an upwards trend. In 2022, the White population group had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities (9,5%) followed by Indian/ Asian population group (6,5%), whilst Black African and Coloured populations showed the lowest proportion of persons with disabilities (5,7% and 5,6% respectively}. Although the Black African group had the highest proportion of disability prevalence in 2011, it recorded the second lowest in 2022.

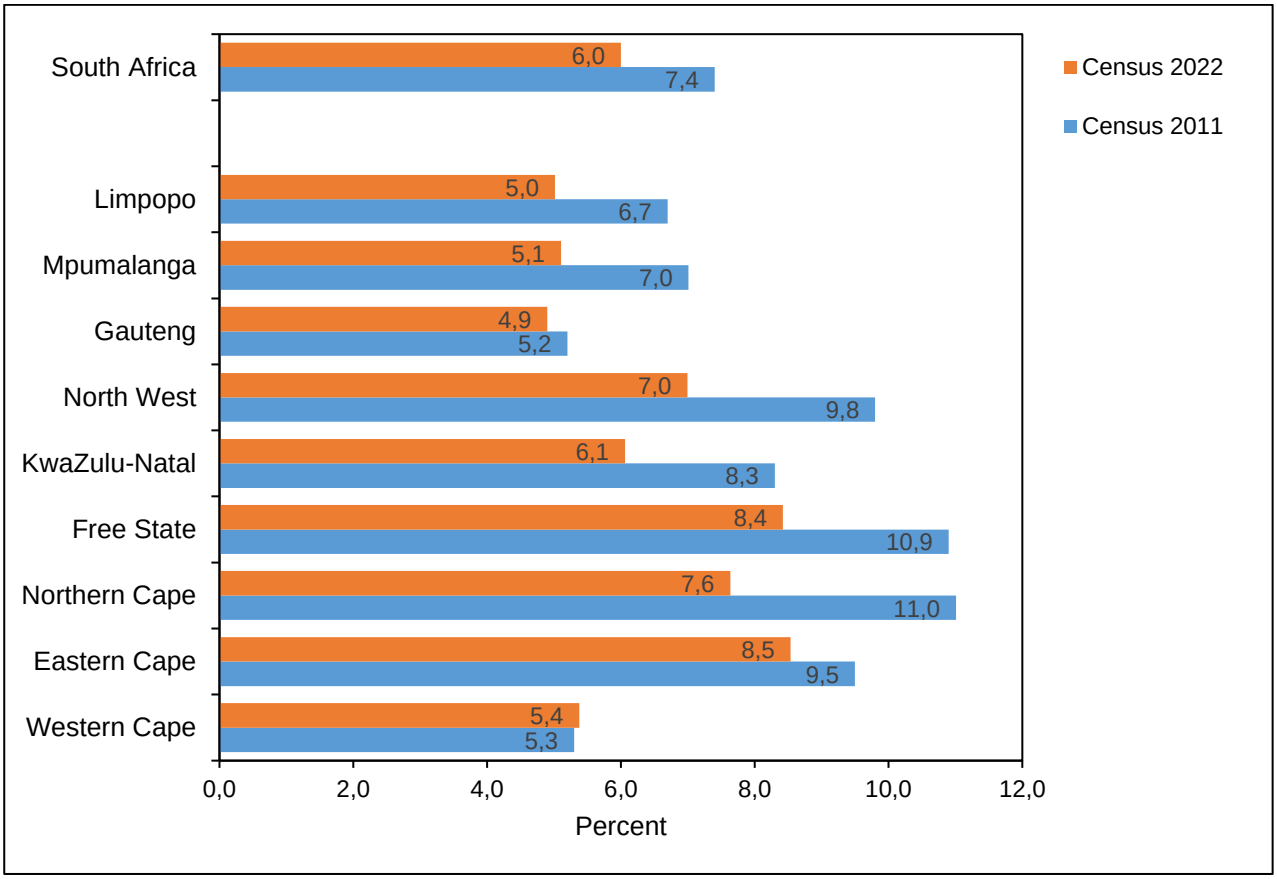
4.2.4: Disability by province

Map 4.1: Disability prevalence by district based on UN definition, Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.4: Disability prevalence by province, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)



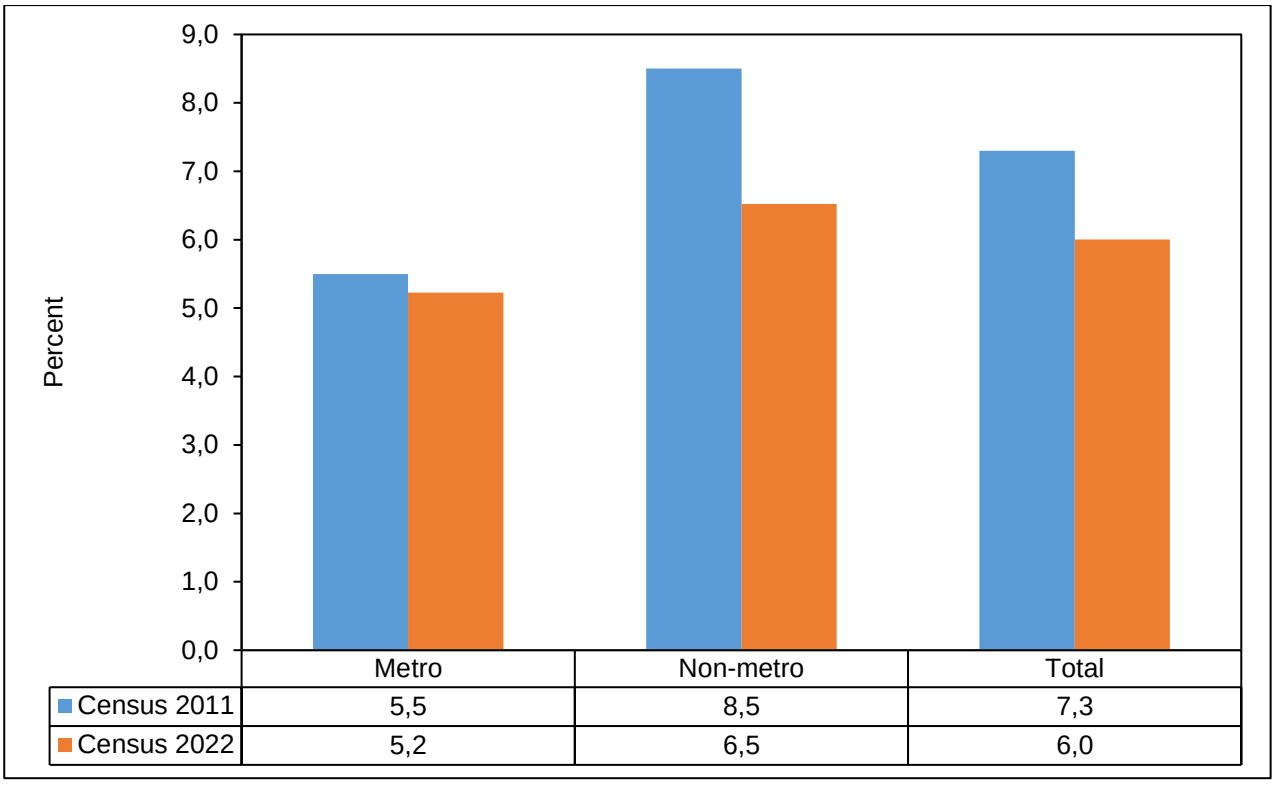
Source: Census 2011 & 2022

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) states that 80% of persons with disabilities live in developing countries[25]. The fact that disability is more common in developing nations suggests a link between development, health, and disability. Provincial analysis illustrates that in 2011, disability was more prevalent in Northern Cape and Free State provinces (at 11,0 % and 10,9% respectively), followed by North West (9,8%) and the lowest in Gauteng (5,2%). In 2022, disability prevalence was more prevalent in Eastern Cape (8,5%), followed by Free State (8,4%), Northern Cape (7,6%) and the lowest was Gauteng (4,9%). Western Cape and Gauteng are predominantly urban and they showed the lowest disability prevalence (5,4% and 4,9% respectively). For the reference period, all the provinces reported a decrease in disability prevalence except in Western Cape where an increase was observed. Furthermore, map 4.1 shows the disability prevalence was highest in districts from North West, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State.

[25] United Nation, (2010). The United Nations Children's Fund. New York City

4.2.5: Disability prevalence by geographical location (UN definition)

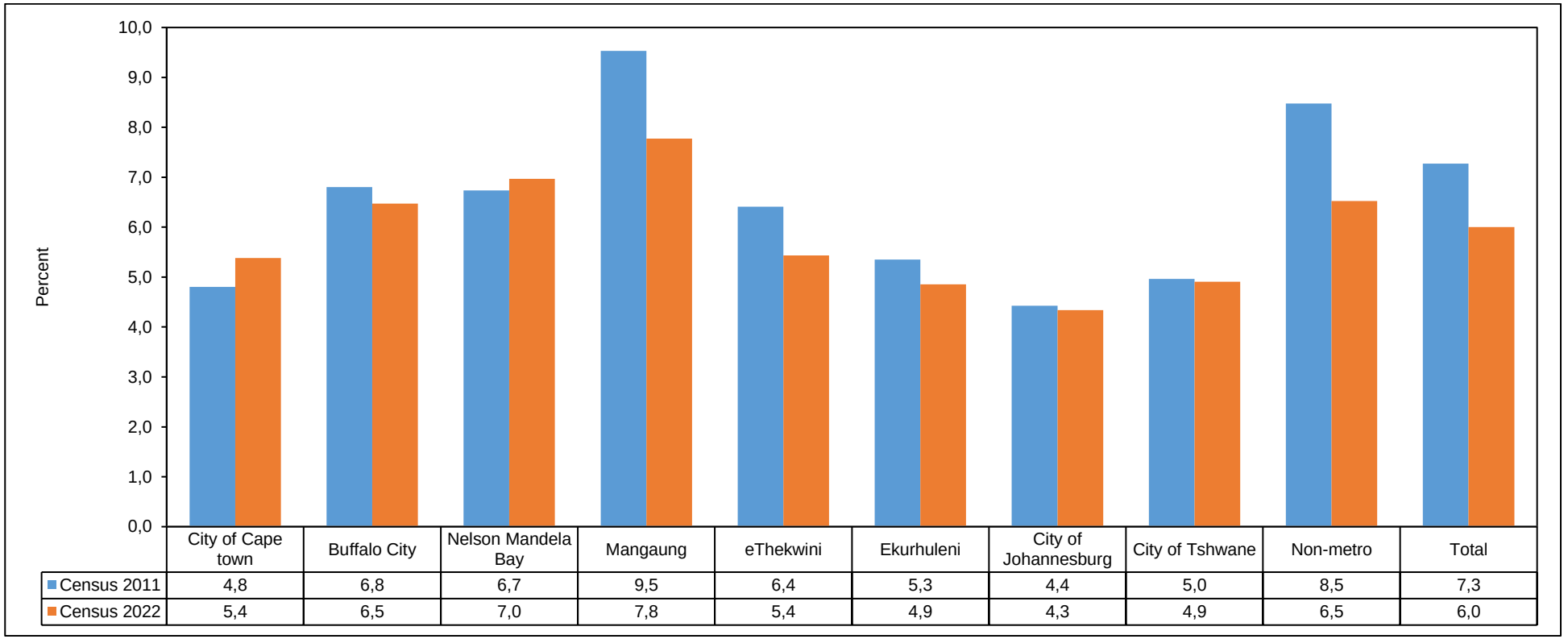
Figure 4.5: Disability prevalence by geographical location, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

The differences between metro and non-metro locations plays an important role in terms of healthcare supply, access to facilities and services. The results in Figure 4.5 above depicts that disability is more prevalent in non-metro areas compared to metro (8,5% and 6,5% respectively) for 2022. However, there has been a decline in disability prevalence in both metros and non-metros. Metros declined by 0,3 percentage point (from 5,5% in 2011 to 5,2% in 2022) while non-metros declined by 2,0 percentage points (from 8,5 in 2011 to 6,5% in 2022).

Figure 4.6: Disability prevalence using by metro cities, 2011 and 2022, (UN definition)



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
Census 2011	4,8	6,8	6,7	9,5	6,4	5,3	4,4	5,0	8,5	7,3
Census 2022	5,4	6,5	7,0	7,8	5,4	4,9	4,3	4,9	6,5	6,0

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

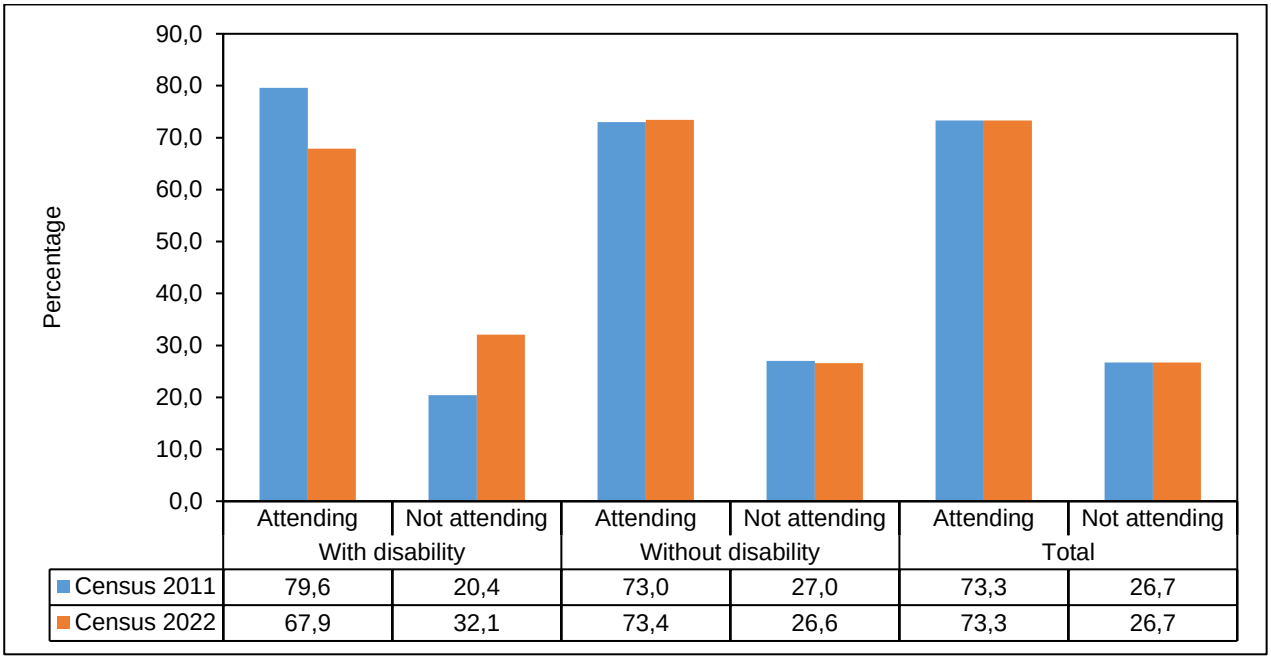
The above figure shows the prevalence of disability by metro cities in 2011 and 2022. For the reference period, two metros (City of Cape Town and Nelson Mandela Bay) recorded an increase in disability prevalence. The population residing in Mangaung (9,5% in 2011 and 7,8% in 2022) had a highest prevalence of persons with disabilities and the lowest was in the City of Johannesburg (4,4% in 2011 and 4,3% in 2022). For the 2022 period, about five metro cities (City of Cape Town, eThekwini, Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane) recorded a prevalence lower than non-metros, while the Buffalo City was the same as non-metros.

4.3 Disability and access to education (UN definition)

4.3.1 Educational attendance

Research has shown that approximately 90% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school[26]. In the OECD countries, students with disabilities in higher education remain under-represented, although their numbers are on the increase[27].

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old attending and not attending an educational institution by disability status (UN definition), 2011 and 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 4.1: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by sex, disability status (UN definition) and attendance at an educational institution, 2011 and 2022

Sex	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
2011						
Male	6 569 993	366 700	**6 936 693**	2 362 567	92 930	**2 455 497**
Female	6 404 411	344 290	**6 748 701**	2 433 339	88 837	**2 522 176**
Total	**12 974 404**	**710 990**	**13 685 394**	**4 795 906**	**181 767**	**4 977 673**
2022						
Male	7 097 788	151 906	**7 249 693**	2 592 366	73 706	**2 666 072**
Female	7 023 319	150 912	**7 174 232**	2 528 230	69 574	**2 597 804**
Total	**14 121 107**	**302 818**	**14 423 925**	**5 120 596**	**143 280**	**5 263 877**

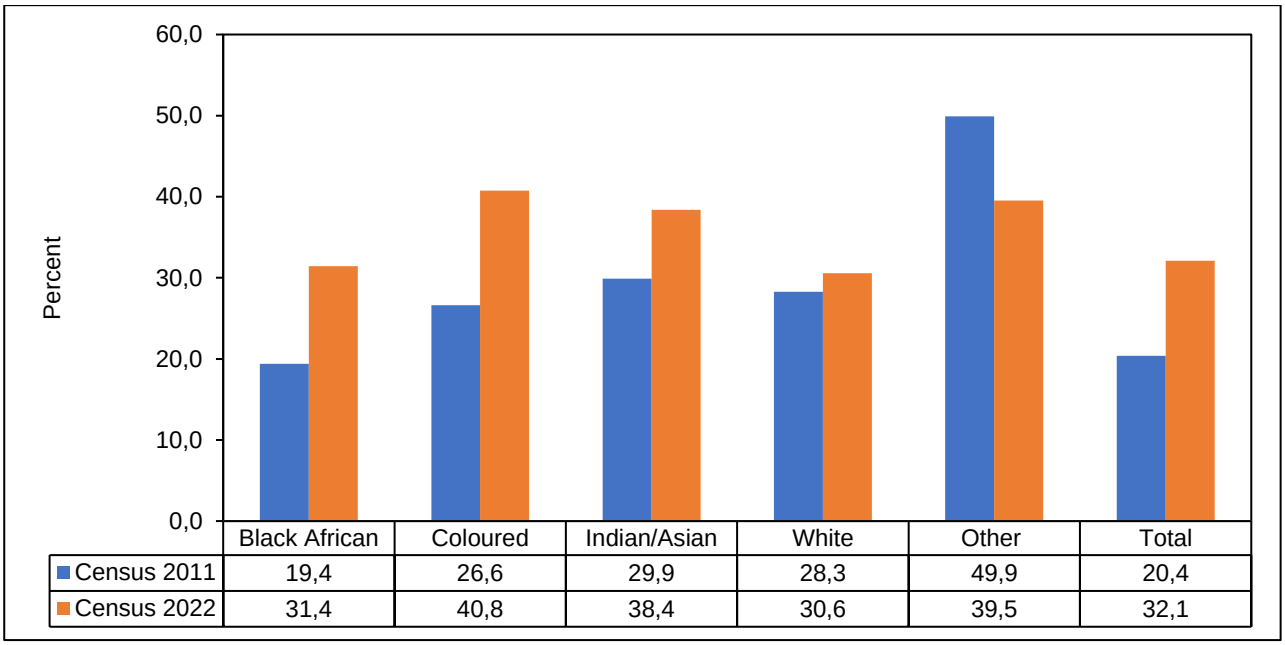
Source: Census 2011 & 2022

[26] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO; is a specialised agency of the United Nations (UN) based in Paris. Its declared purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter. UNESCO has 195 member states and ten associate members. Most of its field offices are "cluster" offices covering three or more countries; national and regional offices also exist.

[27] UNESCO, 2005

Figure 4.7 and Table 4.1 above display the distribution of persons aged 5 to 24 years old by sex, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (UN definition). Figure 4.7 illustrated that there has been an increasing trend in the proportion of persons with disabilities not attending educational institution (from 20,4% in 2011 to 32,1% in 2022), while only a very small decrease for persons without disability (from 27,0% in 2011 to 26,6% in 2022). Table 4.1 shows that the sex differences for persons with disabilities not attending educational institution is narrowed for both censuses.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of persons with disabilities (UN definition) aged 5–24 years old <u>not attending</u> an educational institution by population group, 2011 and 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

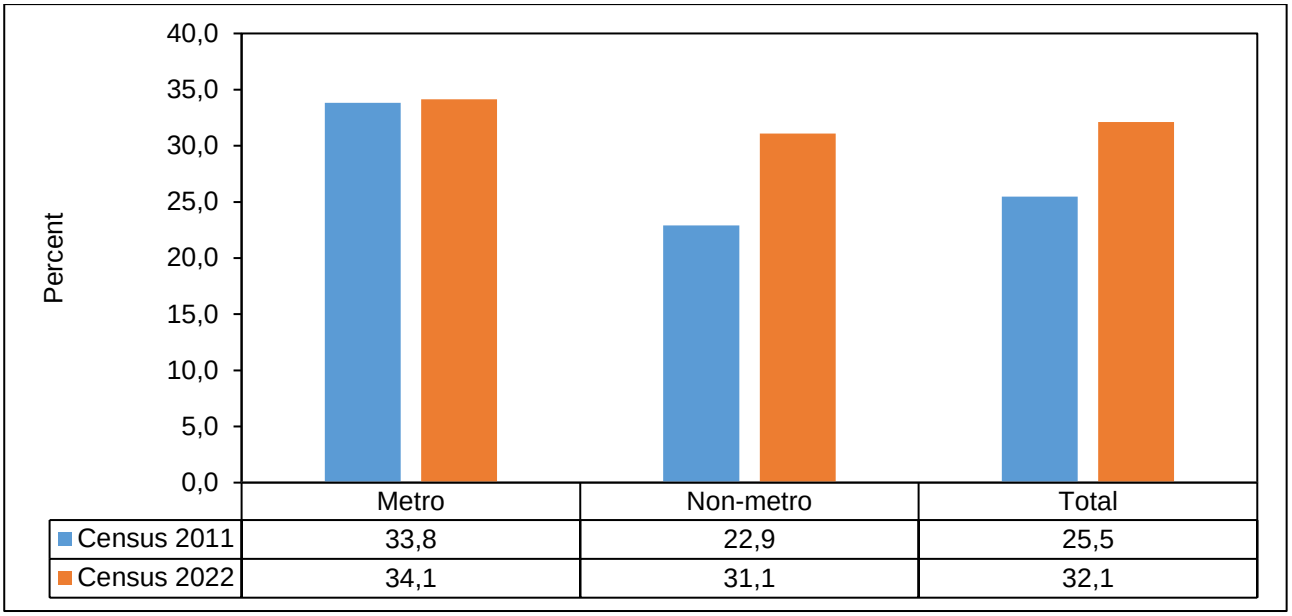
Table 4.2: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by population group, disability status (UN definition) and attendance at an educational institution, 2011 and 2022

Population group	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
2011						
Black African	10 921 166	637 864	**11 559 030**	3 937 435	153 294	**4 090 729**
Coloured	1 010 516	47 004	**1 057 520**	505 383	17 040	**522 423**
Indian/Asian	245 362	6 928	**252 290**	96 169	2 953	**99 122**
White	759 626	17 674	**777 300**	220 522	6 966	**227 488**
Other	37 733	1 521	**39 254**	36 397	1 514	**37 911**
Total	**12 974 404**	**710 990**	**13 685 394**	**4 795 906**	**181 767**	**4 977 673**
2022						
Black African	12 220 028	266 721	**12 486 749**	4 251 645	122 249	**4 373 894**
Coloured	1 019 053	16 391	**1 035 444**	552 753	11 281	**564 034**
Indian/Asian	253 924	4 955	**258 880**	113 295	3 084	**116 379**
White	597 728	13 929	**611 657**	180 487	6 129	**186 616**
Other	30 374	823	**31 196**	22 417	538	**22 955**
Total	**14 121 107**	**302 818**	**14 423 925**	**5 120 596**	**143 280**	**5 263 877**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 4.8 and Table 4.2 above displays the distribution of persons aged 5 to 24 years old by population group, disability status (UN definition) and attendance at an educational institution. The results in figure 4.8 showed an upward trend in proportions of persons with disabilities not attending an educational institution between 2011 and 2022 across all the population groups. The Coloured population recorded the highest increase of 14,2 percentage points (from 26,6% to 40,8%), followed by Black Africans with 12,0 percentage points increase (from 19,4% to 31,4%). The White population group recorded the least increase with just 2,3 percentage points increase (from 28,3% to 30,6%).

Figure 4.9: **Percentage of persons with disabilities (UN definition) aged 5–24 years old <u>not attending</u> an educational institution by geographical location, 2011 and 2022**



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 4.9 presents the profile of persons aged 5 to 24 years old with disabilities (UN definition) not attending an educational institution by geographical location. Between 2011 and 2022 the proportions of persons with disabilities not attending educational institutions increased in both metro and non-metro areas, with non-metro areas recording the highest increase of 8,2 percentage points (from 22,9% in 2011 to 31,1% in 2022). The proportions of persons with disabilities not attending educational institutions in metro areas increased marginally by 0,3 percentage points (from 33,8% in 2011 to 34,1% in 2022) between the years.

Table 4.3: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by geographical location, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (UN definition) and, 2011 and 2022

Geographical location	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
Metro	4 255 103	168 656	**4 423 759**	1 929 366	57 025	**1 986 390**
Non-metro	8 715 121	544 263	**9 259 384**	2 865 215	124 600	**2 989 816**
Total	**12 970 223**	**712 920**	**13 683 143**	**4 794 581**	**181 625**	**4 976 206**
Census 2022						
Metro	4 772 141	99 133	**4 871 274**	2 101 604	51 359	**2 152 964**
Non-metro	9 348 966	203 685	**9 552 651**	3 018 992	91 921	**3 110 913**
Total	**14 121 107**	**302 818**	**14 423 925**	**5 120 596**	**143 280**	**5 263 877**

Source: Census 2022

4.3.3: Educational attainment

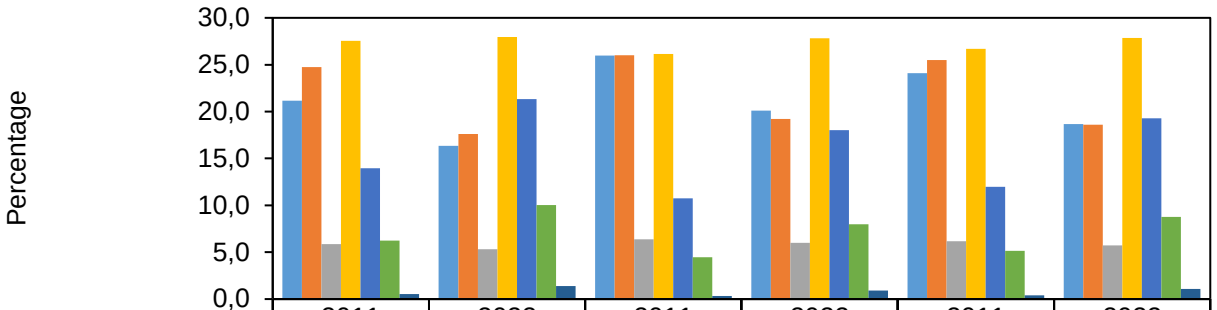
Table 4.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained and disability status (UN definition), 2011 and 2022

Highest level of education	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
No schooling	2 043 506	604 156	2 647 662	7,3	24,2	8,6
Some primary	3 123 039	635 393	3 758 432	11,1	25,4	12,3
Completed primary	1 248 655	153 464	1 402 119	4,4	6,1	4,6
Some secondary	9 709 306	664 038	10 373 344	34,5	26,6	33,8
Grade 12/Matric	8 497 362	302 787	8 800 149	30,2	12,1	28,7
Higher	3 451 827	131 591	3 583 417	12,3	5,3	11,7
Other	101 912	9 564	111 475	0,4	0,4	0,4
Total	**28 175 606**	**2 500 992**	**30 676 598**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Census 2022						
No schooling	2 060 175	514 081	2 574 256	5,9	18,7	6,9
Some primary	2 265 914	511 989	2 777 904	6,5	18,6	7,4
Completed primary	1 159 568	157 926	1 317 494	3,3	5,7	3,5
Some secondary	10 967 781	767 226	11 735 007	31,6	27,9	31,4
Grade 12/Matric	13 588 623	530 754	14 119 377	39,2	19,3	37,7
Higher	4 360 269	240 880	4 601 149	12,6	8,8	12,3
Other	269 922	30 028	299 950	0,8	1,1	0,8
Total	**34 672 252**	**2 752 884**	**37 425 136**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Table 4.4 demonstrates the educational attainment by disability status (UN definition) among persons aged 20 years and older. The results indicate that majority of persons with disabilities have some secondary and Grade12/matric education. However, when comparison is made by disability status, the results indicate that persons with disabilities had lower educational attainment compared to those without disability, and were more likely to have no schooling and some primary education. The percentage of persons with disabilities that have completed Grade 12 and higher education have increased over the period of time.

Figure 4.10: Percentage of persons with disabilities (UN definition) aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained and sex, 2011 and 2022

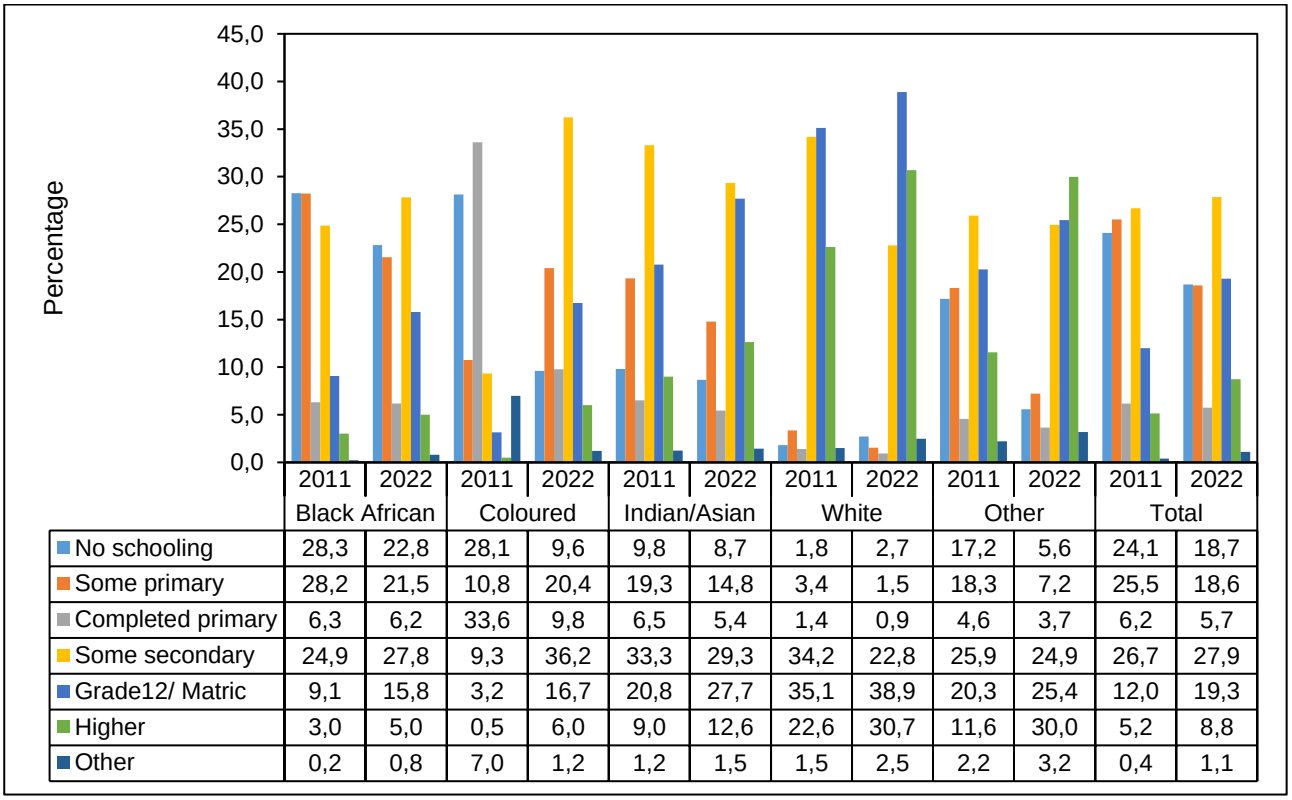


	Male		Female		Total	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
No schooling	21,1	16,4	26,0	20,1	24,1	18,7
Some primary	24,7	17,6	26,0	19,2	25,5	18,6
Completed primary	5,9	5,3	6,4	6,0	6,2	5,7
Some secondary	27,5	28,0	26,1	27,8	26,7	27,9
Grade12/ Matric	14,0	21,3	10,7	18,0	12,0	19,3
Higher	6,2	10,0	4,5	8,0	5,2	8,8
Other	0,5	1,4	0,3	0,9	0,4	1,1

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 4.10 above demonstrates the educational attainment by UN disability status and sex. Nationally, the majority of persons with disabilities had qualifications less than matric (58,4% in 2011 and 52,2% in 2022), followed by those with no schooling (24,1% in 2011 and 18,7% in 2022) while those with other types of education constituted a lower percentage (0,4% in 2011 and 1,1% in 2022). The gender gap was observed among those with lower qualifications favouring males i.e. Males reported were less likely to attain lower educational qualifications than females. The gap starts to narrow when attaining some secondary education as the highest qualification level.

Figure 4.11: Percentage of persons with disabilities (UN definition) aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained and population group, 2011 and 2022

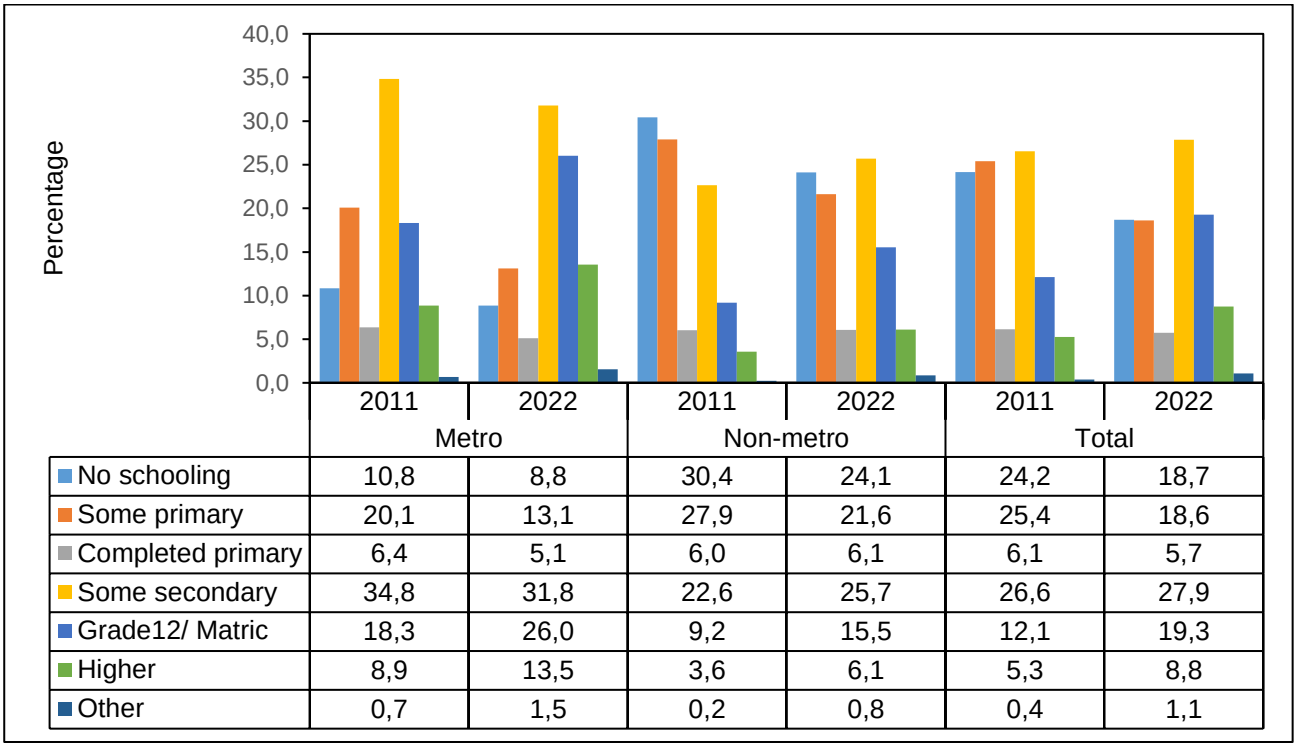


	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
No schooling	28,3	22,8	28,1	9,6	9,8	8,7	1,8	2,7	17,2	5,6	24,1	18,7
Some primary	28,2	21,5	10,8	20,4	19,3	14,8	3,4	1,5	18,3	7,2	25,5	18,6
Completed primary	6,3	6,2	33,6	9,8	6,5	5,4	1,4	0,9	4,6	3,7	6,2	5,7
Some secondary	24,9	27,8	9,3	36,2	33,3	29,3	34,2	22,8	25,9	24,9	26,7	27,9
Grade12/ Matric	9,1	15,8	3,2	16,7	20,8	27,7	35,1	38,9	20,3	25,4	12,0	19,3
Higher	3,0	5,0	0,5	6,0	9,0	12,6	22,6	30,7	11,6	30,0	5,2	8,8
Other	0,2	0,8	7,0	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,5	2,5	2,2	3,2	0,4	1,1

Source: Census 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 4.11 presents the percentage of persons with disabilities aged 20 years and older by educational attainment and population group. The analysis shows that the Black African population group has higher percentages of persons with disabilities who had no schooling and some primary. In 2022, the White population group recorded the highest percentage of persons with disabilities who attained higher qualification (30,7%) followed by Indian/Asian (12,6%) while the rest of the population groups achieved less than 10 percent. The Black African population group recorded the lowest percentage of persons with disabilities who attained grade 12/Matric (15,8%), followed by coloured (16,7%), while the White population recorded the highest percentage of persons with disability who attained such qualifications.

Figure 4.12: Percentage of persons with disabilities (UN definition) aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained and geographical location, 2011 and 2022



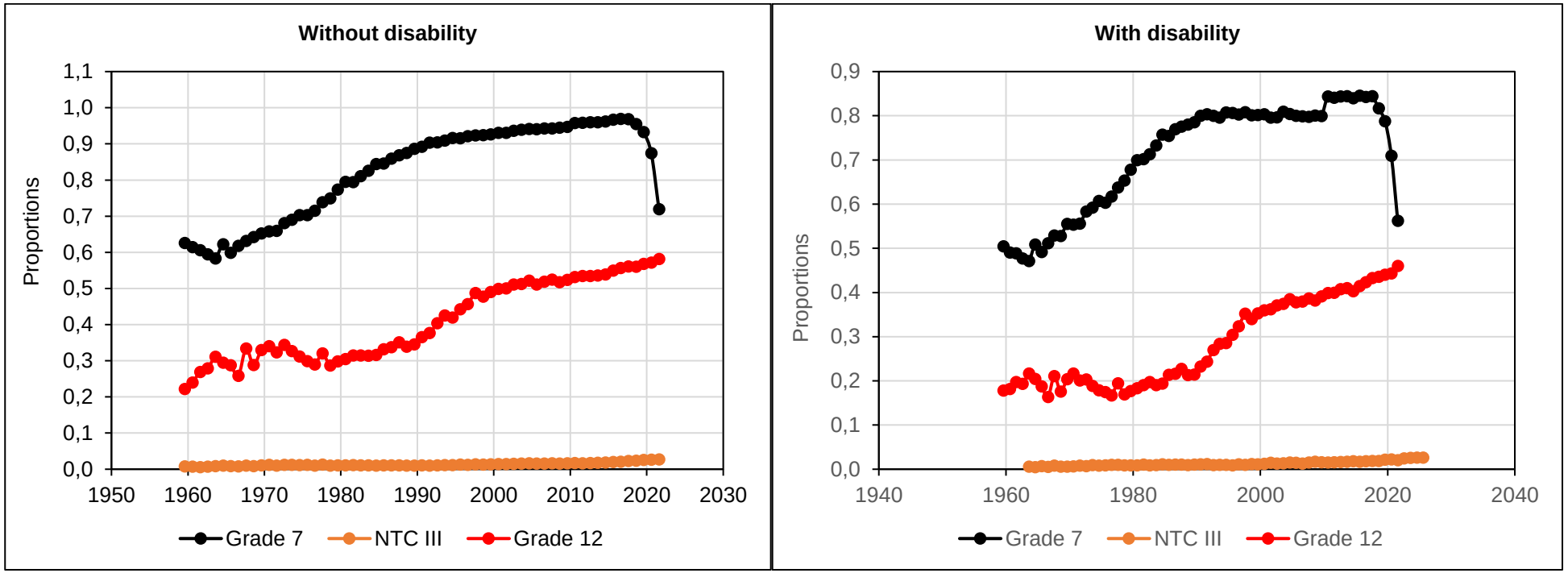
	Metro		Non-metro		Total	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
No schooling	10,8	8,8	30,4	24,1	24,2	18,7
Some primary	20,1	13,1	27,9	21,6	25,4	18,6
Completed primary	6,4	5,1	6,0	6,1	6,1	5,7
Some secondary	34,8	31,8	22,6	25,7	26,6	27,9
Grade12/ Matric	18,3	26,0	9,2	15,5	12,1	19,3
Higher	8,9	13,5	3,6	6,1	5,3	8,8
Other	0,7	1,5	0,2	0,8	0,4	1,1

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

*Higher refers to post-matric education

The statistics presented in the figure 4.12 above displays proportion of persons with disabilities (UN definition) and educational attainment by geographical location. Generally, some secondary schooling was the highest achievement for both metros and non-metros for the reference period. Non-metro areas showed higher proportions of persons with disabilities having no schooling or only completed primary for the reference period than those in metro areas, and those in metro areas showed higher proportions of attaining some secondary education compared to non-metro areas in 2022.

