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P0318

General household survey

2009

Embargoed until:
6 May 2010
14:30

Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel.: (012) 310 8600 / 4892 / 8390

Forthcoming issue:

GHS July 2010

Expected release date

March 2011

Statistics South Africa • Mbalo-mbalo ya Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo-tiko ta Afrika-Dzonga • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezezibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika
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Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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General household survey: 2009

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

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage, stratified random sample was drawn using probability-proportional-to-size principles. First-level stratification was based on province and second-tier stratification on district council. Field staff employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 25 361 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews. The GHS 2009 represents the second year of a new master sample that will be used until 2010. The same addresses will be visited during this time period.

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

For a more detailed discussion on sampling please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 18.

1.3 The questionnaire

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

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

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

Table 1: Contents of the GHS 2009 questionnaire

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

1.4 Response details

Table 2 shows that nationally, 25 361 (77,7% with out-of-scope and 93,0% without out-of-scope) of the 32 636 interviews were successfully completed. It was not possible to complete interviews in 5,8% of the sampled dwelling units owing to reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 16,5% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as in cases where the sampled dwelling units had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration, but were originally listed as dwelling units). These units are described as 'out-of-scope' in Table 2.

Table 2: Response rates per province (in thousands), GHS 2009

Province	Response			Non-response		Out-of-scope		Total
	Number	%	% without out-of-scope	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Western Cape	2553	66,5	85,6	428	11,1	860	22,4	3841
Eastern Cape	2933	76,2	97,8	67	1,7	850	22,1	3850
Northern Cape	1502	79,5	97,1	45	2,4	343	18,2	1890
Free State	2379	82,0	96,2	94	3,2	430	14,8	2903
KwaZulu-Natal	4167	85,2	99,4	26	0,5	697	14,3	4890
North West	2306	80,7	96,7	79	2,8	473	16,6	2858
Gauteng	4141	69,6	80,1	1027	17,3	781	13,1	5949
Mpumalanga	2432	82,6	96,7	84	2,9	427	14,5	2943
Limpopo	2948	83,9	98,3	52	1,5	512	14,6	3512
RSA	25361	77,7	93,0	1902	5,8	5373	16,5	32636

1.5 Data revisions

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

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

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

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

1.6 Limitations of the study

It is important to note that the GHS 2009 questionnaire was revised extensively and not all questions are exactly comparable to the previous data series. Also refer to the Technical notes (Section 18) for more details about the questions that are not comparable. Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions that are not highlighted in Section 18. Unlike in previous years when data was collected only during July, the data collection for GHS 2009 was spread over a three-month period. This is not necessarily a limitation, but should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

2. Summary of the key findings

2.1 Education

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

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

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

Pupils currently attending school are the biggest beneficiaries of this system. Forty-eight per cent of them do not pay school fees and for 93% of the non-payers the reason for not paying school fees is because the school is a 'no fee' school. In 2009; 93,4% of the surveyed pupils were attending public schools. Sixty-two per cent of public school attendees received food at school. Pupils in the Northern Cape (86,6%), Eastern Cape (70,0%), Limpopo (68,6%) and Mpumalanga (67,3%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme. When asked about experiencing violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse at school 18,8% of learners reported affirmatively. The vast majority (89%) of these complaints related to teachers using corporal punishment. This form of punishment was most commonly experienced in the Eastern Cape (25,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,5%) and the Free State (20,4%).

An estimated 717 000 students attended higher educational institutions during 2009. Most of these students (62,2%) were African. However, proportionally this group is still underrepresented. Only 2,5% of Africans aged 18 to 40 years were studying as opposed to 11,4% amongst Indians/Asians and 10,8% amongst whites. The coloured population is still also underrepresented in the higher education student body – only 2,8% were studying during 2009.

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

2.2 Health

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

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

2.3 Disability

In 2009; 7,9% of South Africans could be classified as disabled. Women (8,1%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (7,7%). The Free State (15,5%), Northern Cape (10,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (10,1%) were the provinces which had the highest rates of disability in the country.

2.4 Housing

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

The provinces with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal in 2009 were Gauteng (22,3%), Western Cape (17,1%), North West (16,0%) and Free State (14,8%). Of these provinces, North West has shown the least progress related to housing provision as there has been a significant increase in the percentage of shack dwellers from 12,2% in 2002 to 21,5% in 2007. This may partially be attributed to changes in the housing policy of several mines, which entitled workers to a housing subsidy if they lived in their own dwellings. Since 2007 this has improved again to 16,0% in 2009 which is still above the 2002 levels. The provinces where most progress was observed in terms of reducing

the proportion of households who live in informal dwellings include: Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. Dwelling sizes varied significantly between population groups with 83,9% of white-headed households and 73,5% of Indian/Asian households living in dwellings consisting of 6 rooms or more as opposed to 27,6% of Black African and 41,5% of the coloured population groups.

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

2.5 Source of energy

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

2.6 Water access and use

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

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

2.7 Sanitation and refuse removal

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

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

2.8 Telecommunications

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

Nearly a quarter of South African households (23,5%) have at least one member who uses the internet either at home, work, place of study, or internet cafes. Internet use is the highest in Gauteng (38,2%), Western Cape (32,3%) and Free State (22,7%). South African household members mostly use the internet at work (13,9%), within the household or at home (8,9%) or at school/university/college (4%).

2.9 Transport

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

2.10 Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment. The most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards, asks households whether they experience any of the problems listed in a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. Waste removal problems and littering¹ (32,5%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (23,0%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households. The percentage of households that felt that there are problems with littering and waste removal in their areas (32,4%) increased significantly since 2003 when this question was first included in the questionnaire and when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem.

2.11 Household income sources

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

2.12 Food access

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

2.13 Agriculture

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

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

¹ The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

3. Basic population statistics

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

Table 3: Number of individuals per province as per GHS 2002 to GHS 2009

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

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

Table 4: Number of households per province, GHS 2002 to GHS 2009

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

4. Education

4.1 Introduction

Education is widely recognised to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth and general improvements in welfare². The South African Bill of Rights, as part of the national Constitution, protects the right of everyone to basic education. This also includes adult basic education and further education.

² Key indicators of the Labour Market 201-2002, ILO, Geneva ILO, 2002 p.421.

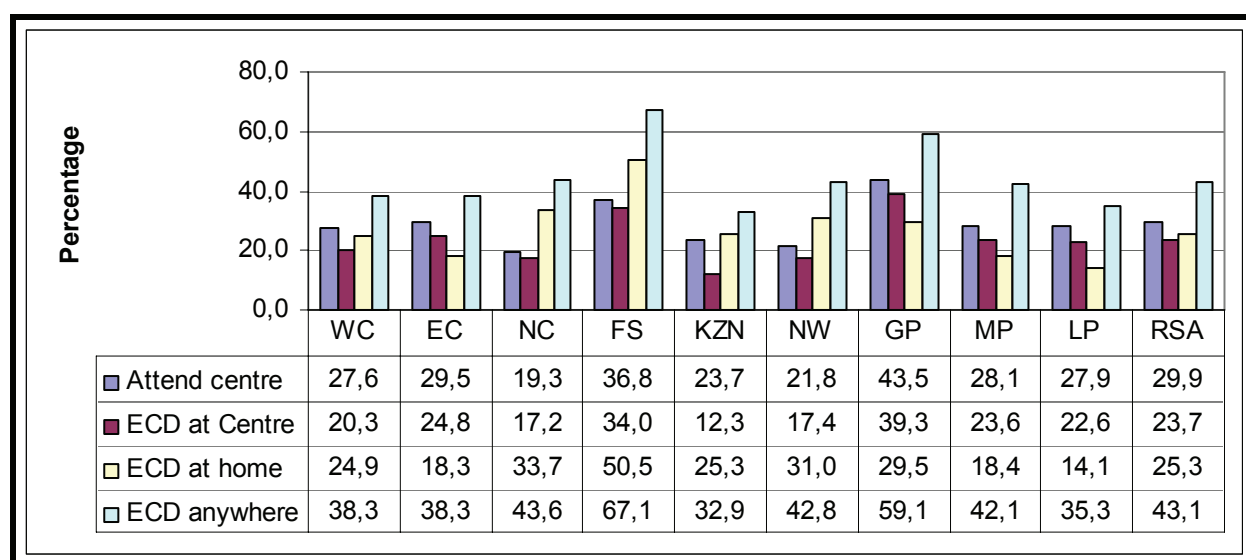
The GHS is a useful tool for gathering core education indicators on an annual basis, which makes it possible to analyse particular aspects of the circumstances of learners in the country. As noted earlier, the initial focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education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

4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

The Department of Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) provisioning by introducing a reception programme as well as expanding the provisioning of services to children from birth to four years³. Unfortunately it is difficult to measure the direct contribution of the State towards ECD activities as most of the households interviewed will not have knowledge about the extent to which the particular centre their child attend is supported by the Government. It was therefore decided to measure attendance in general and enquire about the extent to which the child is exposed to ECD activities at home, at a centre or elsewhere. Figure 1 summarises attendance of centres for young children, by children aged 0–4 years, as well as the extent to which they are exposed to early childhood development activities. Approximately 30% of South African children attend ECD centres. The highest attendance was reported in Gauteng (43,5%) and the Free State (36,8%). Nearly 30% per cent (29,5%) of children in the Eastern Cape attend centres, whilst Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Western Cape were similar with approximately 28% attendees.

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

Figure 1: Attendance of learning centres⁴ and early childhood development exposure per province



³ Education White Paper N. 5

⁴ Centres include day care centres, crèches, early childhood development centre, play groups nursery school, pre-primary school

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

	Province N(1000)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Whereabouts of children not attending a centre during the day										
% At home with parent, foster parent/guardian	83,1	92,9	93,7	90,4	82,5	93,2	86,0	88,2	84,7	86,9
% Home with other adult	10,9	5,8	3,9	6,4	15,1	5,1	9,4	9,2	11,9	10,0
% Home with someone younger than 18 years	0,1	0,2	0	0	0,2	0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
% Another dwelling	5,8	1,1	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,5	3,7	2,5	2,9	2,7
% Other	0	0	0	1,1	0,2	0,3	0,6	0	0,4	0,3
Communication frequency with child's caregiver if not parent/guardian										
% Daily	54,4	48,4	65,5	37,0	46,7	36,2	33,8	47,2	27,2	41,3
% Weekly	21,6	13,3	14,4	11,9	15,0	12,2	22,1	18,6	15,5	17,2
% Monthly	17,2	13,9	12,7	24,1	20,0	22,2	20,5	21,4	24,9	20,0
% Seldom	5,9	14,6	5,6	16,6	7,0	17,4	15,0	7,5	10,1	11,4
% Never	0,8	9,8	1,9	10,5	11,3	12,0	8,7	5,3	22,2	10,1

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

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

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

Table 6: Attendance at educational institutions for persons aged 5 years and older (numbers in thousands)

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

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

⁵ Higher Educational Institutions include Universities and Universities of technology

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

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

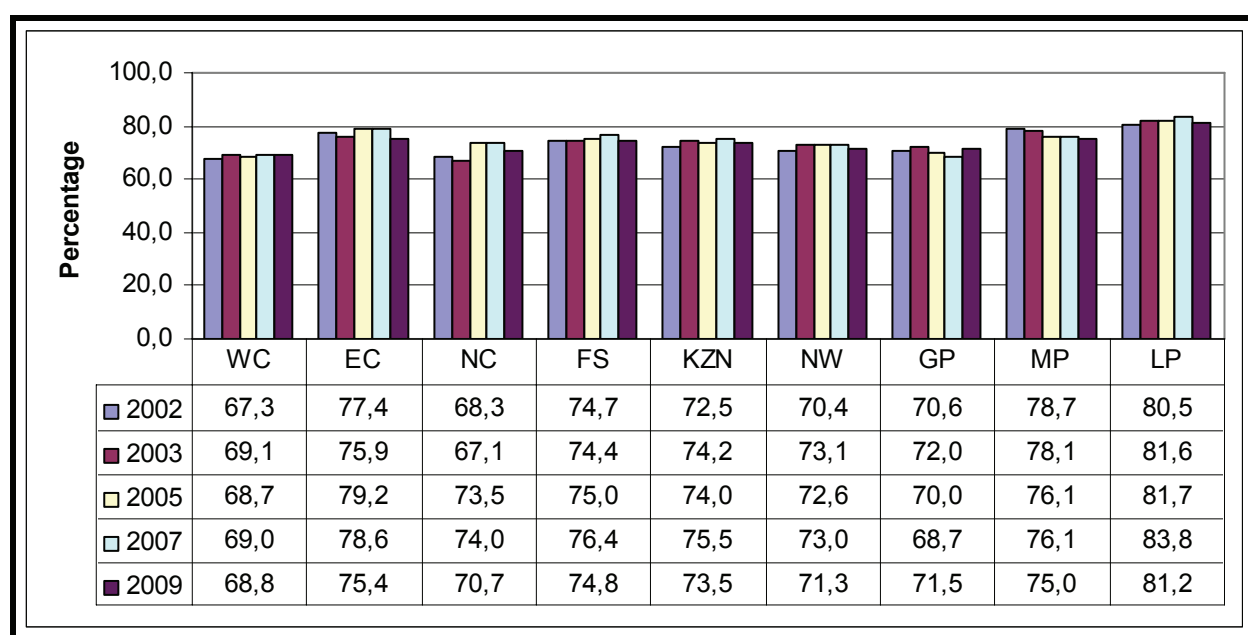
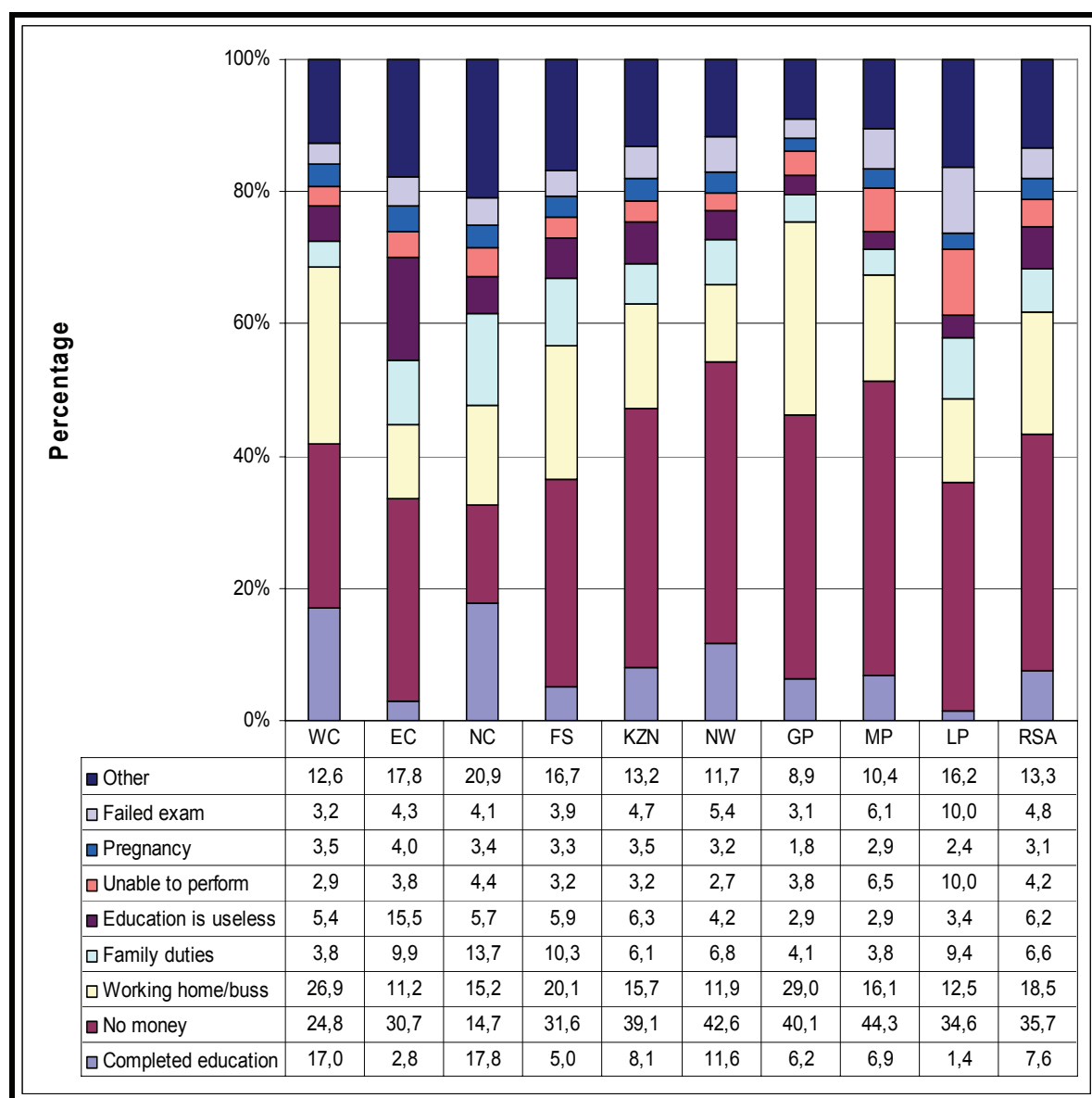


Figure 3: Reasons given by those aged 7 to 24 years who were not attending educational institutions by province⁶



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

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

⁶ Other includes too/young/old, school too far, difficulties to get to school, do not have time, illness, failed exams, got married, disability, violence at school, not accepted for enrolment and other unspecified reasons.