Figure 4.13: Time-plot for proportions of persons completing a Grade by disability status (UN definition)



Source: Census 2022

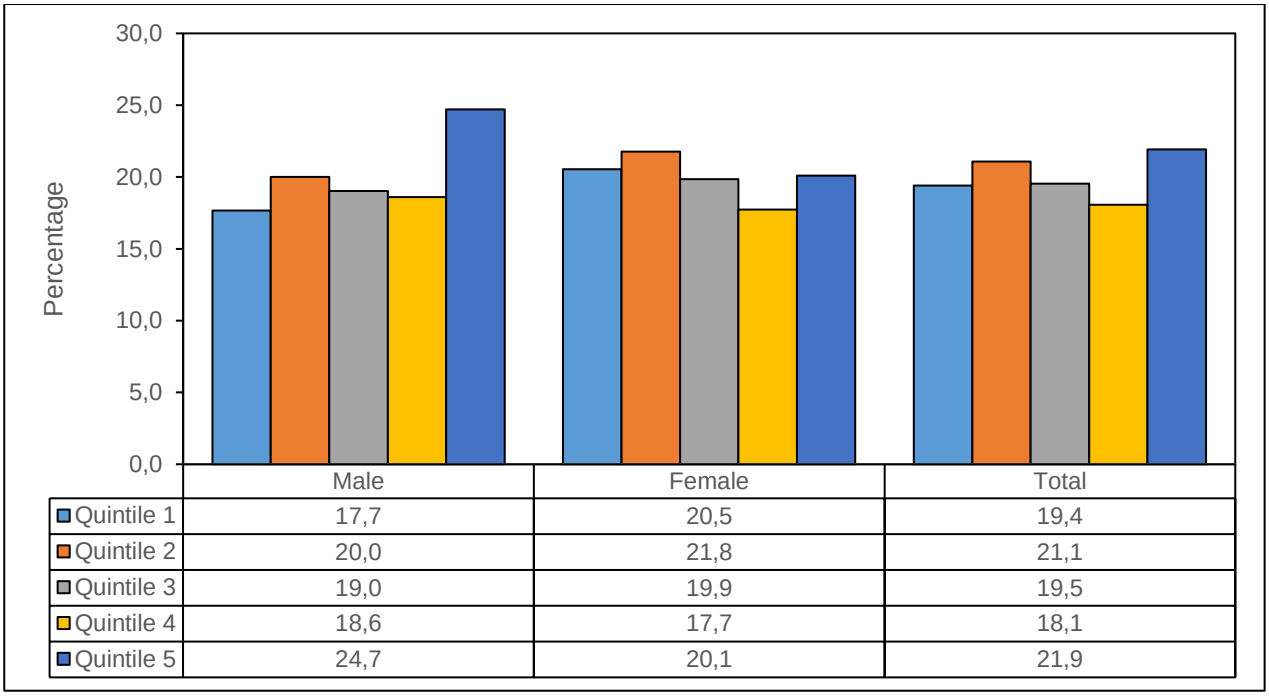
Figure 4.13 displays the time-plot for the proportions of persons with and without disability who have completed a particular level of education over a period of time. The statistics depicted in the graphs reveals an upward trend in time series data of those completed Grade 7 and Grade 12, however for Grade 7 it started dropping in 2019. The percentage of the persons without disability who completed grade 7 in 1990 was 88,6% and has dropped to 71,9% in 2022. The proportion of those who completed NTC III certificate remained below 5% since 1960s. Fundamentally, it is noticeable that progress has been made in terms of completion of Grade 12 in the country in the past years irrespective of the disability status. (i.e those with or without disability).

4.4 Socio economic status of persons with disabilities (UN definition)

This section profiles the socioeconomic status of persons with disabilities based on the measure of disability. In this report, the focus is on the socioeconomic status differentials; sex, population group, provincial and geographical location.

4.4.1 Socio economic status by sex

Figure 4.14: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by wealth status and sex, 2022



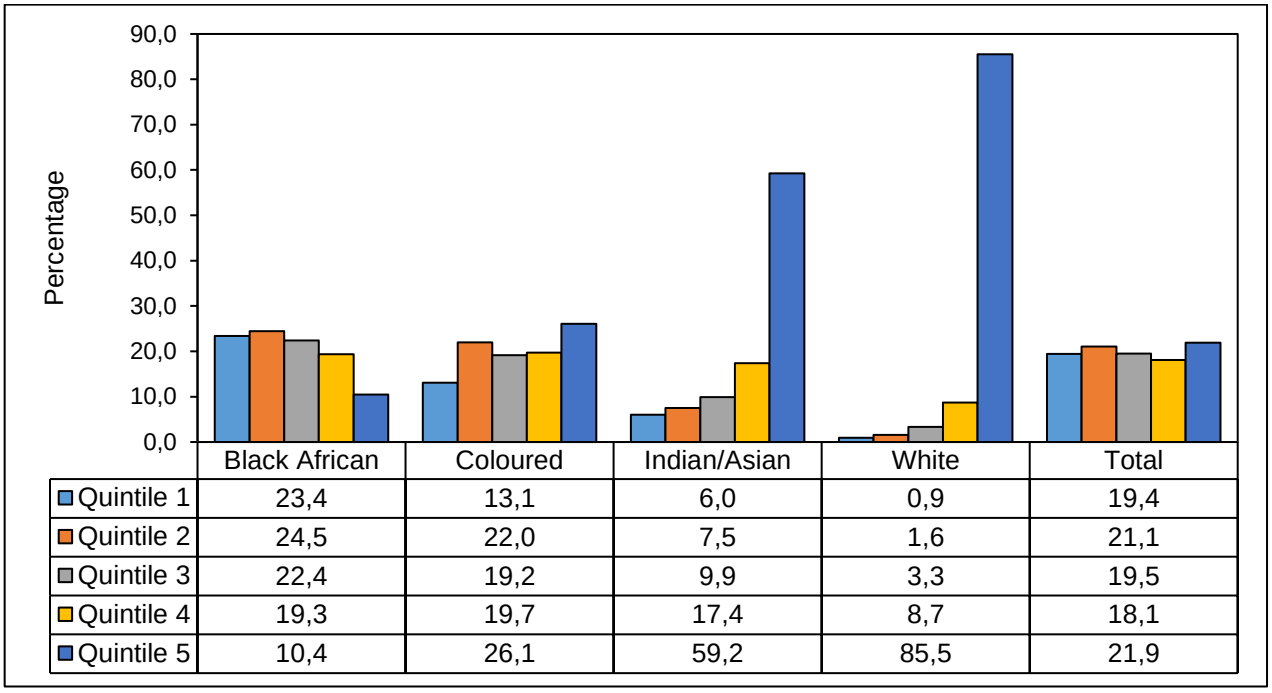
	Male	Female	Total
Quintile 1	17,7	20,5	19,4
Quintile 2	20,0	21,8	21,1
Quintile 3	19,0	19,9	19,5
Quintile 4	18,6	17,7	18,1
Quintile 5	24,7	20,1	21,9

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.14 presents results on sex and socioeconomic status of persons with disabilities. Generally, about 40,5% of persons with disabilities were from quintile 1 and 2 households and 19,5% were from quintile 3, while 40,0% were from upper quintiles (i.e. quintile 4 and 5). Nationally, there was slight variations between the low and upper quintiles. Sex variations revealed that females with disabilities were more likely to be in the lower quintiles (42,3%, quintile 1 and 2), while their male counterparts were in the upper quintile (43,3%, quintile 4 and 5). This shows that the females are still disadvantaged as this group experience the vulnerability of being women and living with disability.

4.4.2 Socio economic status by population group

Figure 4.15: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by wealth status and population group, 2022



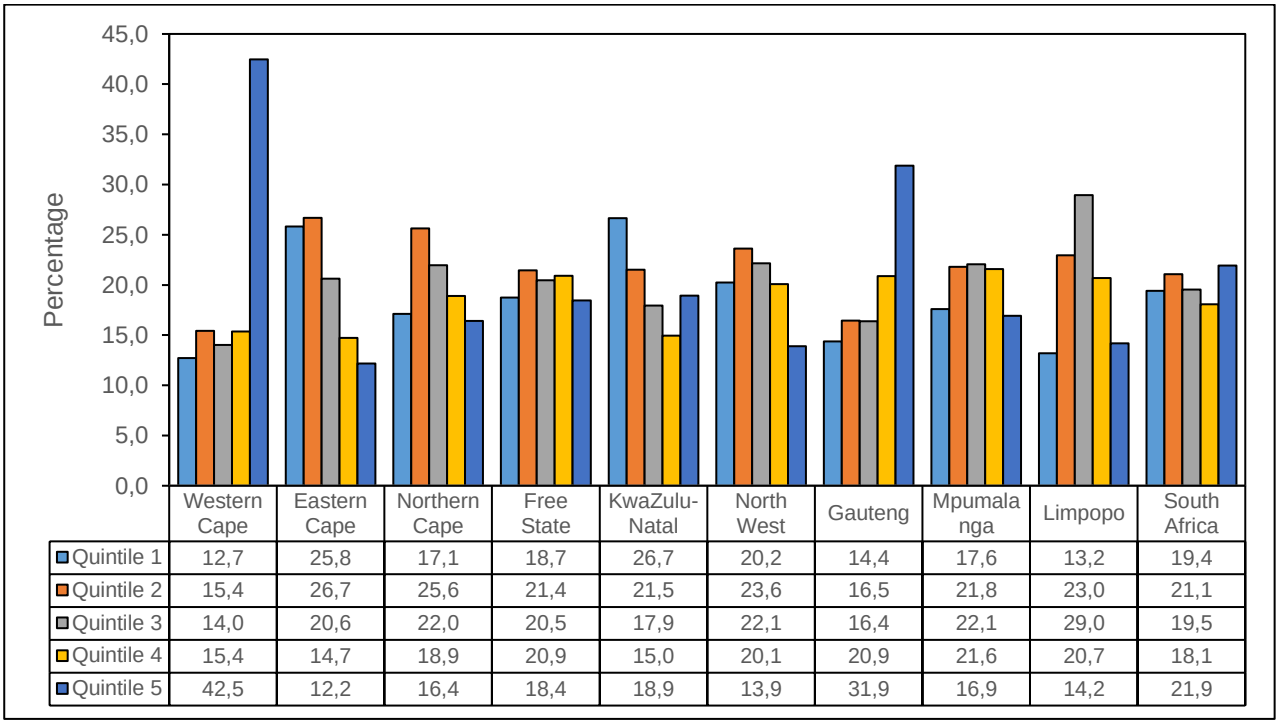
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Quintile 1	23,4	13,1	6,0	0,9	19,4
Quintile 2	24,5	22,0	7,5	1,6	21,1
Quintile 3	22,4	19,2	9,9	3,3	19,5
Quintile 4	19,3	19,7	17,4	8,7	18,1
Quintile 5	10,4	26,1	59,2	85,5	21,9

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.15 shows the household wealth status by population group among persons with disability. The analysis revealed a huge disparity among the four population groups. The variations in terms of the population groups indicate that 47,9% of those from quintile 1 and 2 households were black African which is higher as compared to other population groups. However, White and Indian populations were mainly from quintile 4 and 5 households (94,2% and 76,6% respectively) then followed by Coloured (45,8%) population. Only 29,7% of the black African population were from quintile 1 and 2 households and were the lowest as compared to other population groups.

4.4.3 Socio economic status by province

Figure 4.16: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by wealth status and province, 2022

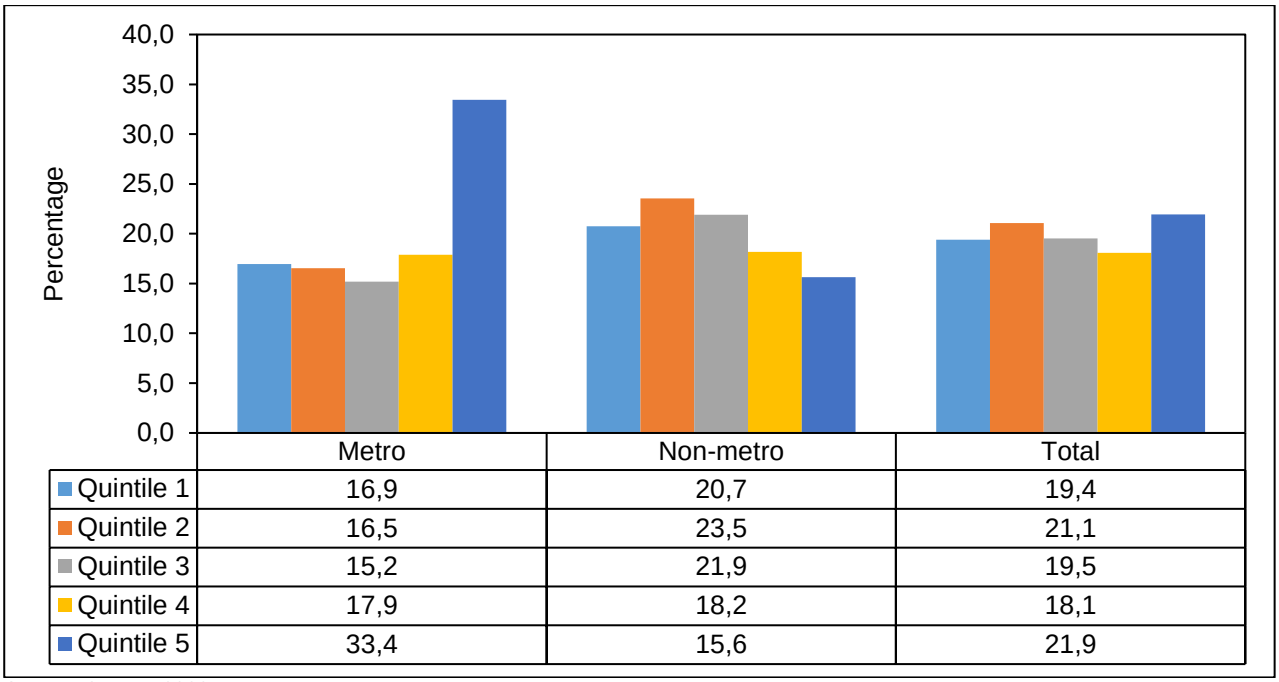


	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Quintile 1	12,7	25,8	17,1	18,7	26,7	20,2	14,4	17,6	13,2	19,4
Quintile 2	15,4	26,7	25,6	21,4	21,5	23,6	16,5	21,8	23,0	21,1
Quintile 3	14,0	20,6	22,0	20,5	17,9	22,1	16,4	22,1	29,0	19,5
Quintile 4	15,4	14,7	18,9	20,9	15,0	20,1	20,9	21,6	20,7	18,1
Quintile 5	42,5	12,2	16,4	18,4	18,9	13,9	31,9	16,9	14,2	21,9

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.16 shows the household wealth status by province among persons with disability. Over 50,0% of persons with disabilities in the Eastern Cape were residing in the lowest quintile households i.e. quintile 1 and 2. The majority of persons with disabilities in Western Cape and Gauteng were residing in households in quintile 4 and 5 (i.e. 57,9% and 52,8% respectively). These are the only two provinces that recorded the percentage higher than the national percentage for the highest quintile households (21,9%).

Figure 4.17: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by wealth status and geographical location, 2022

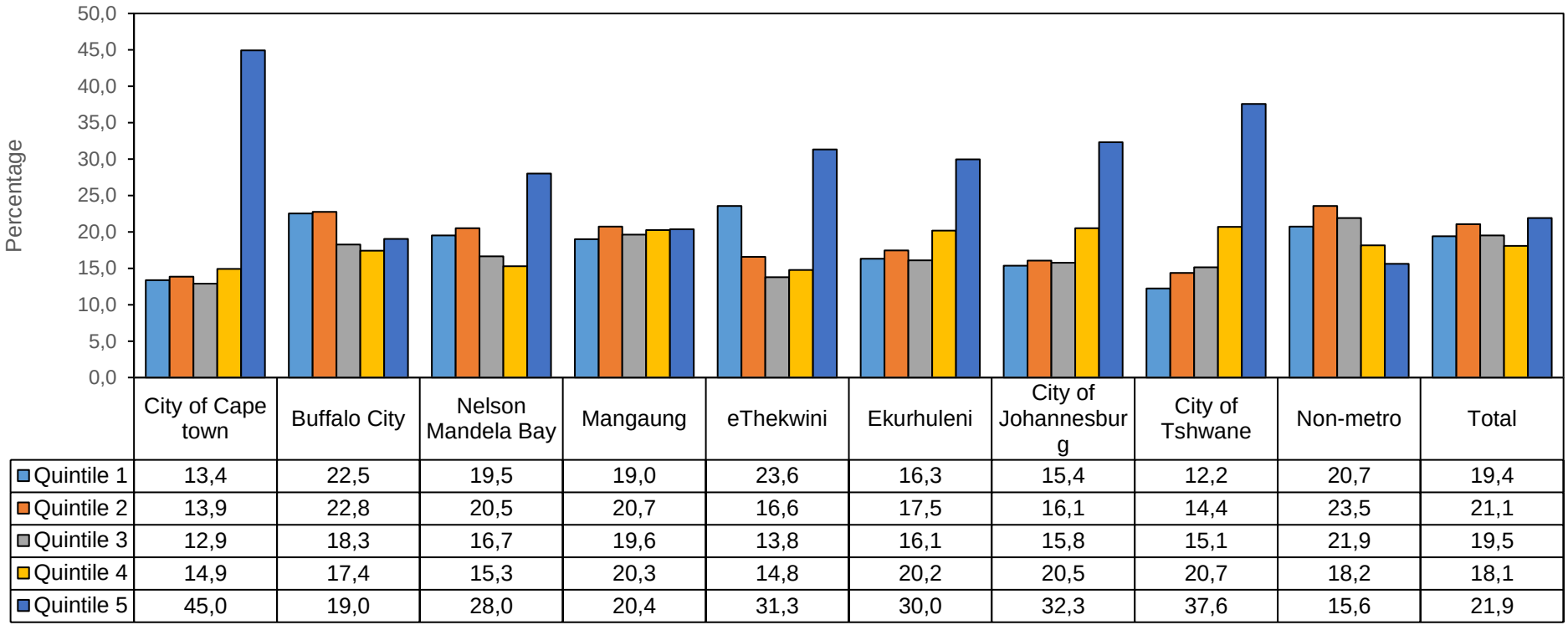


	Metro	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	16,9	20,7	19,4
Quintile 2	16,5	23,5	21,1
Quintile 3	15,2	21,9	19,5
Quintile 4	17,9	18,2	18,1
Quintile 5	33,4	15,6	21,9

Source: Census 2022

The results in the figure 4.17 illustrates the percentage of persons with disabilities by wealth status and geographical location. Results indicate that persons with disabilities in non-metro areas were most vulnerable, as shown by the highest percentages among those that were in quintile 1 and 2 (20,7% and 23,5% respectively). About 33,8% of non-metro households were in quintile 4 and 5. About 33,4% of persons with disabilities in metro areas were residing in households in lower quintiles (i.e quintile 1 and 2) while 51,3% were among the highest quintile households. This is an indication of the clear divide between metro and non-metro areas.

Figure 4.18: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by wealth status and metro cities, 2022



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	13,4	22,5	19,5	19,0	23,6	16,3	15,4	12,2	20,7	19,4
Quintile 2	13,9	22,8	20,5	20,7	16,6	17,5	16,1	14,4	23,5	21,1
Quintile 3	12,9	18,3	16,7	19,6	13,8	16,1	15,8	15,1	21,9	19,5
Quintile 4	14,9	17,4	15,3	20,3	14,8	20,2	20,5	20,7	18,2	18,1
Quintile 5	45,0	19,0	28,0	20,4	31,3	30,0	32,3	37,6	15,6	21,9

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.18 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities by wealth status and metro cities. Almost 6 in ten (59,9%) of persons with disabilities in the upper quintiles resided in the City of Cape Town, and about 5 in ten (58,3%) lived in City of Tshwane, while City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni accounted for 52,8% and 50,2% respectively. The analysis revealed that the largest percentages of persons with disabilities who resided in City of Cape Town were classified as from quintile 5 (45,0%). Buffalo City and eThekwini had largest share of persons with disabilities in the lower quintiles with (45,3% and 40,2% respectively).

4.5 Living arrangements by grouped categories (UN definition)

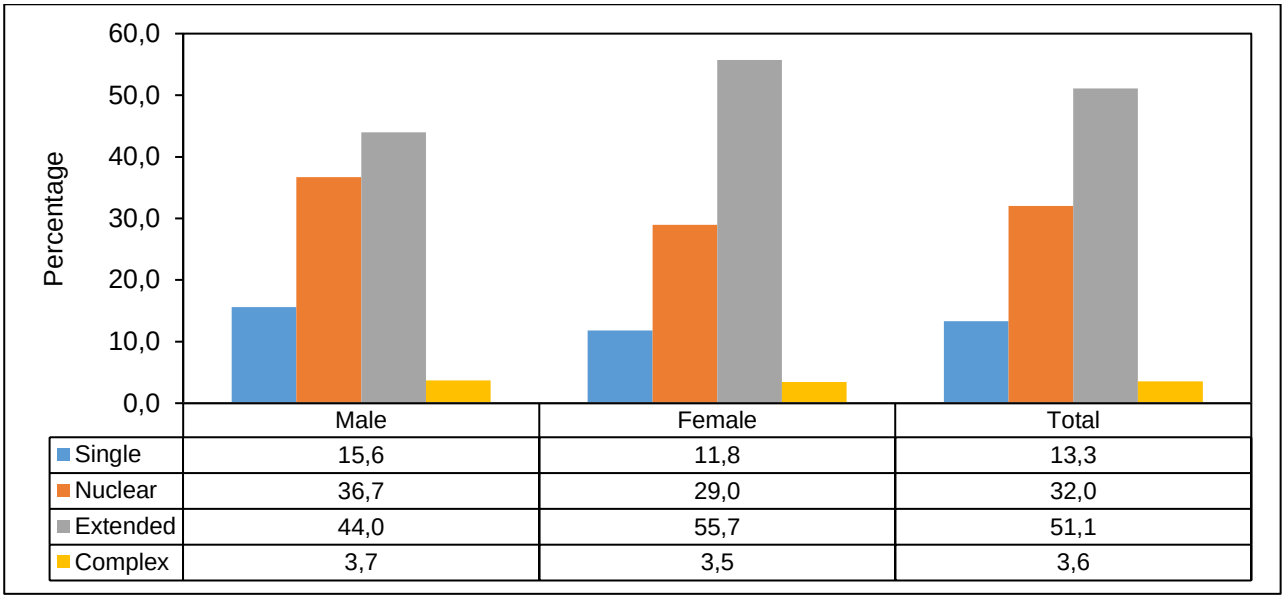
Table 4.5: Distribution of population by household composition and disability status (UN definition), 2022

Living arrangements	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
	Number (N)			Percent (%)		
Single	4 831 042	436 994	**5 268 036**	9,4	13,3	**9,6**
Nuclear	20 853 532	1 051 258	**21 904 790**	40,5	32,0	**40,0**
Extended	23 894 099	1 676 412	**25 570 511**	46,4	51,1	**46,7**
Complex	1 871 845	117 004	**1 988 849**	3,6	3,6	**3,6**
Total	**51 450 517**	**3 281 668**	**54 732 185**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 4.5 above presents the results on household composition and disability status. Generally, households were more likely to live in extended households' followed by nuclear households. The results revealed that majority of persons regardless of disability status were in extended households representing about 47,0%, followed by nuclear member households representing 40,0%, while those in complex households only constituted 3,6%. Additionally, the results showed that more than half of persons with disabilities (51,1%) resided in extended household whereas 13,3% lived alone.

Figure 4.19: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition) by household composition and sex, 2022



	Male	Female	Total
Single	15,6	11,8	13,3
Nuclear	36,7	29,0	32,0
Extended	44,0	55,7	51,1
Complex	3,7	3,5	3,6

Source: Census 2022

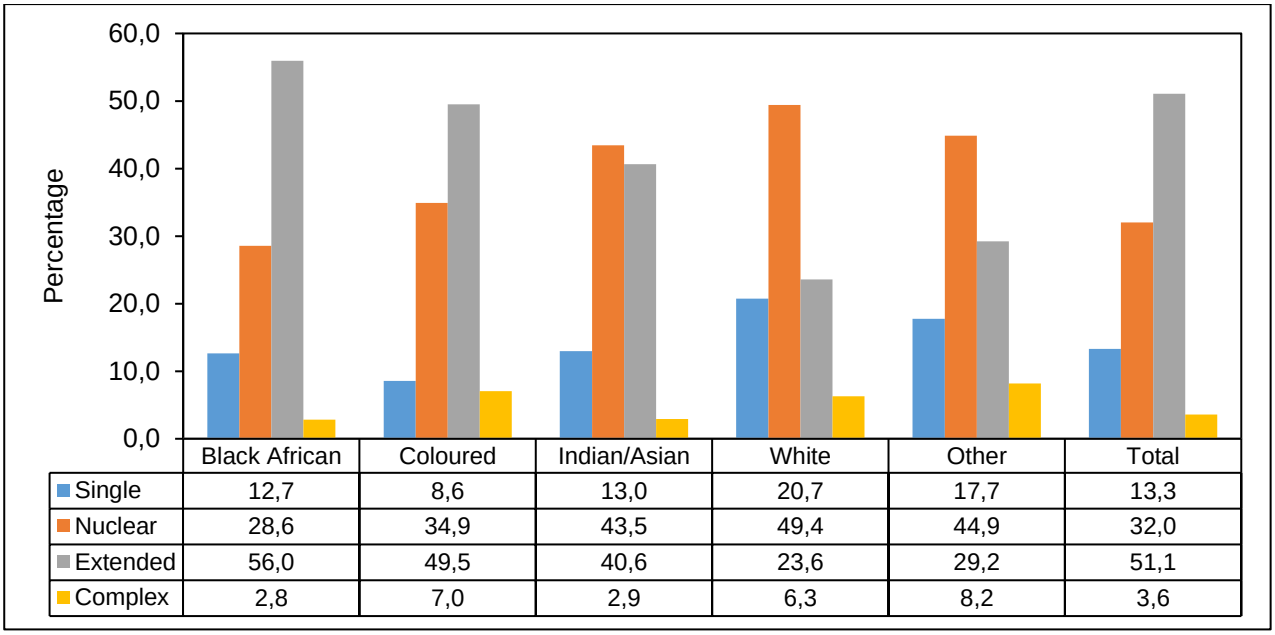
Figure 4.19 provides some insights on sex disparities in disability status and household composition. The profile of persons with disabilities showed that about 55,7% of females with disabilities and 44,0% of males with disabilities lived in extended households. The percentage of persons with disabilities who lived in single household generation was 15,6% for males and 11,8% for females. More than 3,5% of persons with disabilities lived in complex households regardless of the sex.

Table 4.6: Distribution of population by household composition, sex and disability status (UN definition), 2022

Sex	UN measure	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Male	Without disability	3 117 223	10 027 693	11 013 976	933 363	**25 092 255**
	With disability	202 303	476 264	570 525	48 282	**1 297 374**
	Total	**3 319 526**	**10 503 958**	**11 584 501**	**981 645**	**26 389 629**
Female	Without disability	1 713 819	10 825 838	12 880 123	938 482	**26 358 262**
	With disability	234 691	574 994	1 105 887	68 722	**1 984 294**
	Total	**1 948 510**	**11 400 832**	**13 986 010**	**1 007 204**	**28 342 556**
Total	Without disability	4 831 042	20 853 532	23 894 099	1 871 845	**51 450 517**
	With disability	436 994	1 051 258	1 676 412	117 004	**3 281 668**
	Total	**5 268 036**	**21 904 790**	**25 570 511**	**1 988 849**	**54 732 185**

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.20: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (UN definition), by household composition and population group, 2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Single	12,7	8,6	13,0	20,7	17,7	13,3
Nuclear	28,6	34,9	43,5	49,4	44,9	32,0
Extended	56,0	49,5	40,6	23,6	29,2	51,1
Complex	2,8	7,0	2,9	6,3	8,2	3,6

Source: Census 2022

Figure 4.20 provides population with disabilities by household composition and population group. Persons with disabilities from Black African and Coloured population were more likely to live in extended households (i.e. 56,0% and 49,5% respectively) while Indian/Asian and white population were more likely to be from nuclear households (i.e. 43,5% and 49,4% respectively). White population were primarily observed living in single-member households (20,7%), while complex households were observed in the Coloured population group (7,0%). Table 4.7 provides addition in terms of absolute numbers.

Table 4.7: Distribution of population by household composition, population group and disability status (UN definition), 2022

Population group	UN disability status	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Black African	With disability	4 095 694	15 648 945	20 775 064	1 292 968	**41 812 671**
	Without disability	319 940	722 616	1 415 057	71 064	**2 528 676**
	Total	**4 415 633**	**16 371 561**	**22 190 121**	**1 364 032**	**44 341 347**
Coloured	With disability	173 765	1 917 114	1 875 436	306 490	**4 272 805**
	Without disability	21 646	88 261	125 197	17 769	**252 873**
	Total	**195 411**	**2 005 375**	**2 000 633**	**324 259**	**4 525 678**
Indian/Asian	With disability	115 442	812 583	508 120	41 120	**1 477 265**
	Without disability	13 297	44 559	41 670	3 021	**102 547**
	Total	**128 739**	**857 142**	**549 790**	**44 141**	**1 579 812**
White	With disability	410 904	2 382 601	682 823	213 579	**3 689 907**
	Without disability	79 968	190 406	90 959	24 164	**385 497**
	Total	**490 872**	**2 573 007**	**773 782**	**237 743**	**4 075 404**
Other	With disability	35 237	92 289	52 656	17 688	**197 869**
	Without disability	2 143	5 415	3 529	987	**12 075**
	Total	**37 380**	**97 704**	**56 185**	**18 675**	**209 944**
Grand total	With disability	4 831 042	20 853 532	23 894 099	1 871 845	**51 450 517**
	Without disability	436 994	1 051 258	1 676 412	117 004	**3 281 668**
	Total	**5 268 036**	**21 904 790**	**25 570 511**	**1 988 849**	**54 732 185**

Source: Census 2022

4.6 Household headship by disability status (UN definition)

Table 4.8: Distribution of households by household headship (UN definition), 2022

Household headship	Without disability	With disability	Total*	Without disability	With disability	Total
Sex of head of household						
Male	6 401 751	542 894	**6 944 646**	92,2	7,8	**100,0**
Female	5 930 750	941 896	**6 872 646**	86,3	13,7	**100,0**
Total	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**	**89,3**	**10,7**	**100,0**
Population group of head of household						
Black African	10 293 773	1 240 562	**11 534 335**	89,2	10,8	**100,0**
Coloured	924 707	105 655	**1 030 362**	89,7	10,3	**100,0**
Indian/Asian	221 225	23 687	**244 912**	90,3	9,7	**100,0**
White	846 620	110 539	**957 160**	88,5	11,5	**100,0**
Other	46 176	4 347	**50 523**	91,4	8,6	**100,0**
Total	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**	**89,3**	**10,7**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022
* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of households by household headship and disability status (UN definition). Generally, about 10,7% of households are headed by persons with disability. The sex variations indicate that 13,7% of households were headed by female with disabilities as compared to 7,8% of households headed by male with disabilities. Population group variations revealed that there was 11,5% of households which were headed by white with disabilities which was 0,8 percentage points higher as compared to the overall headship of all population groups, followed by black Africans which were 0,1 percentage points slightly higher than overall headship of all population groups. About 10,3% and 9,7% of households were headed by persons from coloured and Indian/Asian population groups with disabilities respectively which were lower as compared to the overall headship of all groups.

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (UN definition) and access to housing and services,2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling	**Percent (%)**								
Formal dwelling	84,4	86,3	**84,5**	86,0	87,1	**86,1**	**85,1**	**86,8**	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	3,1	6,2	**3,4**	4,3	7,4	**4,7**	**3,7**	**7,0**	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	12,1	7,1	**11,7**	9,4	5,2	**8,8**	**10,8**	**5,9**	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Access to piped water	**Percent (%)**								
Access to piped water	89,9	86,7	**89,7**	88,2	85,3	**87,8**	**89,1**	**85,8**	**88,7**
No access to piped water	10,1	13,3	**10,3**	11,8	14,7	**12,2**	**10,9**	**14,2**	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**								
Regional water scheme**	79,3	74,1	**78,9**	77,3	72,7	**76,7**	**78,4**	**73,2**	**77,8**
Other	20,7	25,9	**21,1**	22,7	27,3	**23,3**	**21,6**	**26,8**	**22,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**								
Flush toilet	65,6	58,9	**65,1**	60,7	54,2	**59,8**	**63,2**	**55,9**	**62,4**
Other	32,4	38,8	**32,9**	37,4	43,9	**38,3**	**34,8**	**42,0**	**35,6**
None	2,1	2,3	**2,1**	1,9	2,0	**1,9**	**2,0**	**2,1**	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	83,6	79,7	**83,3**	83,2	80,9	**82,9**	**83,4**	**80,5**	**83,1**
Gas	5,6	6,1	**5,6**	4,3	4,3	**4,3**	**5,0**	**4,9**	**5,0**
Other	10,6	13,8	**10,9**	12,4	14,7	**12,7**	**11,4**	**14,4**	**11,8**
None	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for lighting	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	92,2	93,1	**92,3**	93,9	95,2	**94,1**	**93,0**	**94,4**	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**
Other	7,2	6,3	**7,2**	5,6	4,4	**5,4**	**6,4**	**5,1**	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,3	**0,2**	0,2	0,1	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal	**Percent (%)**								
Removed by local authority	87,7	88,2	**88,0**	88,3	88,4	**88,4**	**87,8**	**88,2**	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	5,7	5,2	**5,5**	4,2	4,0	**4,1**	**5,6**	**5,0**	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	5,7	5,7	**5,7**	6,4	6,5	**6,5**	**5,8**	**5,8**	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	0,8	0,9	**0,8**	1,1	1,1	**1,1**	**0,8**	**0,9**	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

**Operated by municipality

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (UN definition) and access to housing and services. In total, around 85,3% of head of households were living in formal dwellings while 10,3% were in informal dwellings. Therefore, regarding water and sanitation, approximately 88,7% of head of households emanates from households with access to piped water while 62,4% lived in households with flush toilets. Moreover, the results on analysis to access to energy source shows that 83,1% and 93,2% of households heads were from households which used electricity for cooking and lighting respectively whereas 88,0% were from households whose refuse was removed by local authority. These results are similar to the findings of the broad definition of disability.

Sex variations revealed that female-headed households were more likely to live in the formal and traditional households irrespective of the disability status while males lived in the informal housing.

However, the proportions were higher among those with disabilities for both male and females.

Generally, around 12,2% of female- headed households had no access to piped water and this was 1,9 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts (10,3%). Furthermore, there was approximately 65,1% of male-headed households with flush toilets while around 60,0% were those headed by females. The analysis revealed that the households whose head were without disability were more likely to have access to electricity for cooking regardless of sex of the head of household than those with disability. The opposite was observed for the access to electricity for lighting. There was not much difference with regard to refuse removal with over 80,0% households headed by either male or female whose refuse was removed by local authority regardless of disability status. Lastly, less than 1,0% of households indicated to be having no refuse disposal, particularly among households headed by males.

Table 4.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status ((UN definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
Housing and services	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Main dwelling	**Percent (%)**																	
Formal dwelling	83,1	84,9	**83,3**	91,6	93,5	**91,8**	98,6	98,7	**98,6**	98,8	98,5	**98,7**	88,1	94,8	**88,7**	**85,1**	**86,8**	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	4,3	8,2	**4,7**	1,0	1,0	**1,0**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	0,5	0,6	**0,5**	1,3	1,0	**1,2**	**3,7**	**7,0**	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	12,2	6,5	**11,6**	7,1	5,2	**6,9**	0,7	0,6	**0,7**	0,5	0,5	**0,5**	9,8	3,5	**9,2**	**10,8**	**5,9**	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,9	0,6	**0,8**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Piped water	**Percent (%)**																	
Access to piped water	87,1	83,2	**86,7**	98,7	98,6	**98,7**	99,3	99,4	**99,3**	99,4	99,3	**99,4**	95,6	97,0	**95,7**	**89,1**	**85,8**	**88,7**
No access to piped water	12,9	16,8	**13,3**	1,3	1,4	**1,3**	0,7	0,6	**0,7**	0,6	0,7	**0,6**	4,4	3,0	**4,3**	**10,9**	**14,2**	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**																	
Regional water scheme*	75,5	69,4	**74,9**	93,5	94,1	**93,6**	96,6	96,9	**96,6**	90,7	90,3	**90,7**	88,3	89,8	**88,4**	**78,4**	**73,2**	**77,8**
Other	24,5	30,6	**25,1**	6,5	5,9	**6,4**	3,4	3,1	**3,4**	9,3	9,7	**9,3**	11,7	10,2	**11,6**	**21,6**	**26,8**	**22,2**
Total	100,0	100,0	**100,0**	100,0	100,0	**100,0**	100,0	100,0	**100,0**	100,0	100,0	**100,0**	100,0	100,0	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**																	
Flush toilet	56,8	48,0	**55,9**	92,4	91,9	**92,3**	97,7	98,3	**97,7**	99,4	99,2	**99,4**	83,2	88,6	**83,7**	**63,2**	**55,9**	**62,4**
Other	40,9	49,6	**41,9**	6,2	6,9	**6,3**	2,2	1,6	**2,1**	0,6	0,7	**0,6**	15,6	10,1	**15,2**	**34,8**	**42,0**	**35,6**
None	2,3	2,4	**2,3**	1,4	1,2	**1,4**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	1,2	1,3	**1,2**	**2,0**	**2,1**	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**																	
Electricity	82,9	79,5	**82,5**	89,6	88,9	**89,5**	90,1	89,2	**90,1**	81,2	81,2	**81,2**	82,1	74,2	**81,4**	**83,4**	**80,5**	**83,1**
Gas	3,5	3,3	**3,5**	7,9	8,2	**7,9**	9,3	10,2	**9,4**	18,0	17,9	**18,0**	13,5	20,9	**14,1**	**5,0**	**4,9**	**5,0**
Other	13,4	16,9	**13,8**	2,2	2,7	**2,3**	0,5	0,5	**0,5**	0,7	0,8	**0,7**	4,1	4,6	**4,2**	**11,4**	**14,4**	**11,8**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting	**Percent (%)**																	
Electricity	92,1	93,8	**92,3**	96,8	97,0	**96,9**	99,1	98,9	**99,1**	98,0	97,8	**98,0**	94,8	94,6	**94,8**	**93,0**	**94,4**	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**
Other	7,3	5,7	**7,1**	2,6	2,5	**2,6**	0,6	0,7	**0,6**	1,6	1,8	**1,6**	4,6	4,9	**4,6**	**6,4**	**5,1**	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal	**Percent (%)**																	
Removed by local authority	86,4	86,9	**86,5**	94,6	94,1	**94,5**	97,9	97,9	**97,9**	97,0	96,6	**96,9**	91,4	90,4	**91,3**	**88,0**	**88,4**	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	6,0	4,3	**5,8**	3,6	3,8	**3,6**	1,5	1,5	**1,5**	2,4	2,5	**2,4**	4,3	3,1	**4,2**	**5,5**	**4,1**	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	6,7	7,5	**6,8**	1,5	1,7	**1,5**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,2	0,3	**0,2**	3,4	5,5	**3,5**	**5,7**	**6,5**	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	0,9	1,3	**1,0**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	1,0	1,0	**1,0**	**0,8**	**1,1**	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022
* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability
**Operated by municipality

Table 4.10 above shows the distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (UN definition) and access to housing and services. The disparities with access to various services was observed among the population groups for households headed by persons with disability. The results revealed that the whites and Indian/Asian recorded the highest percentages of households headed by persons with disabilities with access to services and the black African lagged behind. The analysis of the type of dwelling showed similar results. The analysis showed that for the piped water, there was not much variations between the Indian/Asian and white. The toilet facilities showed a huge disparity between black Africans and all other population groups. Black Africans were slightly lower than 50,0% irrespective of the disability status while the other population groups were above 90,0. Looking at electricity for both cooking and lighting, there was not much variations between population groups irrespective of disability status

4.7 Conclusion

Gaps still exist in educational attainment in favor of persons with no disabilities as compared to those with disabilities, however the findings show that females turn to attain more as compared to males. According to socioeconomic status data by population group, black Africans continue to be the poorest of all the population groups. South Africa's two richest provinces are Gauteng and the Western Cape. The results generally agree with the GDP contribution. The disparities with access to various services for households headed by persons with disabilities was observed in all the population groups. The whites and Indian/Asian households headed by persons with disability reported the highest percentages of those with access to services while the black African households lagged behind.

CHAPTER 5: PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (SEVERE DEFINITION)

5.1 Introduction

The severe definition of disability categorises persons with disabilities using the following criteria:

- A person who reported 'a lot of difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported 'unable to do' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having a disability;
- A person who reported 'no difficulty' or 'some difficulty' in any of the six domains of functioning was categorised as having no disability.
- Any person that reported "a lot of difficulty" or "unable to do" in more than one domain of functioning was counted once to avoid double counting.

This section profiles persons with disabilities based on severe definition of disability. Disabilities (severe definition) can translate into limited formal education, which in turn results into lack of opportunities and reduced/limited earning potential, making this group doubly disadvantaged and highly vulnerable. In such circumstances, planners need to identify this group so that they access economic and social benefits as outlined in social protection programmes targeting persons with disabilities, as well as receive the required support to access opportunities, such as education, employment and social participation. .

It is therefore critical for the national statistical office to provide statistics disseminated according to the degree/severity of disability for the purpose of identifying this sub-group of persons with disabilities to ensure so that their needs can be met. Article 31 of the UNCRDP outlines states that appropriate disaggregation of statistics is required in order to assess the progress being made with the implementation of State Parties' obligations as well as to identify and address barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

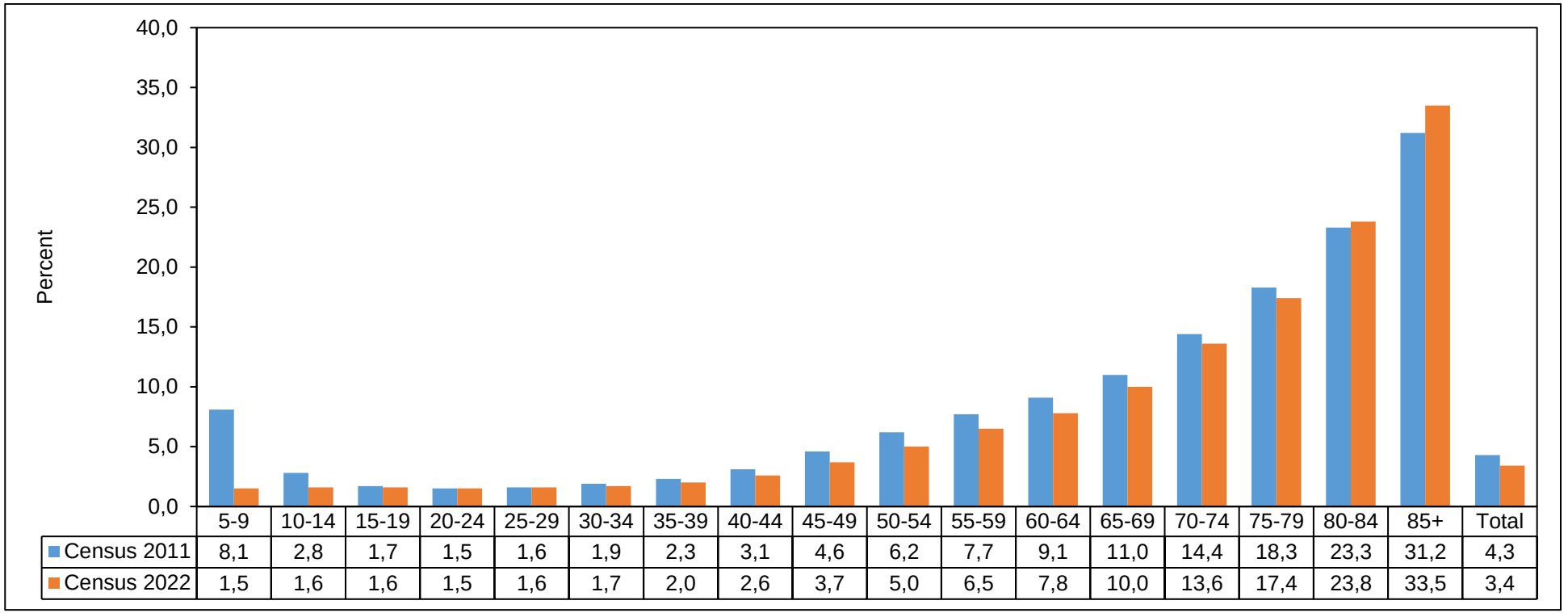
It is important to highlight the progress in addressing developmental aspects for this particular group. It has been acknowledged that presenting disability data on the basis of functional limitations alone is inadequate . Without information about how such impairments, degree of impairment, and information on how these impairments play out in people's lives, planners and policy implementers would have limited information about the costs associated with such disabilities. The findings presented below provide an indication of how impairments interact with aspects of a person's life to result in various outcomes.

5.2 Disability prevalence by selected attributes (severe definition)

Prevalence rates are an important tool for policy-makers in the country to devise targeted programmes and policies that meet the needs of the population with disabilities. It is also important to compare those in the population with disabilities to those without disabilities by attributes such as province, age, sex, population group, educational attainment and geographical location in order to get an overall understanding of how they may or may not differ.

5.2.1 Disability prevalence by age group (severe definition)

Figure 5.1: Disability prevalence by age group (severe definition), 2011 and 2022



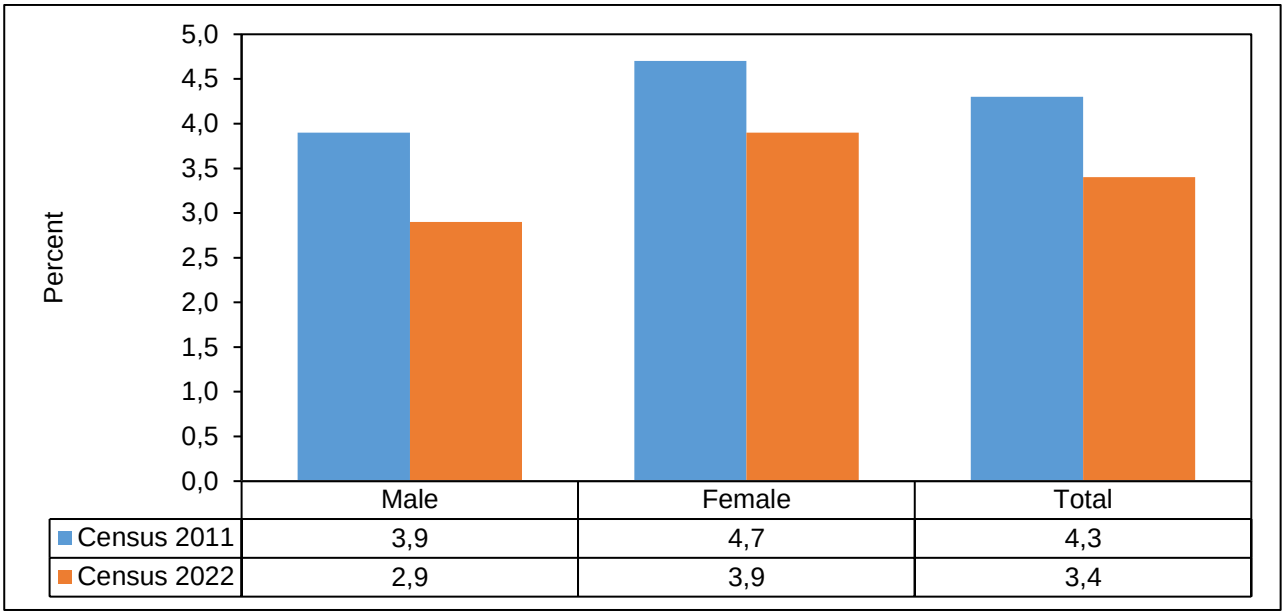
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total
Census 2011	8,1	2,8	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,9	2,3	3,1	4,6	6,2	7,7	9,1	11,0	14,4	18,3	23,3	31,2	4,3
Census 2022	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,7	2,0	2,6	3,7	5,0	6,5	7,8	10,0	13,6	17,4	23,8	33,5	3,4

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 5.1 presents severe disability prevalence by age group derived from Census 2011 and Census 2022 (severe definition). The figure shows that the proportion of persons with disabilities increases with age. The pattern depicts a positive correlation between age group and disability as expected from global trends. The highest prevalence of disability was reported among the older persons while the younger persons recorded the lowest prevalence of disability. Between 2011 and 2022 the disability prevalence decreased in all the age groups with the highest decrease of 6,6 percentage points (from 8,1% to 1,5%) among the persons aged 5–9. For the 20–24 and 25–29 years old, the disability prevalence remained constant (1,5% and 1,6% respectively) between 2011 and 2022.The older persons 80-84 and 85 years and above were the only age groups that recorded an increase in the disability prevalence for the reference period. The disability prevalence of the older persons aged 85 years and older increased by 2,3 percentage points (from 31,2% to 33,5%).

5.2.2 Disability prevalence by sex (severe definition)

Figure 5.2: Prevalence of severe disability by sex (severe definition), 2011 and 2022



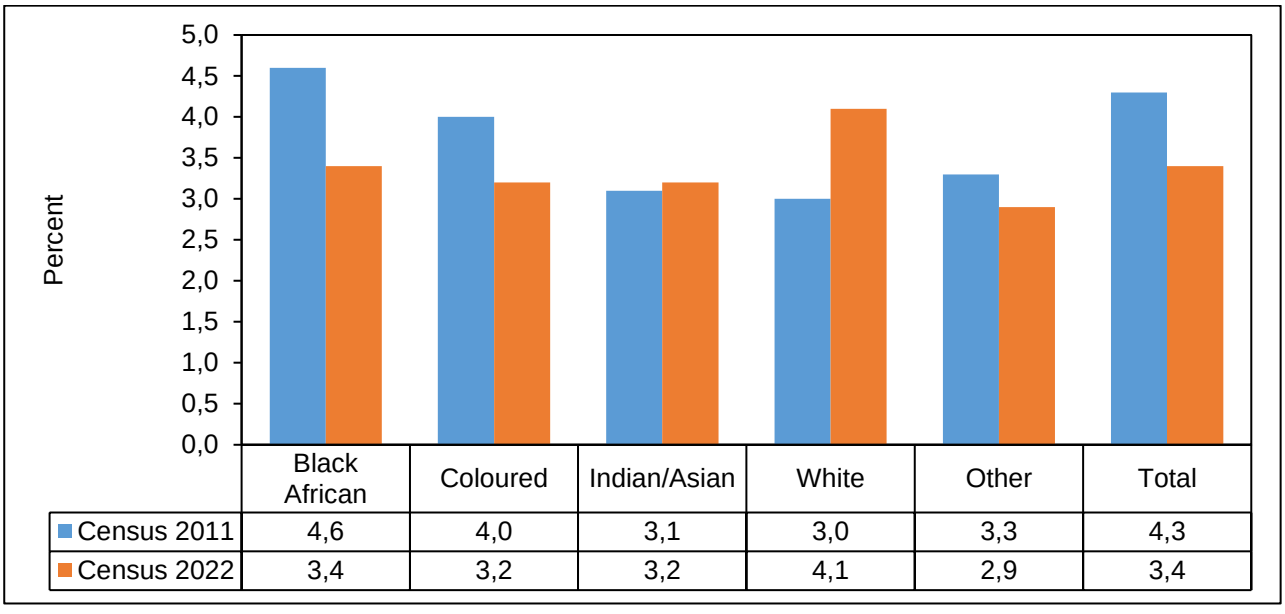
	Male	Female	Total
Census 2011	3,9	4,7	4,3
Census 2022	2,9	3,9	3,4

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 5.2 above depicts the persons with disabilities (severe definition) by sex for 2011 and 2022. The results show a decrease in the prevalence of persons with disabilities (from 4,3% in 2011 to 3,4% in 2022). The females had the highest disability prevalence compared to their male counterparts for both years. From 2011 to 2022, the disability prevalence amongst females decreased by 0,8 percentage point (from 4,7% to 3,9%). The male prevalence dropped by 1,0 percentage point (from 3,9% to 2,9%). Both males and females contributed to the overall decrease of disability prevalence.

5.2.3 Disability prevalence by population group (severe definition)

Figure 5.3: Disability prevalence by population group (severe definition), 2011 and 2022



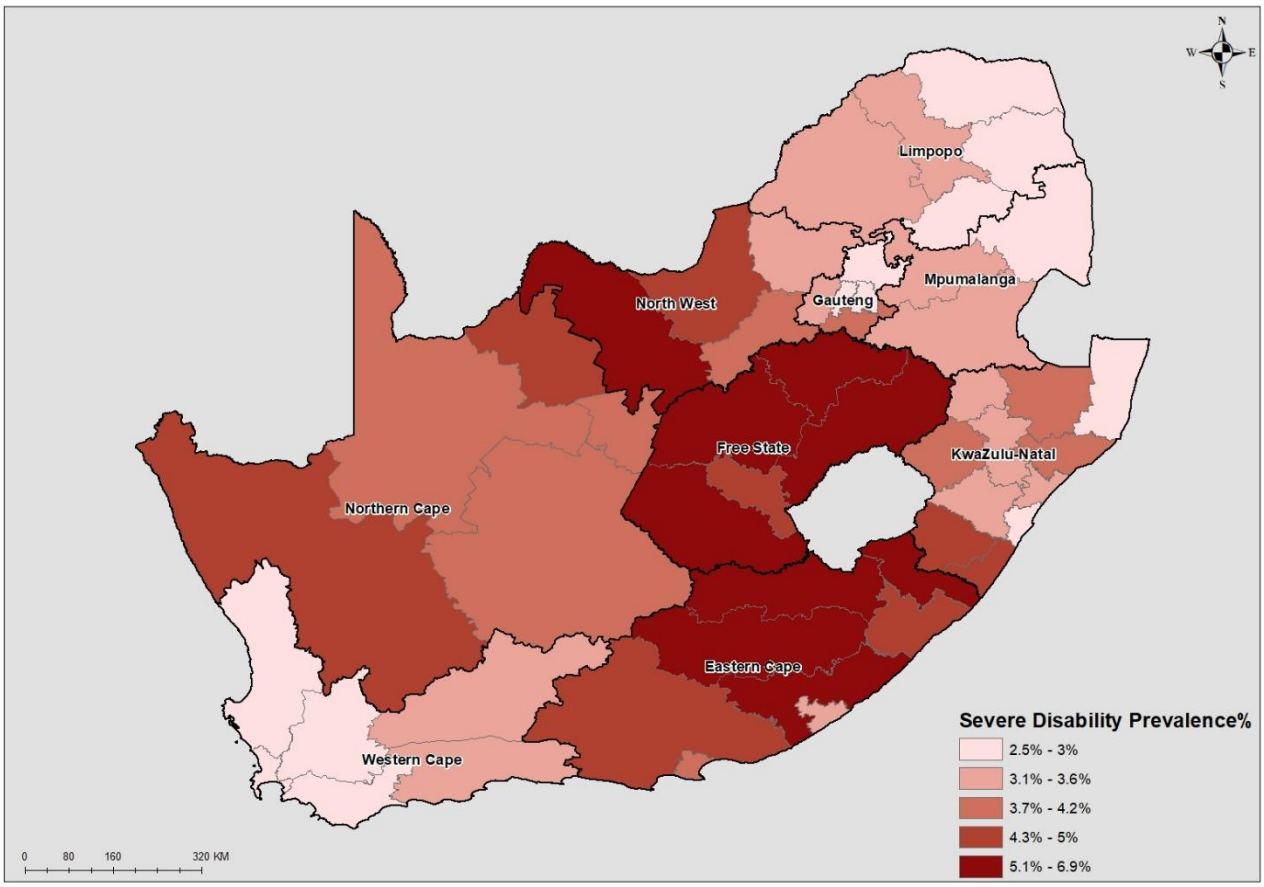
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Census 2011	4,6	4,0	3,1	3,0	3,3	4,3
Census 2022	3,4	3,2	3,2	4,1	2,9	3,4

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

The results presented in Figure 5.3 shows the prevalence of disability (severe definition) by population group in 2011 and 2022. The analysis shows variations among population groups for both Census 2011 and Census 2022 .In 2011, the Black African population group recorded the highest proportion for severe disability, while in 2022, the White population group recorded the highest proportion with an increase of 1,1 percentage points – the highest across all population groups (from 3,0% to 4,1%). The Indian/Asian population group showed a slight increase of 0,1 percentage points (from 3,1% to 3,2%). The Black African and Coloured groups recorded a decrease in the percentage of persons with disabilities.

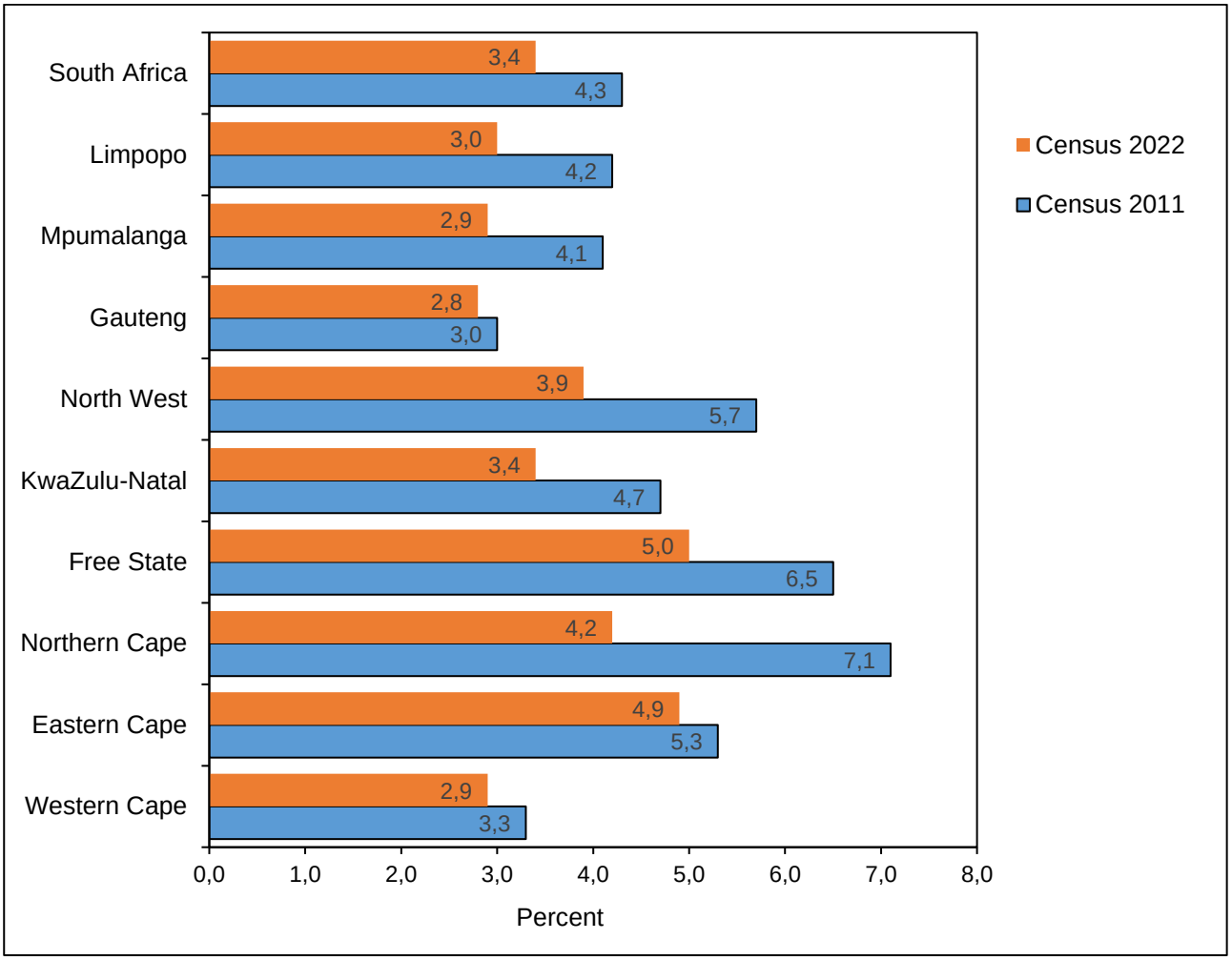
5.2.4 Disability prevalence by province (severe definition)

Map 5.1: Disability prevalence by district (severe definition), Census 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 5.4: Disability prevalence by province (severe definition), 2011 and 2022

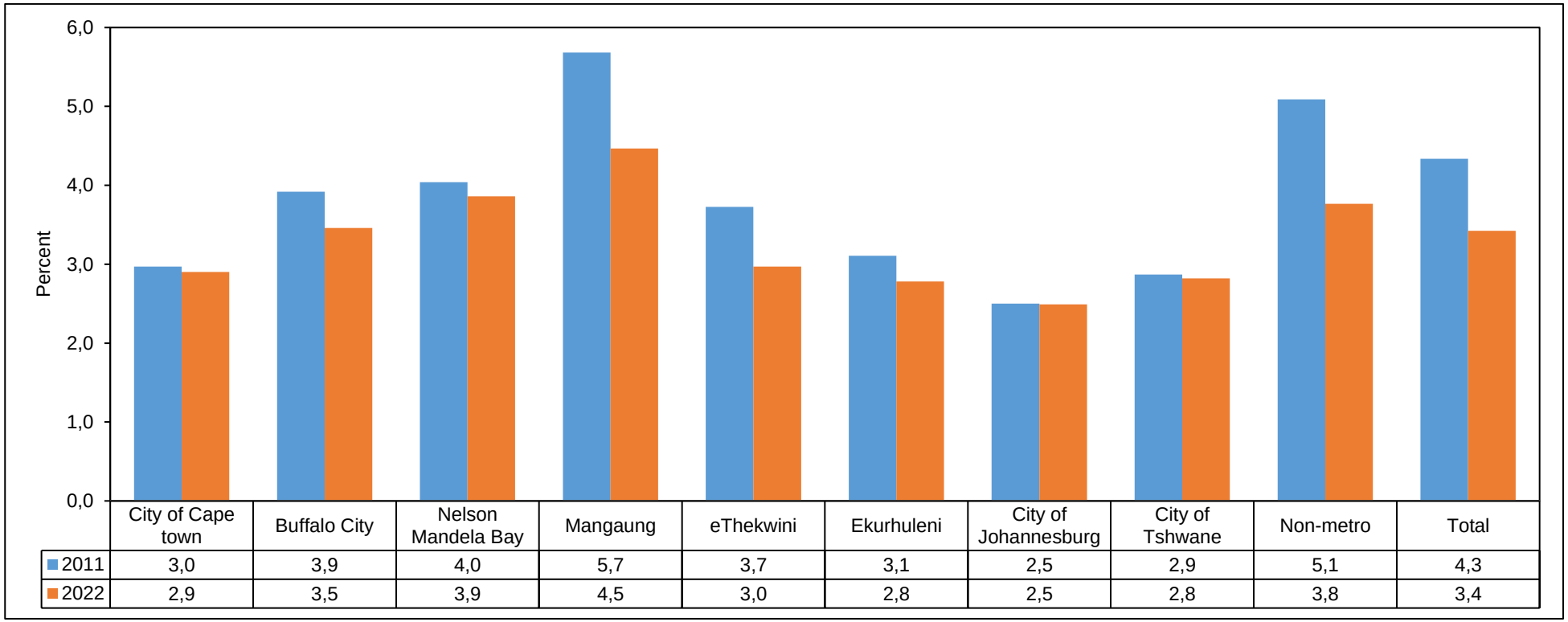


Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 5.4 shows the percentage of persons with disabilities across the nine provinces of the country. Provincial variations show that all the nine provinces recorded decreases in the prevalence of persons with disabilities. The Northern Cape recorded the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities in 2011 and had the highest drop of 2,9 percentage points (from 7,1% in 2011 to 4,2% in 2022). Gauteng, Western Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces recorded the lowest prevalence of persons with disabilities in both years and the lowest decrease from 2011 to 2022. In addition, map 5.1 shows higher disability prevalence among the districts in the North West, Free State, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape provinces.

5.2.5 Disability prevalence by geographical location (severe definition)

Figure 5.5: Disability prevalence by metro cities (severe definition), 2022



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
2011	3,0	3,9	4,0	5,7	3,7	3,1	2,5	2,9	5,1	4,3
2022	2,9	3,5	3,9	4,5	3,0	2,8	2,5	2,8	3,8	3,4

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

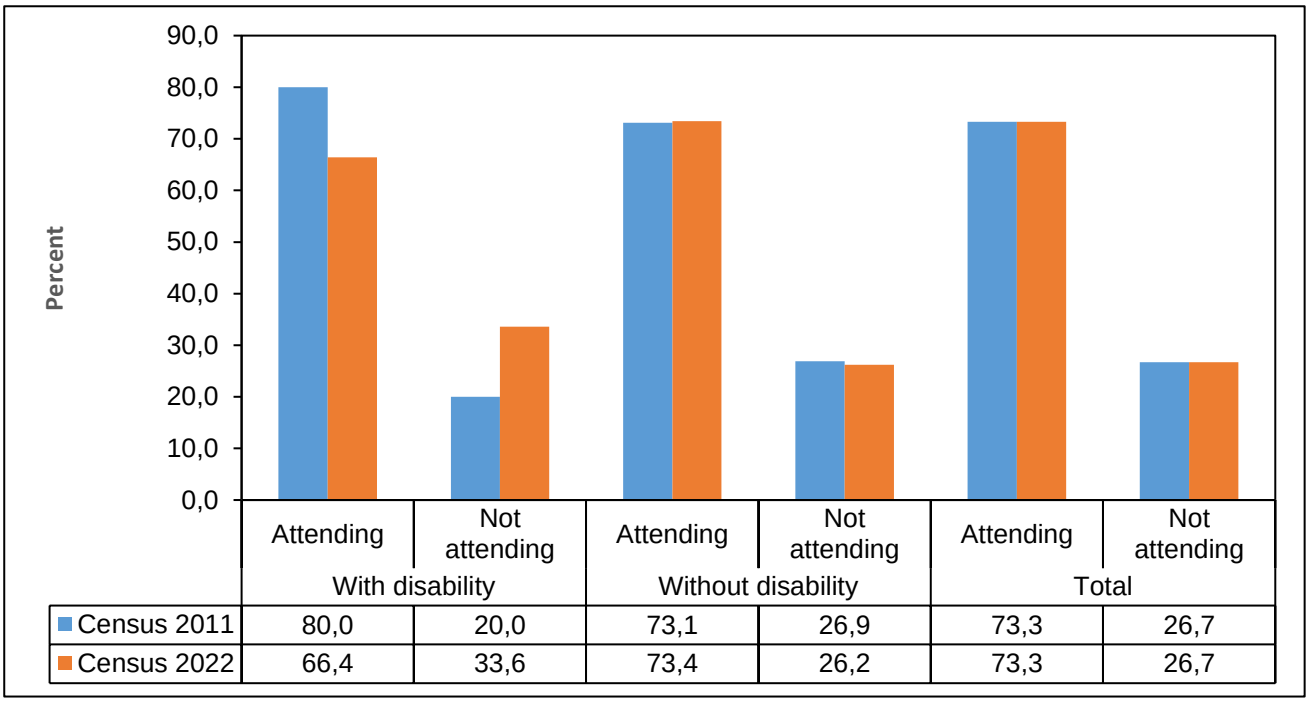
Figure 5.5 shows the prevalence of disability (severe definition) by metro cities in 2011 and 2022. For the reference period, disability prevalence was lower for metro areas than non-metro areas. All the metros recorded a decrease in disability prevalence from 2011 to 2022, except in the City of Johannesburg where it remained constant.The population residing in Mangaung (5,7% to 4,5%) had the highest prevalence of persons with disabilities followed by those in Nelson Mandela Bay (4,0% to 3,9%) and Buffalo City (3,9% to 3,5%) while the City of Johannesburg had the least. In 2022, Nelson Mandela Bay and Mangaung were the only two metros that recorded a prevalence higher than non-metros.

5.3 Disability and access to education (severe definition)

5.3.1 Educational attendance

There are various policies and frameworks that promote inclusive education for persons with disabilities in South Africa. However, reports suggest that persons with disabilities are still faced with challenges when accessing educational facilities[28]. This section looks at the disparities among persons with disabilities attending and not attending an educational institution disaggregated by different demographic characteristics.

Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old attending and not attending an educational institution by disability status (Severe definition), 2011 and 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 5.1: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by sex, disability (severe definition) status and attendance, 2011 and 2022

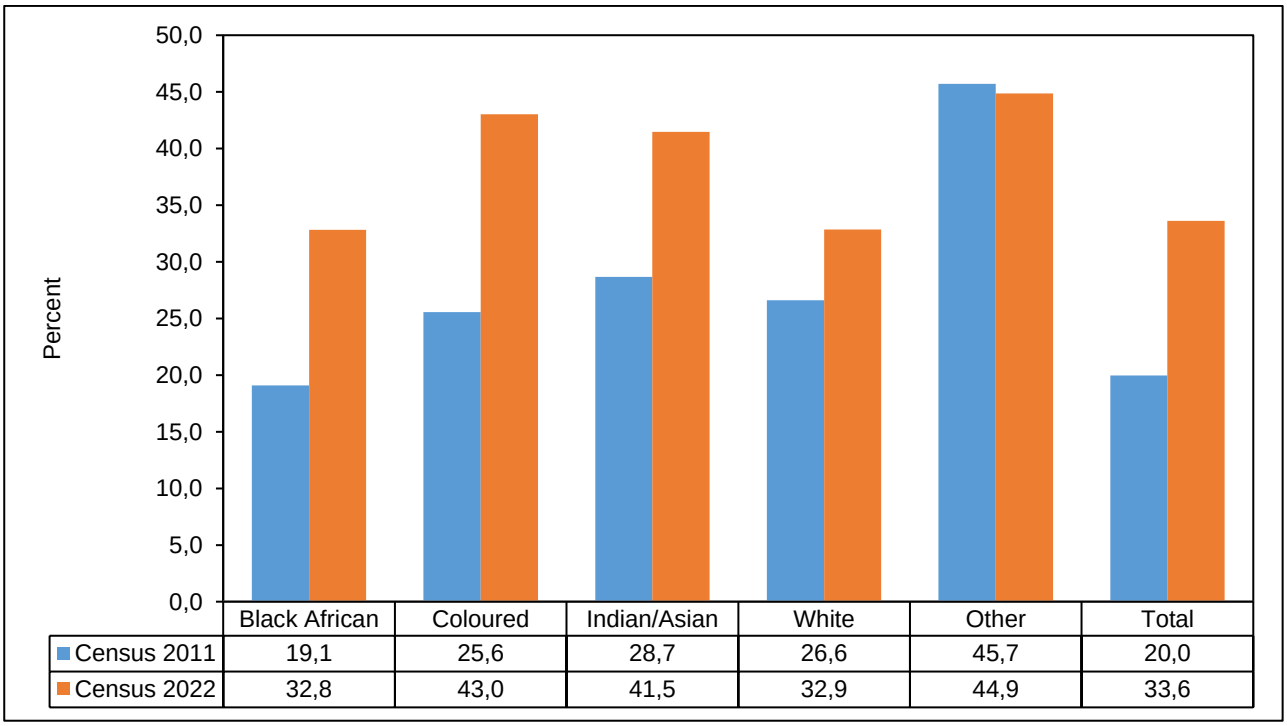
	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Sex	**2011**					
Male	6 668 474	268 219	**6 936 693**	2 388 145	67 352	**2 455 497**
Female	6 499 652	249 049	**6 748 701**	2 460 391	61 785	**2 522 176**
Total	**13 168 126**	**517 268**	**13 685 394**	**4 848 536**	**129 137**	**4 977 673**
	2022					
Male	7 140 862	102 401	**7 243 262**	2 609 545	53 836	**2 663 381**
Female	7 065 689	102 225	**7 167 914**	2 545 389	49 814	**2 595 203**
Total	**14 206 550**	**204 626**	**14 411 176**	**5 154 934**	**103 650**	**5 258 584**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

[28] Human Rights Watch (2015). "*Complicit in Exclusion" South Africa's Failure to Guarantee an Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities*. Human Rights Watch: USA. Accessed from https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/accessible_document/southafricaaccessible.pdf

Figure 5.6 and Table 5.1 show the distribution of the population aged between five and 24 years by school attendance, sex and disability status, based on the severe disability definition. More than three in ten (33,6%) persons with disabilities were not attending school. Among the persons with disabilities attending school, the male attendance was slightly higher than the female one in both years. Among those persons with disabilities not attending school, the majority were males in both years.

Figure 5.7: Percentage of persons with disabilities (Severe definition) aged 5–24 years old not attending an educational institution by population group, 2011 and 2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Census 2011	19,1	25,6	28,7	26,6	45,7	20,0
Census 2022	32,8	43,0	41,5	32,9	44,9	33,6

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
**Totals exclude other category of population group*

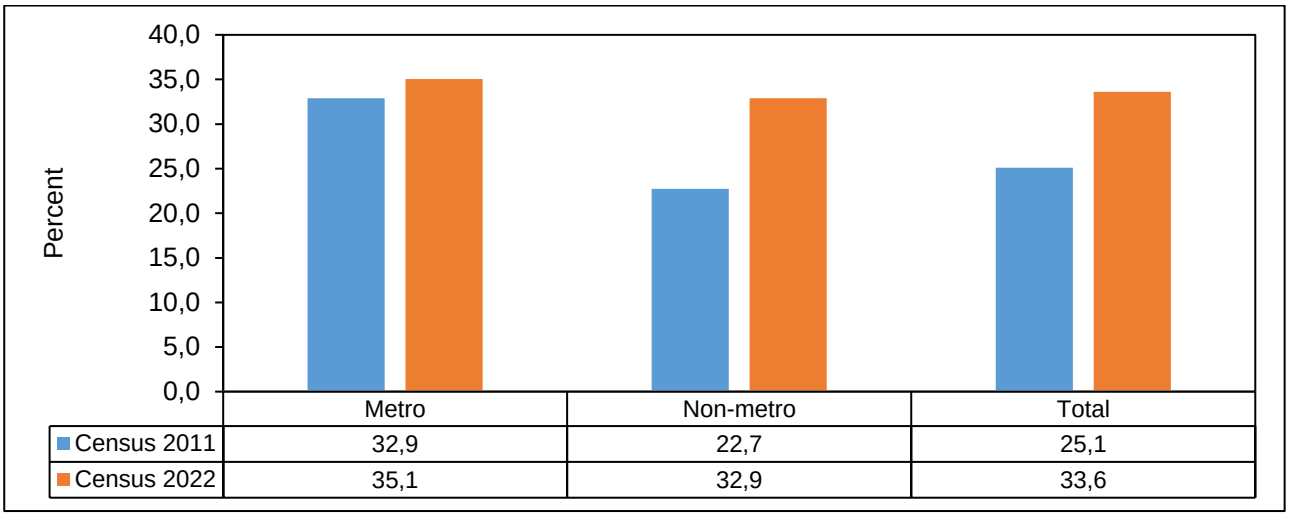
Table 5.2: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by population group, disability status (severe definition) and attendance, 2011 and 2022

	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Population group	**2011**					
Black African	11 097 396	461 634	**11 559 030**	3 981 773	108 956	**4 090 729**
Coloured	1 019 513	38 007	**1 057 520**	509 368	13 055	**522 423**
Indian/Asian	247 668	4 622	**252 290**	97 266	1 856	**99 122**
White	765 462	11 838	**777 300**	223 199	4 289	**227 488**
Other	38 088	1 166	**39 254**	36 929	982	**37 911**
Total	**13 168 127**	**517 267**	**13 685 394**	**4 848 535**	**129 138**	**4 977 673**
	2022					
Black African	12 293 195	182 687	**12 475 882**	4 280 283	89 246	**4 369 529**
Coloured	1 023 815	10 719	**1 034 534**	555 392	8 098	**563 490**
Indian/Asian	255 557	2 984	**258 541**	114 146	2 115	**116 260**
White	603 332	7 743	**611 076**	182 576	3 790	**186 366**
Other	30 651	493	**31 144**	22 538	401	**22 939**
Total	**14 206 550**	**204 626**	**14 411 176**	**5 154 934**	**103 650**	**5 258 584**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

The results presented in Table 5.2 and Figure 5.7 shows the distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by population group, disability (severe definition) status and school attendance between 2011 and 2022. In 2011, the prevalence of persons with disabilities that were not attending school were highest amongst the Coloured and Indian/Asian population groups (25,6% and 28,7% respectively). The same pattern was observed in 2022, however, the Coloured group surpassed the Indian/Asian (43,0% and 41,5% respectively). For the reference period, all population groups recorded increases in the number of persons with disabilities not attending school.

Figure 5.8: The distribution of persons aged 5-24 years old with disabilities (severe definition) <u>not attending</u> educational institution by geographical location and, 2011 and 2022



Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Figure 5.8 and table 5.3 presents the profile of persons aged 5 to 24 years old with disabilities (severe definition) not attending educational institution by geographical location. Between 2011 and 2022 the proportions of persons with disabilities not attending educational institutions increased in both metro and non-metro areas, with non-metro areas recording the highest increase of 10,2 percentage points (from 22,7% in 2011 to 32,9% in 2022). The proportions of persons with disabilities not attending educational institutions in metro areas increased by 2,2 percentage points (from 32,9% in 2011 to 35,1% in 2022) between the years.

Table 5.3: Distribution of persons aged 5–24 years old by geographical location, attendance at an educational institution and disability status (severe definition), 2011 and 2022

Geographical location	Attending			Not attending		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Census 2011						
Metro	4 302 647	121 112	**4 423 759**	1 946 562	39 828	**1 986 390**
Non-metro	8 861 519	397 865	**9 259 384**	2 899 413	90 402	**2 989 816**
Total	**13 164 165**	**518 978**	**13 683 143**	**4 845 976**	**130 231**	**4 976 206**
Census 2022						
Metro	4 800 167	66 898	**4 867 065**	2 114 514	36 125	**2 150 638**
Non-metro	9 406 383	137 728	**9 544 111**	3 040 420	67 526	**3 107 946**
Total	**14 206 550**	**204 626**	**14 411 176**	**5 154 934**	**103 650**	**5 258 584**

Source: Census 2022

5.3.2 Educational attainment

In addition to attendance, educational attainment and progression are important indicators that are used to look at how particular groups in a population are doing relative to each other in terms of the educational attainment as well as how far they have progressed in the education system. Literature from various studies show that educational attainment and progression are affected by a person's disability status (HRW, 2015; Graham et al., 2013). Lack of legislation, policy and plans, inadequate resources, inadequate training and support for teachers, physical barriers and attitudinal barriers are some of the factors affecting attainment and progression amongst persons with disabilities (World Health Organization, 2011).

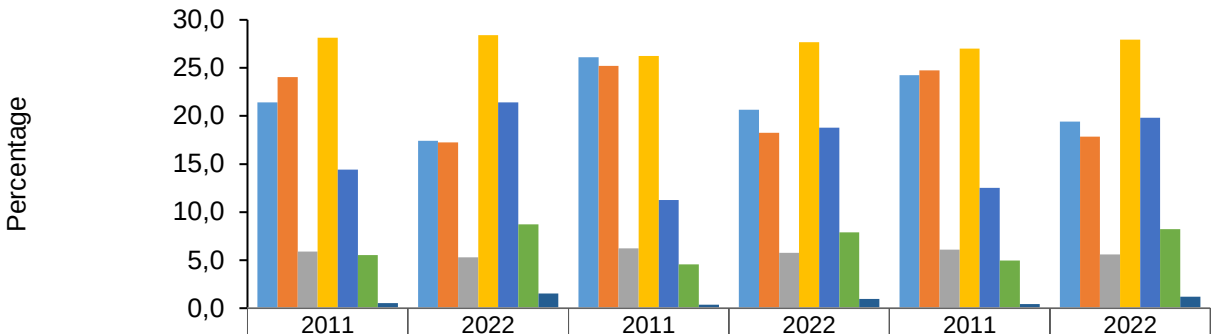
Table 5.4: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and old by disability status (severe definition) and educational attainment, 2011 and 2022

Highest level of education	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
	2011					
No schooling	2 320 250	325 484	**2 645 734**	7,9	24,3	**8,6**
Some primary	3 438 043	332 076	**3 770 118**	11,7	24,7	**12,3**
Completed primary	1 317 457	81 852	**1 399 309**	4,5	6,1	**4,6**
Some secondary	10 016 502	362 385	**10 378 886**	34,1	27,0	**33,8**
Grade12/ Matric	8 628 095	168 057	**8 796 152**	29,4	12,5	**28,7**
Higher	3 511 286	66 547	**3 577 833**	12,0	5,0	**11,7**
Other	108 452	5 691	**114 143**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**
Total	**29 340 085**	**1 342 091**	**30 682 176**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
	2022					
No schooling	2 273 384	295 955	**2 569 339**	6,3	19,4	**6,9**
Some primary	2 502 381	272 436	**2 774 817**	7,0	17,9	**7,4**
Completed primary	1 231 053	85 159	**1 316 212**	3,4	5,6	**3,5**
Some secondary	11 297 808	426 462	**11 724 270**	31,5	28,0	**31,4**
Grade12/ Matric	13 803 135	302 054	**14 105 189**	38,5	19,8	**37,7**
Higher	4 470 922	125 394	**4 596 316**	12,5	8,2	**12,3**
Other	281 138	18 012	**299 150**	0,8	1,2	**0,8**
Total	**35 859 820**	**1 525 472**	**37 385 293**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

The data revealed that there is disparity in educational attainment between the persons aged 20 years and older with and without disabilities (severe definition). Generally, the majority of persons aged 20 years and older with disabilities had lower levels of attainment compared to those without disabilities. A positive trend is that the percentage of persons with disabilities that have progressed to higher education has increased over the time period and those with no schooling or just some primary schooling have decreased.

Figure 5. 9: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education, disability measure (severe definition) and sex, 2011 and 2022



	Male		Female		Total	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
No schooling	21,4	17,4	26,1	20,7	24,3	19,4
Some primary	24,1	17,2	25,2	18,3	24,7	17,9
Completed primary	5,9	5,3	6,2	5,8	6,1	5,6
Some secondary	28,1	28,4	26,2	27,7	27,0	28,0
Grade12/ Matric	14,4	21,4	11,3	18,8	12,5	19,8
Higher	5,5	8,7	4,6	7,9	5,0	8,2
Other	0,5	1,5	0,4	1,0	0,4	1,2

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 5.9 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education, disability status (severe definition) and sex for period 2011 and 2022. Sex variations revealed that the percentage of persons with disability that have completed all educational levels has increased over time for both males and females, and those with no schooling to completed primary showed a decrease.

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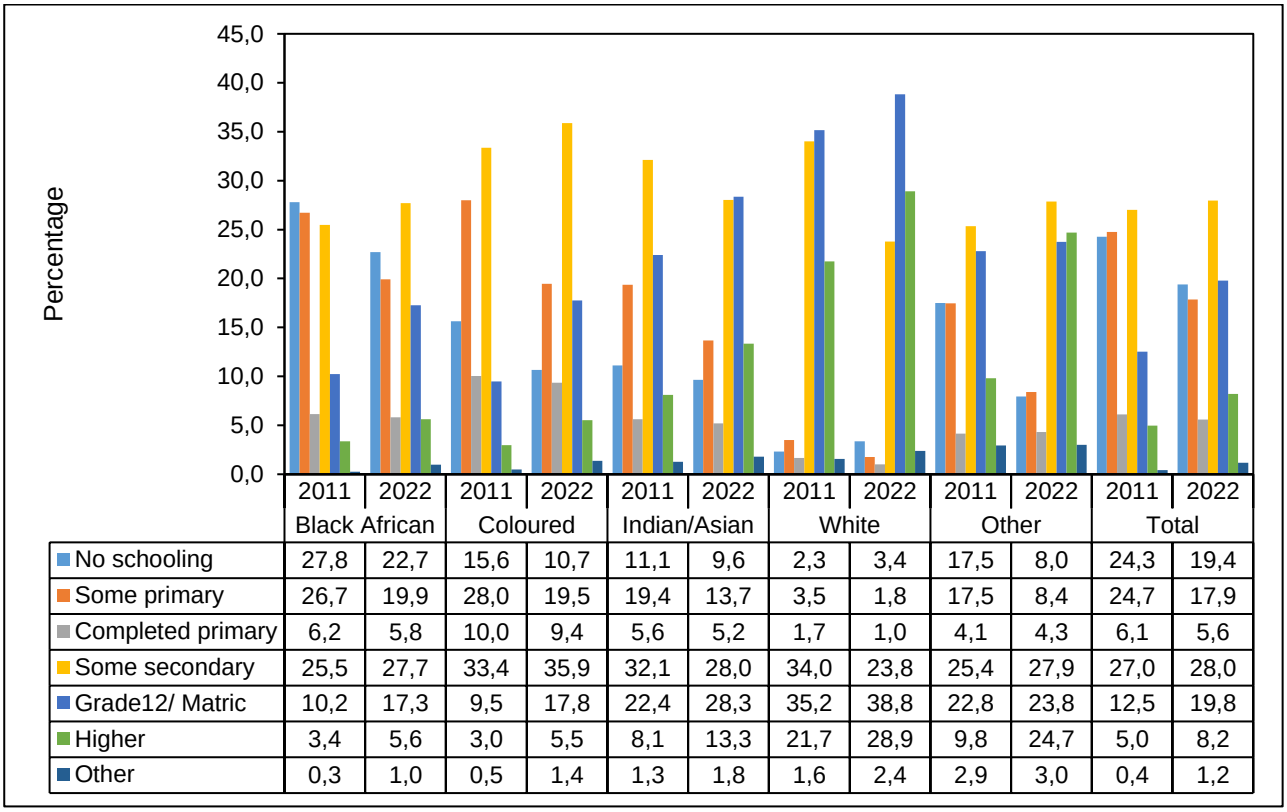
Figure 5.10: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disabilities (severe definition) by highest level of education and population group, 2011 and 2022

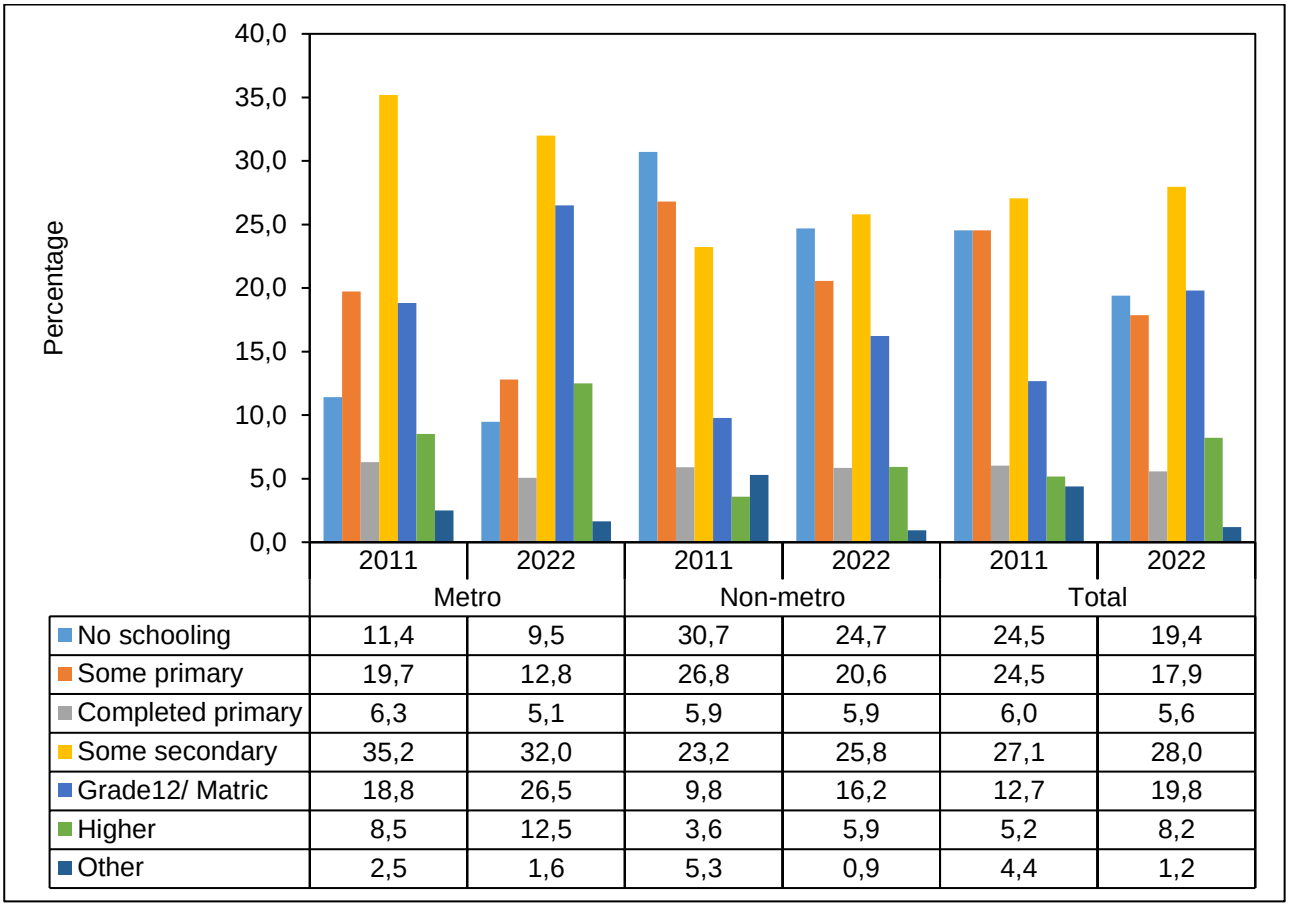


	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
No schooling	27,8	22,7	15,6	10,7	11,1	9,6	2,3	3,4	17,5	8,0	24,3	19,4
Some primary	26,7	19,9	28,0	19,5	19,4	13,7	3,5	1,8	17,5	8,4	24,7	17,9
Completed primary	6,2	5,8	10,0	9,4	5,6	5,2	1,7	1,0	4,1	4,3	6,1	5,6
Some secondary	25,5	27,7	33,4	35,9	32,1	28,0	34,0	23,8	25,4	27,9	27,0	28,0
Grade12/ Matric	10,2	17,3	9,5	17,8	22,4	28,3	35,2	38,8	22,8	23,8	12,5	19,8
Higher	3,4	5,6	3,0	5,5	8,1	13,3	21,7	28,9	9,8	24,7	5,0	8,2
Other	0,3	1,0	0,5	1,4	1,3	1,8	1,6	2,4	2,9	3,0	0,4	1,2

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 5.10 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disabilities (severe definition) by highest level of education and population group for 2011 and 2022. There was an increase in the percentage of persons with disabilities attaining grade 12 and higher education for all population groups for the reference period. This shows that the persons with disabilities transitioned and attained formal qualifications in 2022. The White and Indian/Asian population groups recorded the highest percentage of persons with disabilities that attained higher qualification for the reference period.