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

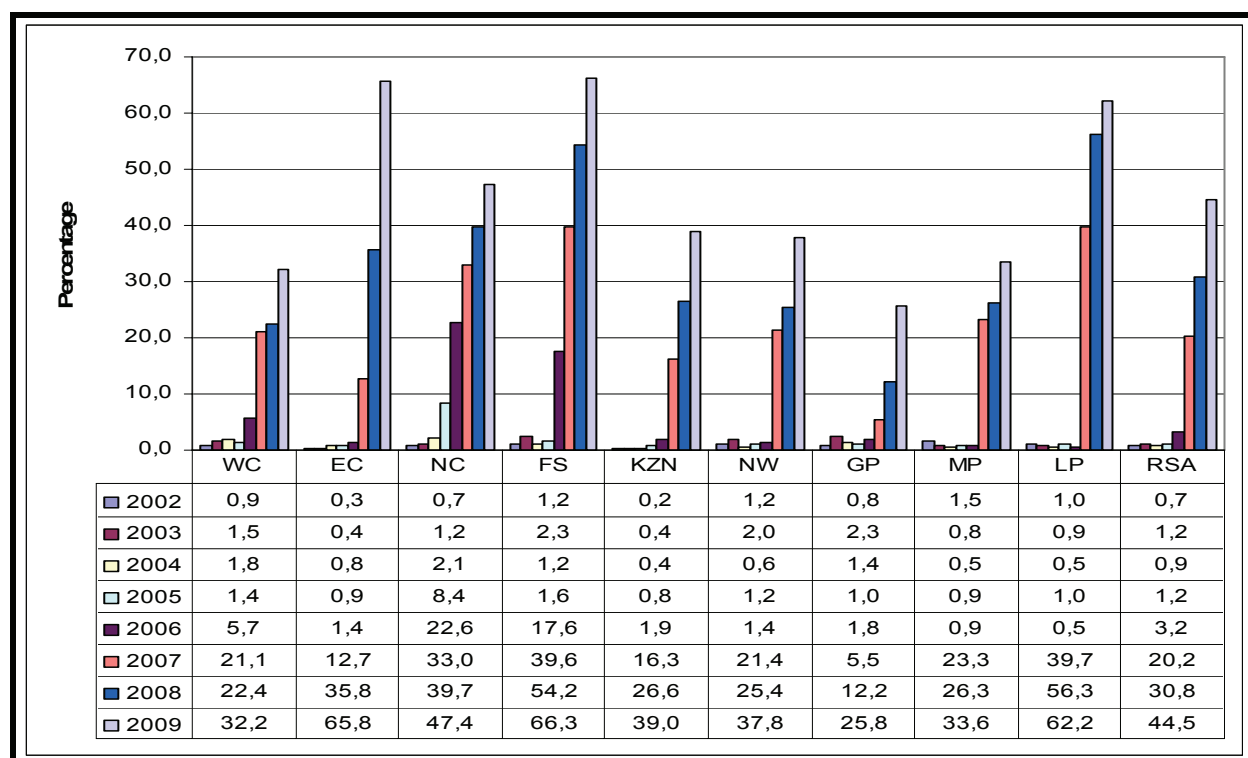
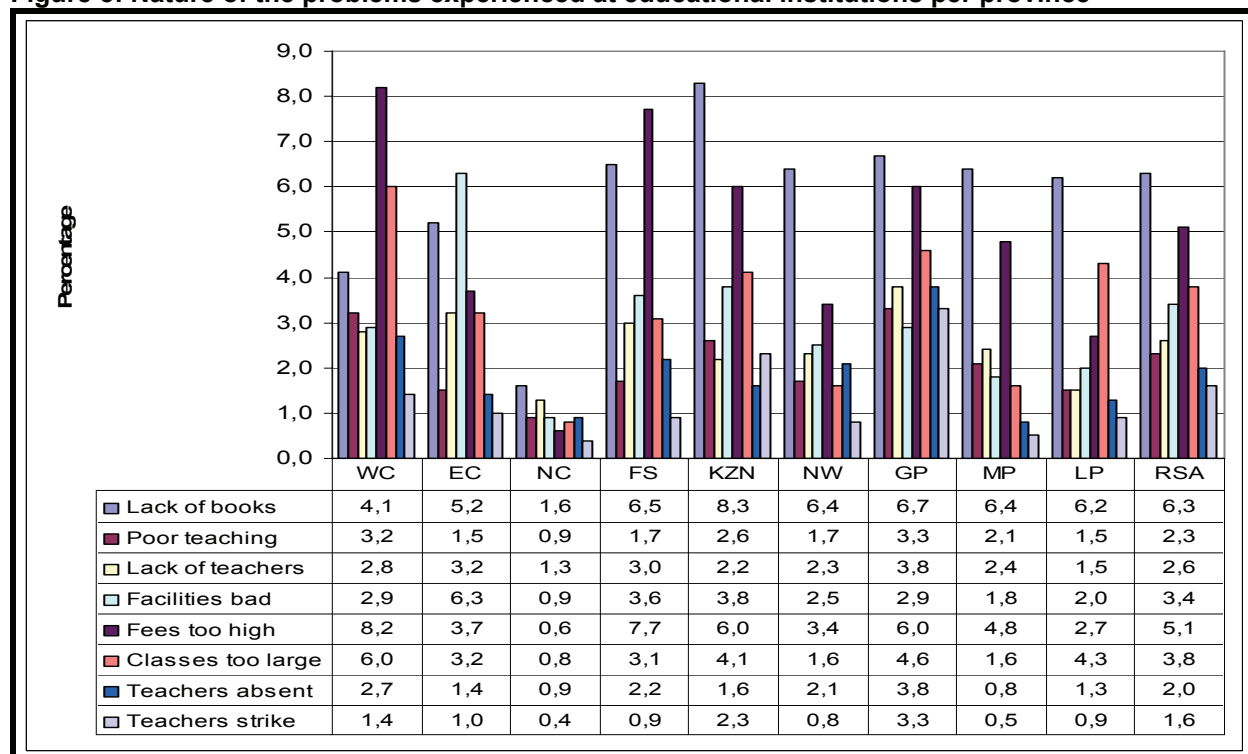


Figure 5 summarises the most important problems experienced by those currently enrolled at educational institutions. Generally less than 10% of learners experienced any of the listed problems. A lack of books (6,3%) is the most prevalent problem in all provinces except for the Western Cape (8,2%) and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

Figure 5: Nature of the problems experienced at educational institutions per province



4.4 School attendance

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

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

Slightly less than half (48,0%) of these scholars do not pay school fees. In 93% of those cases the reason for not paying any fees is that the school is a no fee school. Only 10,0% of scholars benefited from fee reductions or partial bursaries in 2009. Figure 6 shows the percentage of individuals attending public schools that benefit from the school nutrition programme. In the country as a whole, 61,6% of public school attendees received food at school. Pupils in Northern Cape (86,6%), Eastern Cape (70,0%), Limpopo (68,6%) and Mpumalanga (67,3%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme.

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

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

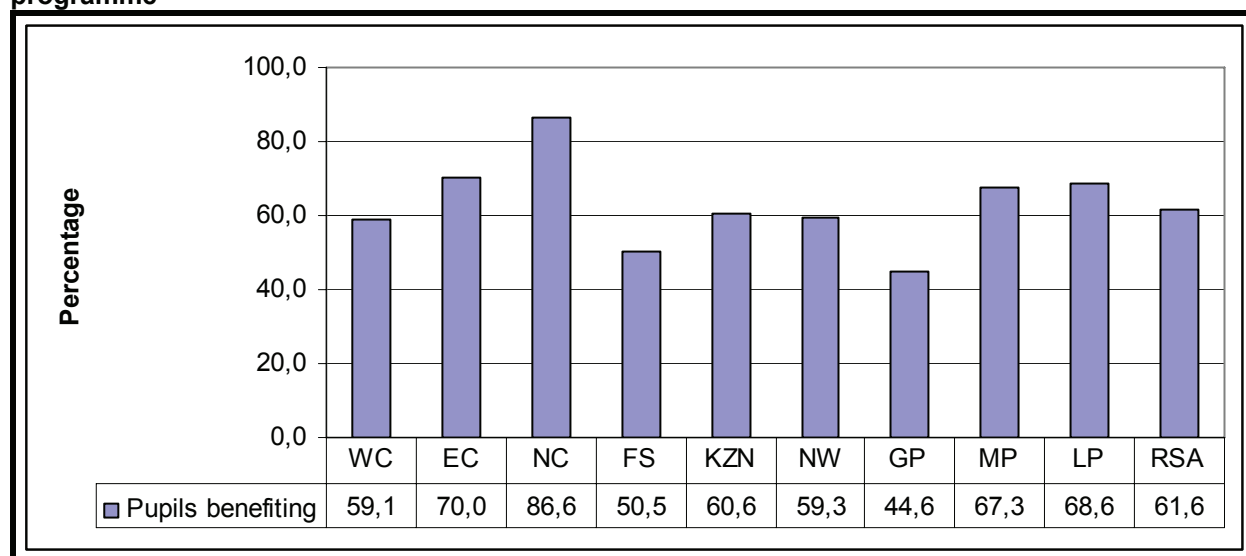
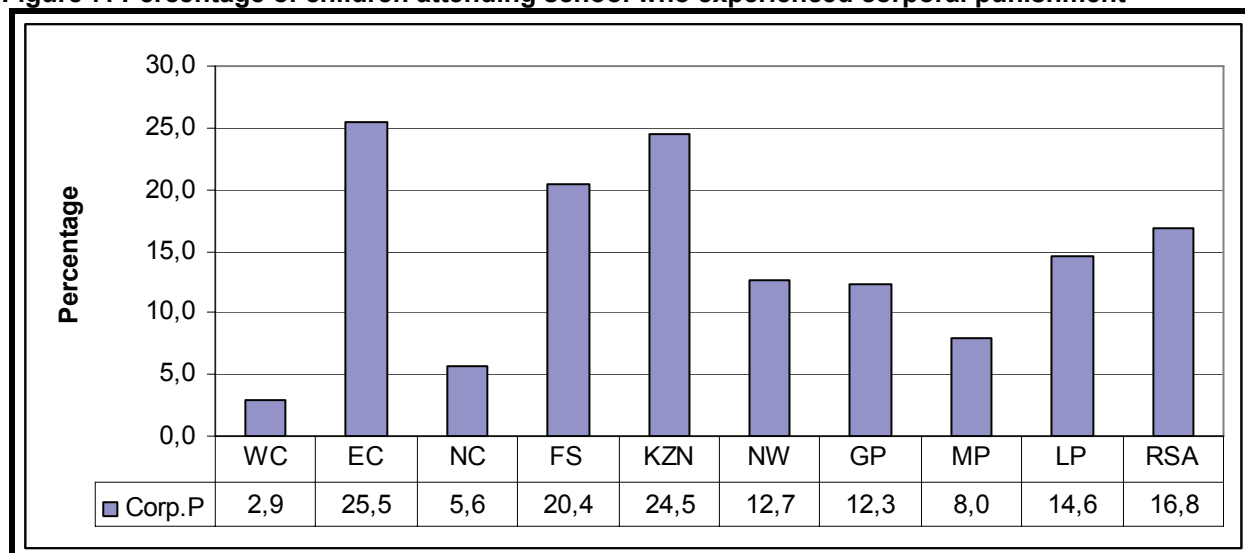


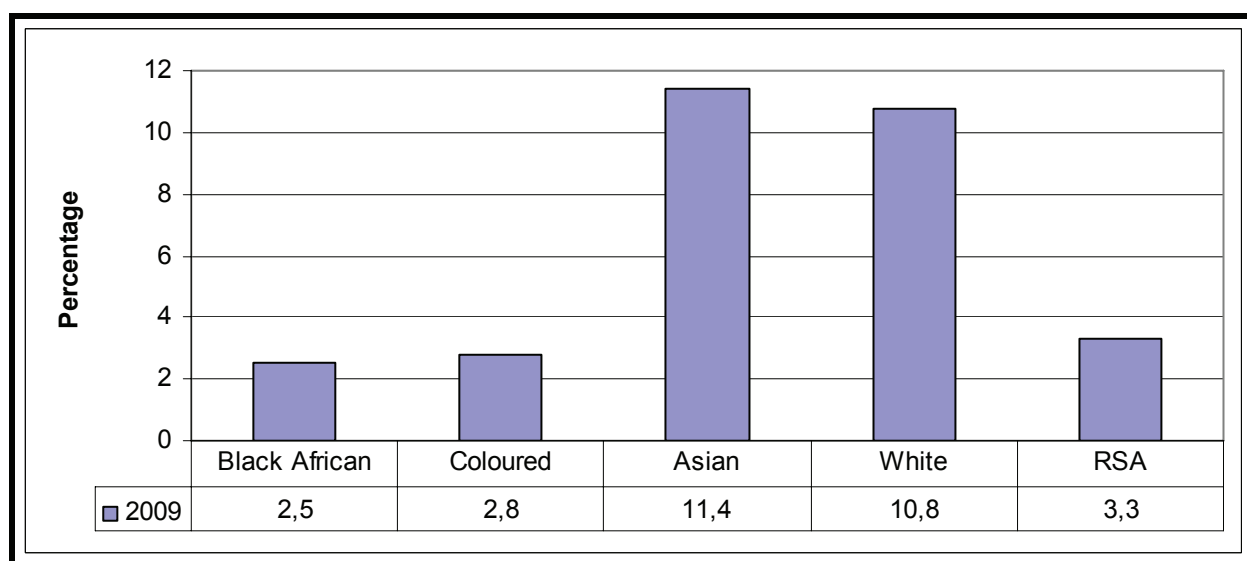
Figure 7: Percentage of children attending school who experienced corporal punishment

4.5 Higher education institution attendance

In mid-2009 approximately 717 000 students were enrolled at higher education institutions (Universities and Universities of Technology). Of these students 62,2% were African; 22,1% White; 7,6% Coloured and 8,1% Asian. Even though most students are African, this specific population group is still proportionally under-represented in comparison with the Asian and White population groups as can be seen in Figure 8. Only 2,5% of the African and 2,8% of the Coloured population were enrolled at tertiary institutions as opposed to 11,4% of Asians/Indians and 10,8% of the White population.

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

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

Figure 8: Attendance of Universities and Universities of Technology by persons aged 18 to 40 years by population group

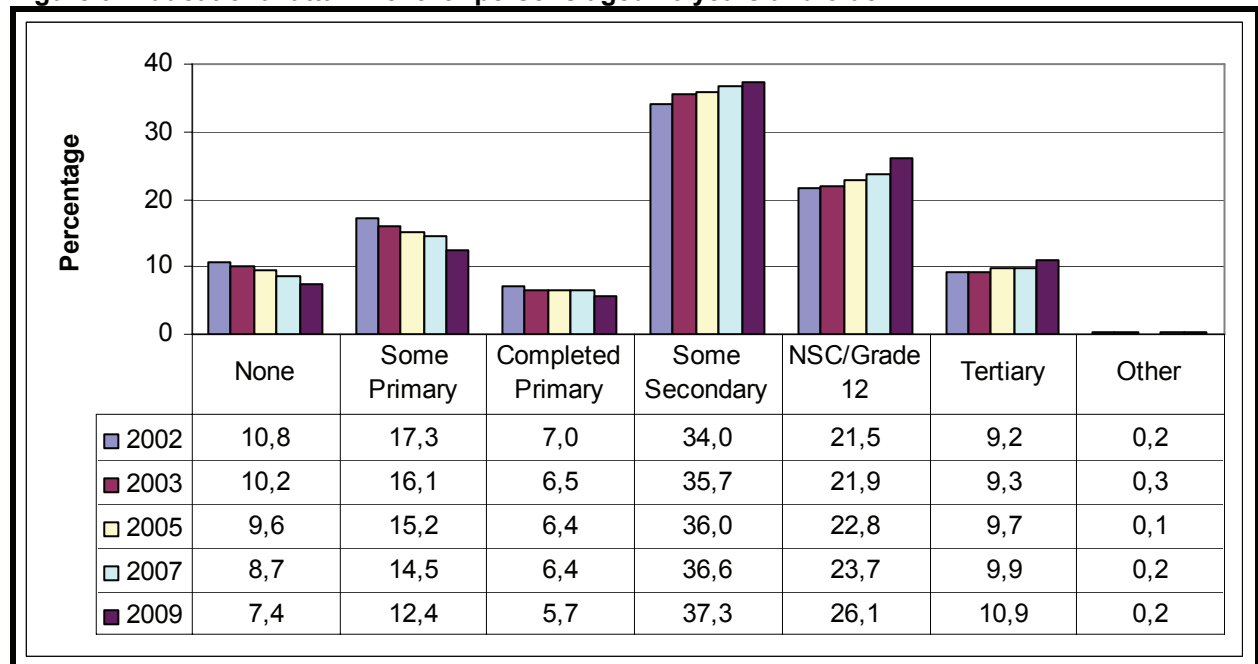
Three quarters of students (76,1%) attending higher education institutions pay R 4 000 or more per annum in tuition fees. Only 6,1% reported paying no fees and 22,2% said that they were benefiting from fee reductions or partial bursaries. Tuition fees are a problem for some students as 14,5% listed 'Fees too high'

as one of the problems they experience. None of the other listed problems were experienced by more than 5% of the student body.