Figure 5.11: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disabilities (severe definition) by highest level of education and geographical location, 2011 and 2022

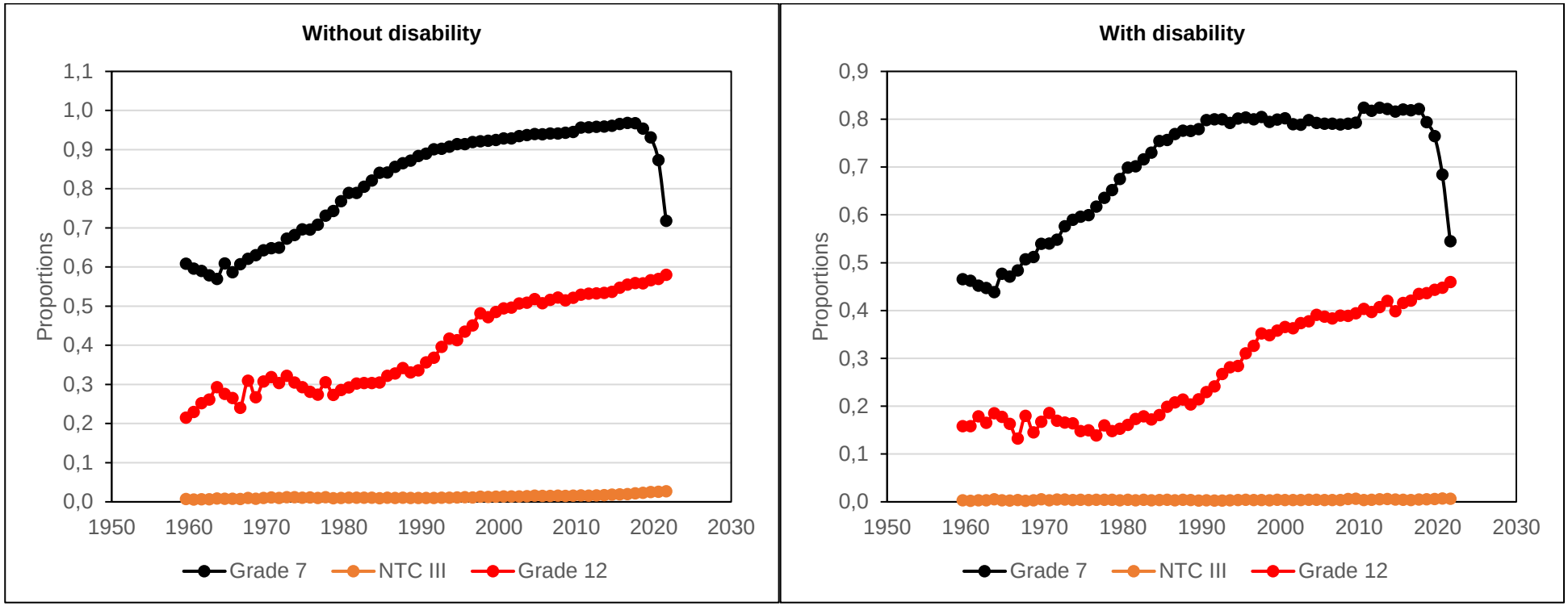


	Metro		Non-metro		Total	
	2011	2022	2011	2022	2011	2022
No schooling	11,4	9,5	30,7	24,7	24,5	19,4
Some primary	19,7	12,8	26,8	20,6	24,5	17,9
Completed primary	6,3	5,1	5,9	5,9	6,0	5,6
Some secondary	35,2	32,0	23,2	25,8	27,1	28,0
Grade12/ Matric	18,8	26,5	9,8	16,2	12,7	19,8
Higher	8,5	12,5	3,6	5,9	5,2	8,2
Other	2,5	1,6	5,3	0,9	4,4	1,2

Source: Census 2011 & 2022
*Higher refers to post-matric education

Figure 5.11 shows the distribution of persons aged 20 years and older with disabilities (severe definition) by highest level of education and geographical location for 2011 and 2022. The analysis revealed that the percentage of persons with disabilities that have completed all educational levels has increased over the time in both metro and non-metro areas, and a decrease of those with no schooling to some secondary for metro areas. This drop indicates a positivite trend as the persons with disabilities are increasing their educational attainment. However, the level of attainment remains higher in metro areas compared to non-metro areas.

Figure 5.12: Time-plot for proportions of persons completing a Grade by disability status (Severe definition), 2022



Source: Census 2022

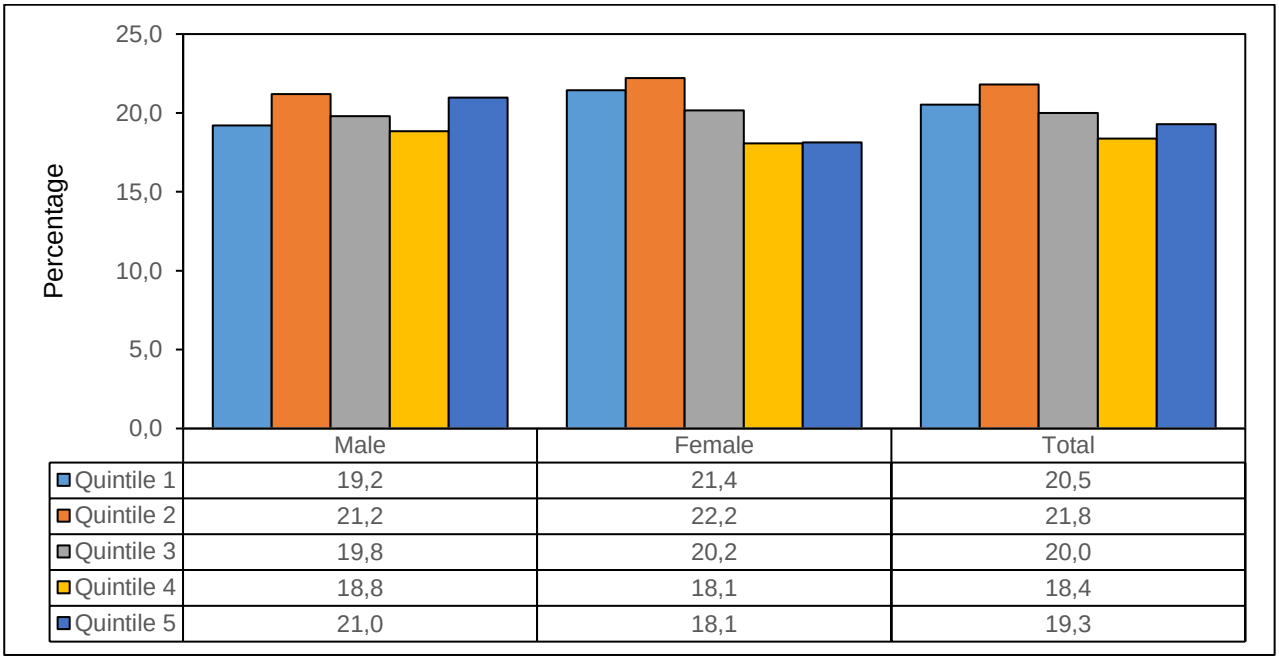
Figure 5.12 presents the time-plot for the proportions of persons with and without disability who have completed a particular level of education over a period of time. The graph above shows an increase in the proportion of those persons with grade 7 and grade 12, regardless of the disability status. However, as observed in the other two disability measures namely UN and broad disability, from 2019 the achievement of grade 7 shows a downward trend. In 2000, grade 7 was sitting on 92,5% to 71,8% in 2022, while grade 12 showed an increase from 48,6% in 2000 to 58,1% in 2022. Although there was a huge drop in the proportion of those with grade 7, the opposite was observed for grade 12.

5.4 Socio economic status of persons with disabilities (severe definition)

5.4.1 Socio-economic status by sex

Persons with disabilities face a number of barriers, both physical and social, that can contribute to discrepancies in their wealth, ownership of household items and access to services (Eltayeb & Khalifa, 2013). Several variables, including type of dwelling, ownership of items and access to services were used to compute a household wealth index which classified wealth index from quintile 1 to quintile 5.This section focuses on the household wealth status computed for persons with disabilities by various attributes such as age, sex, population group, province and geographical location.

Figure 5.13: Percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (Severe definition), by household wealth status and sex, 2022



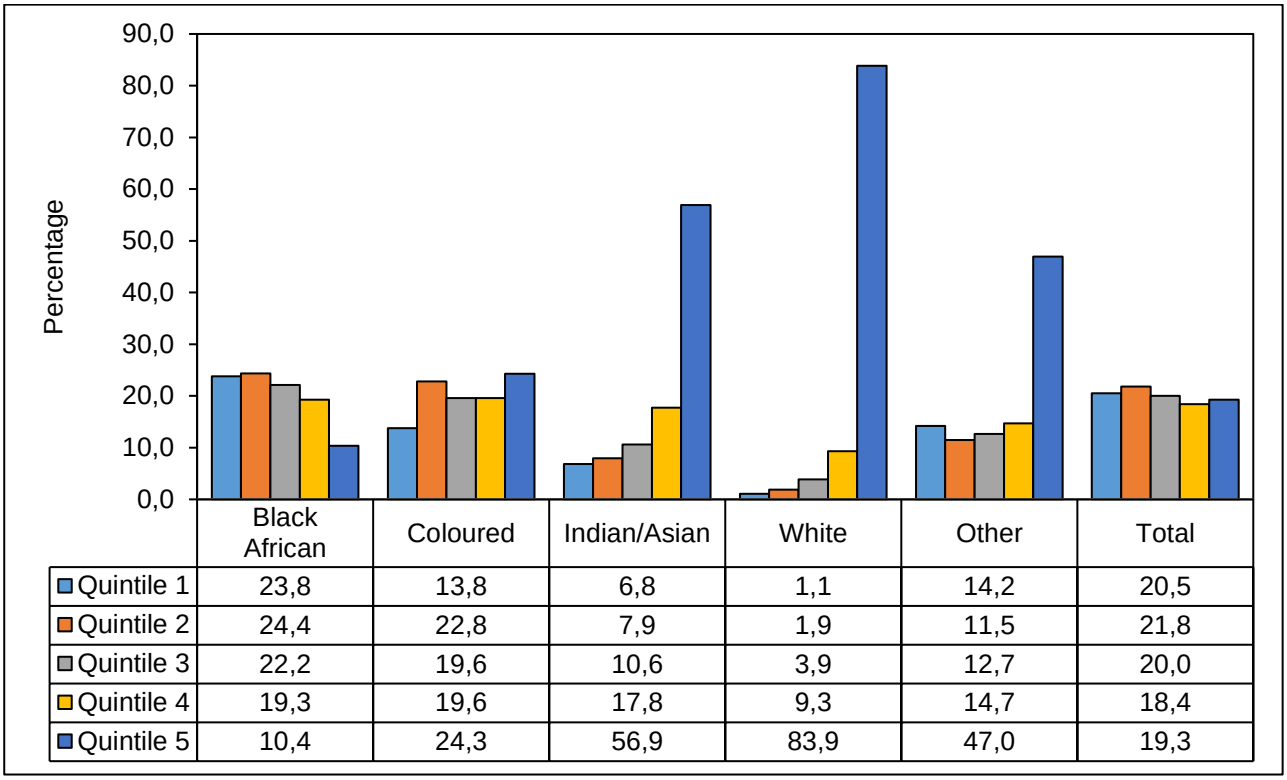
	Male	Female	Total
Quintile 1	19,2	21,4	20,5
Quintile 2	21,2	22,2	21,8
Quintile 3	19,8	20,2	20,0
Quintile 4	18,8	18,1	18,4
Quintile 5	21,0	18,1	19,3

Source: Census 2022

Figure 5.13 depicts the percentage distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (severe definition) by wealth status and sex in 2022. The results above show that, there were no significant differences in the distribution of persons with disabilities by sex and household wealth status. In total, about 42,3% of persons with disability are from low quintiles (i.e quintile 1 and 2) households while 37,7% are from high (i.e quintile 4 and 5) and 20% from quintile 3 households. Both males and females showed almost similar distributions across the various household wealth status categories. The majority of males with disabilities were in the higher quintiles i.e quintile 4 and 5 while their female counterparts were in the lower quintiles i.e quintile 1 and 2, and quintile 3.

5.4.2 Socio-economic status by population group

Figure 5.14: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older with disabilities (severe definition), by household wealth status and population group, 2022



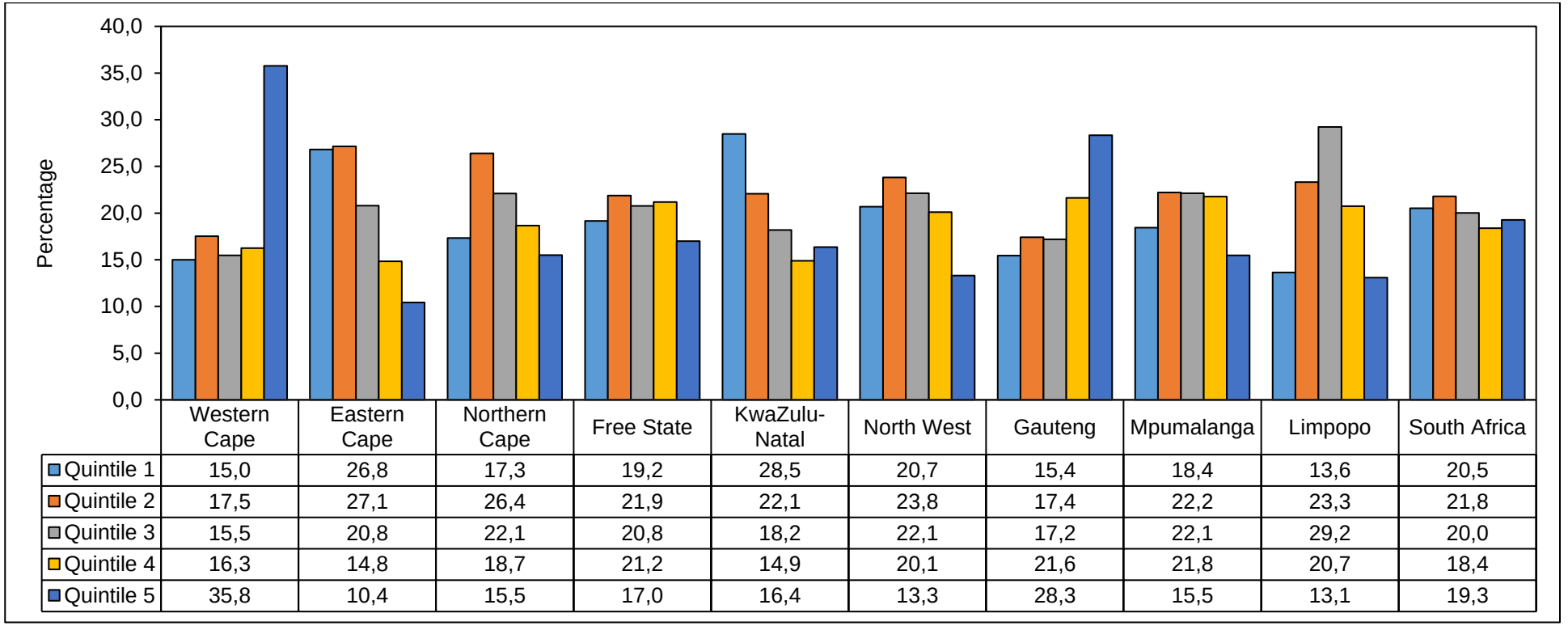
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Quintile 1	23,8	13,8	6,8	1,1	14,2	20,5
Quintile 2	24,4	22,8	7,9	1,9	11,5	21,8
Quintile 3	22,2	19,6	10,6	3,9	12,7	20,0
Quintile 4	19,3	19,6	17,8	9,3	14,7	18,4
Quintile 5	10,4	24,3	56,9	83,9	47,0	19,3

Source: Census 2022

The results in figure 5.14 show the household wealth status by population group among persons with disability (severe definition). The variations in terms of the population group indicate that 23,8% of those from lowest quintile households are black African which is higher as compared to other population groups. However, about 83,9% and 56,9% of those from the highest quintile households are white and Indian populations respectively, then followed by other (47,0%) and coloured (24,3%) populations altogether. Finally, there is only 10,4% of the households in quintile 5 for black African population which is lower as compared to other population groups.

5.4.3 Socio-economic status by province

Figure 5.15: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by household wealth status and province, 2022



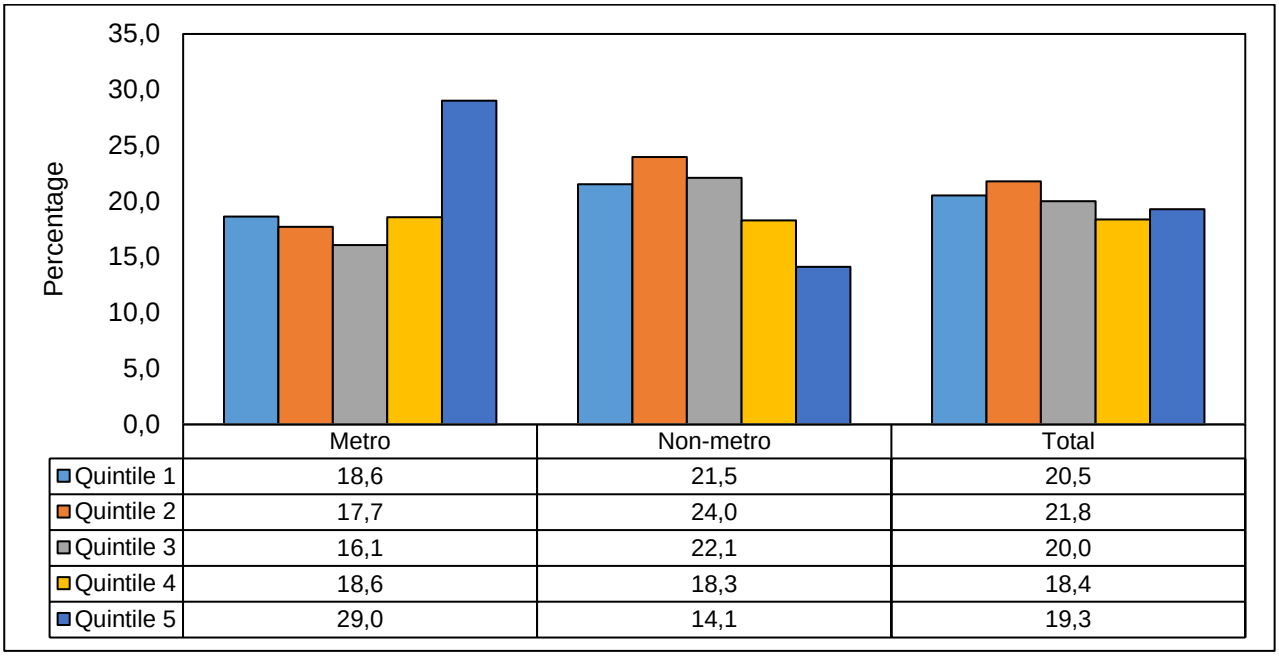
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Quintile 1	15,0	26,8	17,3	19,2	28,5	20,7	15,4	18,4	13,6	20,5
Quintile 2	17,5	27,1	26,4	21,9	22,1	23,8	17,4	22,2	23,3	21,8
Quintile 3	15,5	20,8	22,1	20,8	18,2	22,1	17,2	22,1	29,2	20,0
Quintile 4	16,3	14,8	18,7	21,2	14,9	20,1	21,6	21,8	20,7	18,4
Quintile 5	35,8	10,4	15,5	17,0	16,4	13,3	28,3	15,5	13,1	19,3

Source: Census 2022

Provincial variations showed that household wealth status can differ significantly depending on the province one resides on. Over 53,0% of persons with disabilities (severe definition) in the Eastern Cape were residing in the lower quintiles households (i.e quintile 1 and 2 households). The majority of persons with disabilities in Western Cape and Gauteng were residing in households classified in the highest quintile (35,8% and 28,3% respectively). Mpumalanga recorded the higher percentage of persons with disabilities residing in quintile 4 households (21,6%), followed by Gauteng (21,6%). Western Cape and Gauteng are the only provinces that recorded the percentage higher than the national total for the highest quintile households (19,3%).

5.4.4 Socio-economic status by geographical location

Figure 5.16: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by household wealth status and geographical location, 2022

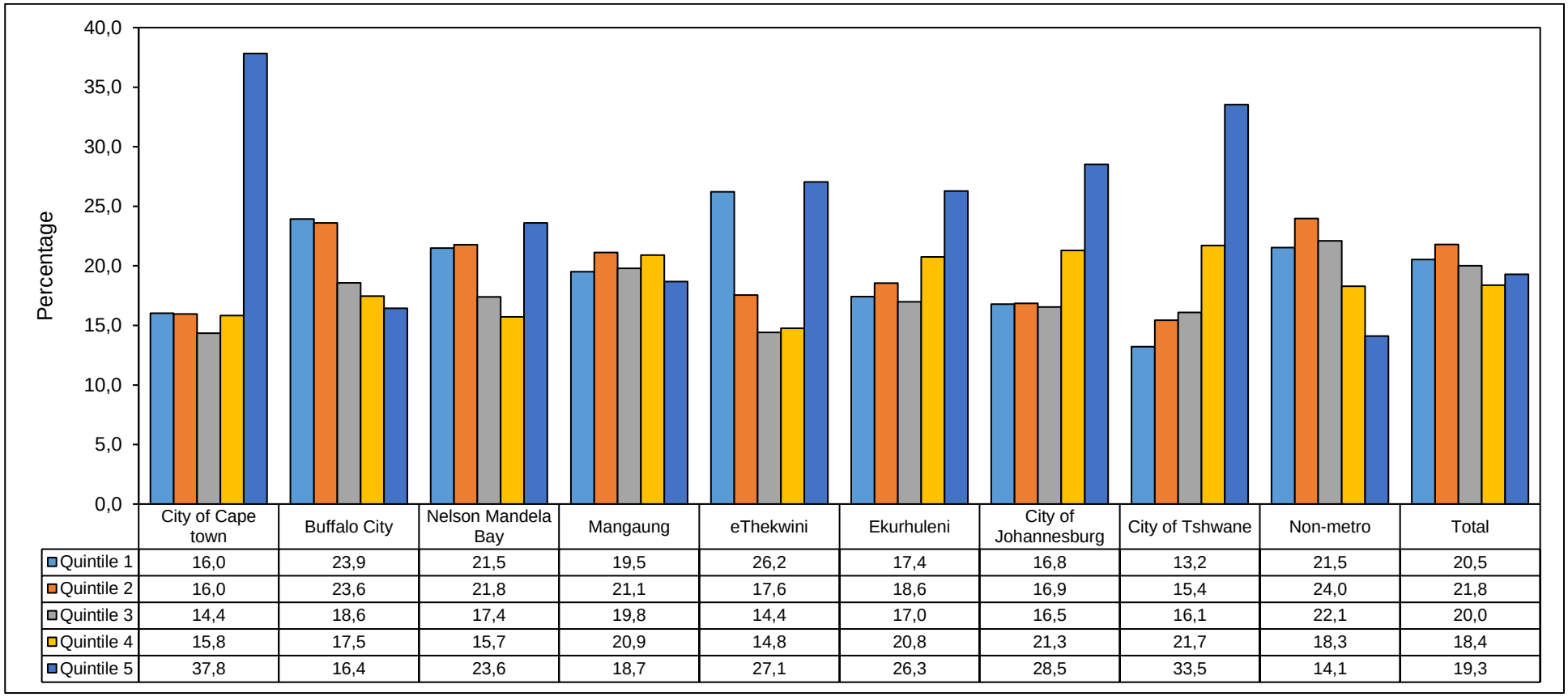


	Metro	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	18,6	21,5	20,5
Quintile 2	17,7	24,0	21,8
Quintile 3	16,1	22,1	20,0
Quintile 4	18,6	18,3	18,4
Quintile 5	29,0	14,1	19,3

Source: Census 2022

The analysis revealed that the largest percentages of persons with disabilities (severe definition) who resided in non-metro areas (45,5%) were in quintile 1 and 2. In contrast, about 32,4% were part of households from quintile 4 and 5. About 36,3% of persons with disabilities in metro areas were residing in households classified in low quintiles (i.e quintile 1 and 2). The results showed a clear divide between metro and non-metro areas.

Figure 5.17: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by household wealth status and metro cities, 2022



	City of Cape town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	Non-metro	Total
Quintile 1	16,0	23,9	21,5	19,5	26,2	17,4	16,8	13,2	21,5	20,5
Quintile 2	16,0	23,6	21,8	21,1	17,6	18,6	16,9	15,4	24,0	21,8
Quintile 3	14,4	18,6	17,4	19,8	14,4	17,0	16,5	16,1	22,1	20,0
Quintile 4	15,8	17,5	15,7	20,9	14,8	20,8	21,3	21,7	18,3	18,4
Quintile 5	37,8	16,4	23,6	18,7	27,1	26,3	28,5	33,5	14,1	19,3

Source: Census 2022

The analysis revealed that the largest percentages of persons with disabilities (severe disabilities) who resided in three major metros (City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane) were from quintile 4 and 5. About 50,0% of households in City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane were from quintile 4 and 5. The opposite was true for Nelson Mandela, eThekwini and Buffalo City recording the largest percentages of persons with disabilities inquintile 1 and 2. The results showed a clear divide between metros in the disadvantaged and advantaged provinces.

5.5 Living arrangements of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by grouped categories

Table 5.5: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by household composition and disability status (severe definition), 2022

Living arrangements	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Single	5 044 929	215 361	**5 260 289**	9,6	11,5	**9,6**
Nuclear	21 288 101	593 680	**21 881 781**	40,3	31,7	**40,0**
Extended	24 548 784	992 238	**25 541 022**	46,5	53,0	**46,7**
Complex	1 915 556	69 615	**1 985 171**	3,6	3,7	**3,6**
Total	**52 797 369**	**1 870 894**	**54 668 263**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

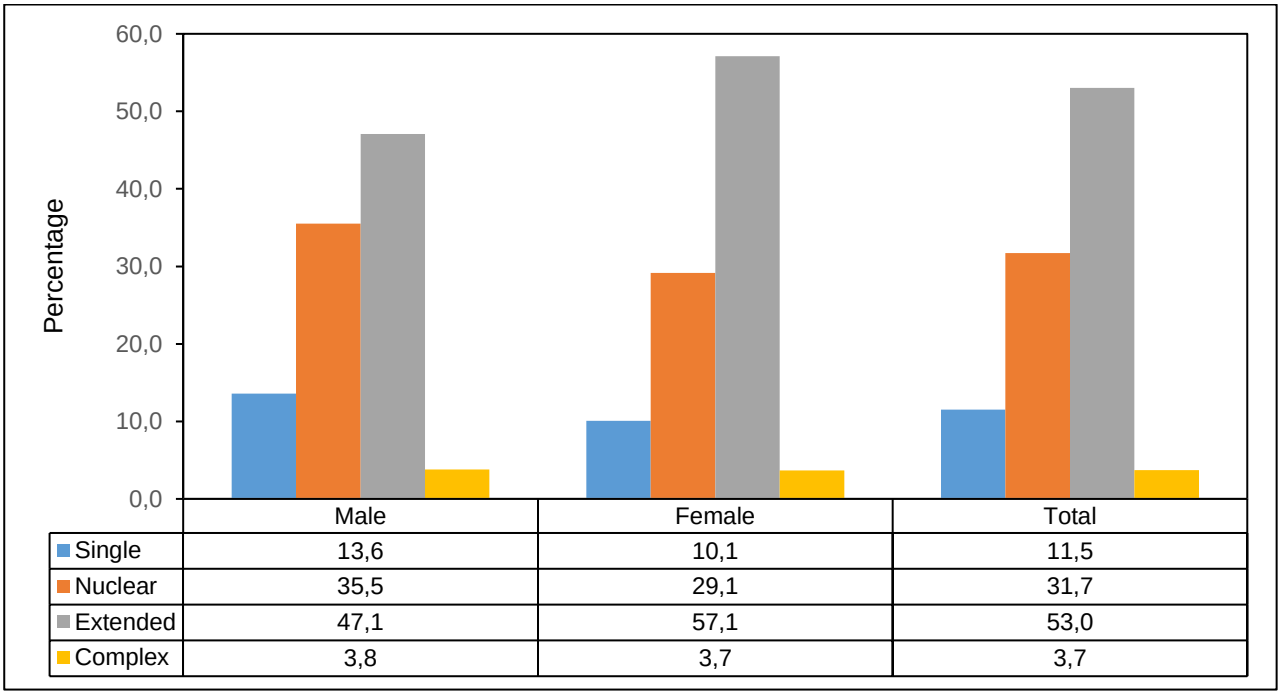
Table 5.5 shows the household composition of persons with and without disabilities (severe definition). Generally, the majority of persons lived in extended households , followed by those in nuclear regardless of the disability status and sex. Approximately 53,0% of households with disabilities resided in extended households, while those in complex households accounted 3,7%. The proportion of persons with disabilities who were residing in nuclear households (31,7%) was lesser than those without disabilities (40,3%). Approximately 11,5% of persons with disabilities, resided in single member households whilst those in complex households constituted about 3,7%.

Table 5.6: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by household composition, disability status (severe definition) and sex, 2022

Sex	Severe measure	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Male	Without disability	3 211 842	10 221 781	11 212 260	950 774	**25 596 657**
	With disability	103 265	270 065	357 973	28 988	**760 292**
	Total	3 315 108	10 491 846	11 570 233	979 762	**26 356 949**
Female	Without disability	1 833 086	11 066 320	13 336 524	964 782	**27 200 712**
	With disability	112 095	323 615	634 264	40 627	**1 110 602**
	Total	1 945 182	11 389 935	13 970 789	1 005 409	**28 311 314**
Total	Without disability	5 044 929	21 288 101	24 548 784	1 915 556	**52 797 369**
	With disability	215 361	593 680	992 238	69 615	**1 870 894**
	Total	5 260 289	21 881 781	25 541 022	1 985 171	**54 668 263**

Source: Census 2022

Figure 5.18: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by household composition and sex, 2022



	Male	Female	Total
Single	13,6	10,1	11,5
Nuclear	35,5	29,1	31,7
Extended	47,1	57,1	53,0
Complex	3,8	3,7	3,7

Source: Census 2022

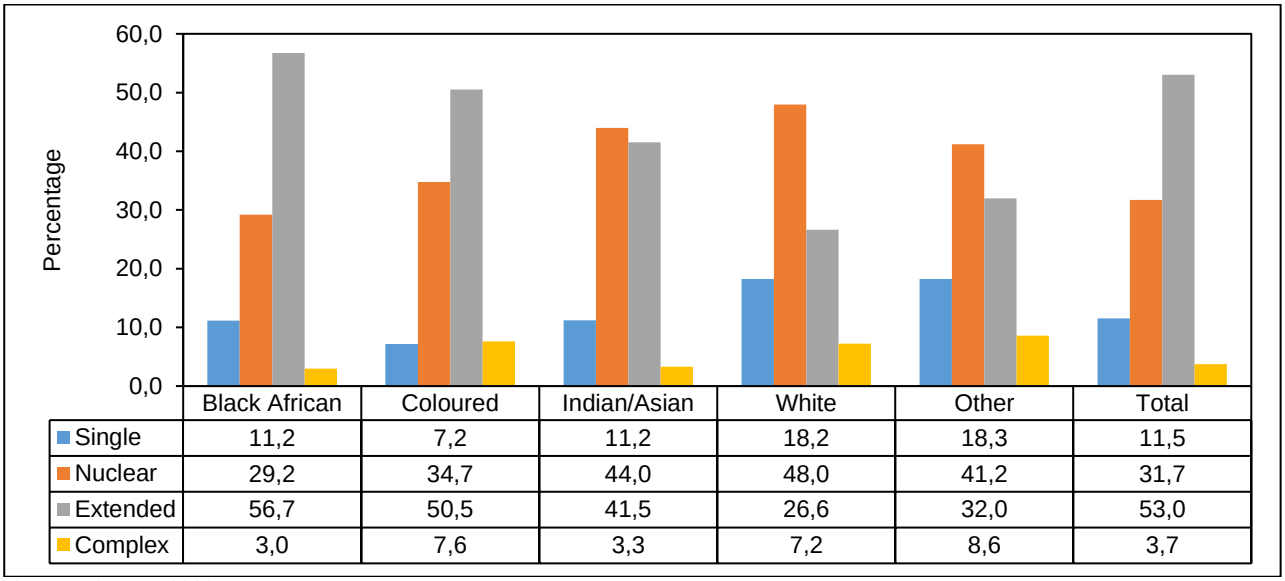
Figure 5.18 and table 5.6 present findings on sex variations by household compositionamong persons with disabilities (severe definition). Looking at the household composition, the females with disabilities were more likely to reside in extended households as compared to their male counterparts. On the contrary, the highest percentage of males were more likely to reside in other single,nuclear and complex households than the females.

Table 5.7: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by disability status (severe definition), household composition and population group, 2022

Population group	Disability status	Single	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
Black African	Without disability	4 242 886	15 917 630	21 313 980	1 317 613	**42 792 109**
	With disability	167 604	438 174	851 774	44 364	**1 501 915**
	Total	**4 410 490**	**16 355 804**	**22 165 754**	**1 361 977**	**44 294 024**
Coloured	Without disability	184 428	1 953 076	1 925 147	312 823	**4 375 474**
	With disability	10 335	50 095	72 849	10 930	**144 209**
	Total	**194 763**	**2 003 171**	**1 997 996**	**323 753**	**4 519 684**
Indian/Asian	Without disability	122 818	833 868	527 984	42 343	**1 527 013**
	With disability	5 629	22 097	20 842	1 658	**50 226**
	Total	**128 447**	**855 965**	**548 827**	**44 000**	**1 577 238**
White	Without disability	458 681	2 488 561	727 589	224 709	**3 899 540**
	With disability	30 672	80 786	44 809	12 135	**168 402**
	Total	**489 353**	**2 569 347**	**772 398**	**236 844**	**4 067 942**
Other	Without disability	36 116	94 965	54 084	18 069	**203 233**
	With disability	1 121	2 529	1 963	528	**6 141**
	Total	**37 236**	**97 494**	**56 047**	**18 597**	**209 375**
Total	Without disability	5 044 929	21 288 101	24 548 784	1 915 556	**52 797 369**
	With disability	215 361	593 680	992 238	69 615	**1 870 894**
	Total	**5 260 289**	**21 881 781**	**25 541 022**	**1 985 171**	**54 668 263**

Source: Census 2022

Figure 5.19: Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities (severe definition) by household composition and population group, 2022



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Single	11,2	7,2	11,2	18,2	18,3	11,5
Nuclear	29,2	34,7	44,0	48,0	41,2	31,7
Extended	56,7	50,5	41,5	26,6	32,0	53,0
Complex	3,0	7,6	3,3	7,2	8,6	3,7

Source: Census 2022

Table 5.7 and Figure 5.19 show population by disability status (severe definition), population group and household composition. The results depicted a pattern similar to that in the broad definition of disability as well as UN Disability measures.The majority of black African and coloured population groups with disabilities were found in extended households while the Indian/Asian and white population groups with disabilities were in the nuclear households. Persons with disabilities in single member households were predominantly observed among the white population group, constituting about 18,2%, while persons with disabilities complex households were more prevalent among coloured population group (7,6%).

5.6 Household headship by disability status (severe definition)

Table 5.8: Distribution of households by household headship and disability status (severe definition), 2022

Household headship	Without disability	With disability	Total*	Without disability	With disability	Total
Sex of head of household						
Male	6 647 829	287 827	**6 935 656**	95,9	4,1	**100,0**
Female	6 369 787	494 973	**6 864 760**	92,8	7,2	**100,0**
Total	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**	**94,3**	**5,7**	**100,0**
Population group of head of household						
Black African	10 849 477	672 628	**11 522 105**	94,2	5,8	**100,0**
Coloured	974 161	54 463	**1 028 624**	94,7	5,3	**100,0**
Indian/Asian	233 776	10 708	**244 485**	95,6	4,4	**100,0**
White	911 782	43 110	**954 892**	95,5	4,5	**100,0**
Other	48 420	1 891	**50 311**	96,2	3,8	**100,0**
Total	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**	**94,3**	**5,7**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

Table 5.8 shows the distribution of households by household headship and disability status (severe definition). Nationally, about 5,7% of households were headed by persons with disability. The sex variations indicate that 7,2% of households were headed by female with disabilities while 4,1% of households were headed by male with disabilities. The analysis of population group showed that 5,8% of households were headed by black Africans with disabilities which was the only population group that recorded the percentage slightly higher (0,1 percentage point) than the overall headship of all population groups. All the other population groups recorded a percentage lower than the overall percentage of the headship of all population groups.

Table 5.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (severe definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Type of main dwelling	**Percent (%)**								
Formal dwelling	84,5	85,7	**84,5**	86,1	86,8	**86,1**	**85,2**	**86,4**	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	3,2	6,3	**3,4**	4,5	7,4	**4,7**	**3,8**	**7,0**	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	11,9	7,6	**11,7**	9,1	5,4	**8,8**	**10,5**	**6,2**	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,4	0,3	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Access to piped water	**Percent (%)**								
Access to piped water	89,8	86,1	**89,7**	88,0	85,1	**87,8**	**88,9**	**85,4**	**88,7**
No access to piped water	10,2	13,9	**10,3**	12,0	14,9	**12,2**	**11,1**	**14,6**	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**								
Regional water scheme**	79,1	73,8	**78,9**	77,0	72,9	**76,7**	**78,1**	**73,2**	**77,8**
Other	20,9	26,2	**21,1**	23,0	27,1	**23,3**	**21,9**	**26,8**	**22,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**								
Flush toilet	65,4	57,6	**65,0**	60,2	54,2	**59,8**	**62,9**	**55,5**	**62,4**
Other	32,6	40,0	**32,9**	37,9	43,7	**38,3**	**35,2**	**42,3**	**35,6**
None	2,1	2,4	**2,1**	1,9	2,1	**1,9**	**2,0**	**2,2**	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	83,4	79,8	**83,3**	83,0	81,2	**82,9**	**83,2**	**80,7**	**83,1**
Gas	5,6	5,3	**5,6**	4,3	4,1	**4,3**	**5,0**	**4,5**	**5,0**
Other	10,7	14,4	**10,9**	12,5	14,6	**12,7**	**11,6**	**14,5**	**11,8**
None	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for lighting	**Percent (%)**								
Electricity	92,2	92,9	**92,3**	94,0	95,1	**94,1**	**93,1**	**94,3**	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**
Other	7,2	6,5	**7,2**	5,5	4,5	**5,4**	**6,4**	**5,2**	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,3	**0,2**	0,2	0,1	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal	**Percent (%)**								
Removed by local authority	87,8	88,3	**88,0**	87,6	87,9	**87,8**	**87,8**	**88,2**	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	5,6	5,1	**5,4**	4,5	4,1	**4,2**	**5,6**	**5,0**	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	5,7	5,8	**5,8**	6,8	6,8	**6,8**	**5,8**	**5,8**	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	0,8	0,9	**0,9**	1,1	1,2	**1,1**	**0,8**	**0,9**	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability

**Operated by municipality

Table 5.9 shows the household headship by sex and disability status of head of household (severe definition) and access to household services. Around 86,4% of households headed by persons with disabilities lived in formal dwellings and 6,2% lived in informal dwellings while on the contrary 85,2% of those without disabilities lived in formal dwellings and 10,5 % in informal dwellings.

Access to basic services for households with disabilities showed that 85,4% had access to piped water, 55,5% had access to flush toilet and 94.3% had access to energy for lighting. In contrast access to services for persons without disabilities showed higher proportion for access to piped water and flushtoilets.

Table 5.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (severe definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
Housing and services	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Type of main dwelling	**Percent (%)**																	
Formal dwelling	83,2	84,9	**83,3**	91,7	93,1	**91,8**	98,6	98,6	**98,6**	98,8	98,5	**98,7**	88,5	93,4	**88,7**	**85,2**	**86,4**	**85,3**
Traditional dwelling	4,5	8,0	**4,7**	1,0	1,0	**1,0**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	0,5	0,6	**0,5**	1,2	1,3	**1,2**	**3,8**	**7,0**	**4,0**
Informal dwelling	11,9	6,7	**11,6**	7,0	5,6	**7,0**	0,7	0,7	**0,7**	0,5	0,6	**0,5**	9,4	4,5	**9,2**	**10,5**	**6,2**	**10,3**
Other	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	0,8	0,7	**0,8**	**0,4**	**0,4**	**0,4**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Piped water	**Percent (%)**																	
Access to piped water	86,9	83,3	**86,7**	98,7	98,5	**98,7**	99,3	99,4	**99,3**	99,4	99,3	**99,4**	95,7	95,7	**95,7**	**88,9**	**85,4**	**88,7**
No access to piped water	13,1	16,7	**13,3**	1,3	1,5	**1,3**	0,7	0,6	**0,7**	0,6	0,7	**0,6**	4,3	4,3	**4,3**	**11,1**	**14,6**	**11,3**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Source of water	**Percent (%)**																	
Regional water scheme*	75,2	70,0	**74,9**	93,5	94,3	**93,6**	96,6	96,6	**96,6**	90,7	90,1	**90,7**	88,4	88,4	**88,4**	**78,1**	**73,2**	**77,8**
Other	24,8	30,0	**25,1**	6,5	5,7	**6,4**	3,4	3,4	**3,4**	9,3	9,9	**9,3**	11,6	11,6	**11,6**	**21,9**	**26,8**	**22,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Toilet facilities	**Percent (%)**																	
Flush toilet	56,3	49,0	**55,9**	92,4	91,6	**92,3**	97,7	97,9	**97,8**	99,4	99,1	**99,4**	83,6	84,9	**83,6**	**62,9**	**55,5**	**62,4**
Other	41,5	48,5	**41,9**	6,2	7,1	**6,3**	2,2	2,0	**2,1**	0,6	0,8	**0,6**	15,3	13,2	**15,2**	**35,2**	**42,3**	**35,6**
None	2,3	2,5	**2,3**	1,4	1,3	**1,4**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	1,2	1,9	**1,2**	**2,0**	**2,2**	**2,0**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Energy for cooking	**Percent (%)**																	
Electricity	82,7	79,8	**82,5**	89,6	89,0	**89,5**	90,1	89,2	**90,1**	81,2	81,7	**81,2**	81,6	76,3	**81,4**	**83,2**	**80,7**	**83,1**
Gas	3,5	3,3	**3,5**	7,9	7,9	**7,9**	9,4	9,9	**9,4**	18,0	17,3	**18,0**	13,9	18,0	**14,1**	**5,0**	**4,5**	**5,0**
Other	13,6	16,6	**13,8**	2,3	2,8	**2,3**	0,4	0,7	**0,5**	0,7	0,9	**0,7**	4,1	5,2	**4,2**	**11,6**	**14,5**	**11,8**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,1	0,1	**0,1**	0,3	0,5	**0,3**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting	Percent (%)																	
Electricity	92,2	93,8	**92,3**	96,9	96,9	**96,9**	99,1	98,8	**99,1**	98,0	97,8	**98,0**	94,9	93,9	**94,8**	**93,1**	**94,3**	**93,2**
Gas	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,3	**0,3**	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	0,3	0,4	**0,3**	0,4	0,3	**0,4**	**0,3**	**0,3**	**0,3**
Other	7,2	5,7	**7,1**	2,6	2,6	**2,6**	0,6	0,8	**0,6**	1,6	1,8	**1,6**	4,6	5,5	**4,6**	**6,4**	**5,2**	**6,3**
None	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,2	0,3	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Refuse removal																		
Removed by local authority	86,5	86,6	**86,5**	94,6	93,9	**94,5**	97,9	97,5	**97,9**	96,9	96,5	**96,9**	91,4	88,5	**91,3**	**88,0**	**87,8**	**88,0**
Communal refuse dump	5,9	4,4	**5,8**	3,6	3,8	**3,6**	1,5	1,8	**1,5**	2,4	2,6	**2,4**	4,2	4,4	**4,2**	**5,4**	**4,2**	**5,3**
Own refuse dump	6,7	7,7	**6,8**	1,5	2,0	**1,5**	0,4	0,5	**0,4**	0,2	0,4	**0,2**	3,4	5,8	**3,5**	**5,8**	**6,8**	**5,8**
No rubbish disposal	1,0	1,3	**1,0**	0,4	0,4	**0,4**	0,2	0,2	**0,2**	0,4	0,6	**0,4**	0,9	1,3	**1,0**	**0,9**	**1,1**	**0,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022
* Total exclude head of households with unspecified disability
**Operated by municipality

Table 5.10 above shows the distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (severe definition) and access to housing and services. There were disparities observed in access to various services for households headed by persons with disabilities among all the population groups. The majority of white and Indian/Asian had access to services regardless of disability status while the black African households lagged behind. The analysis showed that for the piped water, there was not much variations between the coloured, Indian/Asian and white population groups irrespective of the disability status (above 90,0%), while the black Africans recorded above 80,0%. The toilet facilities showed a disparities in households from black Africans and all other population groups regardless of the disability status. Black Africans were slightly above 50,0% irrespective of the disability status while the other population groups were above 90,0%. However, the proportions were higher among those with disabilities for Indian/Asian and “Öther” while the contrary was observed for all other population groups. Looking at electricity for lighting, all the houiseholds recorded a percentage more than 90,0% irrespective of disability status.

5.7 Conclusion

The severe definition of disability resulted in national prevalence of 4,3 % in Census 2011 and 3,4% in Census 2022. The results on access to education reveals that persons with disabilities are still faced with challenges relating to accessing education. A total of 129 137 persons with severe disabilities in 2011 and 103 650 in 2022 were not attending school. The prevalence of persons with severe disabilities that were not attending school were highest amongst the coloured and Indian/Asian .All population groups recorded increases in the number of persons with severe disabilities not attending school.The persons with severe disabilities residing in non-metro areas were more likely not to be attending school than their counterparts in metro areas.

Results on educational attainment revealed that gaps exists between persons with disabilities (severe definition) and those with no disability. Analysis on persons with disabilities showed wide inequalities on various attributes such as sex, population group, province and geographical location across groups.The majority of persons with disabilities in Western Cape and Gauteng were residing in households from quintile 4 and 5 whereas majority of those in quintile 1 and 2 households were in the Eastern Cape. These findings confirm the still existing inequalities between metro and non-metro areas.

CHAPTER 6: ASSISTIVE DEVICES

6.1 Introduction

One of the outcomes of the implementation of disability policy in South Africa - the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD) – is that all persons with disabilities irrespective of age, sex, type of disability and race participate fully and equally in mainstream social and economic life. This outcome can only be achieved if persons with disabilities that require technological support have access and can afford to secure assistive devices (ADs). Assistive devices help persons with disabilities in particular those with severe disabilities to enhance their quality of life by promoting independence. Independence of persons with severe disabilities in turn translates into prospects for individual development such as pursuing education, training, and accessing employment opportunities. Above all, assistive devices enable persons with disabilities to interact with society, dismantling barriers that hinder effective enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities[29].

Assistive devices are key mechanisms by which persons with disabilities can participate as equal citizens in any society. Use of assistive devices among persons with disabilities removes environmental barriers and increases their participation in a number of activities. In contrast, lack of, or inadequate assistive devices restricts participation, leading to social isolation. Literature has also shown that the use of assistive devices not only makes persons with disabilities more independent and improves their quality of life, but also frees up the time of their family members to pursue other productive activities[30].

Globally, statistics on assistive devices use and need are however scarce[31]. In South Africa, data gaps still exist in terms of how many people use and have unmet needs for assistive devices. Generally, with the ever advancing technology, assistive technologies to support persons with disabilities have also evolved. There is a wide range provided in the five broad categories of motor, vision, hearing, cognitive and communication disabilities. The devices range from low-tech to advanced technologies.

Successful implementation of policies pertaining to improving accessibility for persons with disabilities hinges largely on availability of statistics on disability prevalence and assistive device usage. Since the inception of democracy in South Africa, a number of policies and programmes have been put in place to mitigate barriers that limit participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities. For example, the national guidelines on the standardisation of provision of assistive devices stipulated in the National Rehabilitation Policy is aimed at ensuring that quality is adhered to during production and acquisition of assistive devices. South Africa is one of the countries with standard guidelines on provision of assistive devices[32].

This chapter profiles use of various categories of assistive devices in the five broad categories of motor, vision, hearing, cognitive and communication impairments;

- Mobility: Wheelchairs, walking sticks/frames/canes;
- Vision: Eyeglasses and
- Hearing: Hearing aids.
- Prosthesis

All persons aged five years and older in the sample, whether they reported difficulties or not on the functioning questions, were asked if they were using any of the different assistive devices. The analysis presented below provides insights on assistive device usage and extent of unmet need for assistive devices.

[29] Department of Social Development: White paper on the Rights of persons with disabilities; 2016

[30] People with disabilities in Indonesia, 2013: Empirical facts and implications for social protection policies

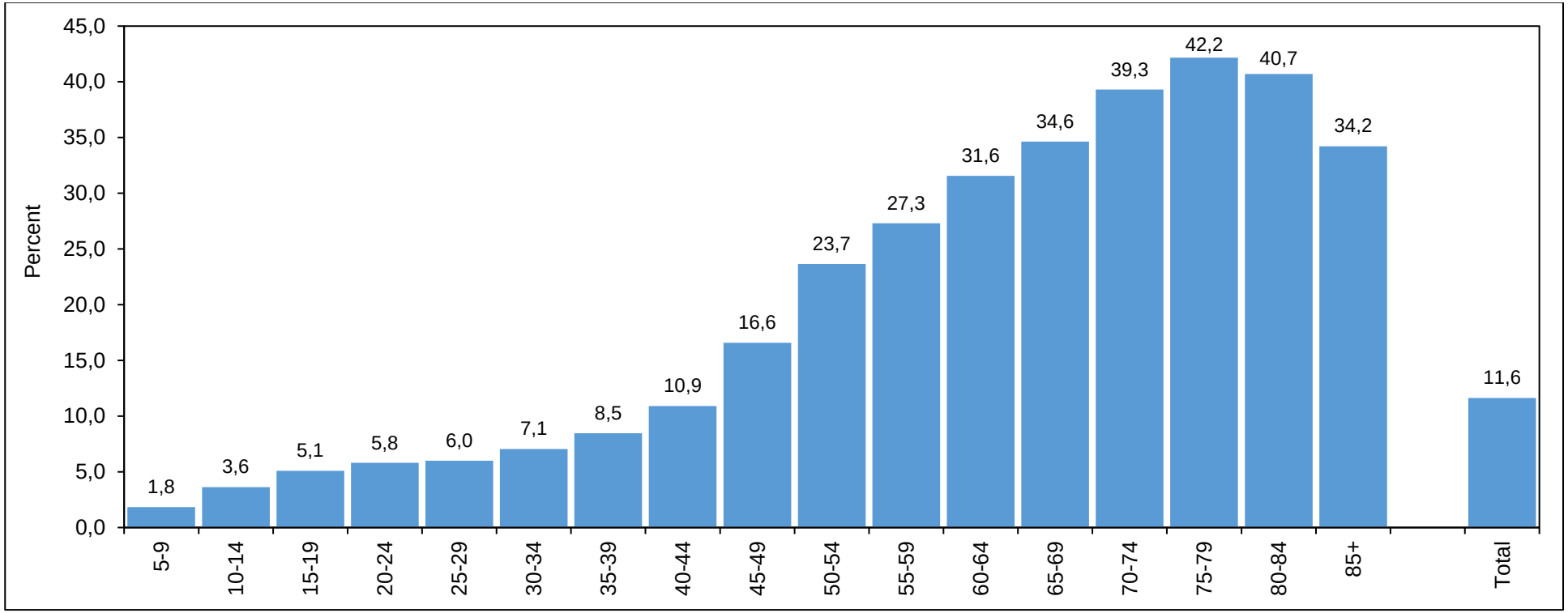
[31] Yeung et al (2016): Use of and self - perceived Need for assistive devices in individuals with disabilities in Taiwan

[32] Standardization of provision of assistive devices in South Africa; Department of Health

6.2 Sight related assistive devices

There are a number of assistive devices designed to help people with vision loss including eye glasses or contact lenses, screen readers for blind individuals or screen magnifiers for low-vision computer users, and other devices for reading and writing with low vision. With the ever increasing advancements in technology, persons with visual impairments now have more options in terms of assistive technology. This in turn has enabled many with this type of disability to have access to the general curriculum in schools and universities and improved academic performance, and increased chances of job opportunities and career access[33]. With the availability of such assistive technology, persons with vision impairment are afforded independence to compete effectively with peers. Census 2022 only asked about one type of sight-related assistive device – eye glasses/contact lenses. The profile of those that reported using this type of assistive device is presented below.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by age group, 2022

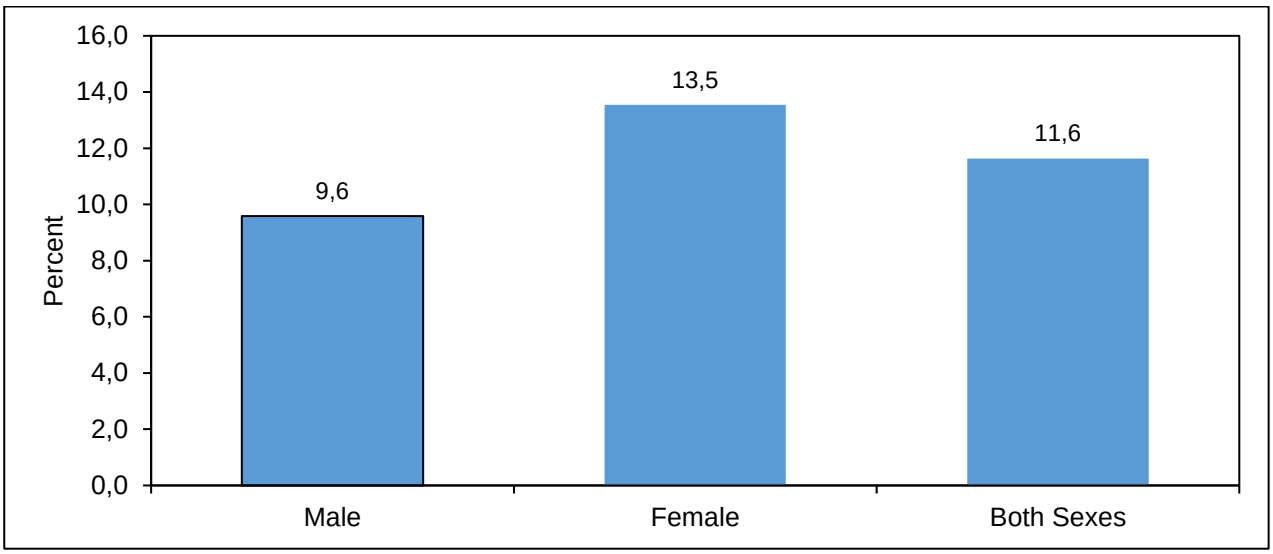


Source: Census 2022

[33] Carmen Willings (2017); Teachingvisuallyimpaired.com

Figure 6.1 shows the percentage of persons aged five years and older that reported using eye glasses/contact lenses. Nationally, 11,6% of the population uses eye glasses/contact lenses. The use of this type of assistive device increases with age, however a decline is noticed from age group 80–84 The highest percentage at the older ages indicates that older persons are disproportionately affected by vision loss. It should be noted that the estimates using eye glasses for older ages may have been underestimated since the institutionalised older persons were not included in the survey.

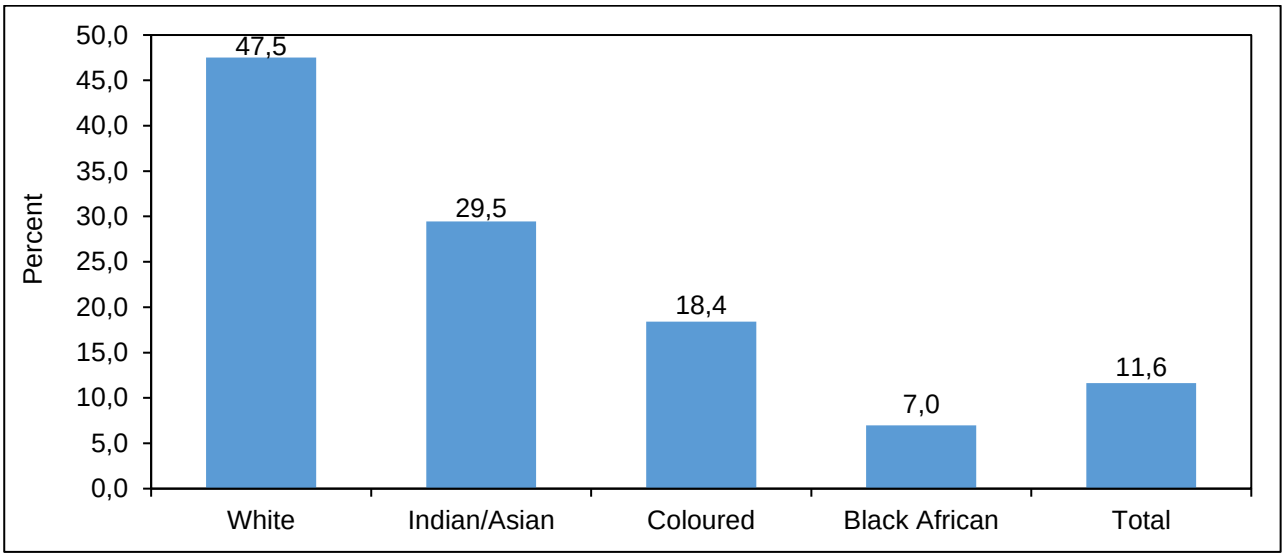
Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by sex, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of people using eye glasses/contact lenses by sex in 2022. Sex variations in use of eye glasses shows that females are more likely to be using eye galsses compared to their male counterparts (13,5% and 9,6% respectively) and this percentage is above the national average (11,6%). This could be related to the higher number of women in the older age groups.

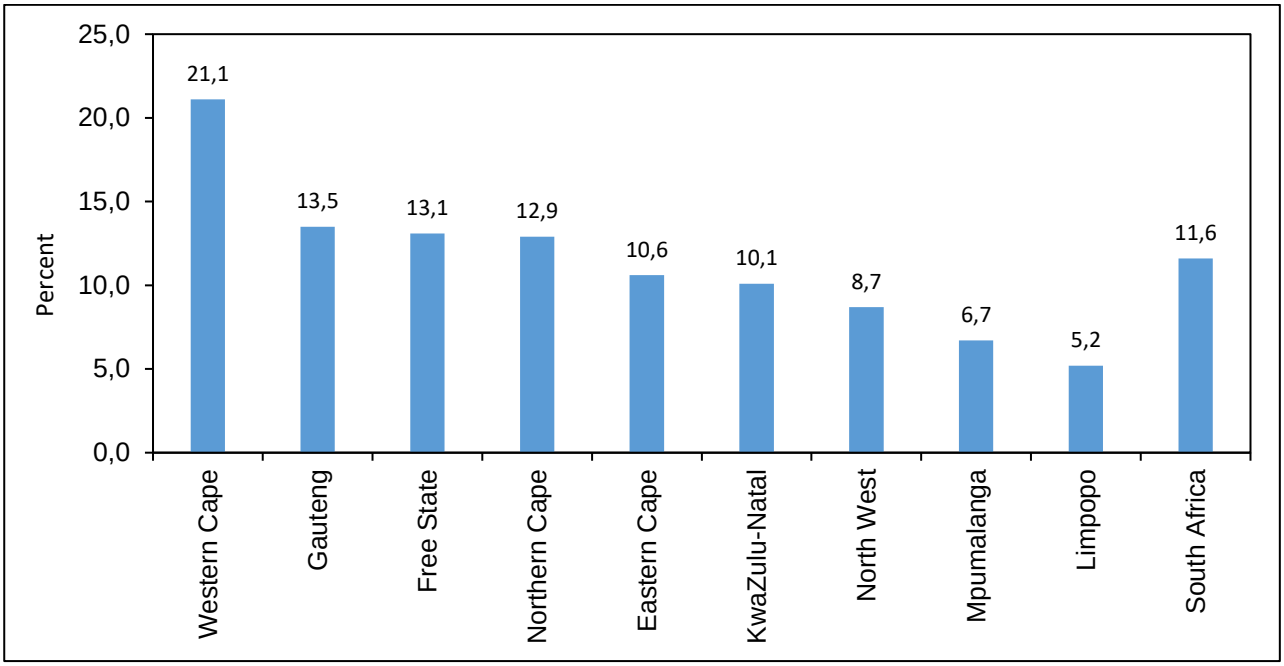
Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by population group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Among all the population groups, the White group recorded the highest percentage of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses (47,5%), followed by the Indian/Asian (29,5%) and Coloured (18,4%) groups. The Black African population group had the lowest proportion of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses (7,0%). Black Africans was the only population group that recorded proportion lower than the national average.

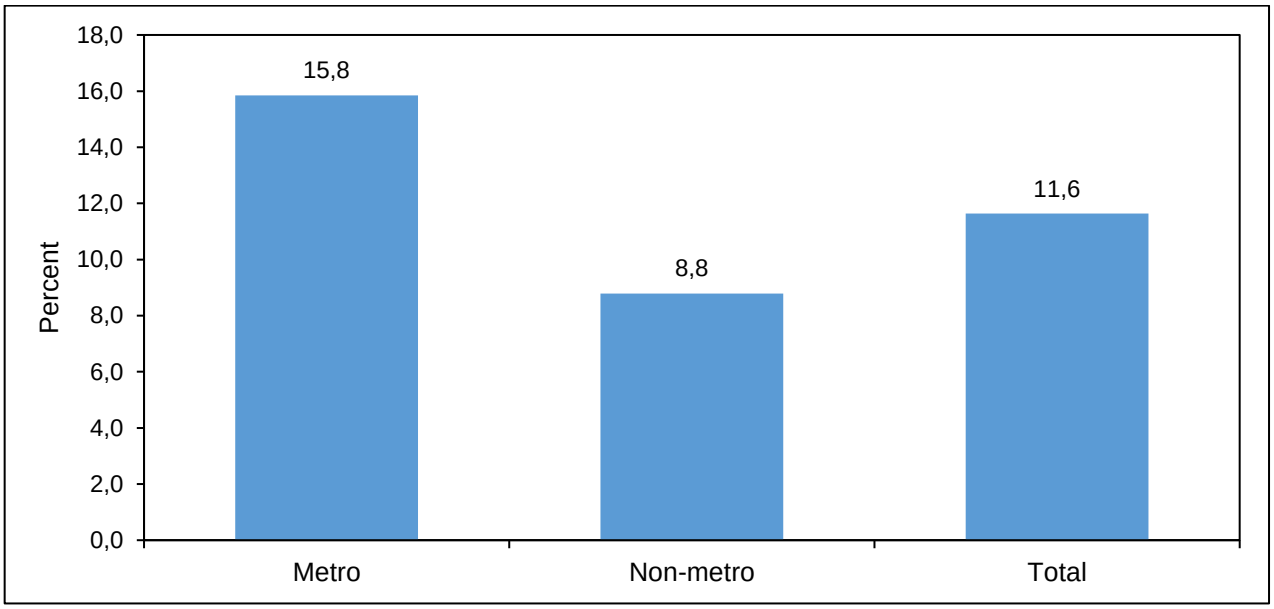
Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by province, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Provincial profile showed that Western Cape had the highest proportion of those using eye glasses/contact lenses (21,1%), followed by Gauteng (13,5%) and Free State (13,1%) while Limpopo and Mpumalanga reported the lowest proportion (5,2% and 6,7% respectively).

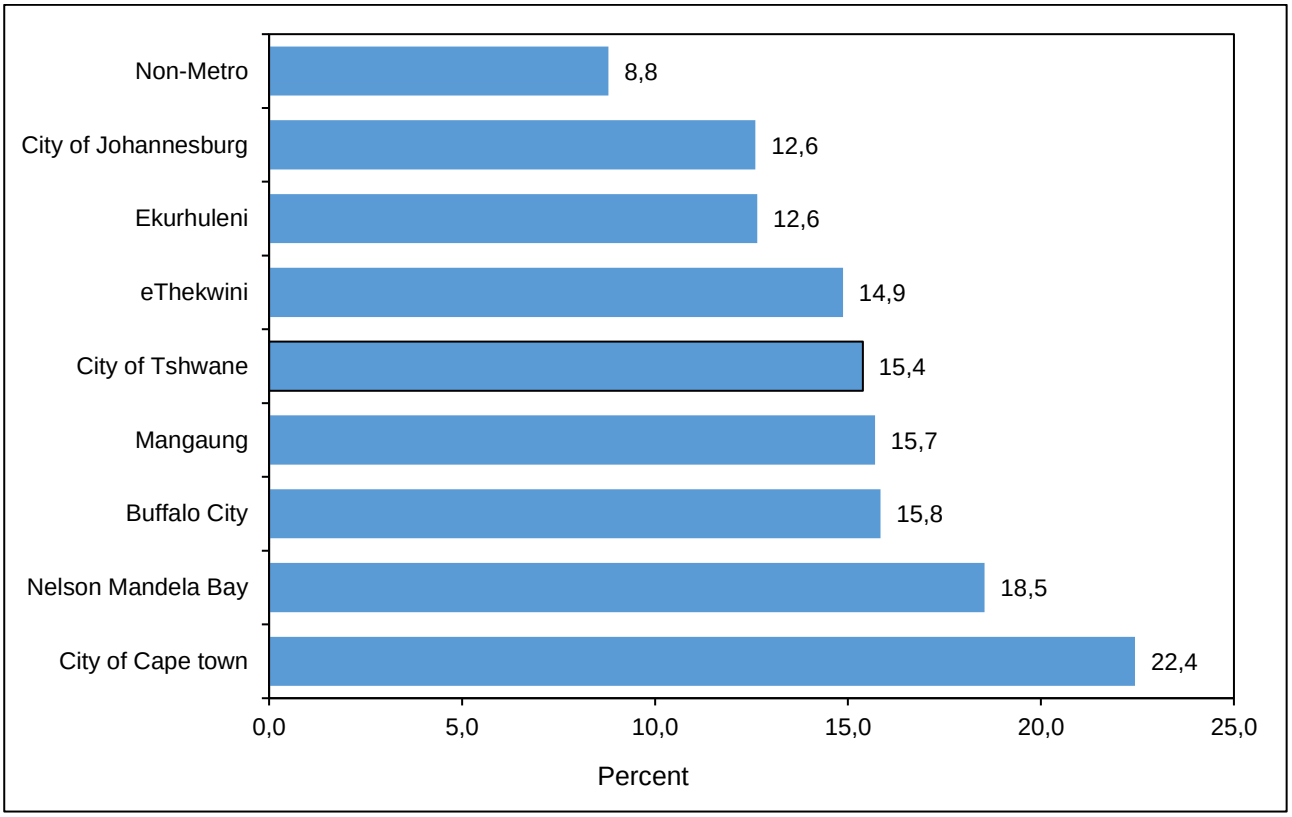
Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by Geographical location, 2022



Source: Census 2022

The analysis revealed that the majority of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses resided in metros. The percentage of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses in metro areas were seven percentage higher than the percentage of those using them in non-metro areas (15,8% and 8,8% respectively). This is related to the availability of assistive technology services in non-metro areas compared to those in metro areas.

Figure 6.6: Percentage distribution of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses by Metro cities, 2022



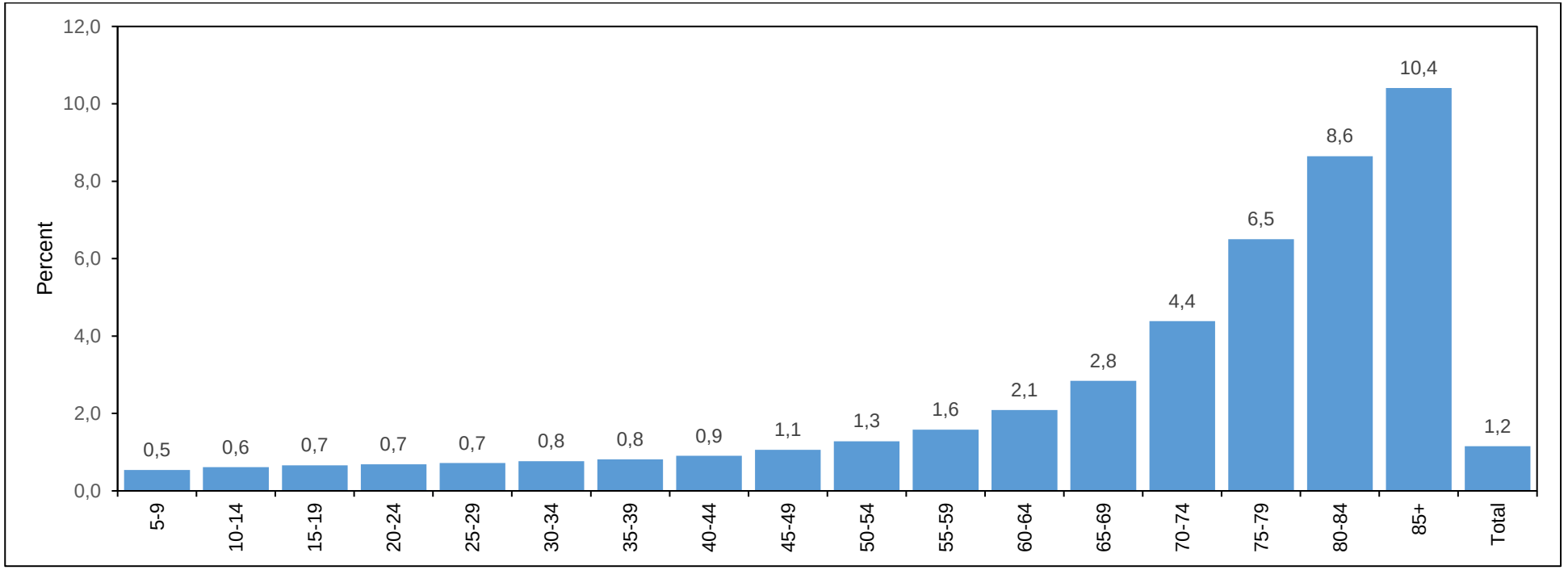
Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.6 presented above provide insights on differentials in use of eye glasses or contact lenses by metro cities. The findings revealed that all of the eight metros have higher proportions on the usage eye glasses or contact lenses than non-metro areas. City of Cape Town and Nelson Mandela Bay reported the highest percentage of persons using eye glasses/contact lenses (22,4% and 18,5% respectively) while City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni reported the least (both at 12,6 %).

6.3 Hearing related assistive devices

Assistive technology is critical in all aspects of lives such as education, employment, and any other everyday activities. Hearing impairments impact on people's lives, particularly in old age. For many of those affected by this disability, a hearing aid can greatly enhance communication and ensure that they are not limited in their social activities. There are a number of Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs) that can assist in reducing the barriers to hearing with hearing aids being the most common one. Census 2022 asked about the use of hearing aids.

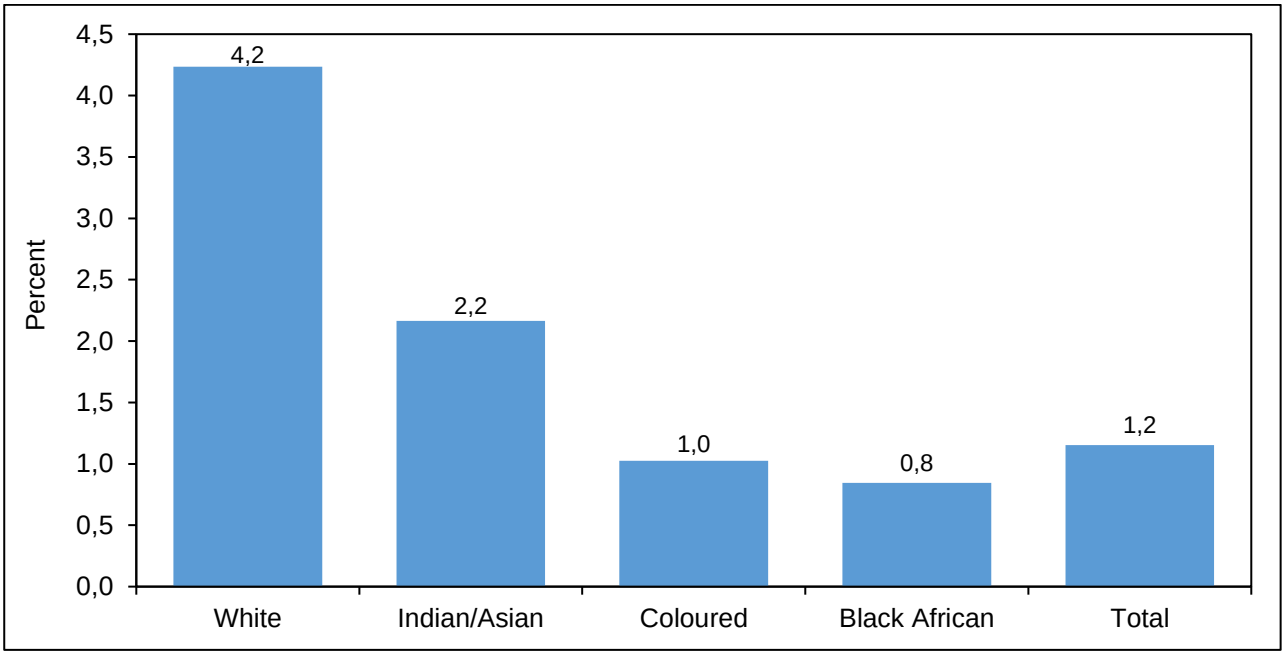
Figure 6.7: Percentage of persons using hearing aids by age group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.7 shows the percentage of persons aged five years and older that reported using hearing aids . The use of this type of assistive device increases with age. Almost 35,0% of the older persons 60 years and older use hearing aids.The lower percentages of those using this device was observed among the younger age groups.

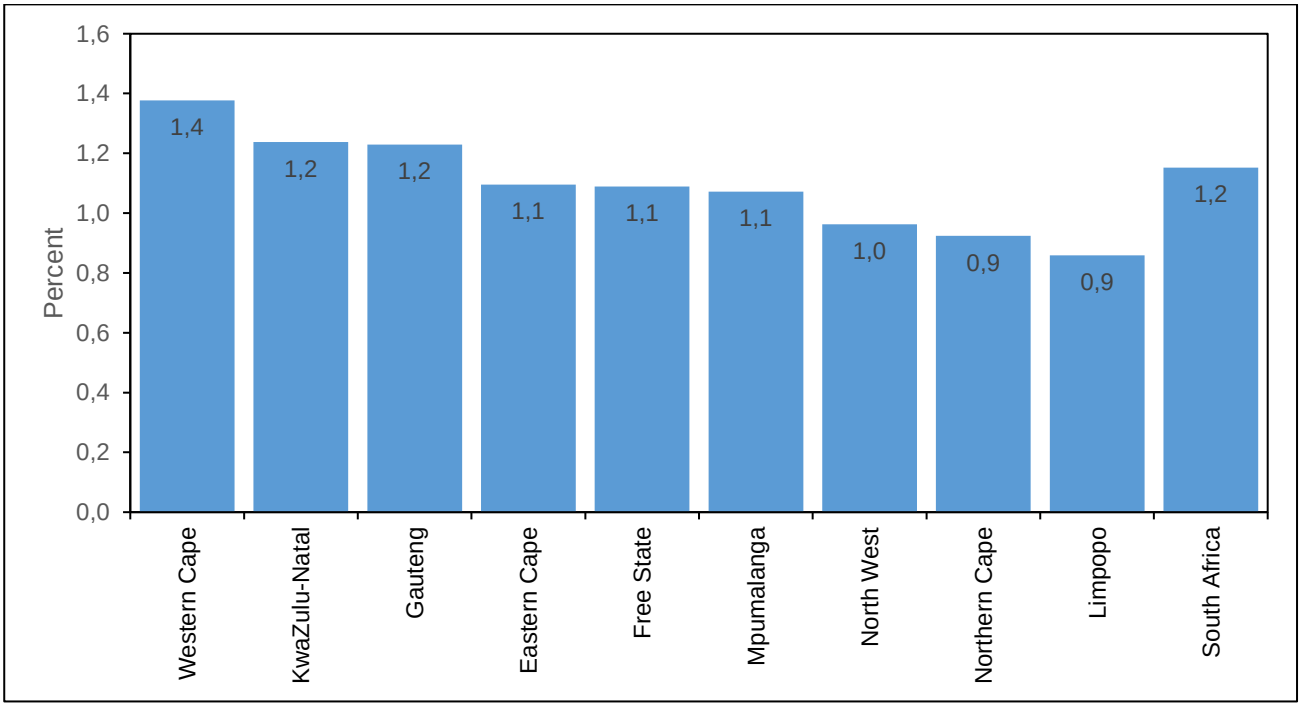
Figure 6.8: Percentage of persons using hearing aids by population group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

The profile of the population group shows that a higher proportion of White people use hearing aids (4,2%) followed by Indians/Asians (2,2%) and Coloureds (1,0%). The Black African population group had the lowest proportions of this assistive device (0,8%). The Black Africans and the Coloured population groups recorded a lower percentage of use than the national average.

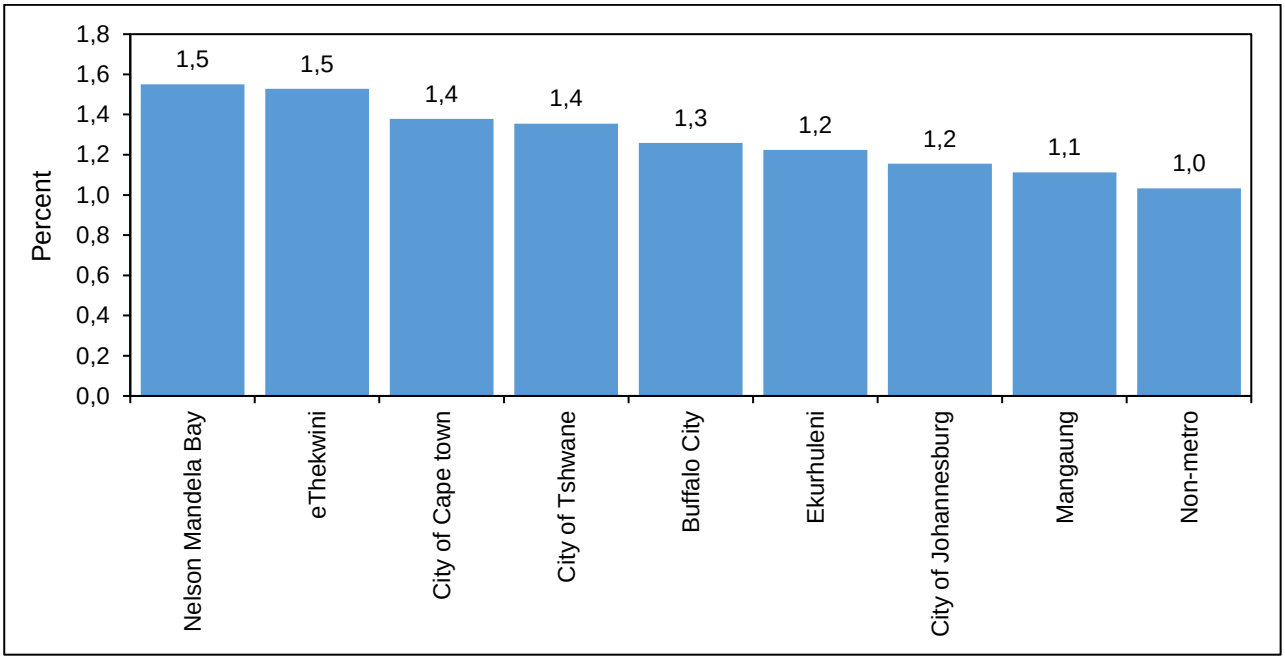
Figure 6.9: Percentage of persons using hearing aids by province, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Provincial analysis revealed that Western Cape had the highest proportion of those using hearing aid (1,4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng (1,2% respectively) while Northern Cape and Limpopo reported the lowest proportion (0,9% respectively).

Figure 6.10: Percentage of persons using hearing aids by metro cities, 2022



Source: Census 2022

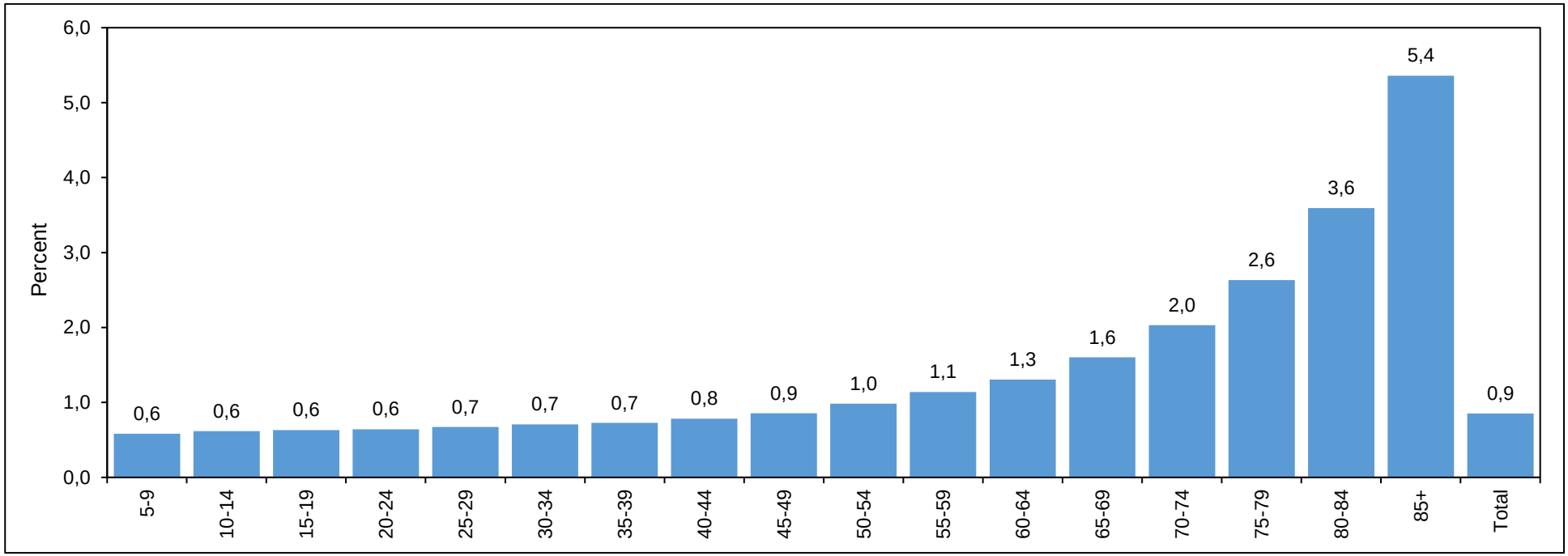
Figure 6.10 depicts the percentage of persons using hearing aids by metro cities in 2022. The findings revealed that all of the eight metros have higher proportions on the usage of hearing aids than non-metros. Nelson Mandela Bay and eThekwini reported the highest percentage of persons using hearing aids (1,5% respectively) while Mangaung was the least (1,1%).

6.4 Motor assistive device usage

The challenges associated with physical disabilities and movement can be minimised with the use of mobility aids such as wheelchairs, canes, crutches, prosthetic devices and walkers. The use of any of these devices however is dependent on access to such, and the built environment where they reside or visit. Barriers in community buildings, businesses, and workplaces can be removed or modified to improve accessibility. Such modifications include ramps, automatic door openers, grab bars, and wider doorways. A walking stick or frame is used primarily to aid walking, provide postural stability or support, or assist in maintaining a good posture.This is popular among older persons as their mobility tend to be affected as they grow older. Additionally, a wheelchair promotes mobility and enhances quality of life for people who have difficulties in walking. In Census 2022, two types of assistive devices associated with physical disabilities were asked about: wheelchair and walking stick/frame.