4.6 Educational attainment of persons 20 years and older

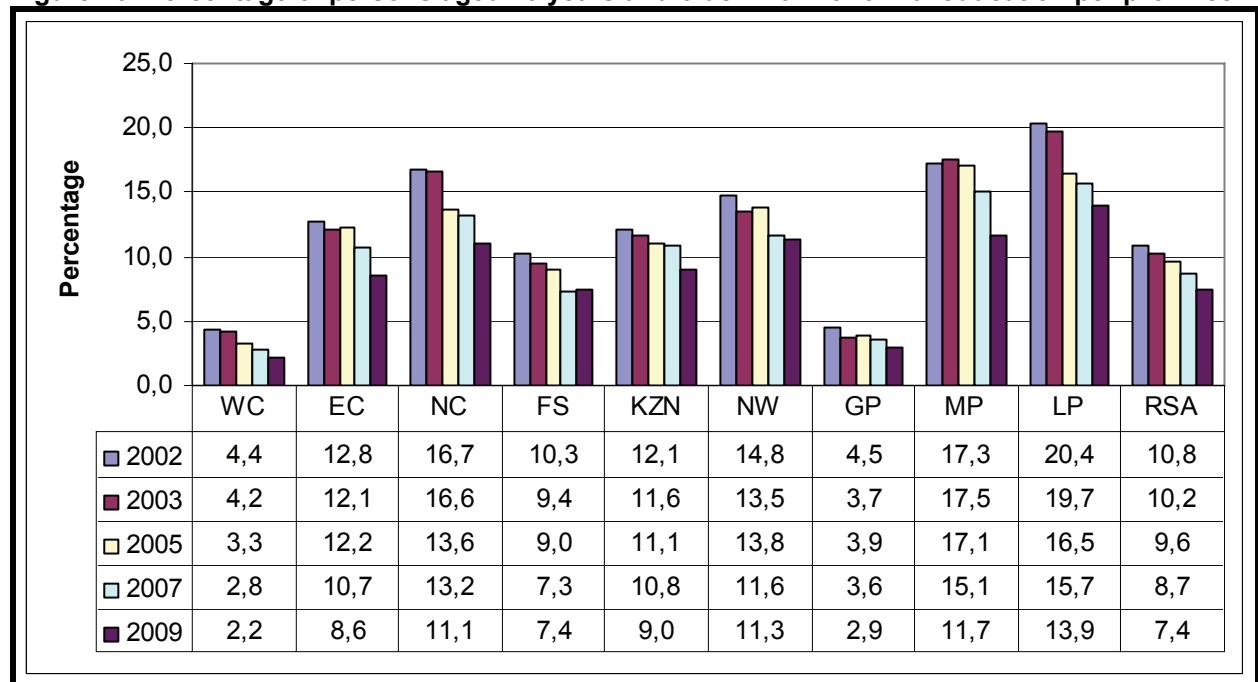
Figure 9 shows that there has been a steady and significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who have attained a Grade 12 or higher qualification as their highest level of education. The percentage of individuals with a tertiary education increased from 9,2% in 2002 to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

Figure 9: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



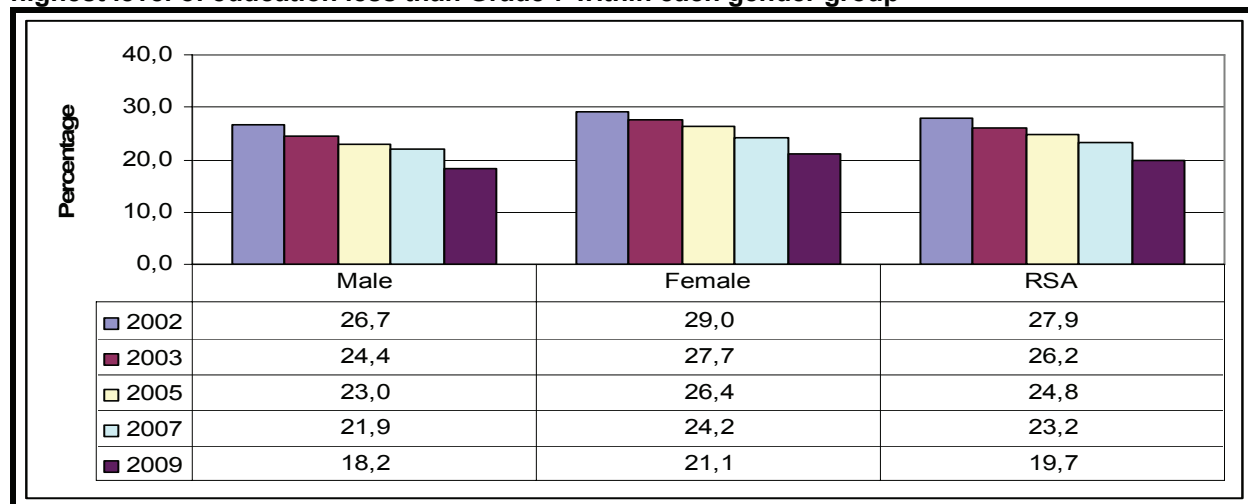
Please note that tertiary refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12.

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



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

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



5. Health

5.1 Healthcare provision and quality

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

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

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

Figure 12: Type of healthcare facility normally consulted by the household when someone is ill

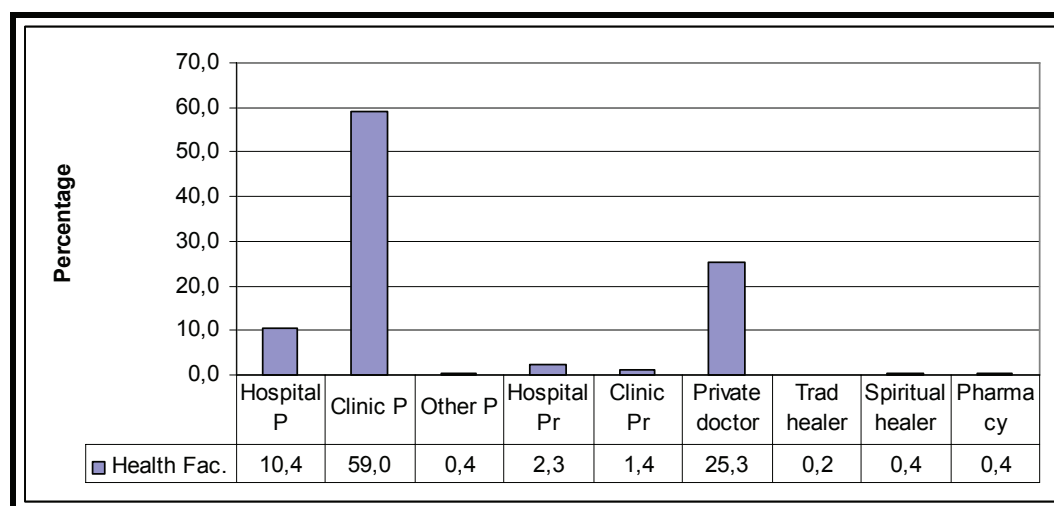


Table 7 shows that the users of private healthcare generally have higher levels of satisfaction than the users of public healthcare across all provinces – 92,4% of the users of private healthcare facilities as opposed to 54,3% for public healthcare are very satisfied with the services they receive. Provinces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

Table 7: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare

Type of institution	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	455673	751037	151183	218279	105788 3	263027	107885 7	328287	762759	506698 4
	Perc.	58,0	56,0	65,7	41,7	53,6	44,8	52,6	46,8	67,4	54,3
Somewhat satisfied	Number	200610	390173	57577	143491	592434	220560	513345	259072	190409	256767 1
	Perc.	25,5	29,1	25,0	27,4	30,0	37,6	25,0	36,9	16,8	27,5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	78422	119878	12586	60638	177849	47068	170546	59349	101640	827975
	Perc.	10,0	8,9	5,5	11,6	9,0	8,0	8,3	8,5	9,0	8,9
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	18705	25496	4746	30629	76076	25828	94092	20505	37573	333651
	Perc.	2,4	1,9	2,1	5,9	3,9	4,4	4,6	2,9	3,3	3,6
Very Dissatisfied	Number	31361	53699	3738	68685	64648	30871	182793	34352	38903	509050
	Perc.	4,0	4,0	1,6	13,1	3,3	5,3	8,9	4,9	3,4	5,5
Do not know	Number	1324	716	367	1180	5194	0	10008	0	540	19330
	Perc.	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0	0,5	0	0	0,2
Private healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	606022	350088	72088	284459	578249	195702	127854 4	174951	179232	371933 7
	Perc.	92,5	95,1	95,6	92,3	94,5	94,2	91,0	87,8	92,2	92,4
Somewhat satisfied	Number	30018	14665	2583	19014	25732	7076	79658	19629	8075	206451
	Perc.	4,6	4,0	3,4	6,2	4,2	3,4	5,7	9,9	4,2	5,1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	7771	2845	353	1419	2317	1754	15595	1641	1331	35025
	Perc.	1,2	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,9
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	5166	0	0	1062	1660	858	5178	310	3991	18226
	Perc.	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2	2,1	0,5
Very Dissatisfied	Number	6106	445	421	2082	2388	2391	23537	2678	1852	41901
	Perc.	0,9	0,1	0,6	0,7	0,4	1,2	1,7	1,3	1,0	1
Do not know	Number	0	0	0	0	1658	0	2907	0	0	4565
	Perc.	0	0	0	0	0,2	0	0,3	0	0	0,1

5.2 Medical aid coverage

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

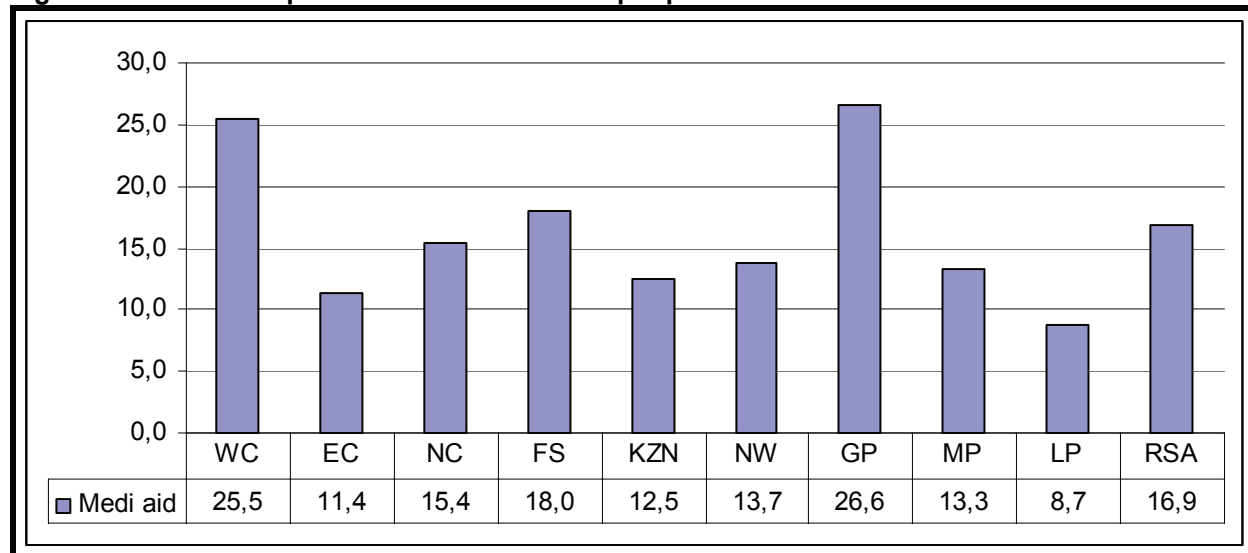
Table 8: Medical aid coverage

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

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

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

Figure 13: Membership of medical aid schemes per province



6. Disability

The GHS 2009 included for the first time a question on disability that was developed for the first time by the Washington group. The question basically asks each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities. These include: seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis individuals who said that they had some difficulty in two or more of the activities or a lot of difficulty/unable to do in any one activity are then ranked as disabled. Since this question is very different from the question asked in previous surveys, no comparison over time is possible.

The table below shows that using this classification system; 7,9% of South Africans can be classified as disabled. Women (8,1%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (7,7%). Free State (15,5%), Northern Cape (10,1%), and KwaZulu-Natal (10,1%) had the highest rates of disability in the country. Disability is also not uniformly distributed between the different population groups. Africans have a disability rate of 8,0%, the coloured population (6,8%), the Asian population (9,6%) and the white population (8,4%).

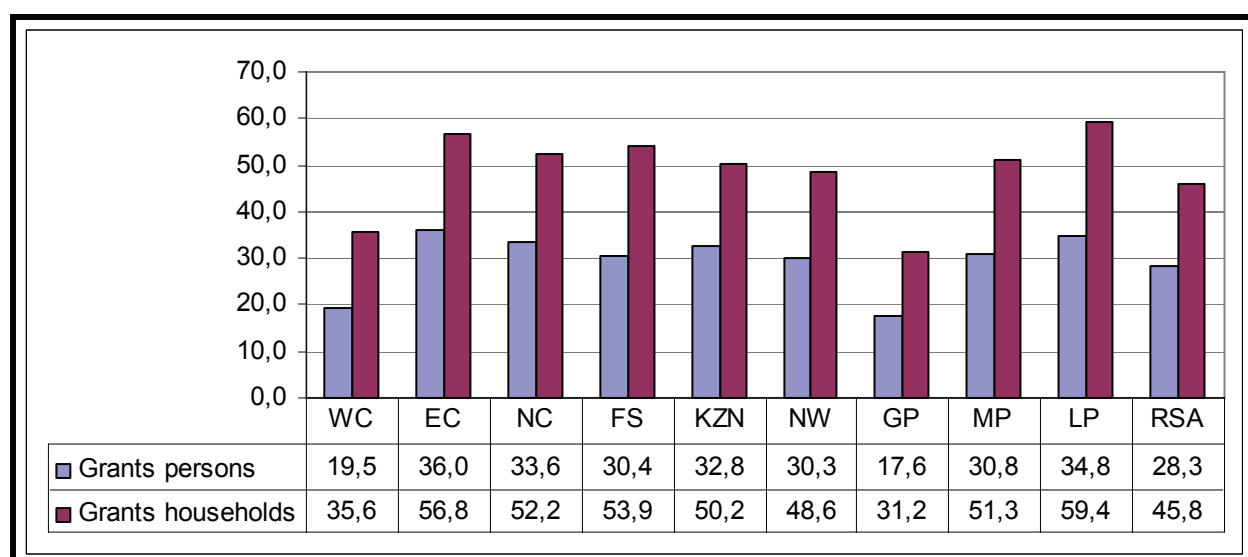
Table 9: Disability by gender

Indicator	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Number	164	238	54	222	463	110	302	88	194	1 834
	Perc.	6,3	7,4	10,1	15,9	9,4	6,3	5,7	5,1	7,9	7,7
Female	Number	192	251	62	229	594	107	335	88	210	2 067
	Perc.	6,9	7,3	10,2	15,2	10,7	6,3	6,4	4,7	7,6	8,1
Total disabled	Number	356	489	116	451	1 057	217	637	175	404	3 901
	Perc.	6,6	7,4	10,1	15,5	10,1	6,3	6,0	4,8	7,7	7,9
Total population	Number	5 369	6 649	1 148	2 905	10 461	3 454	10 556	3 610	5 230	49 382

7. Social security services

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

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



8. Housing

8.1 Introduction

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

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

8.2 Housing types and ownership

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

Figure 15: Dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings

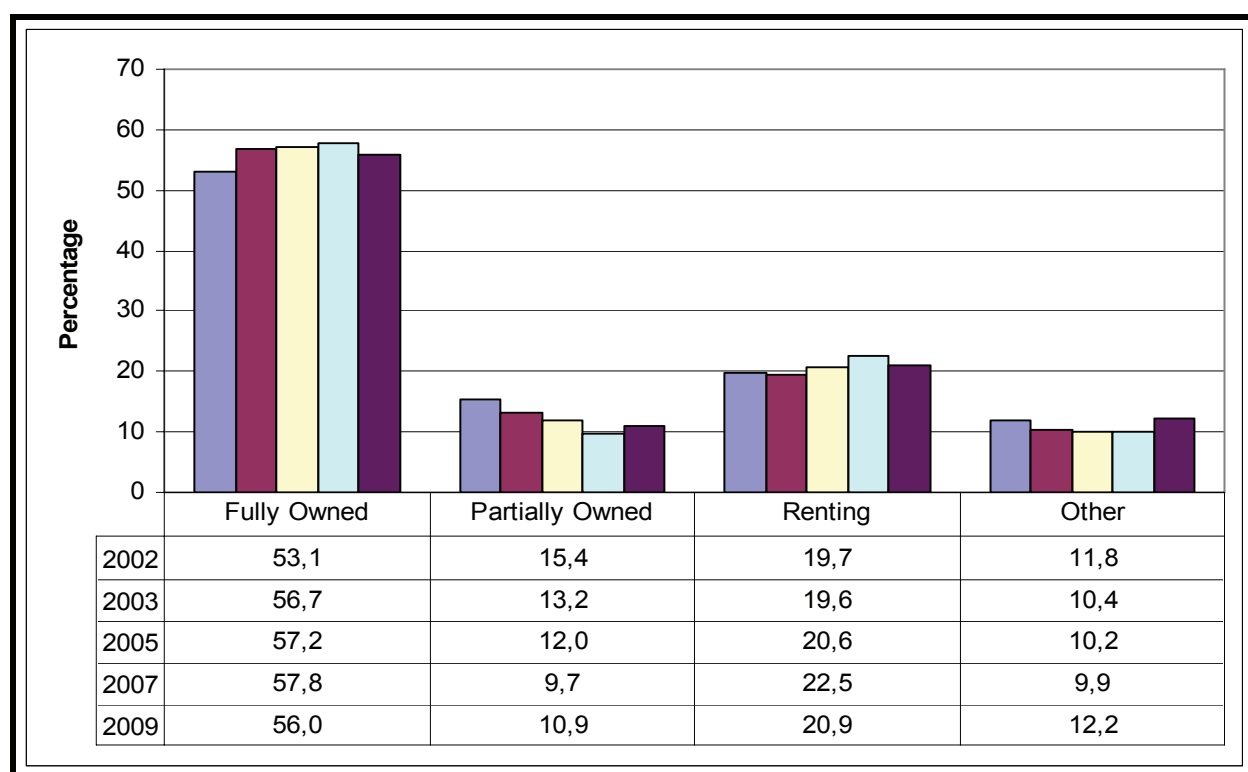
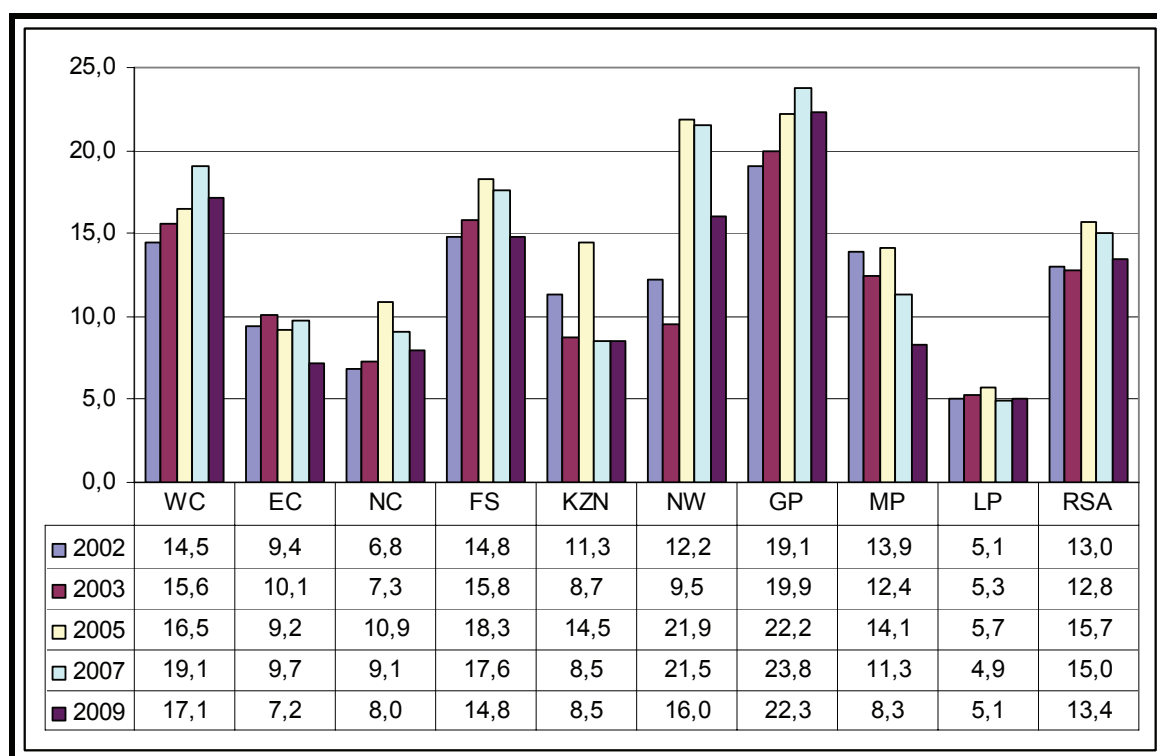


Figure 16: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province

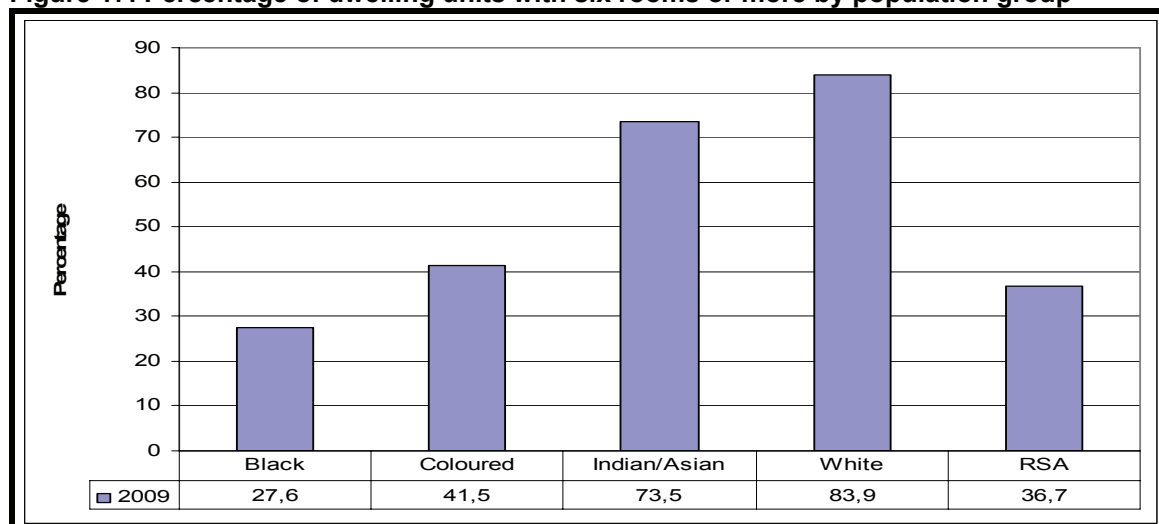
The percentage of households living in informal dwellings⁷ per province is depicted in Figure 16. Nationally, there has been a slight, but not statistically significant increase in the percentage of households that live in informal dwellings. The proportion of households living in informal dwellings peaked between 2005 and 2007 at 15,7% and 15,0% respectively.

More specific findings include:

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

⁷ Informal dwellings include the categories Informal dwelling/shack in backyard and informal dwelling/shack in backyard

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



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

8.3 State subsidised housing

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

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

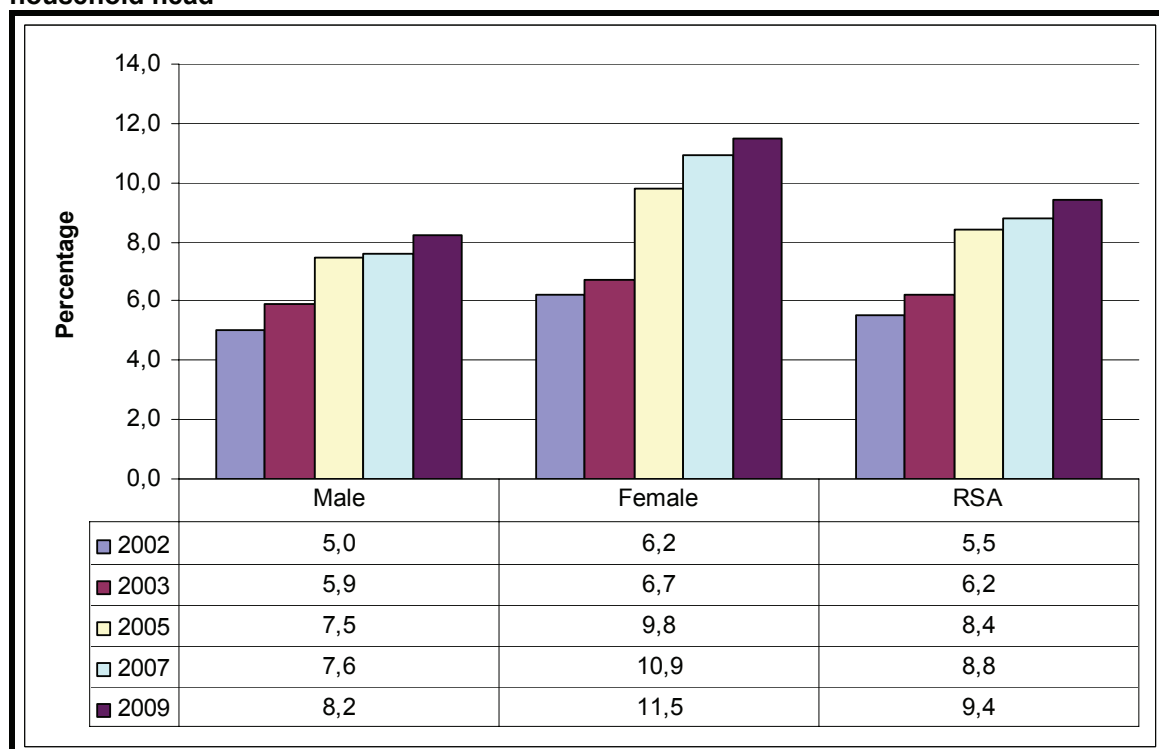
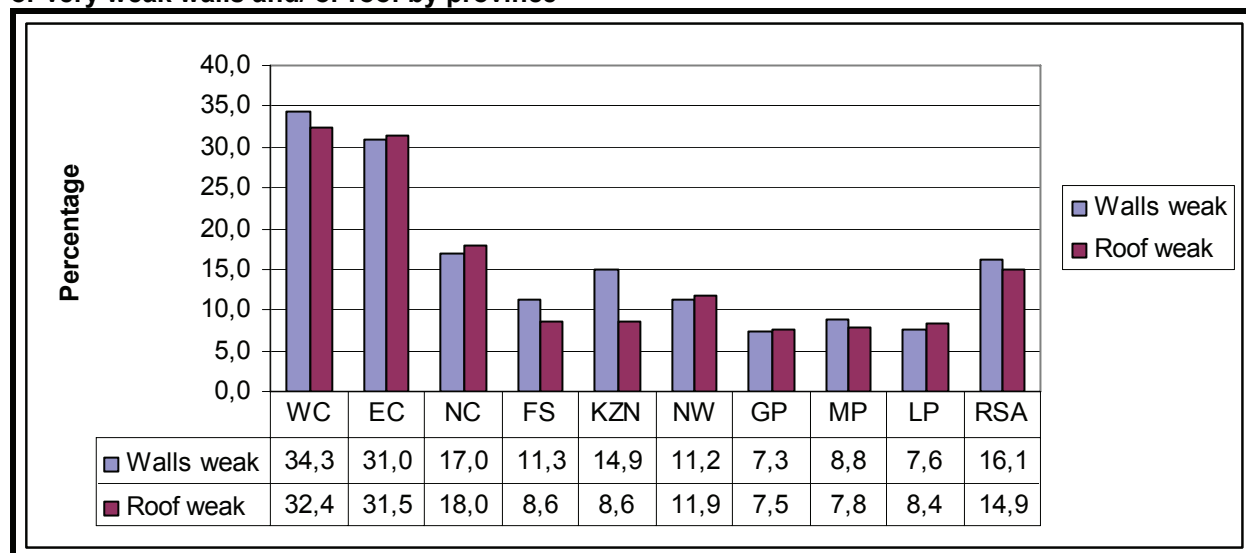


Figure 18 shows that there has been a national increase in the percentage of households that reported receiving a government housing subsidy – from 5,5% in 2002 to 9,4% in 2009. The results from the graph further indicate that a larger percentage of female-headed households received subsidies compared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

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



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

9. Source of energy for households

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

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

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

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

Figure 20: The percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province

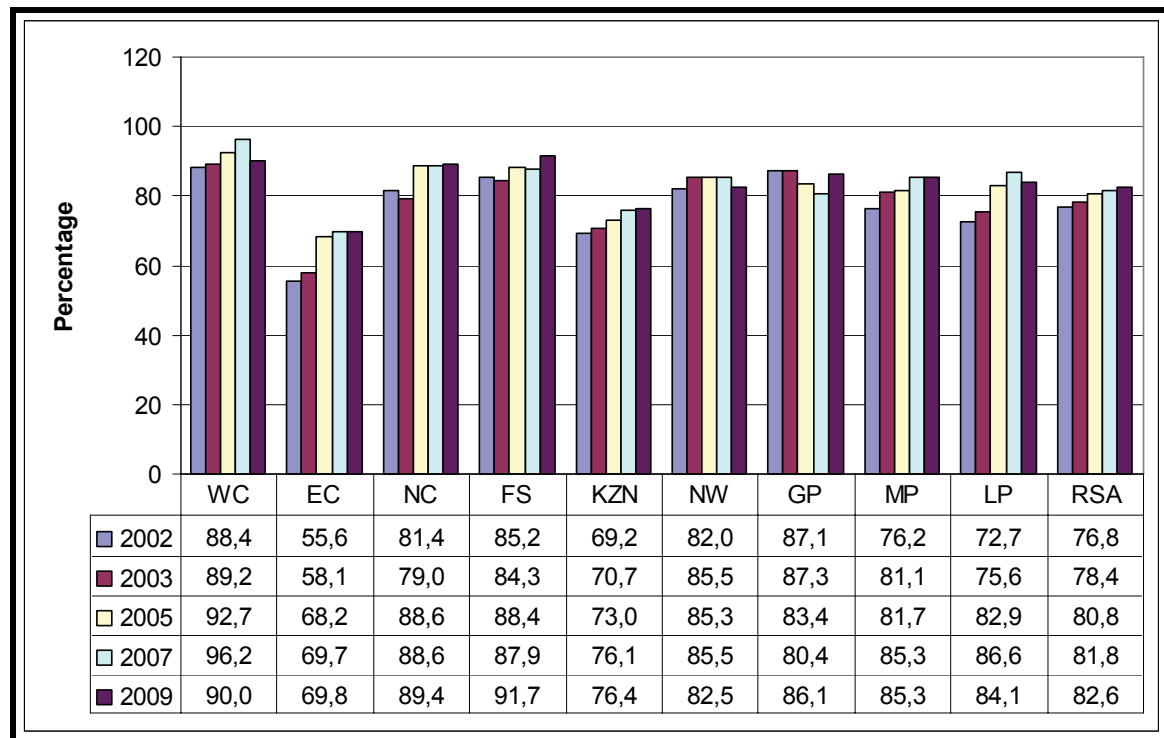
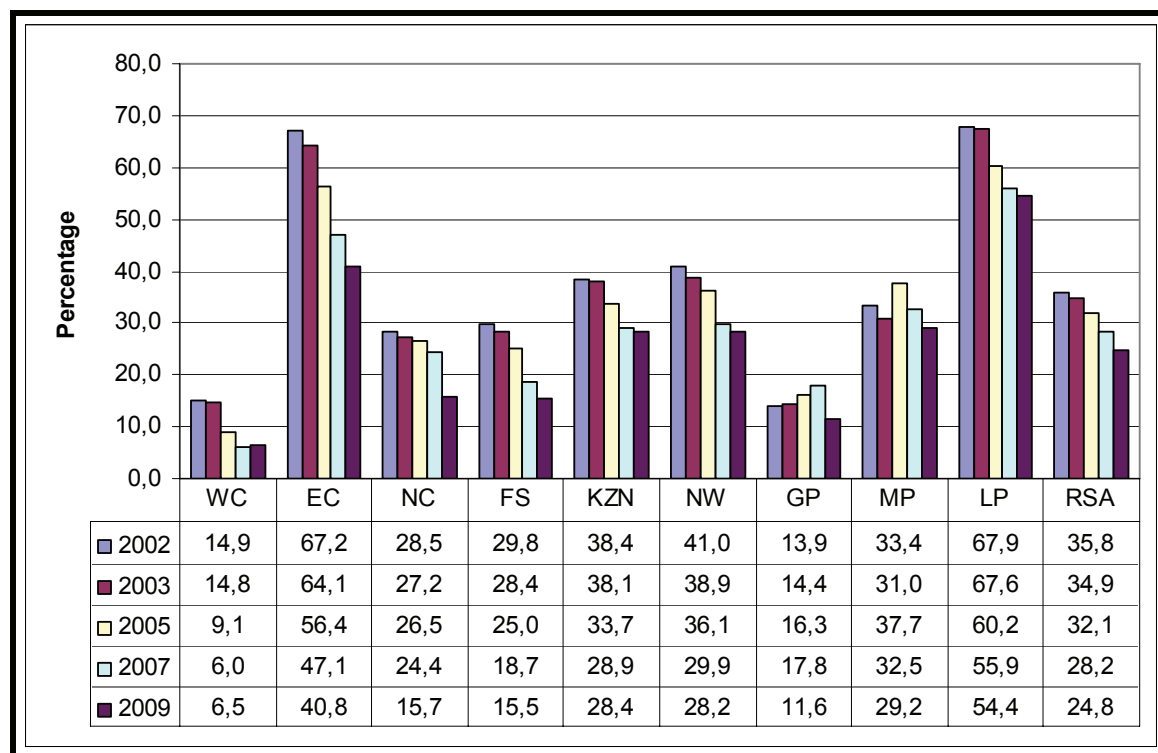