6.4.1 Persons using wheelchair

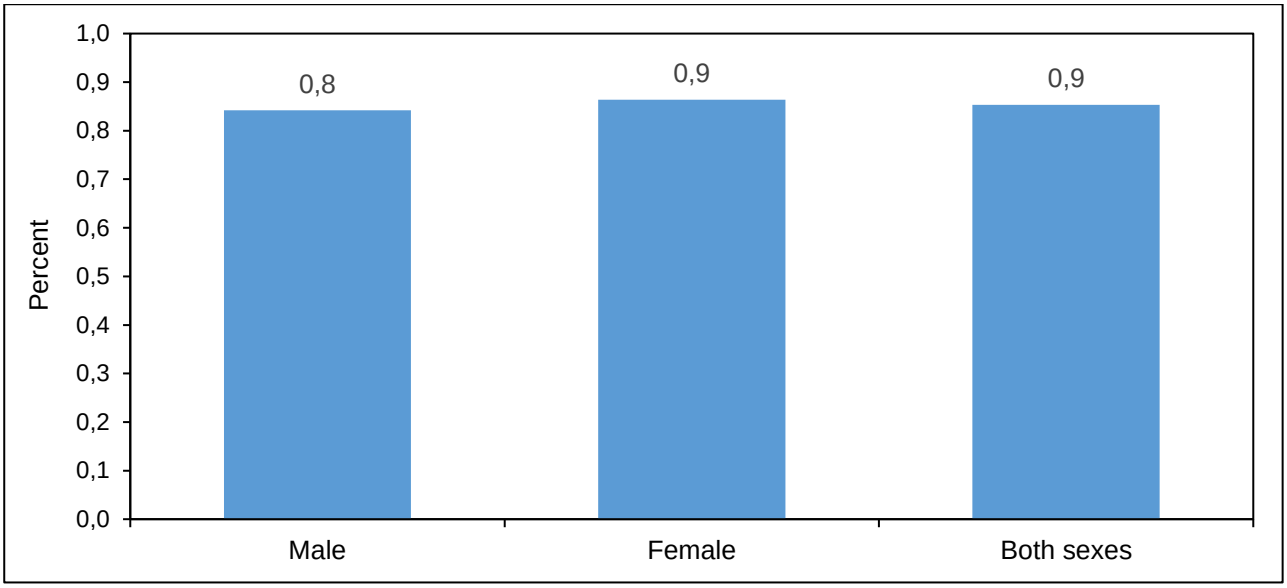
Figure 6.11: Percentage using wheelchair by age group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

As noted in Figure 6.11 that there is a positive relationship between the usage of wheelchair and age. Nationally, about 0,9% persons were using wheelchairs in 2022. The use of wheelchair increases with age and a fairly high proportion of the older persons were using a wheelchair.The percentage of persons using the wheelchair was stable from age group 5–9 to 20–24 at 0,6%.The highest proportion of wheelchair users were those aged 85 years and above (5,4%).

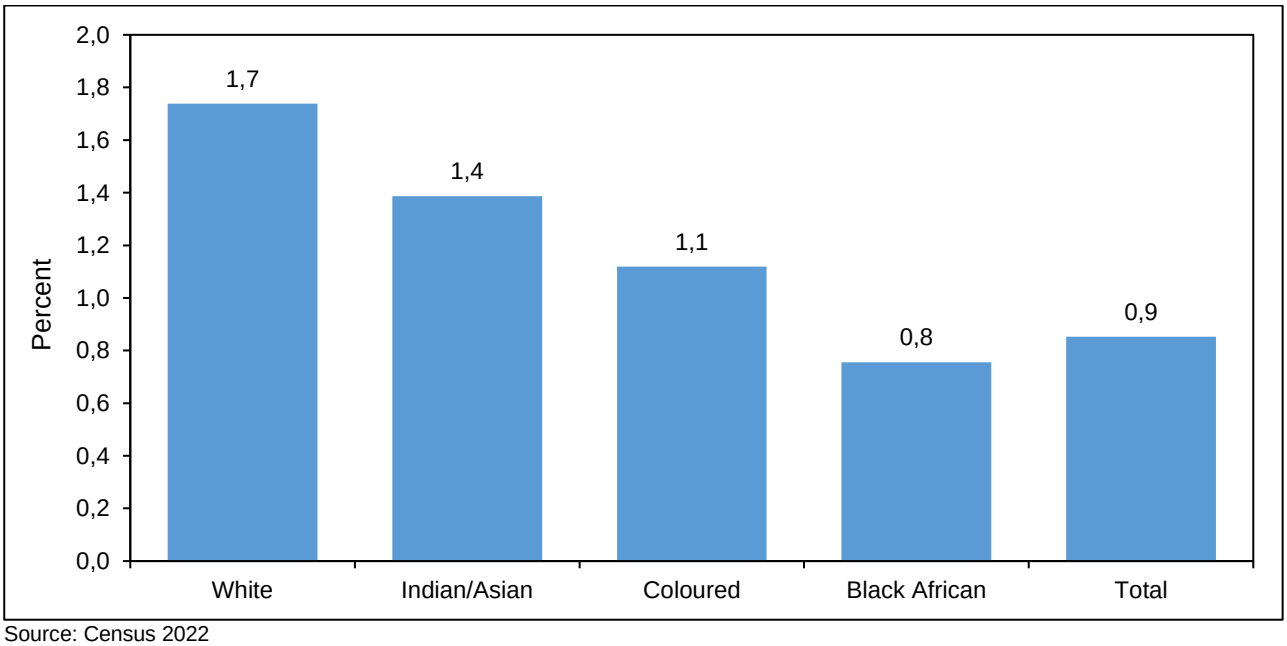
Figure 6.12: Percentage using wheelchair by sex, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.12 shows the percentage of people using wheelchair by sex in 2022. Generally, females had a slightly higher percentage (0,9%) of using a wheelchair compared to males (0,8%). The percentage of usage among females was similar to the national usage.

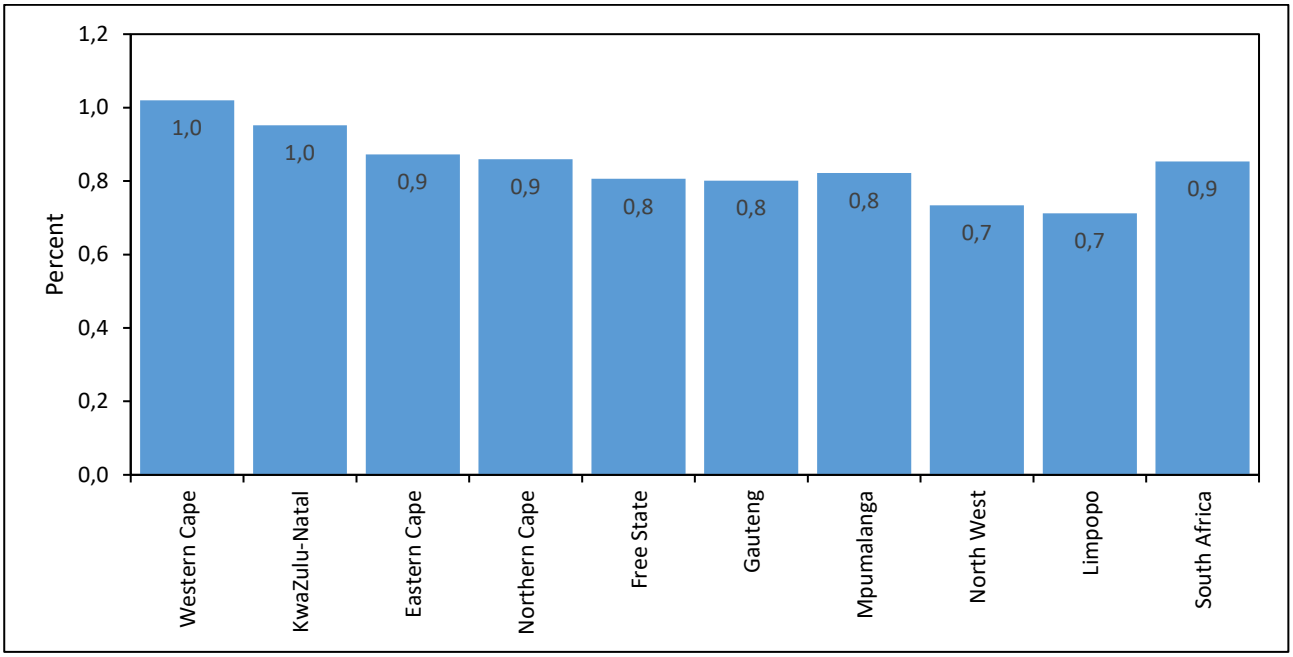
Figure 6.13: Percentage using wheelchair by population group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Population group variations depicts that a higher proportion of white people use wheelchairs (1,7%) followed by the Indian/Asian (1,4%) and Coloured (1,1%). On the contrary black African population group had the lowest proportions using wheelchair (0,8%). The Black Africans was the only population group that recorded the percentage lesser than the national percentage of persons using wheelchairs.

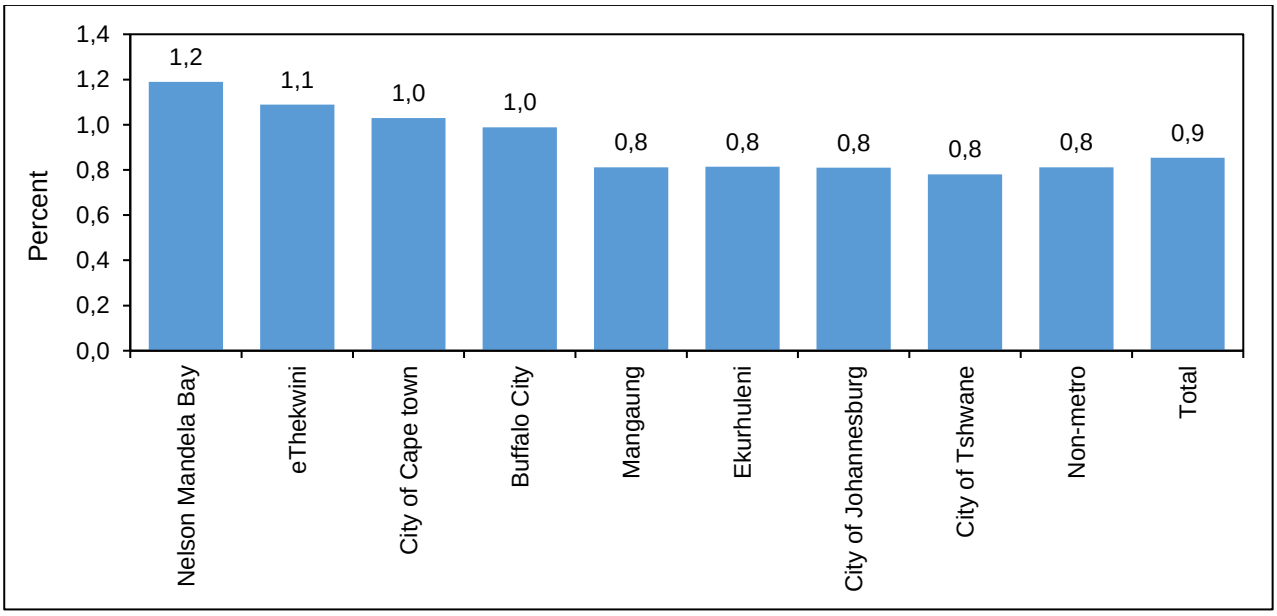
Figure 6.14: Percentage using wheelchair by province, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Provincial variations showed that Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of those using wheelchair (1,0% respectively) while North West and Limpopo reported the lowest proportion (0,7% respectively).

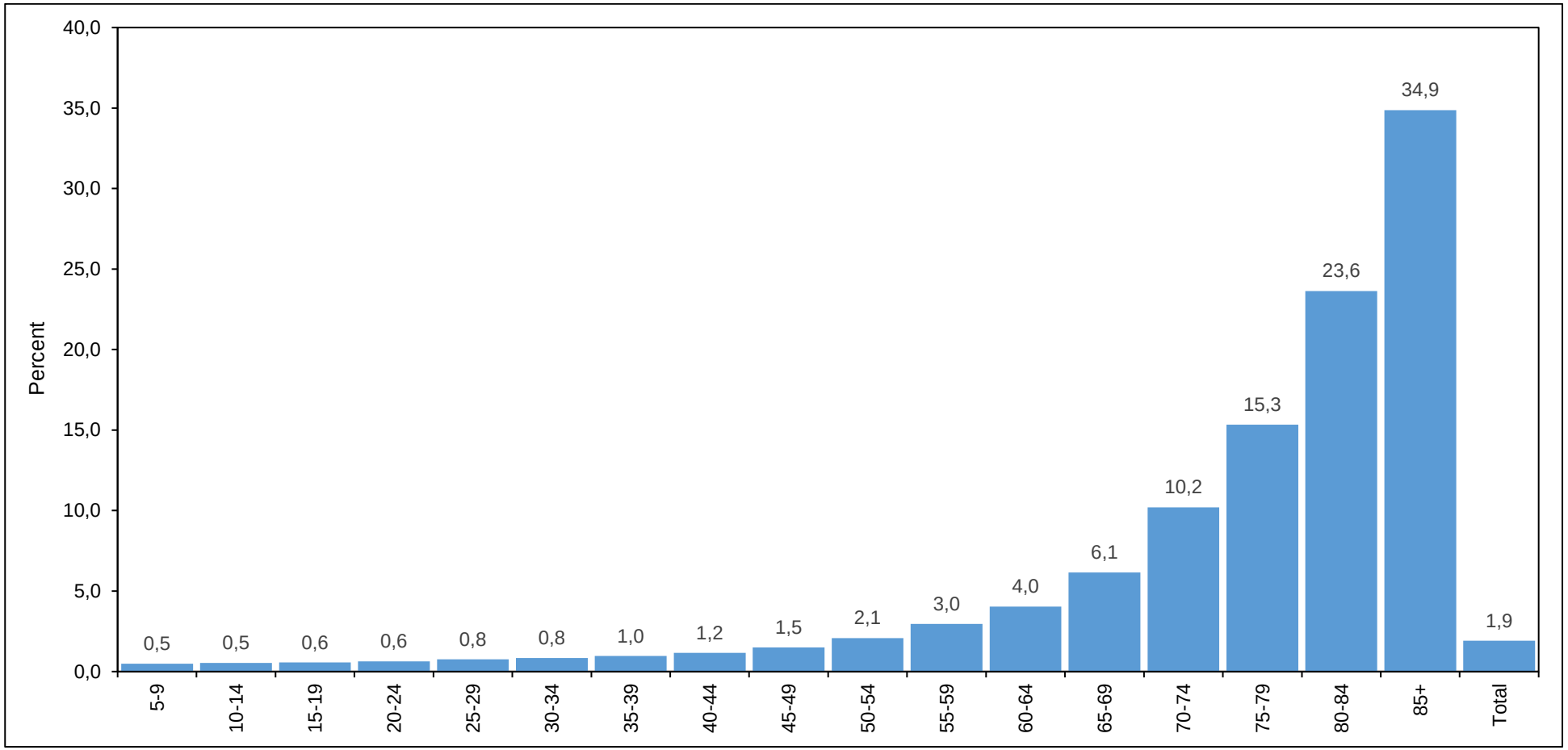
Figure 6.15: Percentage using wheelchair by metro cities, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.15 shows results on the percentage usage of wheelchair by metro cities. Four out of eight metros have higher proportions of usage than non-metro. The other metros recorded similar percentage with non-metros of those using wheelchair (0,8%) .6.4.2 Persons using walking sticks/frames

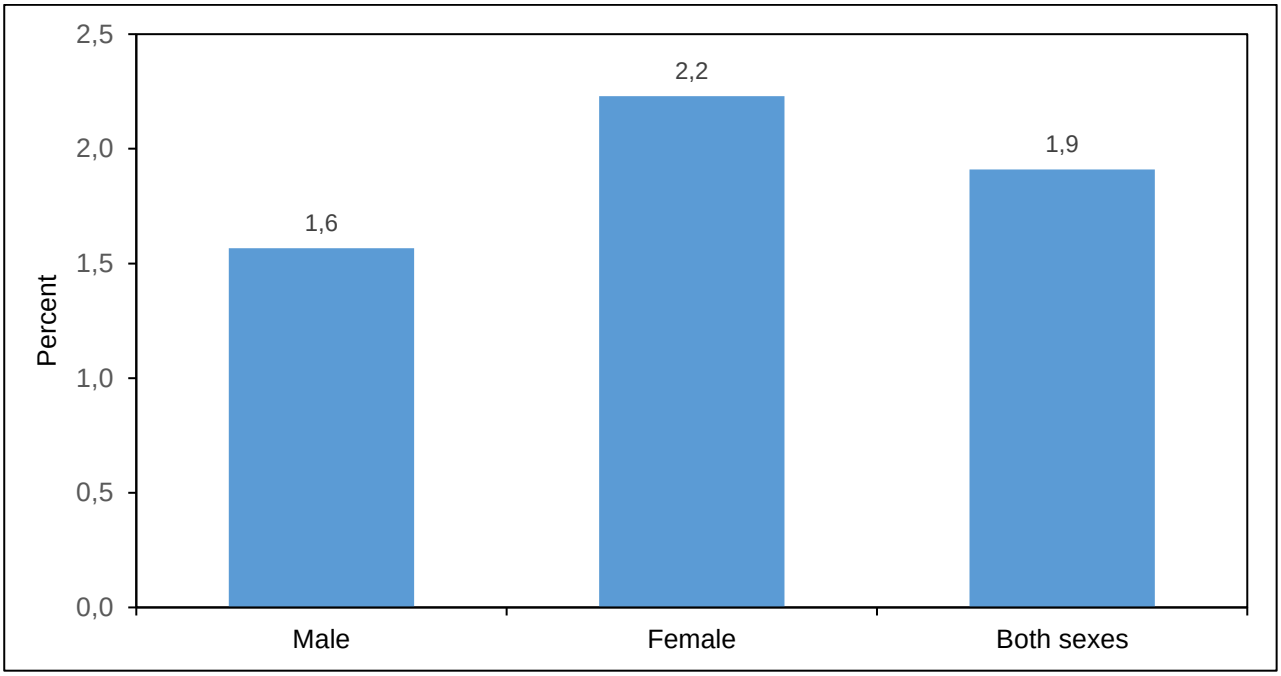
Figure 6.16: Percentage using walking stick/frame by age groups, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Results presented above shows that usage walking stick/frame increases with age . Nationally, 1,9% persons reported using a walking stick/frame or crutches. For the older persons, the usage increased from 4,0% among persons aged 60–64 to 34,9% among those aged 85 years and above.This might be attributed to the challenge in mobility as people struggle to walk when they age and are likely to use a walking aid.

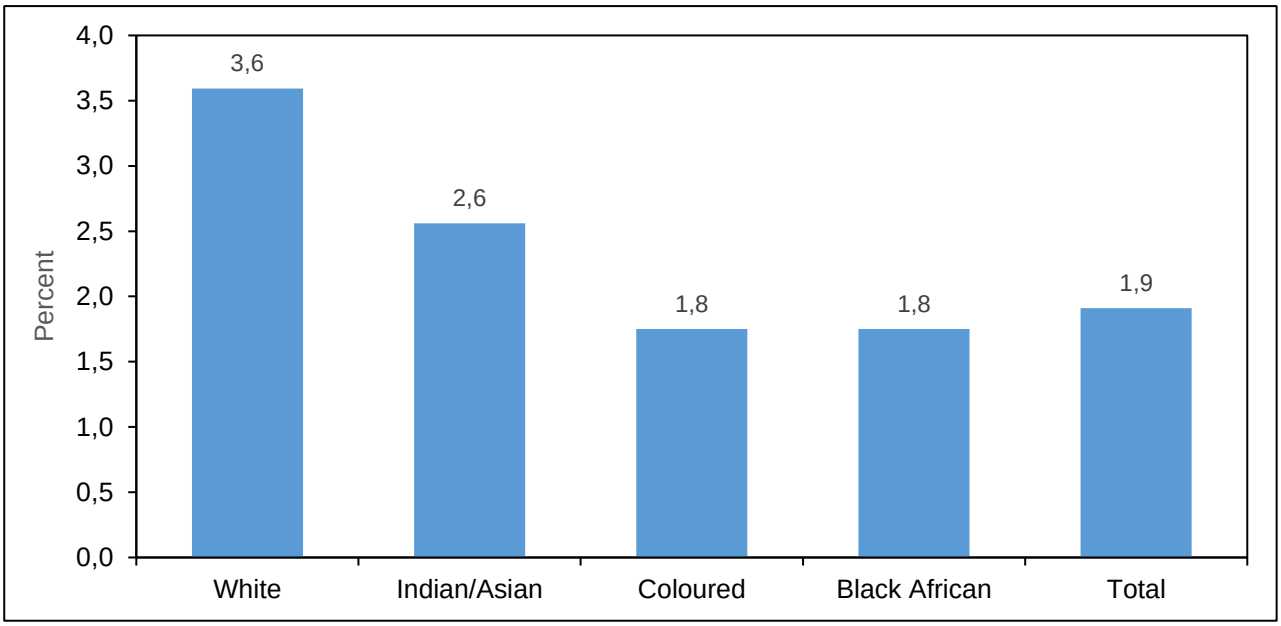
Figure 6.17: Percentage using walking stick/frame by sex, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.17 shows results on sex variations among persons that reported using walking stick or frame or crutches in 2022. It is noted that females had higher proportions (2,2%) compared to the males (1,6%).

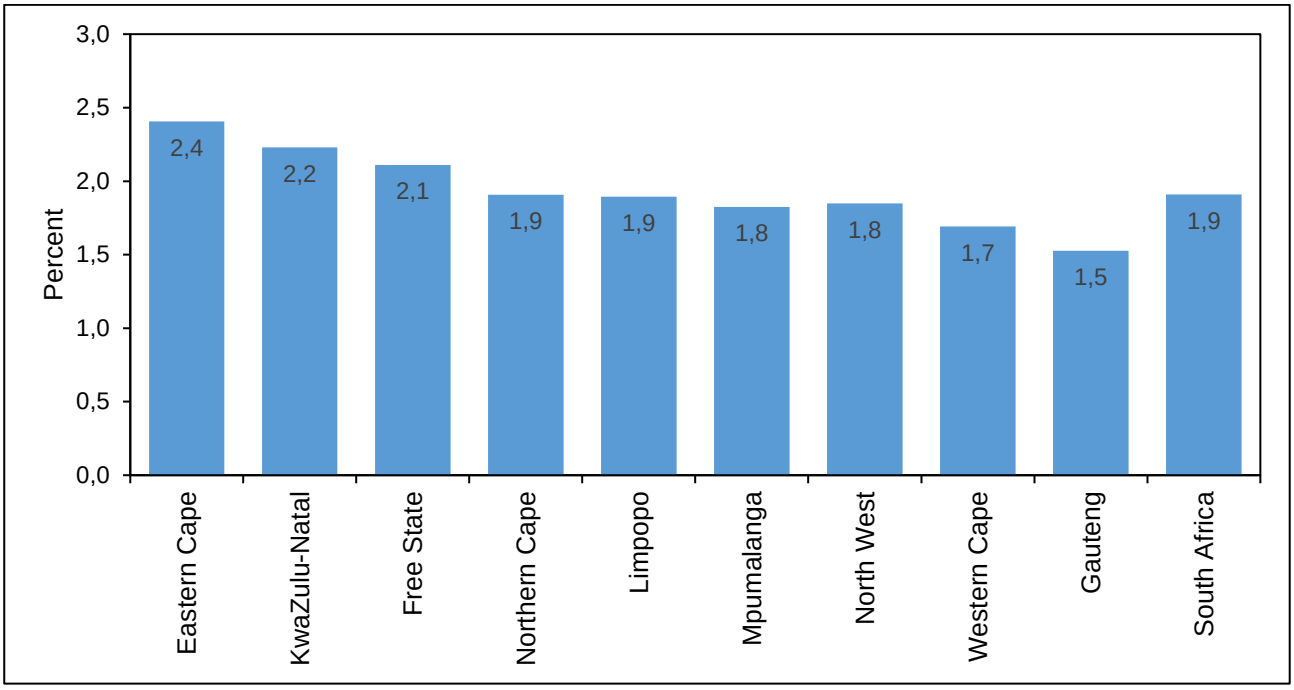
Figure 6.18: Percentage using walking stick/frame by population group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.18 show the percentage of persons using walking stick/ frame by population group in 2022. The White population group had the highest proportion (3,6%) of persons using a walking stick/frame, and Black African and Coloured population groups had the lowest proportions (1,8% respectively).

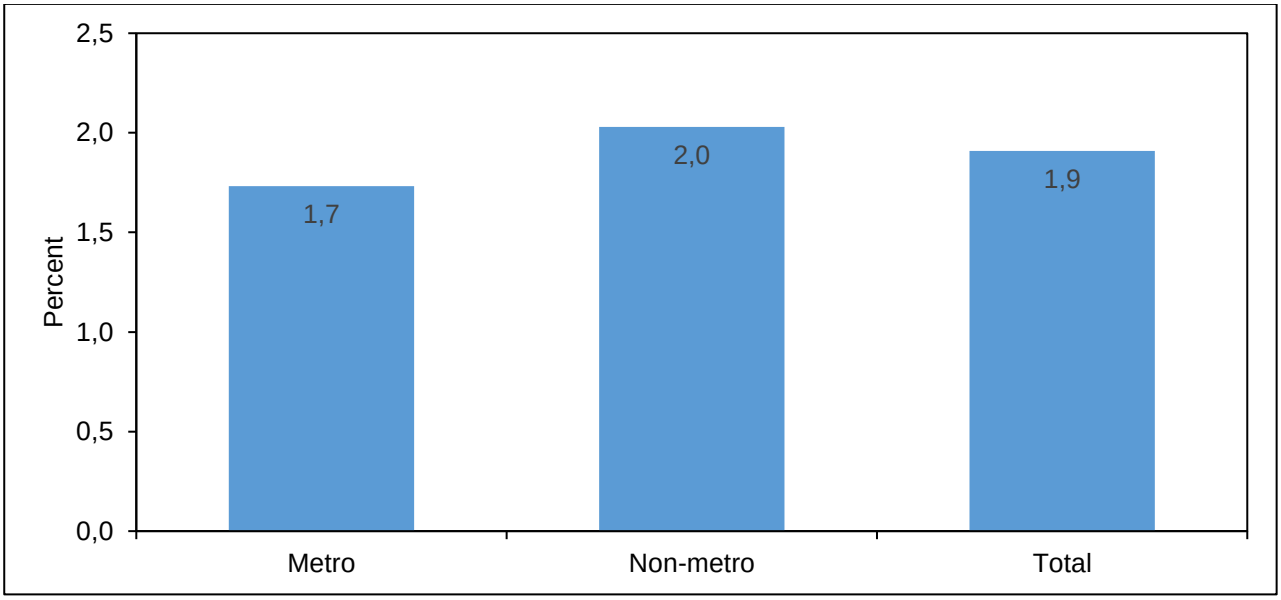
Figure 6.19: Percentage using walking sticks/frames/crutches by province, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.19 show the percentage of people using walking sticks/frames/crutches by province in 2022. Provincial variations showed that Eastern Cape had the highest proportions of persons using walking stick/frame or crutches (2,4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (2,2%) while Gauteng had the lowest proportion (1,5%).

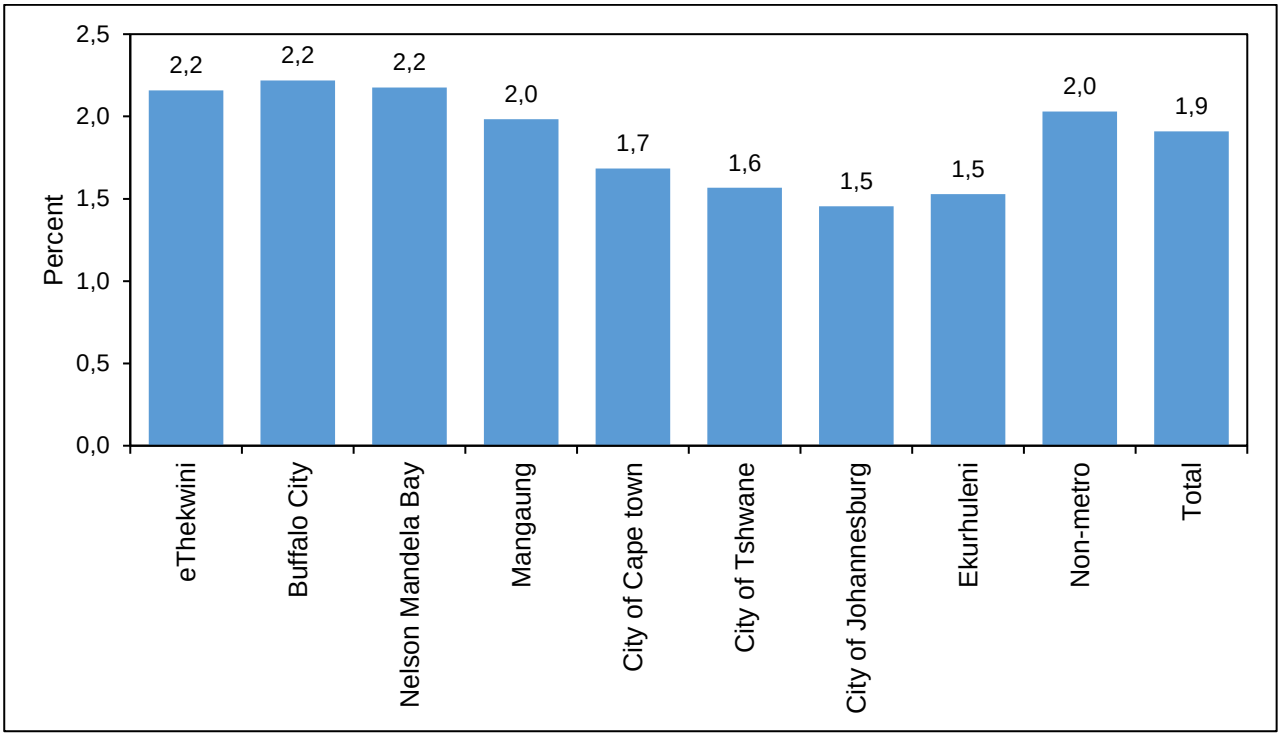
Figure 6.20: Percentage using walking sticks/frames/crutches by geographical location, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.20 show the percentage of people using walking sticks/frames/crutches by geographical location in 2022. The analysis revealed that the percentage of persons using walking sticks/frames/crutches were higher in non-metro areas (2,0%) than metro areas (1,7%). The use of this device in non-metro was also higher than the national usage. This finding is congruent with ease of access of walking sticks that does not require a specific service availability, thus making it easy to get one in non-metro areas.

Figure 6.21: Percentage using walking sticks/frames/crutches by metro cities, 2022



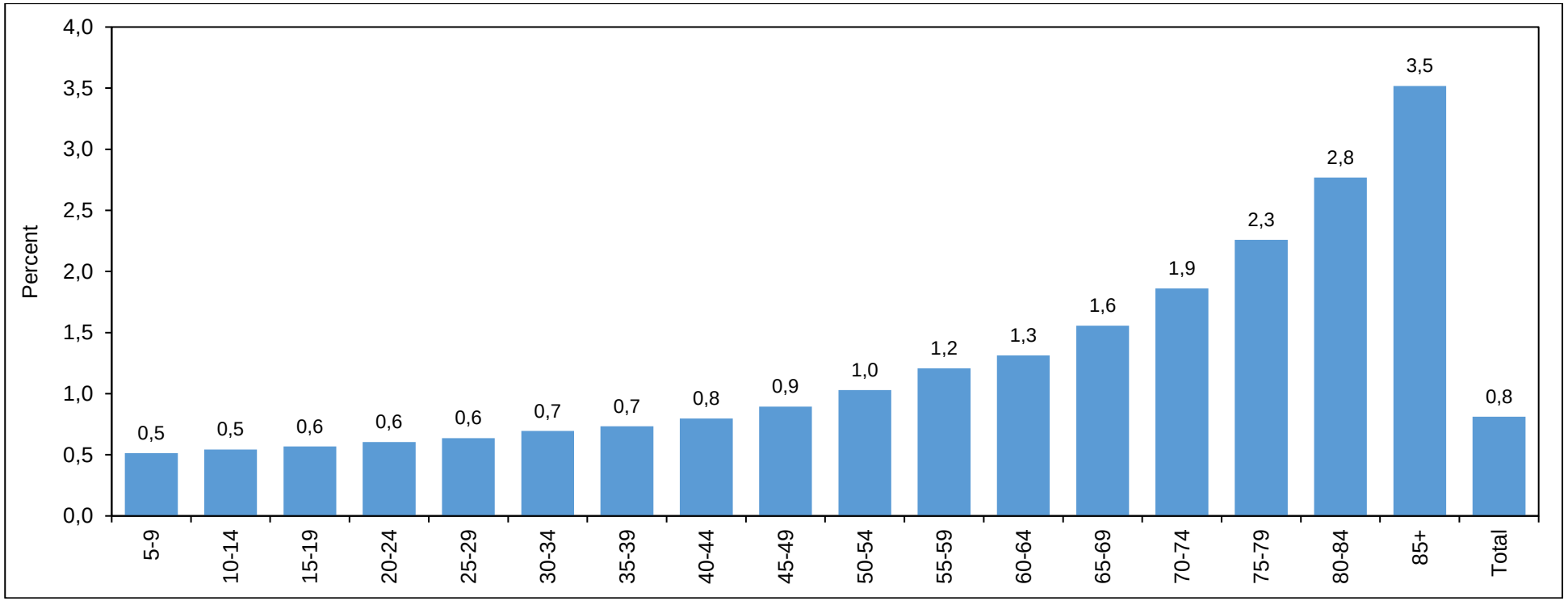
Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.21 shows results on the percentage usage of walking sticks/frames/crutches by metro cities. Three metros (eThekwini, Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City) have the highest proportions of usage and at leels higher than for non-metros. Mangaung recorded a similar level of using walking sticks/frames/crutches (2,0%) to non- metro areas.

6.5 Prosthesis

A prosthetic device is any device that assists in replacing, correcting, or supporting a body part or its functionality. This assistive device was included in Census 2022 for the first time. All persons aged five years and older in the sample were asked if they were using prosthesis. The results of the analysis of those that reported using this type of assistive device is presented below.

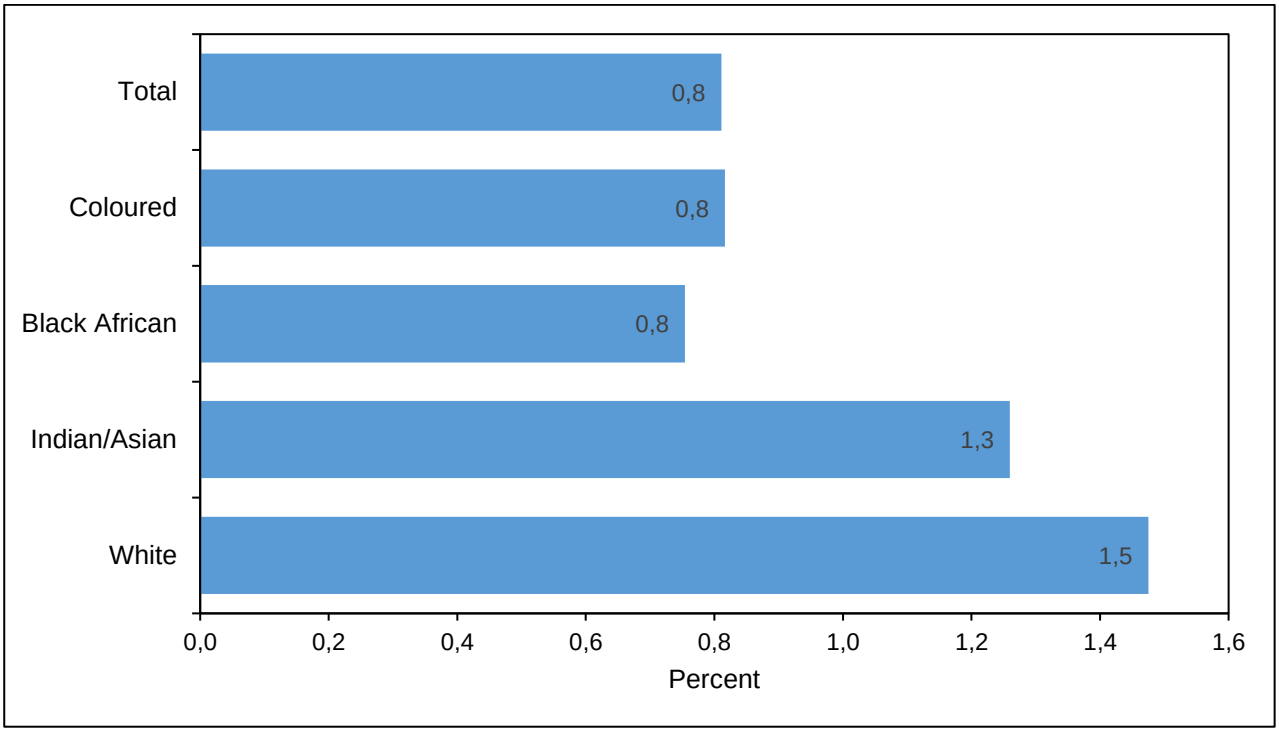
Figure 6.22: Percentage using prosthesis by age groups, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Nationally, less than 1,0% of persons reported using a prosthesis. Results presented above shows that usage of a prosthesis increases with age. The usage increased from 1,3% among persons aged 60–64 to 3,5% among older persons aged 85 years and above.

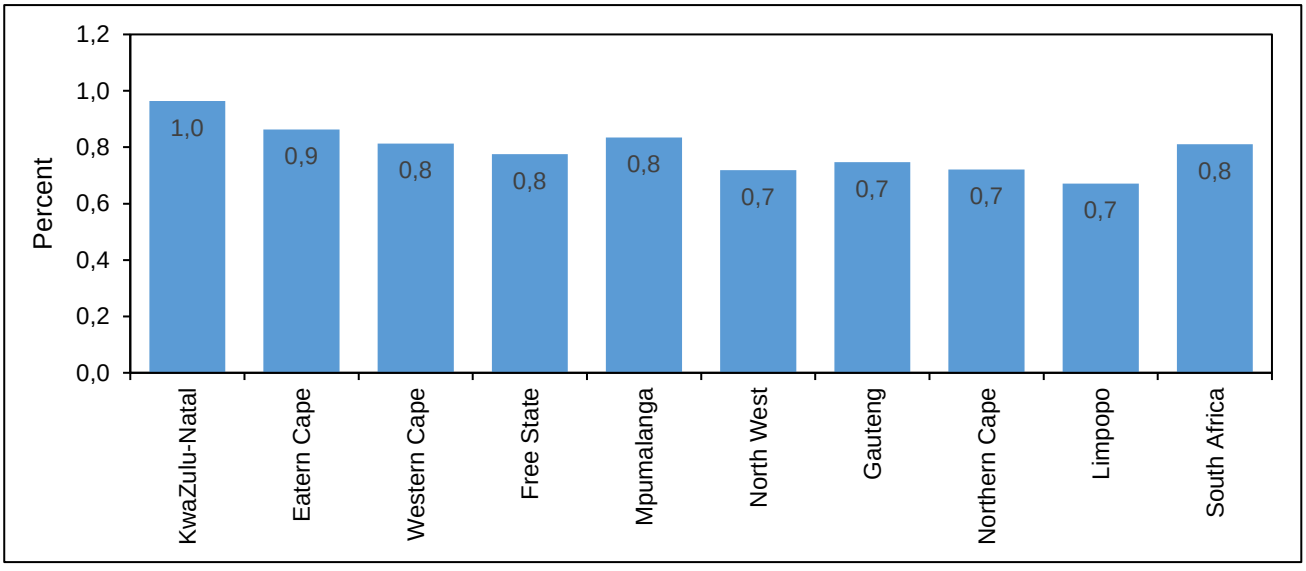
Figure 6.23: Percentage using prosthesis by population group, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.23 show the percentage of persons using a prosthesis by population group in 2022. While the White and Indian/Asian population groups had the highest proportion (1,5% and 1,3% respectively) of persons using a prosthesis, Black African and Coloured population groups had the lowest proportions (0,8% for both). This type of device can be attributed to affordability hence the disparities in population groups.

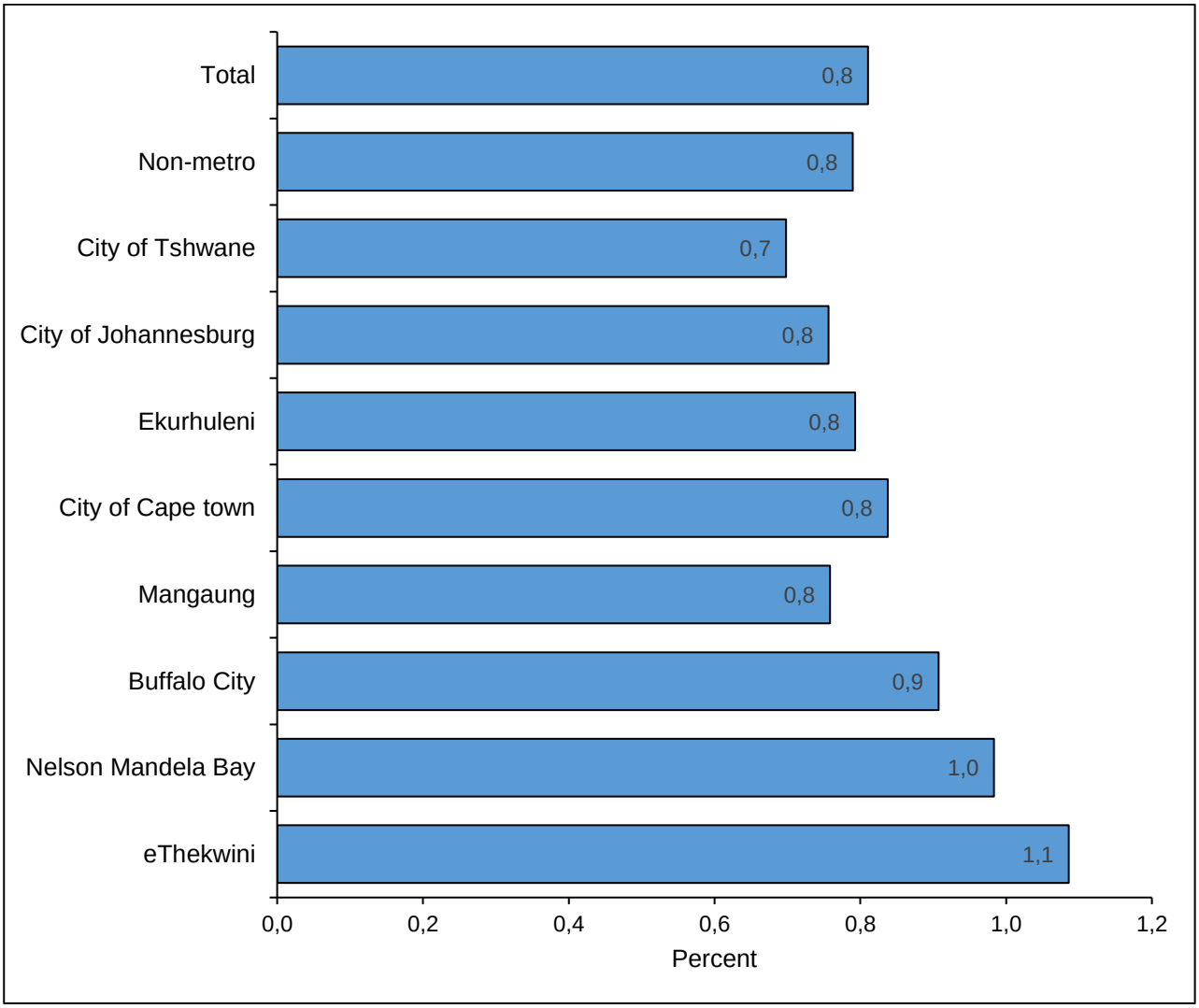
Figure 6.24: Percentage using prosthesis by province, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Provincial variations showed that KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportions of persons using a prosthesis (1,0%), followed by Eastern Cape (0,9%). Four provinces (North West, Gauteng, Northern Cape and Limpopo) recorded the lowest proportions of use (0,7% for all).