Figure 21: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking by province

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

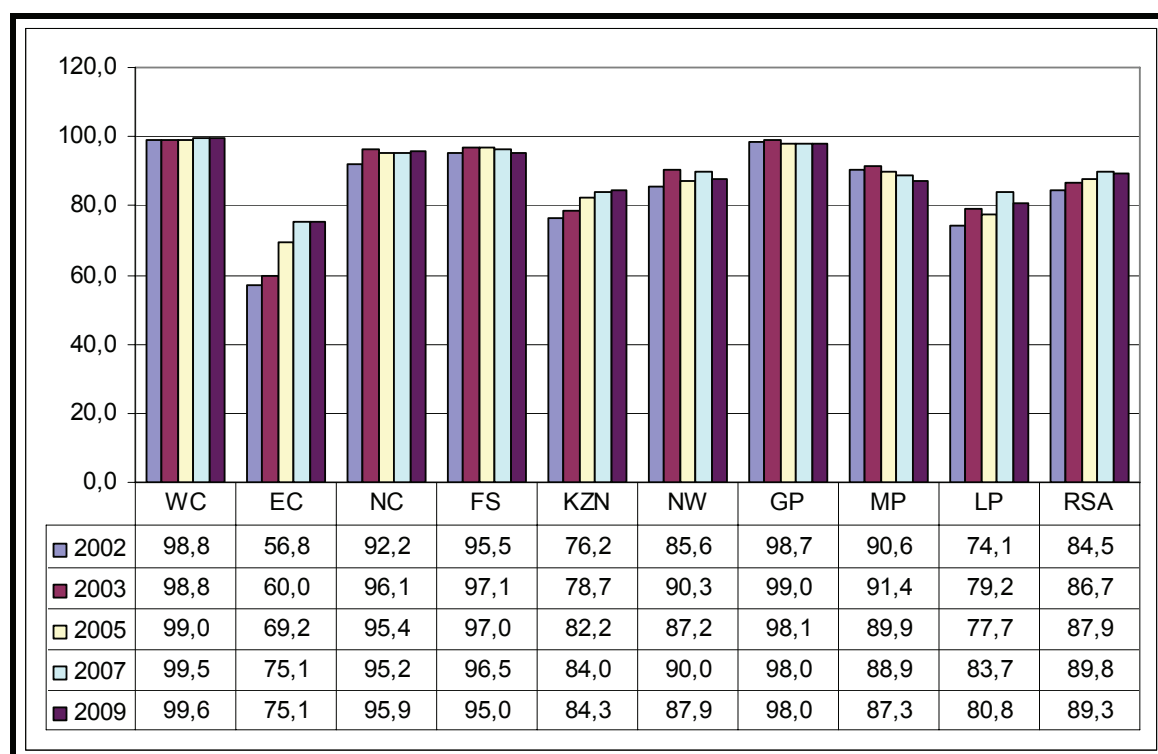
There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking from 35,8% to 24,8% between 2002 and 2009. The provinces where the use of paraffin and wood was most prevalent, were: Limpopo (54,4%), Eastern Cape (40,8%), Mpumalanga (29,2%) KwaZulu-Natal (28,4%), and North West (28,2%).

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

10. Water access and use

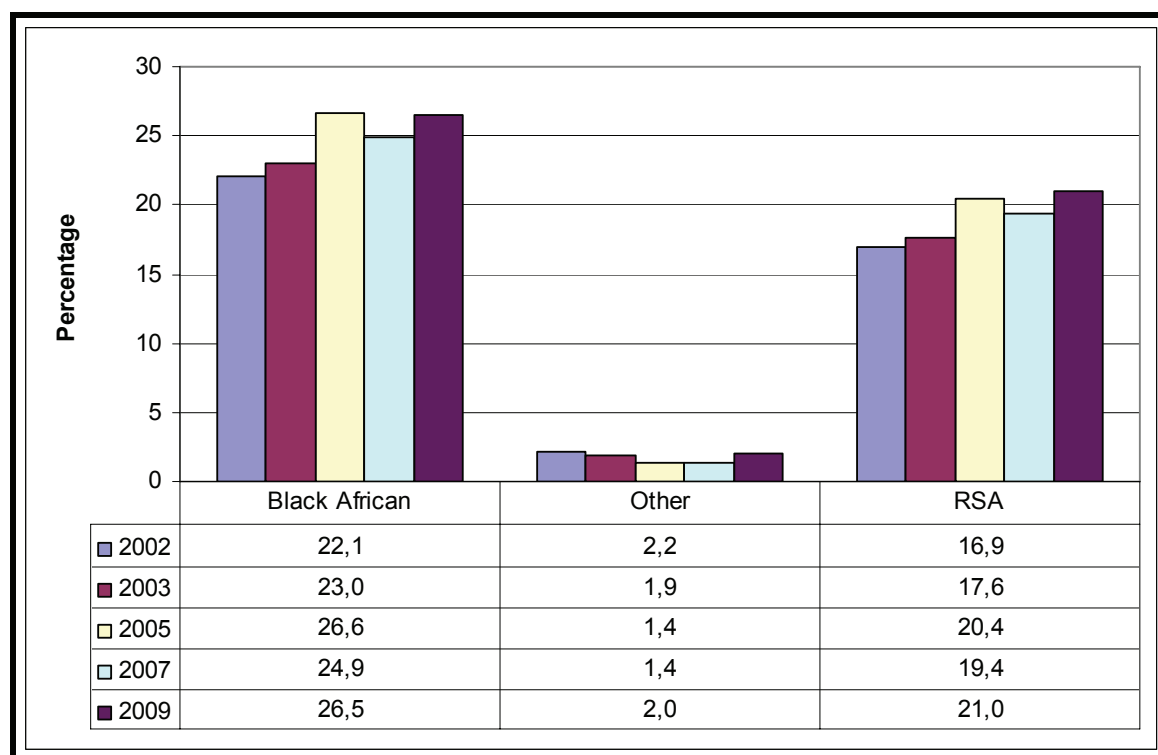
Figure 22 shows that the province with the poorest access to piped or tap water (on- or off-site) is the Eastern Cape where only about 75% of households had access. The situation was slightly better in Limpopo (80,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (84,3%) and Mpumalanga (87,9%). Even though the 'access to piped water'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

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



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

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



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

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

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

Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁸ used by households (number in thousands)

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

⁸ The 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 questionnaires specifically asked for drinking water sources, whilst the 2002, 2003, 2004 questionnaires just asked for the main source of water.

Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities (numbers in thousands)⁹

Access to piped water	Statistic	Year					
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Yes	Number	9 140	9 577	9 491	10 254	9 904	11 467
	Percentage	78,2	79,5	76,2	79,7	74,5	83,3
No	Number	2 548	2 471	2 958	2 605	3 389	2 271
	Percentage	21,8	20,5	23,8	20,3	25,5	16,5
Subtotal	Number	11 688	12 048	12 449	12 859	13 293	13 738
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified/do not know	Number	25	27	28	42	58	33
Total	Number	11 712	12 075	12 476	12 901	13 351	13 812
Pay for water							
Yes	Number	6 127	5 940	6 161	6 559	6 611	5 683
	Percentage	67,0	62,0	65,2	64,1	67,2	49,6
No	Number	3 018	3 642	3 295	3 671	3 221	5 771
	Percentage	33,0	38,0	34,8	35,9	32,8	50,4
Subtotal	Number	9 145	9 582	9 456	10 230	9 832	11 454
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	19	22	62	66	131	46
Total	Number	9 165	9 604	9 519	10 296	9 962	11 500
Water services ratings							
Good	Number	Not available	7 289	6 952	7 379	5 990	6 610
	Percentage	-	76,3	73,3	72,0	60,7	58,0
Average	Number	Not available	1 507	1 875	2 119	2 910	3 634
	Percentage	-	15,8	19,8	20,7	29,5	31,9
Poor	Number	Not available	756	652	748	972	1158
	Percentage	-	7,9	6,9	7,3	9,8	10,2
Subtotal	Number	Not available	9 552	9 479	10 246	9 872	11 402
	Percentage	-	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	Not available	51	40	50	89	98
Total	Number	Not available	9 604	9 519	10 296	9 962	11 500

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

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

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

* Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates.

The total used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses on the quality of water.

Perceptions related to water quality was not measured prior to 2005

11. Sanitation and refuse removal

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

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

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

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

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

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

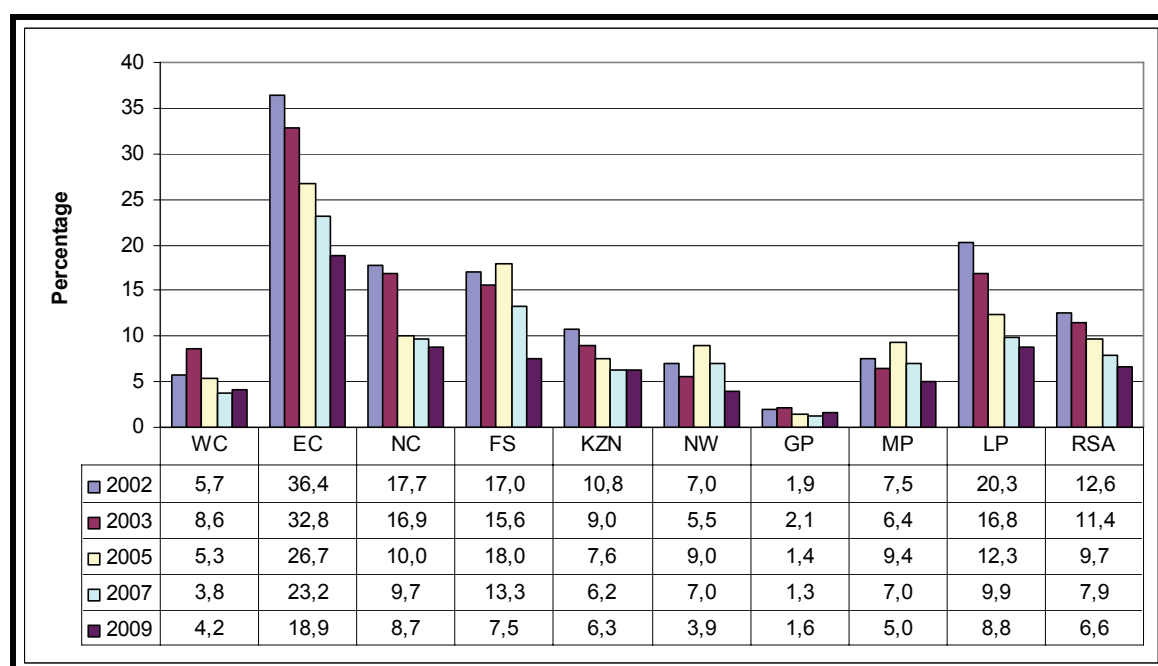
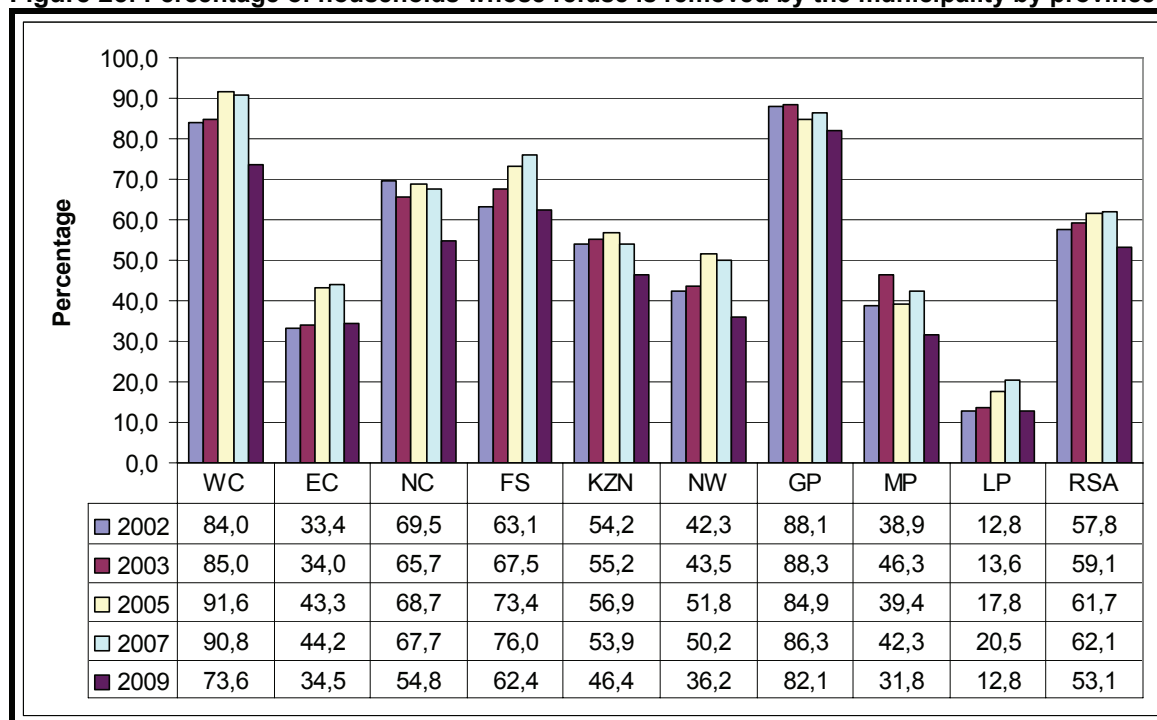


Figure 25: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality by province

Besides proper sanitation, environmental hygiene is also impacted by the proper disposal of waste and household refuse. Figure 25 shows that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country were increasingly being used by households from 2002 to 2007 but then dropped again between 2007 and 2009. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 57,8% in 2002 to 62,1% in 2007 then decreased drastically to below 2002 levels to 53,1% in 2009. Access and use of refuse removal services are the lowest in Limpopo where only 12,8% of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality. Less than 40% of the households in Mpumalanga (31,8%) Eastern Cape (34,5%) and North West (36,2%) said that their refuse was removed by the municipality.

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

12. Telecommunications

Figure 26: The percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province

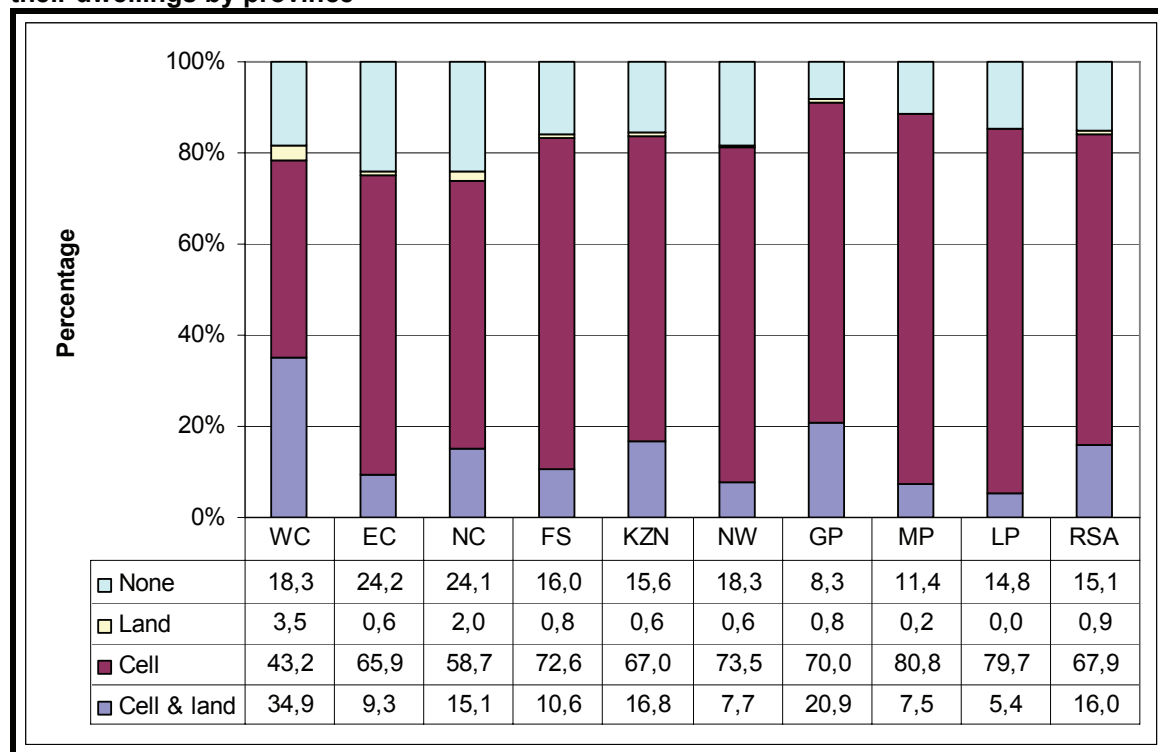


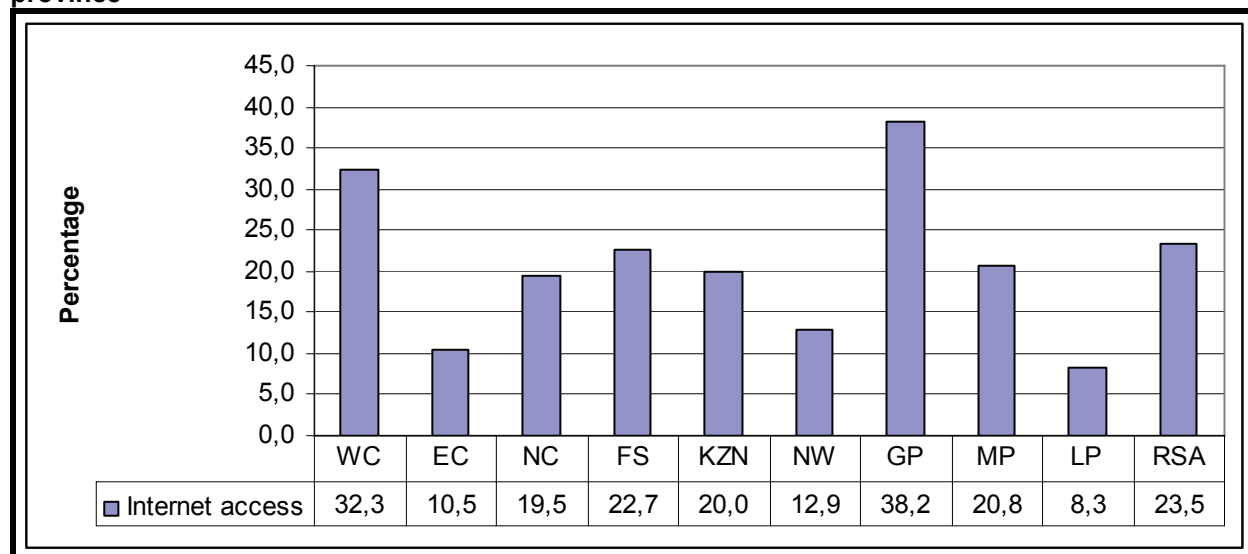
Figure 26 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular phones within the sampled dwelling units in 2009. Households with no access to any phone services were mainly found in the Eastern Cape (24,2%), Northern Cape (24,1%), Western Cape (18,3%) and North West (18,3%).

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

GHS 2009 also included questions on use of the internet and place of use for the first time. Figure 27 shows that nearly a quarter of South African households have at least one member who uses the internet either at home, work, place of study or internet cafes. Internet use is the highest in Gauteng (38,2%), Western Cape (32,3%) and Free State (22,7%). The places where the largest percentages of South Africans tend to use the internet include:

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

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



13. Transport

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

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

Figure 28: The percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province

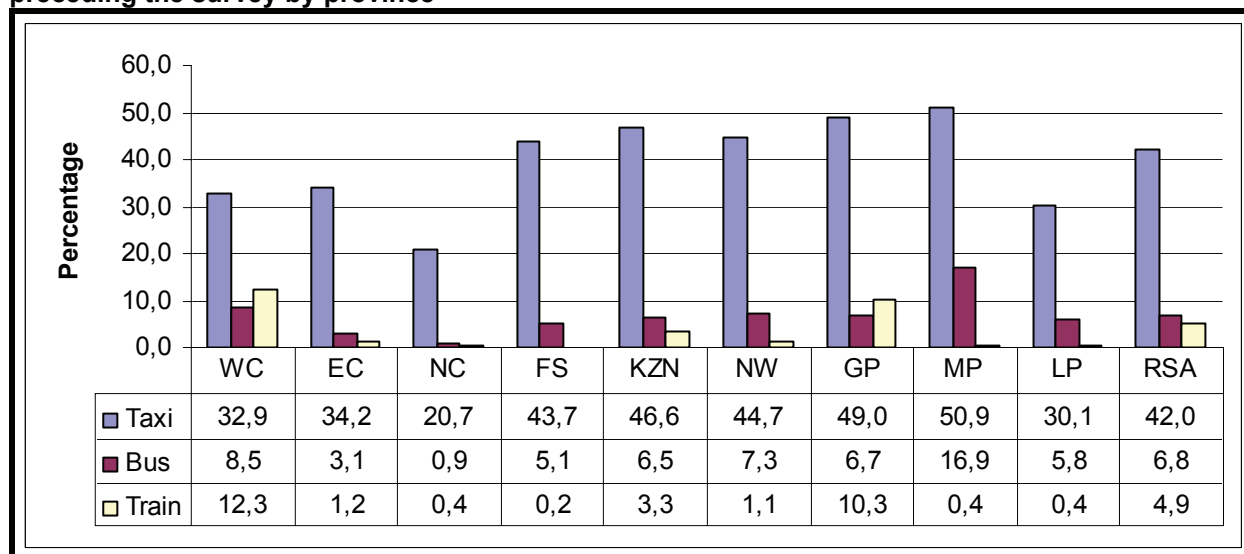


Table 13: Mode of transport used to school and work (numbers in thousands)

Mode of transport	Statistic	Usual transport to school	Usual transport to work
Walking	Number	11427	2691
	Percentage	73,6	19,9
Bicycle/motorcycle	Number	63	115
	Percentage	0,4	0,9
Minibus taxi/ sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	Number	1166	3061
	Percentage	7,5	22,6
Bus	Number	502	789
	Percentage	3,2	5,8
Train	Number	109	542
	Percentage	0,7	4,0
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	Number	230	n/a
	Percentage	1,5	n/a
Minibus/bus provided and paid for by the institution	Number	114	n/a
	Percentage	0,7	n/a
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	Number	643	n/a
	Percentage	4,1	n/a
Lift club	Number	n/a	254
	Percentage	n/a	1,9
Own car or other private vehicle	Number	1249	4489
	Percentage	8,0	33,1
None, studies work from home	Number	8	1581
	Percentage	0,1	11,7
Other	Number	19	36
	Percentage	0,1	0,3
Subtotal	Number	15531	13558
	Percentage	100	100
Unspecified	Number	866	275
Total ¹⁰	Number	16397	13833

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

¹⁰ In the case of learners the total exclude learners who study by means of distance education

14. Environmental trends

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

Figure 29: The percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems

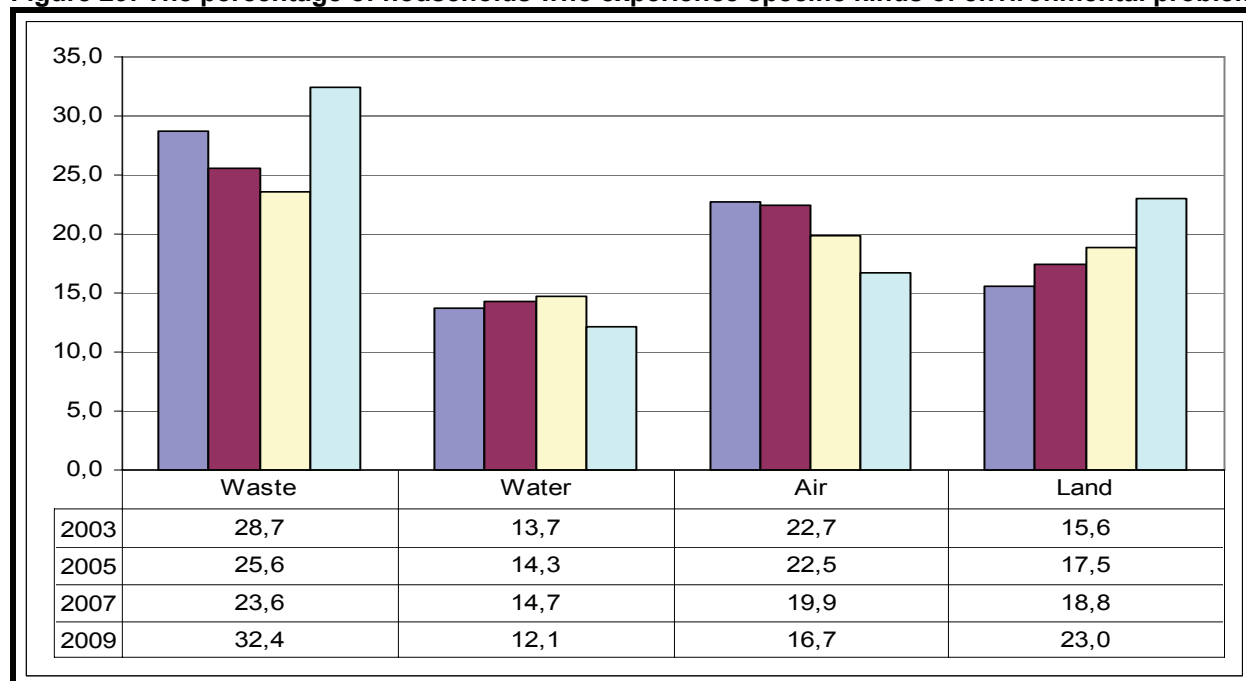


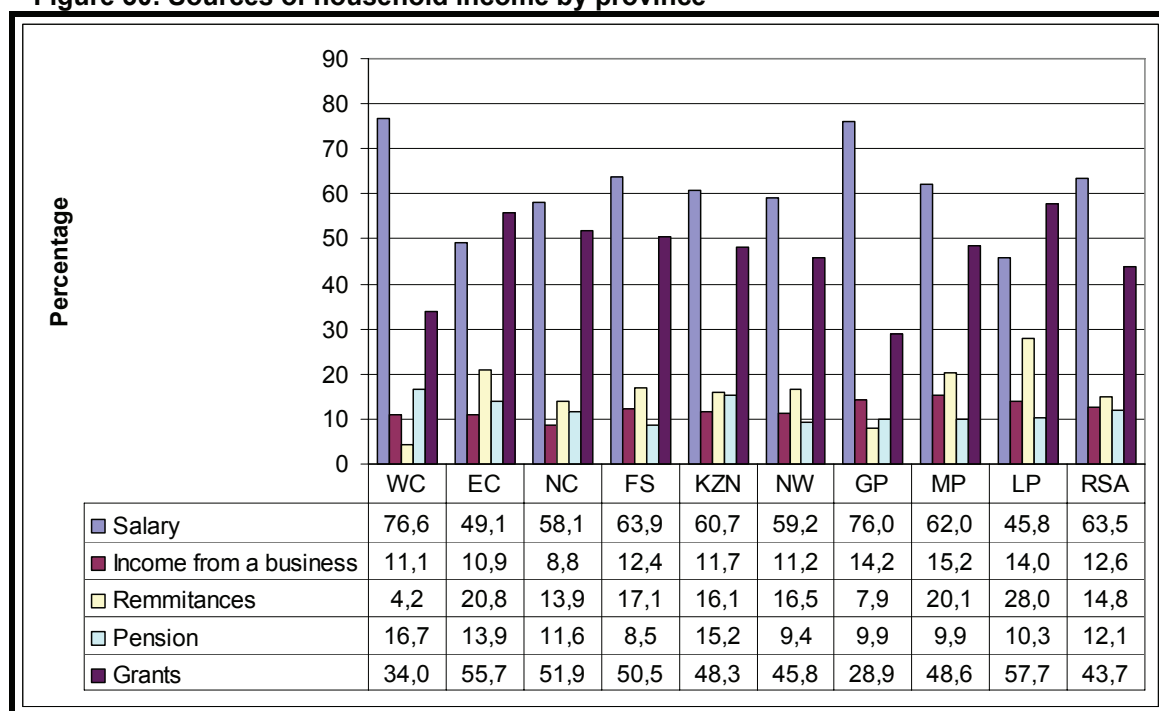
Figure 29 demonstrates that waste removal problems and littering¹¹ (32,5%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (23,0%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the biggest percentage of households. The proportion of households that felt that there are problems with littering and waste removal in their areas (32,4%) increased substantially since 2003 when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem. Since 2003 the percentage of households that perceive water and air pollution as a problem decreased. Those who listed water pollution as a problem decreased from 13,7% in 2003 to 12,1% in 2009, whilst households who consider air pollution as a problem decreased from 22,7% in 2003 to 16,7% in 2009.

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

¹¹ The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

15. Household income sources

Figure 30: Sources of household income by province¹²

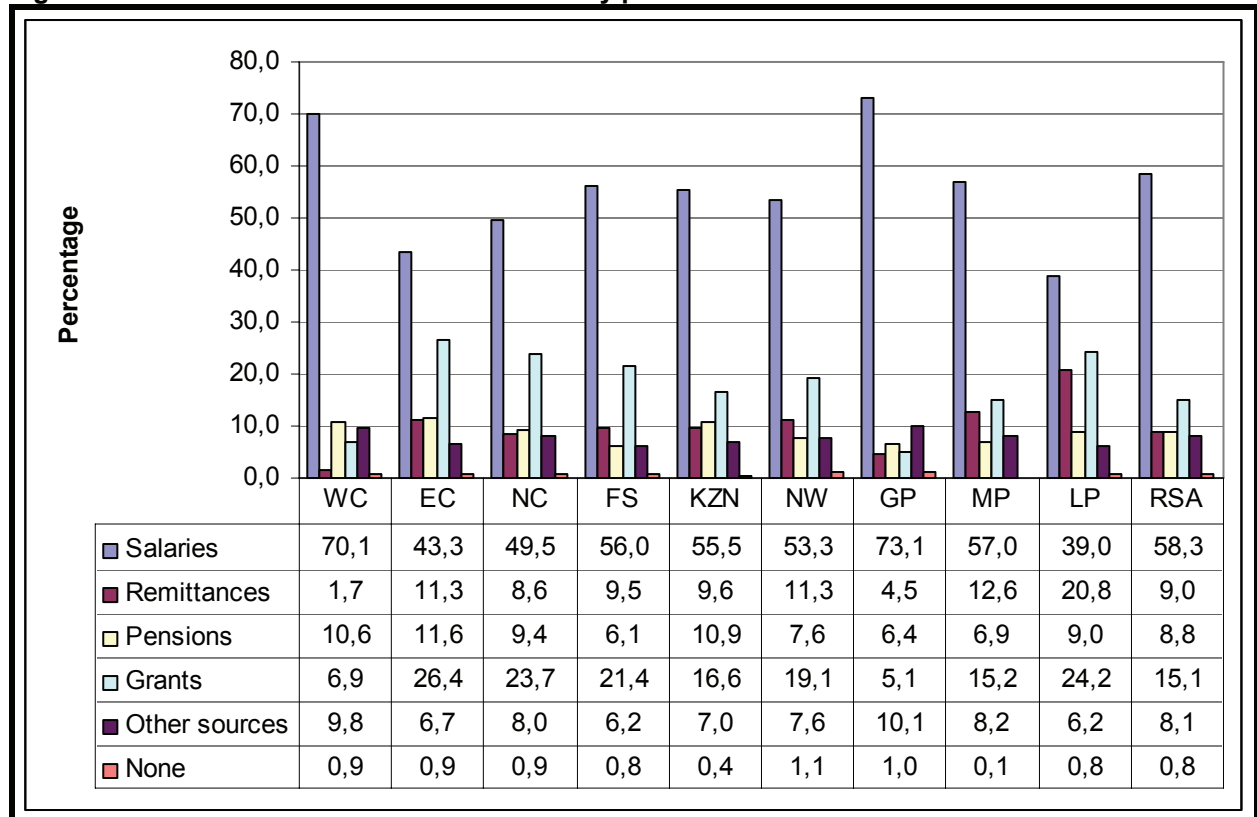


Most households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Figure 30 summarises the percentage of households according to their sources of income. Nationally, salaries (63,5%) and grants (43,7%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, Western Cape (76,6%) and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

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

¹² A specific household can have more than one source of income thus percentages do not total to 100%.