Figure 6.25: Percentage using prosthesis by metro cities, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Figure 6.25 shows results on the percentage usage of by metro cities. Three metros (eThekwini, Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City) have higher proportions of usage than non-metro areas. These are the metros found in the provinces that reported the highest percentage as depicted in figure 6.23. Four metros (Mangaung, City of Cape Town, Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg) recorded similar percentage of those using a prosthesis (0,8%) with non-metros while City of Tshwane recorded the lowest percentage of prosthesis usage.

6.6 The use of assistive devices by degree of difficulty in functioning

Table 6.1: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty in seeing and use of eye glasses, 2022

Use of assistive device	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	DO NOT KNOW	Total
	Number (N)					
Yes	2 640 913	2 152 641	428 017	12 954	1 942	**5 236 466**
No	45 040 173	2 052 787	384 364	40 628	18 878	**47 536 831**
Total	**47 681 086**	**4 205 428**	**812 381**	**53 582**	**20 820**	**52 773 297**
	Percent (%)					
Yes	5,5	51,2	52,7	24,2	9,3	**9,9**
No	94,5	48,8	47,3	75,8	90,7	**90,1**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty in seeing as well as the extent at which these persons use eye glasses. The results show that 5,5% of those that are using eye glasses have no difficulty in seeing. This is congruent with how the question on difficulty seeing was phrased – difficulty even when wearing glasses. These people have difficulties that have been corrected by wearing eye glasses. However, the use of eye glasses is higher among persons with a lot of difficulty followed by those with some difficulty and who cannot see at all with the proportions of 52,7%, 51,2% and 24,2% respectively. This decrease for people who cannot see is explained by the limited effect glasses will have for someone who is Blind. Only 9,3% of those who are using eye glasses did not know their degree of difficulty in seeing.

Table 6.2: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty in hearing and use of hearing aid, 2022

Use of assistive device	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	DO NOT KNOW	Total
	Number (N)					
Yes	378 923	129 736	50 748	6 601	931	**566 940**
No	50 726 573	1 205 783	202 626	30 208	18 393	**52 183 584**
Total	**51 105 497**	**1 335 519**	**253 374**	**36 809**	**19 324**	**52 750 523**
	Percent (%)					
Yes	0,7	9,7	20,0	17,9	4,8	**1,1**
No	99,3	90,3	80,0	82,1	95,2	**98,9**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.2 shows the use of hearing aids by degree of difficulty in hearing among persons aged 5 years and older. The use of hearing aid is highest among persons with at least some difficulty in hearing including also those who did not know their hearing status. Approximately 0,7% of those with no difficulty in hearing indicated to be using hearing aid and this is even lower as compared to the overall use of hearing aid (1,1%) regardless of degree of difficulty in hearing.

Table 6.1: Distribution of persons aged 5 years and older by degree of difficulty in walking and use of assistive devices, 2022

Use of assistive device	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	DO NOT KNOW	Total
Walking stick/frame						
Yes	418 236	335 241	212 337	33 767	887	**1 000 468**
No	50 471 114	979 665	219 376	71 185	12 849	**51 754 188**
Total	**50 889 351**	**1 314 906**	**431 713**	**104 951**	**13 736**	**52 754 656**
wheelchair						
Yes	308 667	36 899	49 477	54 434	665	**450 142**
No	50 593 009	1 278 561	381 882	50 905	13 510	**52 317 866**
Total	**50 901 675**	**1 315 460**	**431 359**	**105 338**	**14 176**	**52 768 008**
Prosthesis						
Yes	337 916	49 350	31 116	8 687	616	**427 686**
No	50 559 009	1 264 713	399 418	96 192	13 071	**52 332 403**
Total	**50 896 925**	**1 314 064**	**430 535**	**104 879**	**13 687**	**52 760 089**
Walking stick/frame						
Yes	0,8	25,5	49,2	32,2	6,5	**1,9**
No	99,2	74,5	50,8	67,8	93,5	**98,1**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Wheelchair						
Yes	0,6	2,8	11,5	51,7	4,7	**0,9**
No	99,4	97,2	88,5	48,3	95,3	**99,1**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Prosthesis						
Yes	0,7	3,8	7,2	8,3	4,5	**0,8**
No	99,3	96,2	92,8	91,7	95,5	**99,2**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 6.3 shows the use of walking stick/frame, wheelchair and prosthesis by degree of difficulty in walking for persons aged 5 years and older. Generally, about 1,9% of persons use a walking stick/frame while the use of wheelchair and prosthesis remains below 1%. Almost half of the population with a lot of difficulty in walking uses a walking stick/frame. Furthermore, nearly 32,2% of those using a walking stick/frame cannot walk at all whereas 25,5% are experiencing some difficulty in walking.

Similarly, around 51,7% of persons who are using a wheelchair said they cannot walk at all while 11,5% indicated to be having a lot of difficulty in walking. In addition, among those with some difficulty in walking, the wheelchair use stands at 2,8% whereas 4,7% of those that are using a wheelchair did not know their degree of difficulty in walking status.

Lastly, the use of prosthesis leg is higher among persons who cannot walk at all (8,3%) followed by those who said they have a lot of difficulty (7,2%) and some difficulty in walking (3,8%) respectively. Nearly 4,5% of those using a prosthesis did not indicate their degree of difficulty in walking status.

6.7 Multivariate logistic regression for assistive technology

This section used multivariate logistic regression modelling to investigate factors associated with households usage of assistive devices (i.e eye-glasses, hearing aid, wheelchair,walking stick and prosthesis). The model presents a list of variables hypothesised to be associated with the usage of assistive devices. The p-value is used to determine the significance of variables at 95% confidence level. Any value that is more than 0,05 is not statistically significant and denoted by *.

The odds ratios from the results were interpreted as follows:

- $OR < 1$ – The likelihood of non-reference occurring is less than the likelihood of reference occurring (reference more likely to occur).
- $OR = 1$ – The likelihood of non-reference occurring is the same as the likelihood of reference occurring.
- $OR > 1$ – The likelihood of non-reference occurring is more than the likelihood of reference occurring.

6.7.1 Eye glasses

Table 6.2: Binary logistic analysis for persons aged 5 years and older who reported use of eye-glasses by background characteristics, 2022

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Age group					
5-9 ®	**1,0**				
10-19	1,6	0,0042	<,0001	1,55	1,57
20-29	1,3	0,0043	<,0001	1,31	1,33
30-39	1,7	0,0042	<,0001	1,69	1,72
40-49	3,1	0,0042	<,0001	3,06	3,11
50-59	7,9	0,0041	<,0001	7,79	7,91
60-69	13,1	0,0041	<,0001	12,96	13,17
70-79	17,8	0,0043	<,0001	17,64	17,94
80+	19,1	0,0050	<,0001	18,93	19,30
Sex					
Male ®	**1,0**				
Female	1,5	0,0011	<,0001	1,48	1,49
Population group					
Black African ®	**1,0**				
Coloured	2,3	0,0018	<,0001	2,26	2,28
Indian/Asian	3,1	0,0025	<,0001	3,04	3,07
White	3,7	0,0017	<,0001	3,69	3,72
Other	2,0	0,0082	<,0001	1,99	2,06
Family composition					
Single ®	**1,0**				
Complex	1,1	0,0173	<,0001	1,06	1,14
Extended	1,0	0,0171	0,0223	1,01	1,08
Nuclear	1,2	0,0171	<,0001	1,15	1,22
Generational type					
Living alone ®	**1,0**				
Double generation	0,9	0,0170	<,0001	0,87	0,93
Single generation	0,8	0,0171	<,0001	0,79	0,84
Skip generation	0,9	0,0172	<,0001	0,84	0,90

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Triple generation	0,8	0,0171	<,0001	0,81	0,87
Other	0,9	0,0173	<,0001	0,82	0,88
Highest level of education					
No schooling ®	**1,0**				
Some primary	1,4	0,0029	<,0001	1,42	1,44
Completed primary	1,7	0,0035	<,0001	1,67	1,69
Some secondary	2,2	0,0026	<,0001	2,16	2,18
Grade 12/Matric	3,2	0,0026	<,0001	3,21	3,25
Higher	7,7	0,0029	<,0001	7,67	7,76
Other	4,6	0,0061	<,0001	4,55	4,67
Metro cities					
Non-metro ®	**1,0**				
City of Cape town	1,5	0,0020	<,0001	1,49	1,50
Buffalo City	1,7	0,0036	<,0001	1,71	1,73
Nelson Mandela Bay	1,4	0,0033	<,0001	1,42	1,44
Mangaung	1,9	0,0040	<,0001	1,90	1,93
eThekwini	1,2	0,0021	<,0001	1,21	1,22
Ekurhuleni	1,3	0,0021	<,0001	1,25	1,26
City of Johannesburg	1,2	0,0020	<,0001	1,19	1,20
City of Tshwane	1,3	0,0021	<,0001	1,29	1,30

Source: Census 2022
*® = *reference category*
** Denotes p-value> 0,05*

Table 6.4 shows the results related to factors associated with the use of eye glasses among persons aged 5 years and older in South Africa. The binary logistic regression shows a significant relationship between the use of eye-glasses and all variables included in the study with the p-value of less than 0,001. The odds ratios among demographic variables indicate that older persons are more likely to use eye-glasses as compared to the reference category (5–9 year olds).Looking at the sex, females were 1,5 times more likely to use eye-glasses than their male counterparts. The odds of using eye glasses vary with population group. Whites are over three times (3,7) more likely to use eye glasses as compared to black Africans. All population groups showed higher likelihood of using eye-glasses than black African population.

Analysis on living arrangements revealed that persons that live alone were more likely to use eye-glasses than those that lived in single,double, triple or skip generations.The level of education play a significant role in determining the use of eye-glasses. The odds ratios showed that persons with higher and other qualifications (7,7 and 4,6 respectively) have the highest probability of using eye-glasses than those with no schooling. The persons in the nuclear family composition were 1,2 times more likely to use eye-glasses as compared to those that were in single households.

Odds ratios for metro cities, show that persons residing in all the eight metro areas were more likely to use eye-glasses than those in non-metro. This can be attributed to affordability as most of the people working resides in metro areas. Mangaung metro was 1,9 times likely to use the eye-glasses than non-metro areas.

6.7.2 Hearing aid

Table 6.3: Binary logistic analysis for persons aged 5 years and older who reported use of a hearing aid by background characteristics, 2022

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Age group					
5-9 ®	**1,0**				
10-19	1,2	0,0080	<,0001	1,18	1,22
20-29	1,2	0,0085	<,0001	1,21	1,25
30-39	1,3	0,0083	<,0001	1,31	1,35
40-49	1,6	0,0084	<,0001	1,54	1,59
50-59	2,1	0,0083	<,0001	2,07	2,14
60-69	3,1	0,0081	<,0001	3,02	3,12
70-79	5,6	0,0083	<,0001	5,50	5,68
80+	10,8	0,0087	<,0001	10,62	10,99
Sex					
Male ®	**1,0**				
Female	1,0	0,0029	<,0001	0,96	0,97
Population group					
Black African ®	**1,0**				
Coloured	1,2	0,0057	<,0001	1,17	1,20
Indian/Asian	1,9	0,0069	<,0001	1,90	1,95
White	3,1	0,0044	<,0001	3,05	3,11
Other	1,2	0,0244	<,0001	1,18	1,30
Family composition					
Single ®	**1,0**				
Complex	0,7	0,0468	<,0001	0,67	0,80
Extended	0,8	0,0463	<,0001	0,76	0,91
Nuclear	0,8	0,0462	<,0001	0,74	0,88
Generational type					
Living alone ®	**1,0**				
Double generation	0,9	0,0461	0,2017*	0,86	1,03
Single generation	1,1	0,0462	0,2566*	0,96	1,15
Skip generation	0,8	0,0465	<,0001	0,74	0,89
Triple generation	0,8	0,0463	<,0001	0,74	0,89
Other	1,0	0,0468	0,4021*	0,95	1,14
Highest level of education					
No schooling ®	**1,0**				
Some primary	0,8	0,0059	<,0001	0,75	0,76
Completed primary	0,7	0,0082	<,0001	0,72	0,74
Some secondary	0,7	0,0054	<,0001	0,73	0,74
Grade 12/Matric	0,7	0,0056	<,0001	0,73	0,75
Higher	0,8	0,0067	<,0001	0,77	0,79
Other	1,1	0,0151	<,0001	1,05	1,11
Metro cities					
Non-metro ®	**1,0**				
City of Cape town	1,1	0,0058	<,0001	1,09	1,12
Buffalo City	1,1	0,0105	<,0001	1,07	1,11
Nelson Mandela Bay	1,1	0,0090	<,0001	1,09	1,13
Mangaung	1,0	0,0126	0,0326	1,00	1,05
eThekwini	1,3	0,0053	<,0001	1,25	1,27
Ekurhuleni	1,1	0,0057	<,0001	1,07	1,09
City of Johannesburg	1,1	0,0055	<,0001	1,06	1,09
City of Tshwane	1,1	0,0057	<,0001	1,05	1,08

Source: Census 2022

*® = *reference category*

* *Denotes p-value> 0,05*

The results presented Table 6.5 show factors associated with the use of hearing aids. All variables in the model are significant regarding the use of hearing aids with the p-value of less than 0,001 exclusive of generational type variables (double, single and other) which showed a p-value greater than 0,005.The use of hearing aids is closely associated with the older persons. The odd ratios show that as persons grows older, they have higher chances of using hearing aids than those aged 5–9 years old. The likelihood of males using the hearing aids is the same compared to females at 1,0. Population group variation showed that black Africans were less likely to use hearing aids as compared to all other population groups. Whites were three times more likely to use hearing aids than black Africans.

In terms of household composition, persons from complex households were less likely to use hearing aids as compared to those in single .Odd ratios for level of education showed that persons with all the educational levels except the other category were less likely to use hearing aids than those with no schooling. Persons in all metro areas were more likely to use hearing aids compared to persons residing in non-metro areas. Persons in eThekwini were 1,3 times more likely to use hearing aids than those in non-metro.Mangaung has the same probability of using the hearing aids as non-metro.

6.7.3 Wheelchair usage

Table 6.4: Binary logistic analysis for persons aged 5 years and older who reported use of a wheelchair by background characteristics, 2022

				95% confidence interval	
Effect	**Odds ratio**	**Standard error**	**P-value**	**lower**	**Upper**
Age group					
5-9 ®	**1,0**				
10-19	1,3	0,0078	<,0001	1,24	1,27
20-29	1,4	0,0085	<,0001	1,33	1,38
30-39	1,5	0,0083	<,0001	1,44	1,48
40-49	1,6	0,0085	<,0001	1,58	1,64
50-59	2,0	0,0084	<,0001	1,92	1,98
60-69	2,4	0,0084	<,0001	2,38	2,46
70-79	3,4	0,0091	<,0001	3,36	3,49
80+	6,1	0,0097	<,0001	5,98	6,21
Sex					
Male ®	**1,0**				
Female	0,9	0,0032	<,0001	0,93	0,95
Population group					
Black African ®	**1,0**				
Coloured	1,4	0,0056	<,0001	1,40	1,43
Indian/Asian	1,5	0,0084	<,0001	1,49	1,54
White	1,9	0,0059	<,0001	1,84	1,88
Other	1,0	0,0290	0,9465*	0,95	1,06
Family composition					
Single ®	**1,0**				
Complex	1,1	0,0546	0,0491	1,00	1,24
Extended	1,1	0,0542	0,226*	0,96	1,19
Nuclear	0,9	0,0542	0,1417*	0,83	1,03
Generational type					
Living alone ®	**1,0**				
Double generation	1,1	0,0540	0,0893*	0,99	1,22
Single generation	1,0	0,0541	0,553*	0,93	1,15

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% confidence interval	
				lower	Upper
Skip generation	0,9	0,0544	0,1399*	0,83	1,03
Triple generation	0,9	0,0541	0,2944*	0,85	1,05
Other	1,1	0,0547	0,1864*	0,97	1,20
Highest level of education					
No schooling ®	**1,0**				
Some primary	0,5	0,0060	<,0001	0,53	0,54
Completed primary	0,5	0,0086	<,0001	0,49	0,50
Some secondary	0,5	0,0056	<,0001	0,46	0,47
Grade 12/Matric	0,5	0,0058	<,0001	0,46	0,47
Higher	0,4	0,0077	<,0001	0,43	0,44
Other	1,0	0,0153	0,1117*	0,95	1,01
Metro cities					
Non-metro ®	**1,0**				
City of Cape town	1,2	0,0064	<,0001	1,18	1,21
Buffalo City	1,2	0,0116	<,0001	1,18	1,24
Nelson Mandela Bay	1,4	0,0098	<,0001	1,33	1,38
Mangaung	1,1	0,0142	<,0001	1,04	1,10
eThekwini	1,3	0,0061	<,0001	1,28	1,31
Ekurhuleni	1,1	0,0066	<,0001	1,04	1,07
City of Johannesburg	1,1	0,0063	<,0001	1,07	1,10
City of Tshwane	1,0	0,0069	0,8244*	0,99	1,02

Source: Census 2022

*® = *reference category*

* *Denotes p-value> 0,05*

Table 6.6 presents results on logistic regression depicting factors associated with the use of a wheelchair in South Africa.Results showed that the odd ratios for the older persons were more likely to use a wheelchair compared to those aged 5–9 years old.Sex variations showed that males were more likely to use a wheelchair as compared to females. All the population groups were more likely to use wheelchairs than the black Africans.Whites were 1,9 times more likely to use a wheelchair than the black Africans.

In terms of household composition, persons from complex were more likely to use wheelchair as compared to those in single households . In terms of education, persons with disabilities that had no formal education were more likely to use a wheelchair compared to those with formal education.The persons with higher educational level were 0,4 less likely to use a wheelchair than those with no schooling. Persons using wheelchair were more likely to be found in metro areas compared to persons that are in non-metro areas. Lastly, Nelson Mandela Bay metro was 1,4 more times likely than non-metro areas to use wheelchair.

6.7.4 Walking stick

Table 6.5: Binary logistic analysis for persons aged 5 years and older who reported use of walking stick by background characteristics, 2022

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Age group					
5-9 ®	**1,0**				
10-19	1,4	0,0081	<,0001	1,35	1,39
20-29	2,0	0,0082	<,0001	2,02	2,08
30-39	2,7	0,0080	<,0001	2,62	2,71
40-49	3,9	0,0079	<,0001	3,82	3,94
50-59	6,9	0,0076	<,0001	6,83	7,04
60-69	12,9	0,0074	<,0001	12,69	13,07
70-79	31,5	0,0074	<,0001	31,06	31,97
80+	80,4	0,0076	<,0001	79,20	81,59
Sex					
Male ®	**1,0**				
Female	1,1	0,0023	<,0001	1,08	1,09
Population group					
Black African ®	**1,0**				
Coloured	0,9	0,0045	<,0001	0,93	0,94
Indian/Asian	1,1	0,0063	<,0001	1,05	1,08
White	1,2	0,0229	<,0001	1,22	1,24
Other	0,8	0,0043	<,0001	0,79	0,86
Family composition					
Single ®	**1,0**				
Complex	1,0	0,0403	0,9093*	0,93	1,09
Extended	1,0	0,0400	0,4763*	0,90	1,05
Nuclear	0,8	0,0400	<,0001	0,77	0,90
Generational type					
Living alone ®	**1,0**				
Double generation	0,9	0,0399	0,0969*	0,87	1,01
Single generation	0,9	0,0400	0,0018	0,82	0,96
Skip generation	1,0	0,0401	0,6073*	0,91	1,06
Triple generation	0,9	0,0400	0,0002	0,80	0,93
Other	1,0	0,0404	0,3464*	0,96	1,12
Highest level of education					
No schooling ®	**1,0**				
Some primary	0,9	0,0036	<,0001	0,87	0,88
Completed primary	0,8	0,0054	<,0001	0,76	0,78
Some secondary	0,7	0,0036	<,0001	0,65	0,66
Grade 12/Matric	0,5	0,0041	<,0001	0,53	0,54
Higher	0,5	0,0055	<,0001	0,50	0,52
Other	0,8	0,0139	<,0001	0,75	0,79
Metro cities					
Non-metro ®	**1,0**				
City of Cape town	1,0	0,0051	0,2274*	0,98	1,00

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Buffalo City	1,1	0,0081	<,0001	1,05	1,08
Nelson Mandela Bay	1,0	0,0075	<,0001	1,03	1,06
Mangaung	1,0	0,0096	0,0037	1,01	1,05
eThekwini	1,2	0,0045	<,0001	1,17	1,19
Ekurhuleni	0,9	0,0050	<,0001	0,91	0,93
City of Johannesburg	0,9	0,0048	<,0001	0,90	0,92
City of Tshwane	0,9	0,0051	<,0001	0,87	0,89

Source: Census 2022
*® = *reference category*
** Denotes p-value> 0,05*

Table 6.7 shows the factors associated with the use of walking stick among persons aged 5 years and older in South Africa. The binary logistic regression shows a significant relationship between the use of walking stick and some variables included in the study with the p-value of less than 0,001. However, some variables on composition (complex and extended), generational type (double, skip generation and other) and metro (City of Cape Town) were not significant.

Results showed that the odd ratios for the older persons were more likely to use a walking stick compared to those aged 5–9 years old. This can be attributed to the fact that when a person get older, they have difficulty in walking and requires the use of the walking aid.Sex variations showed that males were less likely to use a walking stick as compared to females. Looking at population group variations, whites were 1,2 times more likely to use a walking stick than the black Africans while Indian/Asian were 1,1 times more likely to use a walking stick than the black Africans.On the contrary, the Coloureds were less likely to use a walking stick than the black Africans.

The odds ratios for all the highest level of education showed that persons with all qualifications were less likely to use walking stick than those with no schooling. The persons in the nuclear family composition were 0,8 times less likely to use walking sticks as compared to those that were in single households. Odds ratios for place of residence, show that persons residing in three out of eight metro areas (namely: Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane) were less likely to use walking sticks than those in non-metro. Persons residing in Buffalo City and eThekwini metros were more likely to use the walking sticks than non-metro areas.

6.7.5 Prosthesis

Table 6.6: Binary logistic analysis for persons aged 5 years and older who reported use of prosthesis by background characteristics, 2022

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Age group					
5-9 ®	**1,0**				
10-19	1,4	0,0081	<,0001	1,35	1,39
20-29	2,0	0,0082	<,0001	2,02	2,08
30-39	2,7	0,0080	<,0001	2,62	2,71
40-49	3,9	0,0079	<,0001	3,82	3,94
50-59	6,9	0,0076	<,0001	6,83	7,04
60-69	12,9	0,0074	<,0001	12,69	13,07
70-79	31,5	0,0074	<,0001	31,06	31,97
80+	80,4	0,0076	<,0001	79,20	81,59
Sex					
Male ®	**1,0**				
Female	1,1	0,0023	<,0001	1,08	1,09
Population group					
Black African ®	**1,0**				
Coloured	0,9	0,0045	<,0001	0,93	0,94
Indian/Asian	1,1	0,0063	<,0001	1,05	1,08
White	1,2	0,0229	<,0001	1,22	1,24
Other	0,8	0,0043	<,0001	0,79	0,86
Family composition					
Single ®	**1,0**				
Complex	1,0	0,0403	0,9093*	0,93	1,09
Extended	1,0	0,0400	0,4763*	0,90	1,05
Nuclear	0,8	0,0400	<,0001	0,77	0,90
Generational type					
Living alone ®	**1,0**				
Double generation	0,9	0,0399	0,0969*	0,87	1,01
Single generation	0,9	0,0400	0,0018	0,82	0,96
Skip generation	1,0	0,0401	0,6073*	0,91	1,06
Triple generation	0,9	0,0400	0,0002	0,80	0,93
Other	1,0	0,0404	0,3464*	0,96	1,12
Highest level of education					
No schooling ®	**1,0**				
Some primary	0,9	0,0036	<,0001	0,87	0,88
Completed primary	0,8	0,0054	<,0001	0,76	0,78
Some secondary	0,7	0,0036	<,0001	0,65	0,66
Grade 12/Matric	0,5	0,0041	<,0001	0,53	0,54
Higher	0,5	0,0055	<,0001	0,50	0,52
Other	0,8	0,0139	<,0001	0,75	0,79
Metro cities					
Non-metro ®	**1,0**				
City of Cape town	1,0	0,0051	0,2274*	0,98	1,00

Effect	Odds ratio	Standard error	P-value	95% Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Buffalo City	1,1	0,0081	<,0001	1,05	1,08
Nelson Mandela Bay	1,0	0,0075	<,0001	1,03	1,06
Mangaung	1,0	0,0096	0,0037	1,01	1,05
eThekwini	1,2	0,0045	<,0001	1,17	1,19
Ekurhuleni	0,9	0,0050	<,0001	0,91	0,93
City of Johannesburg	0,9	0,0048	<,0001	0,90	0,92
City of Tshwane	0,9	0,0051	<,0001	0,87	0,89

Source: Census 2022\
*® = *reference category*
** Denotes p-value> 0,05*

Table 6.8 shows the results related to factors associated with the use of prosthesis among persons aged 5 years and older.The analysis revealed that older persons were more likely to use prosthesis as compared to those 5–9 year.Sex differentials shows that females were 1,1 times more likely to use prosthesis than their male counterparts. Whites and Indian/ Asian were more likely to use prosthesis as compared to black Africans while Coloured population group was 0,9 times less likely to use prosthesis. The persons in the nuclear family composition were 0,8 times less likely to use prosthesis as compared to those that were in single households. The odds ratios showed that persons with formal qualifications were less likely to use prosthesis than those with no schooling. eThekwini and Buffalo City were most likely to use the prosthesis than non-metro areas.

6.8 Conclusion

The results of the analysis on assistive device usage showed that less than 11,6% of the population aged five years and older use eye glasses/contact lenses, 1,9% persons reported using a walking stick/frame or crutches , 1,2% use hearing aid, 0,9% were using wheelchairs and 0,8% used prosthesis. Age differentials in assistive device usage, revealed that usage generally increases with age. Results showed that females had higher percentage of persons that used eye glasses, walking stick/frame or crutches and wheelchairs compared to males.The white population groups depicted higher usage in all four assistive devices compared to other population groups.

Multivariate analysis was undertaken to determine factors associated with assistive device usage. Results revealed that usage is associated with age, sex, population group, level of education and geographical location (except for walking stick and prosthesis in City of Cape Town).Older persons were more likely to use assistive devices compared to those age 5–9 years. It was noticed that with exception of wheelchair assistive device, females more likely to use them than their male counterparts. Usage of assistive devices varied across population groups. Whites and Indian/Asian were more likely to use assistive compared to black Africans.The findings also revealed that there is a relationship between level of education and use of assistive devices, and that persons with formal education were more likely to use assistive devices compared to those with no schooling.

CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Washington Group short set of questions measuring general health and functioning allows the computation of different disability statuses, using different cutoff points and definitions. Profiling different disability rates allows different users to select out the preferred disability prevalence statistics to cater for their targeted group.The findings presented in this report are based on three models of disability.

According to the results, 90,0% and above of the South Africans had no difficulty in functioning in all the domains i.e seeing, hearing, communicating in usual language, walking, remembering/concentrating and self care. Generally, the highest prevalence of disability was reported among the older persons indicating that when people become old, they are more likely to have difficulty in functionaing. All the nine provinces recorded a decrease of persons with disability in all the three disability measures except the Western Cape.

The findings on disability prevalence revealed that there is a positive relation between age and disability. This pattern was observed for both censuses where disability prevalence increased as people grow older.The disability prevalence using the Moderate to severe measure (or definition) was 6,0% in 2022. Noticeably, the inclusion of persons with some difficulties in deriving disability status results in high disability prevalence (15,7%) and limiting persons with disabilities only to those with severe disabilities (UN Disability index) leads to a low disability rate (3,4%). Between 2011 and 2022, the age analysis showed a large drop in prevalence of children aged 5 to 9 years and an increase in the group of older persons aged 80 years and aboveThe sex variations showed that females recorded the highest disability prevalence in all three disability measures. The White population group recorded the highest disability prevalence for all the three disability measures across all the population groups.

This report highlighted the strong association between poverty and disability. Generally, the findings on socioeconomic status of persons with disabilities revealed the impact of disability-based discrimination in the past decades, especially in the field of education. The results shows the past discrimination and exclusion of persons with disabilities that prevented them from exercising their social rights in terms of education to the same extent as those without disabilities. Looking at disparities in the disability status, the drop in school attendance was observed among those with disabilities and the opposite for those without disabilities. This confirms the inequalities that still exist among these two groups.

The analysis of the living arrangements using the three disability measures showed similar results. The majority of individuals live in extended households followed by those in nuclear household for all three disability measures. This is similar to the findings for persons without disability. The analysis using the three disability measures showed that the majority of Black African and Coloured population groups live in extended households while the Indian/Asian and White population groups live in the nuclear households.

Households headed by persons without disabilities had higher access to basic services than those headed by persons with disabilities. All population groups showed differences in the access of services for households headed by persons with disabilities. Whites and Indian/Asian households headed by persons with disabilities reported the highest percentages of those with access to services while the households headed by black African population regardless of the disability status lagged behind.

Generally, the usage of the assistive devices is the highest among older persons, as usage increases with increasing age. Sex variations showed that females were more likely to use eye glasses, walking stick/frame or crutches and wheelchairs compared to males.The White population groups depicted higher usage in all four assistive device categories compared to other population groups. Analysis to determine factors associated with assistive device usage revealed that usage is associated with age, sex, population group, level of education and geographical location (except for walking stick and prosthesis in City of Cape Town). Usage of assistive devices varied across population groups. Whites and Indians/Asians were more likely to use assistive devices compared to Black Africans.The findings also revealed that there is a relationship between level of education and use of assistive devices, and that persons with formal education were more likely to use assistive devices compared to those with no schooling.

Appendix 1: Tables on broad definition of disability

Table 1: Disability prevalence by age, 2011 and 2022 (Broad definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Age group	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	3 831 282	893 086	**4 724 368**	4 680 960	349 113	**5 030 073**
10–14	4 050 016	446 967	**4 496 983**	4 871 646	440 423	**5 312 068**
15–19	4 473 022	358 671	**4 831 693**	4 437 301	429 348	**4 866 649**
20–24	4 770 855	380 906	**5 151 761**	4 713 382	449 268	**5 162 650**
25–29	4 494 226	401 622	**4 895 848**	5 089 336	504 091	**5 593 427**
30–34	3 528 720	383 610	**3 912 331**	4 937 377	533 967	**5 471 344**
35–39	2 973 890	402 984	**3 376 874**	4 536 352	564 997	**5 101 349**
40–44	2 395 440	474 289	**2 869 729**	3 516 176	559 206	**4 075 382**
45–49	1 910 275	640 653	**2 550 928**	2 574 955	629 440	**3 204 395**
50–54	1 461 273	700 815	**2 162 088**	2 002 194	699 319	**2 701 514**
55–59	1 102 890	650 744	**1 753 634**	1 690 654	761 265	**2 451 919**
60–64	804 978	548 144	**1 353 123**	1 326 146	731 646	**2 057 792**
65–69	516 732	415 485	**932 217**	928 706	643 474	**1 572 180**
70–74	355 320	370 790	**726 110**	519 916	504 914	**1 024 830**
75–79	199 313	263 545	**462 858**	278 587	356 198	**634 785**
80–84	112 001	192 547	**304 548**	137 235	243 852	**381 087**
85+	74 268	155 860	**230 128**	86 061	208 700	**294 762**
Total	**37 054 504**	**7 680 717**	**44 735 221**	**46 326 982**	**8 609 222**	**54 936 204**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 2: Disability prevalence by sex, 2011 and 2022 (Broad definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Sex	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Male	18 314 662	3 267 864	**21 582 526**	22 955 738	3 537 957	**26 493 695**
Female	18 739 842	4 412 853	**23 152 695**	23 371 244	5 071 265	**28 442 509**
Total	**37 054 504**	**7 680 717**	**44 735 221**	**46 326 982**	**8 609 222**	**54 936 204**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3: Disability prevalence by population group,2011 and 2022 (Broad definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Population group	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Black African	29 080 349	6 145 946	**35 226 295**	37 976 712	6 555 637	**44 532 349**
Coloured	3 415 757	605 147	**4 020 904**	3 794 091	736 062	**4 530 153**
Indian/Asian	951 817	204 222	**1 156 039**	1 287 410	295 364	**1 582 774**
White	3 395 593	693 749	**4 089 342**	3 090 671	989 789	**4 080 459**
Other	210 988	31 653	**242 641**	178 098	32 371	**210 469**
Total	**37 054 504**	**7 680 717**	**44 735 221**	**46 326 982**	**8 609 222**	**54 936 204**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 4: Disability prevalence by province, 2011 and 2022 (Broad definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Province	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Western Cape	4 334 687	699 960	**5 034 648**	5 532 911	1 055 108	**6 588 019**
Eastern Cape	4 517 629	1 120 256	**5 637 886**	5 167 803	1 246 323	**6 414 126**
Northern Cape	770 819	227 132	**997 951**	950 474	224 417	**1 174 891**
Free State	1 783 252	582 089	**2 365 341**	2 088 591	559 209	**2 647 799**
KwaZulu-Natal	7 249 611	1 578 115	**8 827 726**	9 420 885	1 634 119	**11 055 004**
North West	2 375 978	651 630	**3 027 609**	2 757 890	592 367	**3 350 256**
Gauteng	9 151 464	1 559 572	**10 711 036**	11 468 473	1 957 684	**13 426 157**
Mpumalanga	2 933 990	570 660	**3 504 650**	3 932 499	606 992	**4 539 491**
Limpopo	3 937 073	691 302	**4 628 374**	5 007 457	733 004	**5 740 461**
South Africa	**37 054 504**	**7 680 717**	**44 735 221**	**46 326 982**	**8 609 222**	**54 936 204**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 5: Disability prevalence by place of residence, 2011 and 2022 (Broad definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Geography type	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Urban	23 670 775	4 606 078	**28 276 853**	18 790 814	3 376 065	**22 166 879**
Non-Urban	13 383 729	3 074 639	**16 458 368**	27 536 167	5 233 157	**32 769 325**
Total	**37 054 504**	**7 680 717**	**44 735 221**	**46 326 982**	**8 609 222**	**54 936 204**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP BY DISABILITY STATUS (BROAD DEFINITION)

Table 3.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (Broad definition) and access to housing and services,2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling									
Formal dwelling	4 635 200	1 227 774	**5 862 975**	4 113 128	1 801 515	**5 914 643**	**8 748 328**	**3 029 290**	**11 777 618**
Traditional dwelling	169 421	63 670	**233 091**	204 684	117 930	**322 613**	**374 105**	**181 600**	**555 705**
Informal dwelling	702 493	111 422	**813 915**	485 039	120 624	**605 663**	**1 187 532**	**232 046**	**1 419 578**
Other	22 611	5 496	**28 107**	17 511	7 035	**24 546**	**40 121**	**12 532**	**52 653**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Piped water									
Access to piped water	4 967 908	1 252 935	**6 220 843**	4 240 342	1 790 714	**6 031 056**	**9 208 250**	**3 043 649**	**12 251 899**
No access to piped water	561 817	155 428	**717 244**	580 019	256 391	**836 410**	**1 141 836**	**411 819**	**1 553 655**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Source of water									
Regional water scheme	4 382 195	1 091 838	**5 474 033**	3 710 760	1 556 926	**5 267 686**	**8 092 955**	**2 648 764**	**10 741 720**
Other	1 147 529	316 525	**1 464 054**	1 109 601	490 178	**1 599 779**	**2 257 131**	**806 703**	**3 063 834**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Toilet facilities									
Flush toilet	3 604 496	908 380	**4 512 876**	2 884 926	1 222 130	**4 107 056**	**6 489 422**	**2 130 510**	**8 619 932**
Other	1 808 394	471 793	**2 280 187**	1 839 286	789 228	**2 628 514**	**3 647 680**	**1 261 021**	**4 908 701**
None	116 835	28 190	**145 025**	96 149	35 747	**131 896**	**212 983**	**63 937**	**276 920**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Energy for cooking									
Electricity	4 623 236	1 153 642	**5 776 877**	3 996 983	1 693 822	**5 690 805**	**8 620 219**	**2 847 463**	**11 467 682**
Gas	297 631	90 434	**388 065**	202 631	93 252	**295 883**	**500 262**	**183 686**	**683 948**
Other	592 850	160 212	**753 063**	613 248	257 561	**870 809**	**1 206 098**	**417 773**	**1 623 872**
None	16 008	4 075	**20 083**	7 499	2 470	**9 968**	**23 506**	**6 545**	**30 051**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Energy for lighting									
Electricity	5 085 866	1 315 676	**6 401 541**	4 511 631	1 949 833	**6 461 464**	**9 597 497**	**3 265 509**	**12 863 006**
Gas	19 189	4 352	**23 541**	16 092	5 842	**21 935**	**35 281**	**10 194**	**45 475**
Other	411 121	85 079	**496 200**	283 907	88 771	**372 678**	**695 028**	**173 850**	**868 878**
None	13 549	3 257	**16 806**	8 731	2 658	**11 389**	**22 280**	**5 915**	**28 194**
Total	**5 529 724**	**1 408 363**	**6 938 087**	**4 820 361**	**2 047 105**	**6 867 466**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Refuse removal									
Removed by local authority	4 837 786	4 236 523	**9 074 309**	1 252 911	1 823 207	**3 076 118**	**6 090 698**	**6 059 729**	**12 150 427**
Communal refuse dump	325 194	258 749	**583 943**	62 791	85 339	**148 130**	**387 986**	**344 088**	**732 073**
Own refuse dump	321 650	282 797	**604 447**	79 528	118 385	**197 912**	**401 178**	**401 181**	**802 359**
No rubbish disposal	45 094	42 293	**87 387**	13 133	20 175	**33 308**	**58 227**	**62 468**	**120 695**
Total	**5 529 724**	**4 820 361**	**10 350 086**	**1 408 363**	**2 047 105**	**3 455 468**	**6 938 087**	**6 867 466**	**13 805 553**

Source: census 2022

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (broad definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling																		
Formal dwelling	7 185 373	2 418 177	**9 603 550**	680 452	263 959	**944 411**	180 546	60 719	**241 265**	667 299	276 411	**943 710**	34 658	10 024	**44 682**	**8 748 328**	**3 029 290**	**11 777 618**
Traditional dwelling	362 190	177 032	**539 222**	7 476	2 550	**10 025**	793	289	**1 082**	3 149	1 600	**4 748**	497	130	**627**	**374 105**	**181 600**	**555 705**
Informal dwelling	1 121 910	215 112	**1 337 022**	56 842	14 673	**71 515**	1 426	328	**1 754**	3 159	1 477	**4 635**	4 194	457	**4 651**	**1 187 532**	**232 046**	**1 419 578**
Other	35 354	10 461	**45 815**	2 308	948	**3 256**	425	109	**534**	1 686	939	**2 625**	348	74	**423**	**40 121**	**12 532**	**52 653**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Piped water																		
Access to piped water	7 580 123	2 414 594	**9 994 717**	737 189	278 929	**1 016 118**	181 784	61 117	**242 901**	671 309	278 640	**949 948**	37 846	10 369	**48 215**	**9 208 250**	**3 043 649**	**12 251 899**
No access to piped water	1 124 705	406 187	**1 530 892**	9 889	3 201	**13 090**	1 407	328	**1 735**	3 984	1 787	**5 770**	1 852	317	**2 168**	**1 141 836**	**411 819**	**1 553 655**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Source of water																		
Regional water scheme	6 572 004	2 059 390	**8 631 394**	696 836	266 237	**963 072**	176 800	59 510	**236 310**	612 366	254 045	**866 411**	34 949	9 583	**44 532**	**8 092 955**	**2 648 764**	**10 741 720**
Other	2 132 824	761 391	**2 894 215**	50 242	15 893	**66 135**	6 390	1 934	**8 325**	62 926	26 381	**89 308**	4 748	1 103	**5 851**	**2 257 131**	**806 703**	**3 063 834**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Toilet facilities																		
Flush toilet	4 919 548	1 519 179	**6 438 727**	687 474	262 900	**950 374**	178 700	60 432	**239 132**	670 996	278 564	**949 560**	32 705	9 434	**42 139**	**6 489 422**	**2 130 510**	**8 619 932**
Other	3 584 702	1 241 099	**4 825 802**	48 307	16 159	**64 466**	4 295	953	**5 247**	3 863	1 682	**5 544**	6 513	1 128	**7 641**	**3 647 680**	**1 261 021**	**4 908 701**
None	200 579	60 502	**261 080**	11 296	3 071	**14 367**	195	60	**256**	434	181	**615**	479	124	**603**	**212 983**	**63 937**	**276 920**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Energy for cooking																		
Electricity	7 202 184	2 306 362	**9 508 546**	669 677	251 849	**921 526**	165 643	54 685	**220 328**	549 816	226 443	**776 259**	32 899	8 125	**41 024**	**8 620 219**	**2 847 463**	**11 467 682**
Gas	300 776	99 989	**400 765**	57 579	23 572	**81 151**	16 579	6 443	**23 022**	120 364	51 551	**171 915**	4 963	2 132	**7 095**	**500 262**	**183 686**	**683 948**
Other	1 181 301	408 824	**1 590 125**	17 510	6 060	**23 570**	840	281	**1 122**	4 739	2 213	**6 952**	1 708	396	**2 103**	**1 206 098**	**417 773**	**1 623 872**
None	20 567	5 606	**26 173**	2 311	649	**2 960**	128	36	**164**	373	219	**592**	127	34	**162**	**23 506**	**6 545**	**30 051**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting																		
Electricity	7 993 981	2 645 379	**10 639 361**	722 190	274 659	**996 849**	181 501	60 870	**242 371**	662 183	274 466	**936 649**	37 642	10 134	**47 776**	**9 597 497**	**3 265 509**	**12 863 006**
Gas	30 134	8 352	**38 485**	2 163	748	**2 911**	588	196	**785**	2 232	864	**3 096**	164	34	**198**	**35 281**	**10 194**	**45 475**
Other	660 652	161 773	**822 425**	20 892	6 230	**27 122**	1 016	357	**1 373**	10 635	4 998	**15 633**	1 833	492	**2 325**	**695 028**	**173 850**	**868 878**
None	20 062	5 277	**25 338**	1 833	493	**2 326**	85	22	**107**	241	98	**340**	59	25	**84**	**22 280**	**5 915**	**28 194**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**
Refuse removal																		
Removed by local authority	7 498 619	2 467 266	**9 965 885**	705 263	267 541	**972 804**	179 255	60 218	**239 473**	654 974	271 283	**926 258**	36 198	9 809	**46 007**	**9 074 309**	**3 076 118**	**12 150 427**
Communal refuse dump	536 154	130 263	**666 417**	27 205	9 643	**36 848**	2 849	894	**3 743**	15 958	6 996	**22 954**	1 776	334	**2 110**	**583 943**	**148 130**	**732 073**
Own refuse dump	589 048	192 461	**781 509**	11 813	4 018	**15 831**	719	201	**920**	1 512	809	**2 321**	1 356	423	**1 778**	**604 447**	**197 912**	**802 359**
No rubbish disposal	81 007	30 791	**111 798**	2 796	928	**3 725**	368	131	**499**	2 848	1 338	**4 185**	368	120	**488**	**87 387**	**33 308**	**120 695**
Total	**8 704 829**	**2 820 781**	**11 525 609**	**747 077**	**282 130**	**1 029 207**	**183 190**	**61 445**	**244 635**	**675 292**	**280 426**	**955 719**	**39 697**	**10 686**	**50 383**	**10 350 086**	**3 455 468**	**13 805 553**