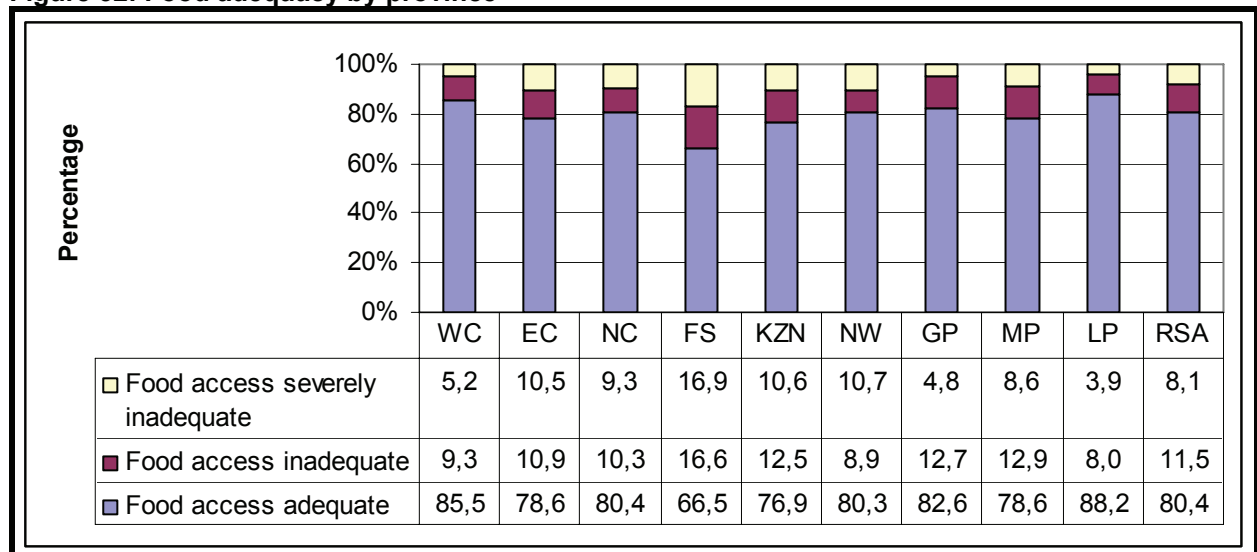
Figure 31: Main source of household income by province



16. Food access

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

Figure 32: Food adequacy by province



17. Agriculture

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

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

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

	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Involved in agricultural production	Number	39	643	35	274	697	108	248	205	580	2832
	Perc.	2,7	37,3	11,4	31,9	26,8	11,4	7,1	21,1	43,4	20,7
Livestock production	Number	*	312	22	26	230	34	27	21	99	778
	Perc.	17,5	48,5	62,1	9,6	33,0	31,0	10,7	10,4	17,1	27,5
Poultry production	Number	*	349	11	35	256	23	22	11	146	853
	Perc.	1,8	54,3	31,0	12,9	36,7	21,1	9,0	5,1	25,1	30,1
Grains and food crops	Number	*	389	*	21	316	34	31	128	465	1390
	Perc.	2,7	60,5	12,2	7,8	45,4	31,5	12,5	62,5	80,1	49,1
Industrial crops	Number	0	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*
	Perc.	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,1	0,3
Fruit and vegetable crops	Number	30	220	*	232	330	40	175	141	173	1350
	Perc.	75,9	34,2	25,2	84,7	47,3	36,8	70,5	68,8	29,8	47,7
Fodder grazing/pasture grass of animals	Number	*	*	*	*	14	*	11	*	*	53
	Perc.	11,2	0,5	3,8	3,5	2,0	2,0	4,3	2,0	0,7	1,9
Forestry	Number	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	10
	Perc.	1,2	0,1	0,5	2,1	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,4
Fish farming/aqua culture	Number	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
	Perc.	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Game farming	Number	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	*
	Perc.	2,2	0,2	1,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Other	Number	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	*
	Perc.	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2

* Numbers smaller than 10 000 are too small for reliable estimates

A particular household can be involved in more than one activity and percentages therefore do not add up to 100%

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

Figure 33: Use of agricultural products produced by province

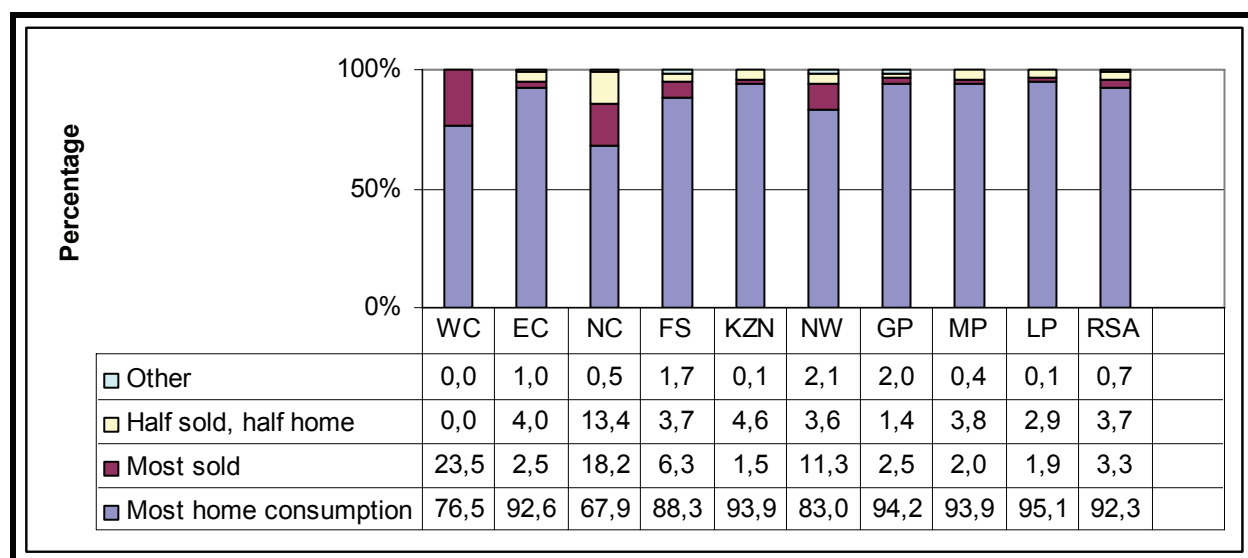
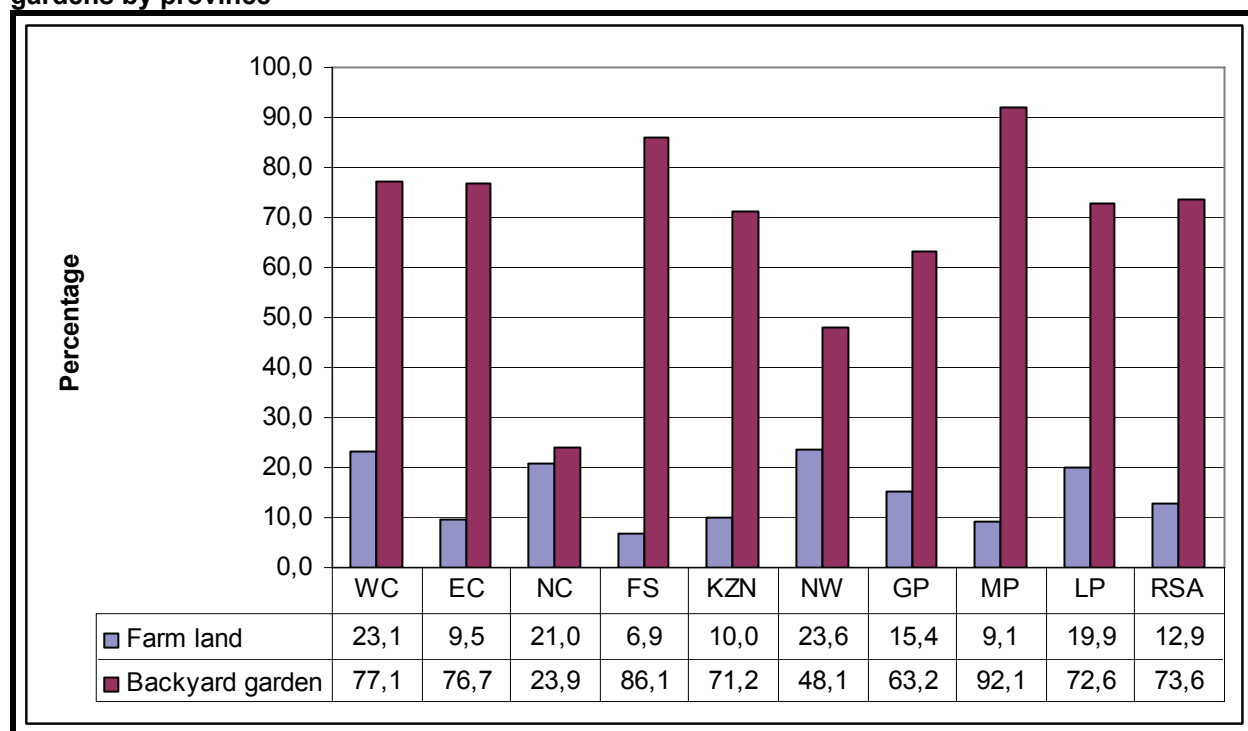


Figure 34: Percentage of households who produce crops on farm land and in their backyard gardens by province



18. Summary

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

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

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

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



Mr Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

19. Technical notes

19.1 Target population

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

19.2 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2008 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS and was used for the first time for the GHS in 2008. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey and the Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES).

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

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

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

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

19.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata¹³

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

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

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

¹³ Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by x_i the measure of size (MOS) of PSU i within the design stratum. Then, the measure of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then, p_i is the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata. It should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one.

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

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

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

19.4 Weighting¹⁴

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

¹⁴ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

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

19.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

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

19.6 Comparability with previous surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.7 Editing and imputation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.8 Definitions of terms

Household

A household is defined as a person, or group of persons, who occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for **at least four nights in a week** on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview. Basically, **they live together and share resources as a unit**. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

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

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

Multiple households

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

Household head/Acting household head

The head of the household is the person identified by the household as the head of that household and must (by definition of 'household') be a member of the household. If there is difficulty in identifying the head, the head must be selected in order of precedence as the person who:

- Owns the household accommodation.
- Is responsible for the rent of the household accommodation.
- Has the household accommodation as an allowance (entitlement), etc.
- Has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner, lessee, etc. who is not in the household.
- Makes the most decisions in the household.

If two or more persons have equal claim to be head of the household, or if people state that they are joint heads or that the household has no head, then denote the eldest as the head.

Formal dwellings

Include a house on a separate stand, a flat or apartment in a block of flats, a townhouse, a room in a backyard, and a room or flatlet on a shared property.

Informal dwellings

Refer to shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

Piped water in dwelling or on site

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting

Refers to electricity from the public supplier.

UN Disability

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

Severe Disability

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

Poor household

Poor households have been defined households who spend less than R2 500 per month.

Water of RDP standard or higher

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

Functioning basic sanitation facility

Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system or septic tank or a pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N (1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	39 193	18 931	20 261	4 439	2 140	2 299	1 282	637	645	4 468	2 193	2 276	49 382	23 901	25 480
Western Cape	1 606	780	826	2 950	1 417	1 533	39	20	19	775	372	402	5 369	2 589	2 780
Eastern Cape	5 865	2 802	3 063	423	210	213	13	*	*	349	177	172	6 649	3 196	3 453
Northern Cape	609	278	331	441	213	228	*	*	*	94	48	46	1 148	540	608
Free State	2 490	1 194	1 296	77	35	42	*	*	*	327	156	172	2 904	1 393	1 512
KwaZulu-Natal	9 131	4 264	4 867	88	40	48	800	399	401	442	217	225	10 461	4 920	5 541
North West	3 144	1 590	1 554	57	28	29	*	*	*	243	125	118	3 454	1 749	1 705
Gauteng	7 922	4 033	3 889	366	181	185	380	180	200	1 887	931	957	10 556	5 325	5 231
Mpumalanga	3 346	1 604	1 742	30	14	16	15	*	*	219	109	110	3 610	1 736	1 874
Limpopo	5 080	2 387	2 693	*	*	*	11	*	*	133	59	74	5 230	2 453	2 777

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	N (1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
00-04	4 299	2 162	2 137	417	210	207	99	50	49	248	126	122	5 063	2 548	2 515
05-09	4 409	2 217	2 192	422	212	210	91	46	45	261	133	129	5 184	2 608	2 576
10-14	4 434	2 229	2 204	419	210	208	101	51	50	291	147	143	5 243	2 638	2 605
15-19	4 381	2 200	2 181	412	206	205	109	55	54	317	161	156	5 218	2 622	2 596
20-24	4 123	2 051	2 072	385	191	194	119	61	58	306	155	151	4 934	2 459	2 476
25-29	3 654	1 745	1 909	371	179	192	125	65	60	278	140	139	4 428	2 128	2 300
30-34	3 138	1 497	1 641	380	182	198	110	56	54	266	133	133	3 894	1 868	2 025
35-39	2 560	1 199	1 362	366	174	192	91	46	46	278	139	139	3 295	1 558	1 738
40-44	1 732	803	928	306	144	161	83	41	42	330	166	164	2 450	1 154	1 296
45-49	1 574	720	855	268	126	142	78	38	40	339	168	170	2 259	1 052	1 207
50-54	1 413	642	771	216	100	116	71	35	36	343	168	175	2 043	945	1 098
55-59	1 115	501	614	162	73	88	63	30	33	312	153	159	1 651	757	894
60-64	847	365	483	116	51	66	50	24	27	290	139	151	1 304	577	726
65-69	611	257	354	81	35	46	38	17	20	235	111	124	966	421	545
70-74	433	172	261	59	24	35	26	11	14	160	72	88	678	279	398
75+	469	172	297	60	22	38	28	11	17	214	81	133	772	286	486
Total	39 193	18 931	20 261	4 439	2 140	2 299	1 282	637	645	4 468	2 193	2 276	49 382	23 901	25 480

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N ('1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total population older than 20 years	28 673	3 421	3 539	668	1 711	5 679	2 047	6 982	1 971	2 656
Total population older than 20 excluding unspecified highest level of education	28 565	3 407	3 531	662	1 708	5 658	2 042	6 953	1 967	2 637
None	2 111	73	303	73	126	507	231	202	229	366
Grade R/0	47	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	202	14	39	*	14	48	22	19	19	22
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	347	30	53	12	29	72	32	50	28	42
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	530	36	89	14	36	145	49	69	41	50
Grade 4/Standard 2	708	55	120	22	40	179	61	109	51	72
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	743	75	138	26	49	142	74	113	44	83
Grade 6/Standard 4	953	109	180	37	76	184	78	146	54	90
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 619	195	274	50	110	314	119	291	104	163
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	2 263	276	345	66	133	426	189	524	120	184
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 977	266	293	55	125	382	147	357	124	228
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	3 122	409	348	80	197	620	212	744	211	299
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	2 995	291	369	42	151	623	175	798	232	314
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	6 249	778	572	108	389	1 300	413	1 808	493	387
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	1 062	194	117	13	49	188	52	340	30	80
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	95	17	*	*	*	16	*	28	*	*
N4/NTC 4	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	*	*
N5/NTC 5	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*
N6/NTC 6	98	11	11	*	*	*	*	34	*	*

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	62	12	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	91	13	*	*	*	14	*	26	11	*
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	371	33	29	*	22	76	22	134	22	28
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	1 087	152	108	18	49	178	47	389	53	94
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	361	73	22	*	13	50	11	142	25	19
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of technology Masters, Doctoral)	117	34	*	*	*	16	*	39	*	*
Bachelors Degree	532	87	48	*	33	72	16	234	14	22
Bachelors Degree and post-graduate diploma	110	21	*	*	*	17	*	45	*	*
Honours Degree	149	32	*	*	12	15	*	61	*	*
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	169	37	*	*	*	14	*	90	*	*
Other	50	14	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*
Do not know	173	46	*	*	*	*	27	74	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N('000)											
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population older than 20 years	21 670	10 123	11 547	2 770	1 302	1 468	882	435	447	3 350	1 625	1 725
Total population older than 20 excluding unspecified highest level of education	21 590	10 094	11 496	2 763	1 298	1 465	880	435	445	3 331	1 617	1 714
None	1 992	756	1 236	96	37	58	20	*	17	*	*	*
Grade R/0	44	17	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	47	18	29
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	184	88	97	17	*	11	*	*	*	202	94	108
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	318	162	156	28	14	14	*	*	*	347	176	171
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	487	244	243	33	14	19	*	*	*	530	264	266
Grade 4/Standard 2	653	301	352	51	23	29	*	*	*	708	324	384
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	669	307	362	68	34	34	*	*	*	743	343	400
Grade 6/Standard 4	842	384	458	95	42	53	*	*	*	953	434	518
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	1 371	651	720	205	94	110	23	*	13	21	13	*
Grade 8 /Standard 6/Form 1	1 793	880	914	296	136	160	79	36	43	94	34	61
Grade 9 /Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	1 599	781	818	271	134	137	41	23	18	65	33	32
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	2 339	1 169	1 170	385	175	211	63	27	36	334	144	189
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	2 649	1 193	1 456	215	105	110	55	27	29	75	39	36
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	4 246	2 009	2 237	570	266	304	286	147	139	1 147	524	623
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	564	297	267	123	63	60	85	47	38	289	139	150
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	20	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	28	17	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	12	*
										43	32	11

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)														
	20-25			26-34			35-44			45+					
	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male			
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	21	14	*	23	14	*	16	14	*	36	34	*	95	76	19
N4/NTC 4	12	*	*	17	*	*	15	*	*	16	15	*	60	41	19
N5/NTC 5	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38	22	16
N6/NTC 6	18	*	12	32	17	15	27	20	*	21	19	*	98	62	36
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	12	*	*	19	*	*	11	*	*	20	*	*	62	29	33
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	11	*	*	30	11	19	22	*	13	28	12	16	91	36	55
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	80	25	55	138	58	79	85	40	45	69	32	38	371	155	216
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	124	61	62	315	136	179	305	127	178	344	142	202	1 087	466	622
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	48	29	18	87	48	40	117	60	57	109	53	56	361	189	171
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	12	*	*	19	*	13	39	21	18	47	23	24	117	57	60
Bachelors Degree	51	17	34	129	54	75	149	69	80	204	113	91	532	253	279
Bachelors Degree and post*graduate diploma	*	*	*	26	13	13	32	11	20	44	22	21	110	51	60
Honours Degree	12	*	*	33	17	16	41	13	28	64	35	29	149	72	77
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	*	*	*	23	11	12	53	33	20	86	54	32	169	98	70
Other (specify in the box below)	13	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	50	29	21
Do not know	14	*	*	27	20	*	37	24	13	95	52	42	173	103	69