Source: census 2022

Appendix 2: Tables on disability based on UN recommended definition

Table 1: Disability prevalence by age, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Age group	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	4 225 110	500 025	**4 725 135**	4 928 394	105 793	**5 034 188**
10–14	4 313 115	183 869	**4 496 983**	5 193 372	122 705	**5 316 078**
15–19	4 708 294	123 400	**4 831 693**	4 756 391	114 014	**4 870 405**
20–24	5 029 916	121 844	**5 151 761**	5 049 615	117 632	**5 167 247**
25–29	4 772 460	123 388	**4 895 848**	5 462 981	135 906	**5 598 887**
30–34	3 794 949	117 381	**3 912 331**	5 330 829	145 828	**5 476 656**
35–39	3 249 378	127 496	**3 376 874**	4 947 093	159 113	**5 106 206**
40–44	2 715 143	154 586	**2 869 729**	3 913 683	165 679	**4 079 362**
45–49	2 329 964	220 964	**2 550 928**	3 008 596	199 118	**3 207 713**
50–54	1 899 436	262 652	**2 162 088**	2 460 736	243 529	**2 704 265**
55–59	1 480 241	273 393	**1 753 634**	2 154 082	300 371	**2 454 453**
60–64	1 100 708	252 415	**1 353 123**	1 739 884	319 818	**2 059 702**
65–69	719 841	212 376	**932 217**	1 254 751	318 688	**1 573 439**
70–74	513 087	213 023	**726 110**	739 669	285 921	**1 025 589**
75–79	294 659	168 199	**462 858**	410 185	225 056	**635 241**
80–84	169 662	134 886	**304 548**	207 656	173 653	**381 308**
85+	108 033	122 095	**230 128**	127 977	166 891	**294 868**
Total	**41 423 996**	**3 311 992**	**44 735 988**	**51 685 895**	**3 299 714**	**54 985 609**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 2: Disability prevalence by sex, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Sex	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Male	20 195 362	1 387 605	**21 582 967**	22 641 777	1 572 982	**24 214 759**
Female	21 228 635	1 924 386	**23 153 021**	23 159 464	2 269 805	**25 429 269**
Total	**41 423 996**	**3 311 992**	**44 735 988**	**45 801 241**	**3 842 786**	**49 644 027**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3: Disability prevalence by population group, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Population group	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Black African	32 515 428	2 711 509	**35 226 937**	42 025 819	2 544 314	**44 570 134**
Coloured	3 770 512	250 473	**4 020 985**	4 281 040	253 544	**4 534 584**
Indian/ Asian	1 084 119	71 941	**1 156 060**	1 481 560	102 961	**1 584 520**
White	3 824 902	264 463	**4 089 365**	3 698 732	386 760	**4 085 492**
Other	229 036	13 605	**242 641**	198 743	12 135	**210 878**
Total	**41 423 996**	**3 311 992**	**44 735 988**	**51 685 895**	**3 299 714**	**54 985 609**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 4: Disability prevalence by geographical location, 2011 and 2022 (UN definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Geography type	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**	**Without disability**	**With disability**	**Total**
Urban	26 492 806	1 784 500	**28 277 306**	21 028 464	1 159 805	**22 188 269**
Non-Urban	14 931 190	1 527 491	**16 458 682**	30 657 431	2 139 909	**32 797 340**
Total	**41 423 996**	**3 311 992**	**44 735 988**	**51 685 895**	**3 299 714**	**54 985 609**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3.15: Distribution of population by living arrangements, population group and disability status, 2022 (UN definition)

Population group	**Single**	**Nuclear**	**Extended**	**Complex**	**Total**
Black African					
Without disability	4 095 694	15 648 945	20 775 064	1 292 968	**41 812 671**
With disability	319 940	722 616	1 415 057	71 064	**2 528 676**
Total	**4 415 633**	**16 371 561**	**22 190 121**	**1 364 032**	**44 341 347**
Coloured					
Without disability	173 765	1 917 114	1 875 436	306 490	**4 272 805**
With disability	21 646	88 261	125 197	17 769	**252 873**
Total	**195 411**	**2 005 375**	**2 000 633**	**324 259**	**4 525 678**
Indian/Asian					
Without disability	115 442	812 583	508 120	41 120	**1 477 265**
With disability	13 297	44 559	41 670	3 021	**102 547**
Total	**128 739**	**857 142**	**549 790**	**44 141**	**1 579 812**
White					
Without disability	410 904	2 382 601	682 823	213 579	**3 689 907**
With disability	79 968	190 406	90 959	24 164	**385 497**
Total	**490 872**	**2 573 007**	**773 782**	**237 743**	**4 075 404**
Other					
Without disability	35 237	92 289	52 656	17 688	**197 869**
With disability	2 143	5 415	3 529	987	**12 075**
Total	**37 380**	**97 704**	**56 185**	**18 675**	**209 944**
Grant total					
Without disability	**4 831 042**	**20 853 532**	**23 894 099**	**1 871 845**	**51 450 517**
With disability	**436 994**	**1 051 258**	**1 676 412**	**117 004**	**3 281 668**
Total	**5 268 036**	**21 904 790**	**25 570 511**	**1 988 849**	**54 732 185**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP BY DISABILITY STATUS (UN DEFINITION)

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (UN definition) and access to housing and services,2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling									
Formal dwelling	5 400 128	468 488	**5 868 616**	5 099 176	819 932	**5 919 108**	**10 499 305**	**1 288 420**	**11 787 724**
Traditional dwelling	199 872	33 485	**233 357**	252 801	70 081	**322 882**	**452 673**	**103 566**	**556 239**
Informal dwelling	775 681	38 799	**814 480**	557 480	48 560	**606 040**	**1 333 160**	**87 360**	**1 420 520**
Other	26 071	2 122	**28 193**	21 294	3 322	**24 616**	**47 364**	**5 445**	**52 809**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Piped water									
Access to piped water	5 756 239	470 491	**6 226 730**	5 232 354	803 310	**6 035 664**	**10 988 593**	**1 273 801**	**12 262 394**
No access to piped water	645 513	72 403	**717 916**	698 396	138 585	**836 981**	**1 343 909**	**210 989**	**1 554 897**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Source of water									
Regional water scheme	5 076 948	402 115	**5 479 063**	4 586 926	684 604	**5 271 530**	**9 663 873**	**1 086 719**	**10 750 592**
Other	1 324 804	140 779	**1 465 583**	1 343 824	257 292	**1 601 116**	**2 668 628**	**398 071**	**3 066 699**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Toilet facilities									
Flush toilet	4 197 859	319 658	**4 517 517**	3 600 098	510 355	**4 110 453**	**7 797 957**	**830 013**	**8 627 969**
Other	2 071 197	210 797	**2 281 994**	2 217 123	413 060	**2 630 182**	**4 288 319**	**623 857**	**4 912 176**
None	132 696	12 440	**145 135**	113 530	18 481	**132 011**	**246 226**	**30 921**	**277 146**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Energy for cooking									
Electricity	5 349 169	432 929	**5 782 098**	4 933 105	761 873	**5 694 978**	**10 282 274**	**1 194 802**	**11 477 076**
Gas	355 592	32 999	**388 591**	256 028	40 147	**296 175**	**611 620**	**73 146**	**684 766**
Other	678 763	75 073	**753 836**	732 798	138 705	**871 503**	**1 411 561**	**213 779**	**1 625 339**
None	18 228	1 892	**20 120**	8 819	1 171	**9 990**	**27 047**	**3 063**	**30 110**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Energy for lighting									
Electricity	5 902 319	505 349	**6 407 667**	5 569 887	896 495	**6 466 381**	**11 472 205**	**1 401 843**	**12 874 048**
Gas	21 830	1 739	**23 569**	19 279	2 680	**21 959**	**41 109**	**4 420**	**45 528**
Other	462 242	34 316	**496 558**	331 466	41 424	**372 891**	**793 708**	**75 740**	**869 448**
None	15 361	1 491	**16 851**	10 119	1 296	**11 415**	**25 479**	**2 787**	**28 266**
Total	**6 401 751**	**542 894**	**6 944 646**	**5 930 750**	**941 896**	**6 872 646**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Refuse removal									
Removed by local authority	5 616 975	5 231 624	**10 848 599**	479 432	832 593	**1 312 025**	**6 096 407**	**6 064 217**	**12 160 624**
Communal refuse dump	365 390	307 086	**672 476**	22 925	37 309	**60 234**	**388 315**	**344 395**	**732 710**
Own refuse dump	366 963	340 108	**707 071**	34 526	61 308	**95 834**	**401 489**	**401 416**	**802 905**
No rubbish disposal	52 423	51 932	**104 356**	6 011	10 686	**16 697**	**58 435**	**62 618**	**121 053**
Total	**6 401 751**	**5 930 750**	**12 332 502**	**542 894**	**941 896**	**1 484 790**	**6 944 646**	**6 872 646**	**13 817 292**

Source: census 2022

Table 4.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status ((UN definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling																		
Formal dwelling	8 557 638	1 053 217	**9 610 855**	846 633	98 825	**945 458**	218 162	23 373	**241 535**	836 183	108 885	**945 068**	40 688	4 120	**44 808**	**10 499 305**	**1 288 420**	**11 787 724**
Traditional dwelling	438 029	101 686	**539 715**	9 011	1 032	**10 043**	964	121	**1 084**	4 085	682	**4 767**	584	46	**630**	**452 673**	**103 566**	**556 239**
Informal dwelling	1 256 887	80 983	**1 337 870**	66 093	5 478	**71 572**	1 604	152	**1 756**	4 072	593	**4 665**	4 504	153	**4 657**	**1 333 160**	**87 360**	**1 420 520**
Other	41 219	4 676	**45 895**	2 970	319	**3 289**	495	41	**537**	2 280	380	**2 660**	399	28	**427**	**47 364**	**5 445**	**52 809**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Piped water																		
Access to piped water	8 970 103	1 032 144	**10 002 248**	913 110	104 149	**1 017 259**	219 619	23 556	**243 175**	841 630	109 734	**951 364**	44 131	4 218	**48 349**	**10 988 593**	**1 273 801**	**12 262 394**
No access to piped water	1 323 670	208 418	**1 532 088**	11 597	1 506	**13 103**	1 606	132	**1 737**	4 991	805	**5 796**	2 045	129	**2 173**	**1 343 909**	**210 989**	**1 554 897**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Source of water																		
Regional water scheme	7 776 902	860 623	**8 637 526**	864 739	99 415	**964 154**	213 617	22 949	**236 566**	767 865	99 828	**867 693**	40 751	3 903	**44 654**	**9 663 873**	**1 086 719**	**10 750 592**
Other	2 516 871	379 938	**2 896 810**	59 968	6 241	**66 209**	7 608	738	**8 346**	78 755	10 711	**89 466**	5 425	443	**5 869**	**2 668 628**	**398 071**	**3 066 699**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Toilet facilities																		
Flush toilet	5 847 770	596 071	**6 443 841**	854 388	97 104	**951 492**	216 117	23 281	**239 397**	841 271	109 704	**950 975**	38 412	3 852	**42 264**	**7 797 957**	**830 013**	**8 627 969**
Other	4 214 216	614 986	**4 829 202**	57 208	7 288	**64 496**	4 872	386	**5 258**	4 807	758	**5 565**	7 217	439	**7 656**	**4 288 319**	**623 857**	**4 912 176**
None	231 788	29 504	**261 292**	13 111	1 263	**14 375**	236	21	**257**	543	77	**620**	548	55	**603**	**246 226**	**30 921**	**277 146**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Energy for cooking																		
Electricity	8 528 779	986 726	**9 515 505**	828 618	93 920	**922 538**	199 411	21 136	**220 546**	687 575	89 796	**777 371**	37 891	3 224	**41 116**	**10 282 274**	**1 194 802**	**11 477 076**
Gas	359 660	41 437	**401 097**	72 633	8 634	**81 267**	20 662	2 408	**23 070**	152 442	19 761	**172 203**	6 223	906	**7 129**	**611 620**	**73 146**	**684 766**
Other	1 381 780	209 733	**1 591 513**	20 773	2 820	**23 593**	1 003	128	**1 131**	6 091	897	**6 988**	1 914	200	**2 115**	**1 411 561**	**213 779**	**1 625 339**
None	23 555	2 665	**26 220**	2 683	282	**2 965**	149	16	**165**	512	85	**597**	148	15	**163**	**27 047**	**3 063**	**30 110**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting																		
Electricity	9 483 806	1 163 676	**10 647 482**	895 493	102 482	**997 975**	219 216	23 424	**242 640**	829 895	108 151	**938 046**	43 796	4 110	**47 906**	**11 472 205**	**1 401 843**	**12 874 048**
Gas	34 865	3 654	**38 519**	2 625	289	**2 914**	692	96	**788**	2 743	365	**3 108**	184	16	**200**	**41 109**	**4 420**	**45 528**
Other	752 209	70 727	**822 936**	24 478	2 665	**27 143**	1 219	157	**1 376**	13 682	1 979	**15 661**	2 120	212	**2 332**	**793 708**	**75 740**	**869 448**
None	22 894	2 504	**25 398**	2 111	219	**2 330**	97	11	**108**	300	44	**345**	77	8	**85**	**25 479**	**2 787**	**28 266**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**
Refuse removal																		
Removed by local authority	8 894 542	1 078 659	**9 973 201**	874 446	99 465	**973 912**	216 550	23 187	**239 737**	820 860	106 784	**927 644**	42 201	3 929	**46 130**	**10 848 599**	**1 312 025**	**12 160 624**
Communal refuse dump	614 070	52 931	**667 000**	32 879	3 987	**36 866**	3 388	365	**3 753**	20 160	2 818	**22 978**	1 980	134	**2 113**	**672 476**	**60 234**	**732 710**
Own refuse dump	688 703	93 320	**782 023**	14 036	1 817	**15 853**	825	95	**920**	1 960	363	**2 323**	1 547	239	**1 786**	**707 071**	**95 834**	**802 905**
No rubbish disposal	96 459	15 652	**112 111**	3 346	386	**3 732**	462	40	**502**	3 641	573	**4 214**	448	45	**494**	**104 356**	**16 697**	**121 053**
Total	**10 293 773**	**1 240 562**	**11 534 335**	**924 707**	**105 655**	**1 030 362**	**221 225**	**23 687**	**244 912**	**846 620**	**110 539**	**957 160**	**46 176**	**4 347**	**50 523**	**12 332 502**	**1 484 790**	**13 817 292**

Source: census 2022

Appendix 3: Tables on disability based on severe definition

Table 1: Disability prevalence by age group, 2011 and 2022 (Severe definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Age group	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
5–9	4 341 133	383 234	**4 724 368**	4 955 072	74 217	**5 029 290**
10–14	4 369 464	127 519	**4 496 983**	5 227 020	84 271	**5 311 291**
15–19	4 748 650	83 043	**4 831 693**	4 787 097	78 846	**4 865 943**
20–24	5 072 755	79 005	**5 151 761**	5 081 875	79 841	**5 161 717**
25–29	4 815 673	80 175	**4 895 848**	5 501 747	90 574	**5 592 321**
30–34	3 838 092	74 238	**3 912 331**	5 374 715	95 576	**5 470 291**
35–39	3 299 805	77 070	**3 376 874**	4 997 310	102 844	**5 100 154**
40–44	2 781 895	87 834	**2 869 729**	3 970 219	104 098	**4 074 317**
45–49	2 433 809	117 119	**2 550 928**	3 085 081	118 253	**3 203 334**
50–54	2 029 035	133 053	**2 162 088**	2 564 335	135 920	**2 700 256**
55–59	1 617 987	135 647	**1 753 634**	2 290 692	160 028	**2 450 720**
60–64	1 230 308	122 815	**1 353 123**	1 895 729	160 853	**2 056 582**
65–69	829 222	102 995	**932 217**	1 414 578	156 617	**1 571 195**
70–74	621 532	104 577	**726 110**	884 926	139 161	**1 024 087**
75–79	377 967	84 891	**462 858**	523 829	110 421	**634 250**
80–84	233 652	70 896	**304 548**	289 953	90 762	**380 716**
85+	158 351	71 777	**230 128**	195 804	98 726	**294 530**
Total	**42 799 333**	**1 935 888**	**44 735 221**	**53 039 982**	**1 881 010**	**54 920 992**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 2: Disability prevalence by sex, 2011 and 2022 (Severe defintion)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Sex	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Male	20 739 781	842 745	**21 582 526**	25 722 632	763 686	**26 486 317**
Female	22 059 552	1 093 143	**23 152 695**	27 317 350	1 117 325	**28 434 675**
Total	**42 799 333**	**1 935 888**	**44 735 221**	**53 039 982**	**1 881 010**	**54 920 992**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Table 3: Disability prevalence by population group (Severe definition)

	Census 2011			Census 2022		
Population group	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Black African	33 618 980	1 607 315	**35 226 295**	43 011 453	1 510 816	**44 522 269**
Coloured	3 858 170	162 734	**4 020 904**	4 383 973	144 564	**4 528 538**
Indian/ Asian	1 119 781	36 258	**1 156 039**	1 531 487	50 443	**1 581 930**
White	3 967 830	121 512	**4 089 342**	3 908 944	169 012	**4 077 956**
Other	234 572	8 069	**242 641**	204 124	6 175	**210 299**
Total	**42 799 333**	**1 935 888**	**44 735 221**	**53 039 982**	**1 881 010**	**54 920 992**

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP BY DISABILITY STATUS (SEVERE DEFINITION)

Table 5.9: Distribution of households by sex of head of household, disability status (severe definition) and access to housing and services, 2022

Housing and services	Male			Female			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling									
Formal dwelling	5 614 129	246 713	**5 860 841**	5 482 409	429 867	**5 912 276**	**11 096 538**	**676 580**	**11 773 117**
Traditional dwelling	214 837	18 138	**232 975**	285 887	36 570	**322 457**	**500 725**	**54 708**	**555 432**
Informal dwelling	791 888	21 875	**813 763**	578 624	26 896	**605 520**	**1 370 511**	**48 771**	**1 419 282**
Other	26 975	1 102	**28 077**	22 867	1 641	**24 507**	**49 842**	**2 742**	**52 584**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Access to piped water									
Access to piped water	5 970 892	247 752	**6 218 644**	5 607 490	421 143	**6 028 633**	**11 578 381**	**668 895**	**12 247 277**
No access to piped water	676 937	40 075	**717 012**	762 297	73 830	**836 127**	**1 439 234**	**113 905**	**1 553 140**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Source of water									
Regional water scheme	5 259 615	212 508	**5 472 122**	4 904 847	360 767	**5 265 614**	**10 164 462**	**573 274**	**10 737 736**
Other	1 388 214	75 319	**1 463 533**	1 464 940	134 207	**1 599 147**	**2 853 154**	**209 526**	**3 062 680**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Toilet facilities									
Flush toilet	4 345 360	165 793	**4 511 153**	3 836 857	268 368	**4 105 225**	**8 182 217**	**434 161**	**8 616 378**
Other	2 164 549	114 994	**2 279 543**	2 411 467	216 225	**2 627 692**	**4 576 016**	**331 219**	**4 907 235**
None	137 920	7 041	**144 960**	121 463	10 380	**131 843**	**259 383**	**17 420**	**276 803**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Energy for cooking									
Electricity	5 545 158	229 761	**5 774 919**	5 286 721	401 931	**5 688 652**	**10 831 878**	**631 692**	**11 463 570**
Gas	372 470	15 392	**387 862**	275 539	20 153	**295 692**	**648 009**	**35 545**	**683 555**
Other	711 346	41 462	**752 808**	798 272	72 187	**870 459**	**1 509 618**	**113 649**	**1 623 267**
None	18 855	1 211	**20 067**	9 255	703	**9 958**	**28 110**	**1 914**	**30 024**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Energy for lighting									
Electricity	6 131 896	267 371	**6 399 267**	5 988 396	470 517	**6 458 913**	**12 120 292**	**737 888**	**12 858 180**
Gas	22 637	890	**23 527**	20 505	1 418	**21 923**	**43 142**	**2 308**	**45 449**
Other	477 438	18 631	**496 069**	350 242	22 300	**372 542**	**827 680**	**40 931**	**868 611**
None	15 858	935	**16 793**	10 644	739	**11 383**	**26 502**	**1 673**	**28 175**
Total	**6 647 829**	**287 827**	**6 935 656**	**6 369 787**	**494 973**	**6 864 760**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Refuse removal									
Removed by local authority	5 836 288	5 622 086	**11 458 375**	252 232	435 252	**687 483**	**6 088 520**	**6 057 338**	**12 145 858**
Communal refuse dump	375 050	323 610	**698 660**	12 842	20 371	**33 213**	**387 892**	**343 981**	**731 872**
Own refuse dump	381 527	367 379	**748 906**	19 531	33 653	**53 184**	**401 058**	**401 032**	**802 090**
No rubbish disposal	54 964	56 711	**111 675**	3 223	5 698	**8 921**	**58 187**	**62 409**	**120 596**
Total	**6 647 829**	**6 369 787**	**13 017 616**	**287 827**	**494 973**	**782 800**	**6 935 656**	**6 864 760**	**13 800 416**

Source: census 2022

Table 5.10: Distribution of households by population group of head of household, disability status (severe definition) and access to housing and services,2022

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Main dwelling																		
Formal dwelling	9 029 508	571 107	**9 600 615**	893 175	50 688	**943 863**	230 555	10 561	**241 116**	900 451	42 457	**942 909**	42 848	1 766	**44 614**	**11 096 538**	**676 580**	**11 773 117**
Traditional dwelling	485 130	53 835	**538 965**	9 473	546	**10 019**	1 029	53	**1 082**	4 492	249	**4 741**	601	25	**626**	**500 725**	**54 708**	**555 432**
Informal dwelling	1 291 461	45 292	**1 336 752**	68 420	3 075	**71 495**	1 682	71	**1 753**	4 385	247	**4 632**	4 564	86	**4 650**	**1 370 511**	**48 771**	**1 419 282**
Other	43 379	2 394	**45 773**	3 092	154	**3 247**	511	23	**534**	2 453	157	**2 610**	407	14	**421**	**49 842**	**2 742**	**52 584**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Piped water																		
Access to piped water	9 431 724	559 990	**9 991 714**	961 887	53 654	**1 015 541**	232 106	10 644	**242 750**	906 331	42 798	**949 129**	46 333	1 809	**48 143**	**11 578 381**	**668 895**	**12 247 277**
No access to piped water	1 417 753	112 637	**1 530 390**	12 274	809	**13 083**	1 670	64	**1 735**	5 450	312	**5 763**	2 086	82	**2 168**	**1 439 234**	**113 905**	**1 553 140**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Source of water																		
Regional water scheme	8 157 836	471 064	**8 628 900**	911 183	51 350	**962 533**	225 826	10 342	**236 168**	826 817	38 846	**865 662**	42 801	1 672	**44 473**	**10 164 462**	**573 274**	**10 737 736**
Other	2 691 641	201 564	**2 893 205**	62 978	3 113	**66 091**	7 951	366	**8 317**	84 965	4 265	**89 230**	5 619	219	**5 837**	**2 853 154**	**209 526**	**3 062 680**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Toilet facilities																		
Flush toilet	6 107 306	329 440	**6 436 746**	899 909	49 915	**949 823**	228 501	10 484	**238 985**	906 032	42 717	**948 749**	40 469	1 606	**42 075**	**8 182 217**	**434 161**	**8 616 378**
Other	4 497 836	326 545	**4 824 382**	60 584	3 859	**64 443**	5 033	212	**5 244**	5 179	353	**5 531**	7 385	250	**7 635**	**4 576 016**	**331 219**	**4 907 235**
None	244 334	16 643	**260 977**	13 668	689	**14 358**	243	13	**256**	571	41	**611**	566	35	**601**	**259 383**	**17 420**	**276 803**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Energy for cooking																		
Electricity	8 968 812	536 985	**9 505 797**	872 564	48 466	**921 031**	210 648	9 556	**220 204**	740 329	35 242	**775 570**	39 525	1 444	**40 969**	**10 831 878**	**631 692**	**11 463 570**
Gas	378 207	22 399	**400 606**	76 785	4 294	**81 079**	21 935	1 065	**23 000**	164 343	7 446	**171 789**	6 739	341	**7 080**	**648 009**	**35 545**	**683 555**
Other	1 477 975	111 577	**1 589 552**	22 033	1 523	**23 556**	1 040	77	**1 117**	6 568	374	**6 941**	2 003	97	**2 101**	**1 509 618**	**113 649**	**1 623 267**
None	24 483	1 667	**26 150**	2 779	180	**2 958**	154	9	**164**	542	48	**591**	152	9	**162**	**28 110**	**1 914**	**30 024**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**

Housing and services	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Other			Total		
	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total	Without disability	With disability	Total
Energy for lighting																		
Electricity	10 005 513	630 619	**10 636 132**	943 528	52 751	**996 278**	231 646	10 575	**242 220**	893 673	42 168	**935 841**	45 932	1 776	**47 708**	**12 120 292**	**737 888**	**12 858 180**
Gas	36 519	1 941	**38 460**	2 763	148	**2 911**	737	48	**785**	2 931	165	**3 096**	192	6	**198**	**43 142**	**2 308**	**45 449**
Other	783 646	38 546	**822 192**	25 667	1 442	**27 109**	1 292	81	**1 373**	14 859	757	**15 616**	2 217	104	**2 321**	**827 680**	**40 931**	**868 611**
None	23 799	1 522	**25 321**	2 204	122	**2 326**	102	5	**107**	318	20	**338**	79	5	**84**	**26 502**	**1 673**	**28 175**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**
Refuse removal																		
Removed by local authority	9 380 208	582 667	**9 962 875**	921 127	51 122	**972 249**	228 888	10 437	**239 325**	883 873	41 583	**925 457**	44 279	1 674	**45 952**	**11 458 375**	**687 483**	**12 145 858**
Communal refuse dump	636 493	29 749	**666 242**	34 781	2 060	**36 841**	3 545	196	**3 742**	21 818	1 124	**22 941**	2 023	84	**2 106**	**698 660**	**33 213**	**731 872**
Own refuse dump	729 470	51 797	**781 267**	14 751	1 063	**15 814**	867	53	**920**	2 158	161	**2 319**	1 660	110	**1 770**	**748 906**	**53 184**	**802 090**
No rubbish disposal	103 306	8 415	**111 721**	3 502	218	**3 720**	476	21	**498**	3 933	243	**4 175**	458	24	**482**	**111 675**	**8 921**	**120 596**
Total	**10 849 477**	**672 628**	**11 522 105**	**974 161**	**54 463**	**1 028 624**	**233 776**	**10 708**	**244 485**	**911 782**	**43 110**	**954 892**	**48 420**	**1 891**	**50 311**	**13 017 616**	**782 800**	**13 800 416**

Source: census 2022

Appendix 4: Tables on disability prevalence at district based on the three measures of disability

Table 1: Disability prevalence by district and sex: Census 2022 (Broad definition)

District code	District Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BUF	Buffalo City	62 956	98 631	**161 587**	7,1	11,2	**18,3**
CPT	City of Cape Town	279 935	405 445	**685 380**	6,6	9,6	**16,3**
DC1	West Coast	29 027	38 816	**67 843**	6,6	8,8	**15,3**
DC10	Sarah Baartman	37 984	55 700	**93 684**	7,9	11,5	**19,4**
DC12	Amathole	69 604	108 581	**178 185**	9,0	14,0	**23,0**
DC13	Chris Hani	62 960	97 566	**160 526**	8,6	13,3	**21,8**
DC14	Joe Gqabi	32 762	49 808	**82 570**	9,4	14,4	**23,8**
DC15	O,R,Tambo	83 118	131 417	**214 535**	6,4	10,2	**16,6**
DC16	Xhariep	10 352	14 969	**25 321**	8,9	12,9	**21,8**
DC18	Lejweleputswa	54 054	80 658	**134 712**	8,8	13,2	**22,0**
DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	58 002	94 236	**152 238**	7,8	12,7	**20,4**
DC2	Cape Winelands	48 254	67 624	**115 878**	6,3	8,8	**15,1**
DC20	Fezile Dabi	39 159	58 779	**97 938**	8,5	12,8	**21,4**
DC21	Ugu	45 475	72 558	**118 033**	6,6	10,5	**17,1**
DC22	Umgungundlovu	67 849	103 667	**171 516**	6,1	9,3	**15,3**
DC23	Uthukela	40 269	63 969	**104 238**	5,8	9,2	**14,9**
DC24	Umzinyathi	29 998	49 350	**79 348**	5,3	8,7	**14,0**
DC25	Amajuba	36 681	53 233	**89 914**	6,0	8,7	**14,6**
DC26	Zululand	45 055	71 200	**116 255**	5,5	8,7	**14,1**
DC27	Umkhanyakude	29 718	43 731	**73 449**	4,6	6,8	**11,4**
DC28	King Cetshwayo	52 183	80 003	**132 186**	5,8	8,9	**14,7**
DC29	iLembe	41 069	61 553	**102 622**	5,9	8,8	**14,7**
DC3	Overberg	22 024	28 696	**50 720**	6,8	8,9	**15,7**
DC30	Gert Sibande	71 380	99 183	**170 563**	6,3	8,7	**15,0**
DC31	Nkangala Witbank	89 602	122 372	**211 974**	6,3	8,7	**15,0**
DC32	Ehlanzeni	93 045	131 410	**224 455**	4,7	6,6	**11,3**
DC33	Mopani	56 859	85 427	**142 286**	4,8	7,2	**11,9**
DC34	Vhembe	64 218	95 162	**159 380**	4,5	6,7	**11,1**
DC35	Capricorn	71 273	103 948	**175 221**	5,6	8,2	**13,8**
DC36	Waterberg	45 109	58 658	**103 767**	6,7	8,7	**15,4**
DC37	Bojanala Rustenburg	96 143	123 995	**220 138**	6,7	8,6	**15,3**
DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	64 744	87 413	**152 157**	7,9	10,7	**18,6**
DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	40 173	54 796	**94 969**	9,1	12,4	**21,5**
DC4	Garden Route	51 258	69 399	**120 657**	6,9	9,3	**16,2**
DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	53 197	71 906	**125 103**	8,1	11,0	**19,1**
DC42	Sedibeng	82 161	112 887	**195 048**	7,6	10,5	**18,1**
DC43	Harry Gwala	31 236	51 412	**82 648**	6,3	10,4	**16,7**
DC44	Alfred Nzo	57 741	94 834	**152 575**	7,1	11,7	**18,9**
DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	21 177	31 001	**52 178**	9,0	13,1	**22,1**
DC47	Sekhukhune	61 933	90 417	**152 350**	5,3	7,7	**13,0**
DC48	West Rand	63 940	85 167	**149 107**	7,1	9,5	**16,7**
DC5	Central Karoo	6 064	8 568	**14 632**	6,6	9,4	**16,0**
DC6	Namakwa	11 488	15 493	**26 981**	9,0	12,1	**21,0**

District code	District Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DC7	Pixley ka Seme	13 976	19 301	**33 277**	7,4	10,2	**17,6**
DC8	Z F Mgcawu	18 135	25 418	**43 553**	7,5	10,5	**18,1**
DC9	Frances Baard	27 857	40 571	**68 428**	7,3	10,7	**18,0**
EKU	Ekurhuleni	229 583	300 662	**530 245**	6,3	8,3	**14,6**
ETH	eThekwini	232 478	331 432	**563 910**	6,1	8,7	**14,8**
JHB	City of Johannesburg	240 859	324 414	**565 273**	5,7	7,7	**13,4**
MAN	Mangaung	58 225	90 774	**148 999**	8,1	12,7	**20,8**
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay	81 880	120 780	**202 660**	7,5	11,1	**18,6**
TSH	City of Tshwane	223 736	294 276	**518 012**	6,2	8,2	**14,5**
	South Africa	**3 537 957**	**5 071 265**	**8 609 222**	**6,4**	**9,2**	**15,7**

Source: Census 2022

Table 2: Disability prevalence by district and sex: Census 2022 (UN definition)

District code	District Names	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BUF	Buffalo City	22 227	34 923	**57 150**	2,5	4,0	**6,5**
CPT	City of Cape Town	92 402	134 867	**227 269**	2,2	3,2	**5,4**
DC1	West Coast	9 770	12 652	**22 422**	2,2	2,9	**5,1**
DC10	Sarah Baartman	15 244	21 950	**37 194**	3,2	4,5	**7,7**
DC12	Amathole	32 303	54 054	**86 357**	4,2	7,0	**11,1**
DC13	Chris Hani	28 592	46 696	**75 288**	3,9	6,3	**10,2**
DC14	Joe Gqabi	15 014	24 929	**39 943**	4,3	7,2	**11,5**
DC15	O.R.Tambo	37 839	63 118	**100 957**	2,9	4,9	**7,8**
DC16	Xhariep	4 063	6 304	**10 367**	3,5	5,4	**8,9**
DC18	Lejweleputswa	20 501	33 417	**53 918**	3,4	5,5	**8,8**
DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	22 766	40 703	**63 469**	3,1	5,5	**8,5**
DC2	Cape Winelands	15 818	21 757	**37 575**	2,1	2,8	**4,9**
DC20	Fezile Dabi	15 080	24 509	**39 589**	3,3	5,3	**8,6**
DC21	Ugu	20 066	34 727	**54 793**	2,9	5,0	**7,9**
DC22	Umgungundlovu	25 828	42 817	**68 645**	2,3	3,8	**6,1**
DC23	Uthukela	16 250	28 626	**44 876**	2,3	4,1	**6,4**
DC24	Umzinyathi	12 274	22 469	**34 743**	2,2	4,0	**6,1**
DC25	Amajuba	13 830	21 754	**35 584**	2,3	3,5	**5,8**
DC26	Zululand	19 522	33 594	**53 116**	2,4	4,1	**6,4**
DC27	Umkhanyakude	12 191	19 507	**31 698**	1,9	3,0	**4,9**
DC28	King Cetshwayo	21 365	36 359	**57 724**	2,4	4,0	**6,4**
DC29	iLembe	16 165	26 945	**43 110**	2,3	3,9	**6,2**
DC3	Overberg	8 001	10 089	**18 090**	2,5	3,1	**5,6**
DC30	Gert Sibande	26 985	40 722	**67 707**	2,4	3,6	**5,9**
DC31	Nkangala Witbank	31 928	47 411	**79 339**	2,3	3,4	**5,6**
DC32	Ehlanzeni	33 768	51 128	**84 896**	1,7	2,6	**4,3**
DC33	Mopani	21 414	35 528	**56 942**	1,8	3,0	**4,8**
DC34	Vhembe	23 588	38 098	**61 686**	1,6	2,7	**4,3**
DC35	Capricorn	25 809	41 413	**67 222**	2,0	3,3	**5,3**
DC36	Waterberg	16 202	22 840	**39 042**	2,4	3,4	**5,8**
DC37	Bojanala Rustenburg	32 938	46 110	**79 048**	2,3	3,2	**5,5**
DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	26 031	37 203	**63 234**	3,2	4,5	**7,7**
DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	17 964	25 737	**43 701**	4,1	5,8	**9,9**

District code	District Names	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DC4	Garden Route	18 934	25 340	**44 274**	2,5	3,4	**5,9**
DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	20 418	28 067	**48 485**	3,1	4,3	**7,4**
DC42	Sedibeng	28 905	42 497	**71 402**	2,7	3,9	**6,6**
DC43	Harry Gwala	13 961	25 552	**39 513**	2,8	5,2	**8,0**
DC44	Alfred Nzo	26 762	48 377	**75 139**	3,3	6,0	**9,3**
DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	8 793	13 903	**22 696**	3,7	5,9	**9,6**
DC47	Sekhukhune	24 081	39 054	**63 135**	2,1	3,3	**5,4**
DC48	West Rand	21 166	29 546	**50 712**	2,4	3,3	**5,7**
DC5	Central Karoo	2 132	3 085	**5 217**	2,3	3,4	**5,7**
DC6	Namakwa	4 777	6 239	**11 016**	3,7	4,9	**8,6**
DC7	Pixley ka Seme	5 364	7 611	**12 975**	2,8	4,0	**6,9**
DC8	Z F Mgcawu	6 903	10 199	**17 102**	2,9	4,2	**7,1**
DC9	Frances Baard	10 188	15 784	**25 972**	2,7	4,1	**6,8**
EKU	Ekurhuleni	73 842	103 167	**177 009**	2,0	2,8	**4,9**
ETH	eThekwini	82 489	124 434	**206 923**	2,2	3,3	**5,4**
JHB	City of Johannesburg	75 375	108 100	**183 475**	1,8	2,6	**4,3**
MAN	Mangaung	20 657	35 155	**55 812**	2,9	4,9	**7,8**
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay	30 582	45 497	**76 079**	2,8	4,2	**7,0**
TSH	City of Tshwane	74 252	101 839	**176 091**	2,1	2,8	**4,9**
	South Africa	**1 303 317**	**1 996 397**	**3 299 714**	**2,4**	**3,6**	**6,0**

Source: Census 2022

Table 3: Disability prevalence by district and sex: Census 2022 (Severe definition)

District code	District Names	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BUF	Buffalo City	12 325	18 197	**882 112**	1,4	2,1	**3,5**
CPT	City of Cape Town	49 613	72 660	**4 213 285**	1,2	1,7	**2,9**
DC1	West Coast	5 465	6 761	**443 062**	1,2	1,5	**2,8**
DC10	Sarah Baartman	8 636	11 976	**482 511**	1,8	2,5	**4,3**
DC12	Amathole	18 423	28 856	**775 888**	2,4	3,7	**6,1**
DC13	Chris Hani	17 423	26 817	**735 265**	2,4	3,6	**6,0**
DC14	Joe Gqabi	9 221	14 547	**346 808**	2,7	4,2	**6,9**
DC15	O.R.Tambo	23 855	36 976	**1 290 644**	1,8	2,9	**4,7**
DC16	Xhariep	2 399	3 575	**116 340**	2,1	3,1	**5,1**
DC18	Lejweleputswa	12 401	19 549	**610 887**	2,0	3,2	**5,2**
DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	14 401	24 013	**744 673**	1,9	3,2	**5,2**
DC2	Cape Winelands	8 973	12 116	**768 473**	1,2	1,6	**2,7**
DC20	Fezile Dabi	9 217	14 229	**457 946**	2,0	3,1	**5,1**
DC21	Ugu	11 520	18 851	**691 281**	1,7	2,7	**4,4**
DC22	Umgungundlovu	14 840	23 715	**1 117 130**	1,3	2,1	**3,5**
DC23	Uthukela	9 919	16 074	**698 387**	1,4	2,3	**3,7**
DC24	Umzinyathi	7 326	12 108	**567 791**	1,3	2,1	**3,4**
DC25	Amajuba	8 594	12 422	**613 980**	1,4	2,0	**3,4**
DC26	Zululand	12 537	19 384	**822 326**	1,5	2,4	**3,9**
DC27	Umkhanyakude	7 580	11 221	**642 773**	1,2	1,7	**2,9**
DC28	King Cetshwayo	13 696	21 410	**901 795**	1,5	2,4	**3,9**
DC29	iLembe	9 681	15 296	**697 324**	1,4	2,2	**3,6**
DC3	Overberg	4 221	5 315	**322 643**	1,3	1,6	**3,0**

District code	District Names	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DC30	Gert Sibande	16 100	22 843	**1 138 358**	1,4	2,0	**3,4**
DC31	Nkangala Witbank	18 798	26 029	**1 411 757**	1,3	1,8	**3,2**
DC32	Ehlanzeni	20 255	29 315	**1 988 230**	1,0	1,5	**2,5**
DC33	Mopani	13 844	21 090	**1 191 929**	1,2	1,8	**2,9**
DC34	Vhembe	15 779	23 257	**1 430 536**	1,1	1,6	**2,7**
DC35	Capricorn	15 911	23 531	**1 273 018**	1,2	1,8	**3,1**
DC36	Waterberg	9 184	12 301	**675 360**	1,4	1,8	**3,2**
DC37	Bojanala Rustenburg	19 183	25 539	**1 434 671**	1,3	1,8	**3,1**
DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema	14 861	19 934	**818 728**	1,8	2,4	**4,2**
DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	10 025	13 673	**442 368**	2,3	3,1	**5,4**
DC4	Garden Route	10 737	14 189	**746 305**	1,4	1,9	**3,3**
DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	11 841	15 497	**653 686**	1,8	2,4	**4,2**
DC42	Sedibeng	17 753	25 176	**1 075 739**	1,7	2,3	**4,0**
DC43	Harry Gwala	8 276	13 732	**494 459**	1,7	2,8	**4,5**
DC44	Alfred Nzo	16 310	27 232	**808 686**	2,0	3,4	**5,4**
DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe	4 697	7 009	**235 984**	2,0	3,0	**5,0**
DC47	Sekhukhune	14 052	20 874	**1 168 308**	1,2	1,8	**3,0**
DC48	West Rand	12 061	16 841	**894 991**	1,3	1,9	**3,2**
DC5	Central Karoo	1 271	1 818	**91 579**	1,4	2,0	**3,4**
DC6	Namakwa	2 648	3 056	**128 269**	2,1	2,4	**4,4**
DC7	Pixley ka Seme	3 205	4 201	**188 976**	1,7	2,2	**3,9**
DC8	Z F Mgcawu	3 995	5 772	**240 961**	1,7	2,4	**4,1**
DC9	Frances Baard	5 772	8 460	**380 411**	1,5	2,2	**3,7**
EKU	Ekurhuleni	42 419	58 832	**3 642 250**	1,2	1,6	**2,8**
ETH	eThekwini	45 801	67 234	**3 804 685**	1,2	1,8	**3,0**
JHB	City of Johannesburg	43 978	61 260	**4 226 232**	1,0	1,4	**2,5**
MAN	Mangaung	12 333	19 717	**717 335**	1,7	2,7	**4,5**
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay	17 186	24 915	**1 090 420**	1,6	2,3	**3,9**
TSH	City of Tshwane	43 143	57 932	**3 583 442**	1,2	1,6	**2,8**
	South Africa	**763 686**	**1 117 325**	**54 920 992**	**1,4**	**2,0**	**3,4**

Source: Census 2022

ISBN: 978-0-621-51822-1