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

2. Education

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

Literacy skills	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total 15 years and older	33 891	3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	5 705	426	909	98	354	1 299	322	963	445	889
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	4 023	722	132	256	967	364	478	364	440
	Some difficulty	287	22	*	17	75	38	27	22	40
	A lot of difficulty	230	*	*	16	81	14	26	32	28
	Unable to do	1 062	36	46	82	197	110	68	78	173
	Total	5 601	1050	192	371	1320	526	599	495	681
Reading	No difficulty	2 811	226	85	162	723	225	335	215	299
	Some difficulty	784	50	27	48	193	90	92	79	84
	A lot of difficulty	538	35	14	35	162	46	50	75	49
	Unable to do	1 536	58	68	131	266	172	122	132	266
	Total	5 668	1055	195	377	1343	532	599	500	698
Filling in a form	No difficulty	1 773	175	64	70	477	165	233	84	219
	Some difficulty	903	62	33	60	226	81	116	73	90
	A lot of difficulty	800	38	19	58	213	65	60	119	67
	Unable to do	2 087	89	78	180	398	207	183	211	306
	Total	5 562	364	194	367	1313	519	592	487	683
Writing a letter	No difficulty	2 648	202	79	152	667	221	333	182	303
	Some difficulty	702	54	25	49	180	76	77	60	68
	A lot of difficulty	577	40	15	34	174	49	43	86	50
	Unable to do	1 662	72	73	135	297	185	141	161	256
	Total	5 589	368	193	370	1317	531	594	489	678

2. Education

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

Literacy skills		N (1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total 15 years and older		33 891	3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		5 705	426	909	98	354	1 299	322	963	445	889
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	No difficulty	3 751	252	661	131	286	812	324	485	315	485
	Some difficulty	627	54	112	21	22	184	64	44	62	64
	A lot of difficulty	338	17	54	5	12	128	29	20	43	29
	Unable to do	894	45	226	37	54	185	110	52	79	106
	Total	5 610	368	1052	194	374	1309	528	602	499	684
Reading road signs	No difficulty	2 798	238	422	95	222	676	243	362	229	311
	Some difficulty	848	45	129	29	42	238	91	85	96	94
	A lot of difficulty	519	23	110	13	21	144	40	43	70	55
	Unable to do	1 507	61	403	60	91	279	154	113	108	237
	Total	5 671	367	1064	196	376	1337	529	604	502	696

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

2. Education

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

Literacy skills		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total 15 years and older	Male	16 107	1 847	2 072	365	924	3 136	1 198	3 946	1 125	1 493
	Female	17 784	2 014	2 352	413	1 079	3 793	1 176	3 822	1 259	1 876
	Total	33 891	3 861	4 424	778	2 004	6 929	2 374	7 768	2 384	3 369
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	2 879	205	485	52	166	639	160	487	231	453
	Female	2 826	221	424	45	188	660	162	477	214	435
	Total	5 705	426	909	98	354	1 299	322	963	446	889
Writing his/her name	Male	601	28	150	25	48	123	76	52	38	62
	Female	977	39	179	34	67	230	86	69	93	180
	Total	1 578	68	328	59	115	353	162	121	131	241
Reading	Male	1 206	67	250	46	103	225	156	130	109	121
	Female	1 652	77	264	63	112	395	152	135	176	278
	Total	2 858	143	514	109	215	621	308	264	285	399
Filling in a form	Male	1 654	95	381	57	137	317	180	175	164	149
	Female	2 136	95	376	73	161	520	174	184	239	314
	Total	3 789	190	757	130	298	837	353	359	403	463
Writing a letter	Male	1 240	79	271	49	98	238	157	126	114	107
	Female	1 701	87	269	65	119	413	153	135	193	268
	Total	2 941	166	540	114	218	651	310	261	307	374
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	759	51	189	25	35	186	94	49	67	63
	Female	1 100	65	202	38	53	311	110	68	116	136
	Total	1 859	116	391	63	88	497	204	117	184	199
Reading road signs	Male	1 111	59	306	41	53	221	128	100	97	106
	Female	1 762	70	335	61	101	440	157	141	176	280
	Total	2 873	129	641	102	154	661	286	241	274	386

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

2.Education

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

Literacy skills		N (1000)				
		Total	Black African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White
Total 15 years and older	Male	16 107	12 323	1 508	490	1 786
	Female	17 784	13 728	1 673	501	1 882
	Total	33 891	26 051	3 181	991	3 668
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	2 879	2 452	161	73	194
	Female	2 826	2 385	164	68	208
	Total	5 705	4 837	326	141	402
Writing his/her name	Male	601	561	34	*	*
	Female	977	916	51	11	*
	Total	1 578	1 477	84	14	*
Reading	Male	1 206	1 132	65	*	*
	Female	1 652	1 542	92	16	*
	Total	2 858	2 674	157	22	*
Filling in a form	Male	1 654	1 551	93	*	*
	Female	2 136	1 999	117	17	*
	Total	3 789	3 550	210	24	*
Writing a letter	Male	1 240	1 158	75	*	*
	Female	1 701	1 576	107	17	*
	Total	2 941	2 734	182	20	*
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	759	707	46	*	*
	Female	1 100	1 014	72	12	*
	Total	1 859	1 721	117	15	*
Reading road signs	Male	1 111	1 050	55	*	*
	Female	1 762	1 661	86	13	*
	Total	2 873	2 711	141	15	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

2. Education

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

Literacy skills		N (1000)									
		Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Total population aged 15 years and older		33 891	5 218	4 934	4 428	3 894	3 295	2 450	2 259	2 043	5 370
Total population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7		5 705	426	909	98	354	1299	322	963	445	889
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	4 023	500	232	216	274	342	383	390	439	1246
	Some difficulty	287	*	*	*	*	18	19	34	37	145
	A lot of difficulty	230	*	*	*	*	13	11	18	28	131
	Unable to do	1 062	26	35	40	41	40	40	88	110	642
Total		5 601	537	282	272	334	414	454	530	614	2164
Reading	No difficulty	2 811	424	188	156	185	244	267	264	293	789
	Some difficulty	784	48	24	31	47	52	78	85	98	321
	A lot of difficulty	538	29	20	27	35	41	35	49	61	240
	Unable to do	1 536	34	50	57	67	76	78	141	167	866
Total		5 668	535	282	271	335	413	458	539	619	2217
Filling in a form	No difficulty	1 773	301	132	105	119	165	174	165	170	441
	Some difficulty	903	87	42	37	49	68	82	96	121	322
	A lot of difficulty	800	63	33	33	54	55	67	80	91	324
	Unable to do	2 087	79	73	96	109	118	125	191	222	1073
Total		5 562	529	281	270	332	407	449	531	604	2159
Writing a letter	No difficulty	2 648	410	176	149	183	232	263	247	273	715
	Some difficulty	702	48	27	31	42	52	63	77	86	275
	A lot of difficulty	577	33	28	29	35	37	42	57	67	249
	Unable to do	1 662	44	59	65	76	86	85	151	183	913
Total		5 589	535	289	274	336	407	454	532	610	2152

2. Education

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

Literacy skills		N ('1000)									
		Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Total population aged 15 years and older		33 891	5 218	4 934	4 428	3 894	3 295	2 450	2 259	2 043	5 370
Total population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7		5 705	426	909	98	354	1299	322	963	445	889
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	No difficulty	3751	458	211	201	246	319	343	375	424	1174
	Some difficulty	627	40	22	19	36	35	56	54	68	297
	A lot of difficulty	338	12	16	13	14	16	21	36	32	176
	Unable to do	894	28	36	39	41	41	36	72	88	513
	Total	5610	538	285	273	337	412	456	538	612	2160
Reading road signs	No difficulty	2798	385	178	159	195	245	262	269	312	793
	Some difficulty	848	67	33	34	47	50	79	93	107	338
	A lot of difficulty	519	32	20	22	31	39	33	53	53	236
	Unable to do	1507	56	52	60	61	79	84	123	148	843
Total		5671	539	283	275	334	413	459	538	620	2211

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group and age group		N (1000)		
		Total	Attending	Not attending
Total excluding unspecified attendance		48 502	17 436	31 066
	Total			
	00–04	4975	1488	3486
	05–06	2051	1774	277
	07–15	9 322	9 179	143
	16–20	5 175	3 650	1 525
	21–25	4 802	801	4 001
	26+	22 177	544	21 634
Black African		38 538	14 729	23 809
	Total			
	00–04	4219	1240	2979
	05–06	1753	1513	240
	07–15	7 877	7 753	124
	16–20	4 371	3 156	1 215
	21–25	3 977	648	3 329
	26+	16 341	419	15 922
Coloured		4 376	1 243	3 133
	Total			
	00–04	412	89	323
	05–06	163	142	21
	07–15	760	747	13
	16–20	399	202	196
	21–25	374	30	345
	26+	2 268	33	2 235
Indian/Asian		1 246	367	879
	Total			
	00–04	96	28	69
	05–06	35	33	*
	07–15	181	181	*
	16–20	100	64	36
	21–25	122	37	84
	26+	712	24	687

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group and age group		N (1000)		
		Total	Attending	Not attending
Total excluding unspecified attendance		4 341	1 096	3 245
00-04		247	131	115
05-06		100	85	15
07-15		503	498	*
16-20		305	228	77
21-25		330	87	243
26+		2 857	68	2 789

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	15 805	1 386	2 348	337	947	3 609	990	2 773	1 276	2 139
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	596	83	72	12	44	69	34	164	56	61
School	13 924	1 146	2 160	309	796	3 325	902	2 145	1 168	1 973
Adult basic education	120	*	11	*	*	34	13	18	*	19
Literacy classes	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Higher educational institution	717	111	60	*	65	118	20	281	18	38
Further education and training college	197	17	20	*	16	31	*	66	12	22
Other college	168	17	13	*	*	23	*	72	12	16
Home based education	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance and educational institution

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N ('000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 375	6 722	6 654	1 144	568	576	331	165	165	955	465	490	15 805	7 920	7 885
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	469	222	247	64	35	29	20	*	13	42	24	18	596	289	307
School	12 009	6 116	5 893	982	490	492	233	114	120	699	344	356	13 924	7 064	6 861
Adult basic education	112	30	82	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	120	33	87
Literacy classes	16	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	11
Higher educational institution	446	202	244	55	28	27	58	34	24	158	70	88	717	334	383
Further education and training college	156	71	85	16	*	13	*	*	*	19	11	*	197	89	108
Other college	126	58	68	13	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	13	168	72	96
Home based education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*
Other	33	14	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	54	28	26

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance and educational institution attendance

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N ('1000)															
Tuition fees	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 392	6 726	6 666	1 146	570	576	334	168	167	952	465	487	15 823	7 929	7 895
None	6 697	3 427	3 269	313	151	162	17	*	*	17	12	*	7 044	3 599	3 445
R1–R100	2 281	1 158	1 123	85	40	44	*	*	*	*	-	*	2 367	1 199	1 169
R101–R200	1 454	742	712	115	64	51	14	11	*	*	*	*	1 587	818	769
R201–R300	555	270	285	119	52	67	21	13	*	30	*	22	725	343	382
R301–R500	396	197	199	118	60	58	24	13	11	41	21	20	579	291	288
R501–R1 000	415	200	215	134	66	68	48	25	24	40	11	29	638	302	335
R1 001–R2 000	286	137	149	87	54	33	45	16	29	59	37	22	477	244	233
R2 001–R3 000	222	102	120	19	*	11	11	*	*	65	29	36	317	143	174
R3 001–R4 000	203	96	106	22	*	12	24	12	13	101	42	60	350	159	191
R4 001–R8 000	372	176	195	32	16	17	34	16	19	248	140	108	686	347	339
R8 001–R12 000	197	77	120	30	14	16	27	14	13	93	53	39	347	158	189
R12 001–R16 000	103	44	59	21	11	*	16	*	*	83	42	41	222	104	118
R16 001–R20 000	61	26	35	*	*	*	20	15	*	44	15	28	133	61	72
More than R20 000	79	40	39	26	15	11	23	*	12	112	46	66	240	111	128
Don't know	72	33	39	17	*	11	*	*	*	13	*	*	113	51	63

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fees	N (1000)									
	Total	Pre-school (including day care, pre- crèche, pre- primary)	School	Adult basic education and training/liter- acy classes	Literacy classes	Higher educational institution	Further education and training college	Other college	Home based education/h ome schooling	Other
Total	15 741	592	13 889	119	18	701	196	163	*	54
None	7 011	138	6 661	88	14	43	16	29	*	15
R1–R100	2 357	96	2 244	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R101–R200	1 579	58	1 511	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R201–R300	723	33	677	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R301–R500	576	37	517	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R501–R1 000	634	60	548	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
R1 001–R2 000	473	59	367	*	*	18	12	12	*	*
R2 001–R3 000	311	24	223	*	*	20	25	11	*	*
R3 001–R4 000	346	18	248	*	*	34	29	14	*	*
R4 001–R8 000	681	35	470	*	*	102	49	19	*	*
R8 001–R12 000	346	17	164	*	*	111	24	22	*	*
R12 001–R16 000	218	*	72	*	*	112	*	15	*	*
R16 001–R20 000	133	*	36	*	*	82	*	*	*	*
More than R20 000	240	*	90	*	*	126	*	16	*	*
Don't know	113	*	60	*	*	35	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified attendance
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Educational institution		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Pre-school	Male	289	42	32	*	21	31	17	83	25	32
	Female	307	41	40	*	23	37	17	81	32	29
	Total	596	83	72	12	44	69	34	164	56	61
School	Male	7 064	559	1 131	148	407	1 704	441	1 051	596	1 026
	Female	6 861	587	1 028	161	389	1 621	461	1 093	573	948
	Total	13 924	1 146	2 160	309	796	3 325	902	2 145	1 168	1 973
Adult basic education	Male	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	87	*	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	16
	Total	120	*	11	*	*	34	13	18	*	19
Literacy classes	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Higher educational institution	Male	334	56	28	*	28	45	*	142	*	18
	Female	383	54	33	*	38	73	12	139	11	20
	Total	717	111	60	*	65	118	20	281	18	38
Further education and training college	Male	89	*	*	*	*	20	*	27	*	12
	Female	108	12	13	*	*	11	*	39	*	11
	Total	197	17	20	*	16	31	*	66	12	22
Other college	Male	72	*	*	*	*	12	*	26	*	*
	Female	96	*	*	*	*	11	*	45	*	11
	Total	168	17	13	*	*	23	*	72	12	16
Home based education	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	Male	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
	Female	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
	Total	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance, type of institution

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Kind of problem experienced	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	15 948	1 398	2 366	338	950	3 635	995	2 819	1 289	2 158
Lack of books	904	51	113	*	56	262	55	167	74	121
Poor quality of teaching	332	42	33	*	15	84	15	85	25	30
Lack of teachers	390	37	71	*	27	71	21	99	29	30
Facilities in bad condition	500	38	140	*	32	124	23	76	22	41
Fees too high	753	106	81	*	68	196	31	157	57	55
Classes too large/too many learners	552	77	71	*	28	134	14	118	19	88
Teachers are often absent from school	286	34	31	*	19	50	19	95	10	25
Teachers were involved in a strike	233	17	21	*	*	71	*	83	*	18
Other	129	18	20	*	*	27	*	36	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified problems

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution**3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade, and by province**

Kind of problem experienced	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	14 521	1 229	2 232	322	841	3 394	936	2 309	1 225	2 034
Grade R/0	914	106	136	23	59	153	65	159	90	123
Grade 1	1 328	121	227	30	72	312	80	245	101	140
Grade 2	1 103	100	186	32	76	247	74	169	84	135
Grade 3	1 120	104	171	30	68	258	84	175	91	137
Grade 4	1 183	91	198	28	63	273	84	200	105	140
Grade 5	1 165	110	178	28	67	270	81	189	90	152
Grade 6	1 142	106	163	28	67	285	68	158	98	168
Grade 7	1 206	112	176	24	62	286	71	209	107	158
Grade 8	1 176	94	172	22	65	307	78	186	98	153
Grade 9	1 073	91	164	22	64	248	66	148	88	183
Grade 10	1 148	73	182	25	74	268	80	157	84	205
Grade 11	1 009	67	135	16	51	246	50	147	103	193
Grade 12/Matric	802	45	129	12	40	204	49	120	81	124
NC (V) Level 2 (N1/NTC 1)	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NC (V) Level 3 (N2/NTC 2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NC (V) Level 4 (N3/NTC 3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	107	5	10	1	11	21	5	37	2	16

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified grade

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Province	N(1000)		
	Total	Attend	Do not attend
South Africa	4 975	1 488	3 486
Western Cape	520	144	377
Eastern Cape	722	213	509
Northern Cape	118	23	95
Free State	297	109	188
KwaZulu-Natal	1 092	258	833
North West	365	80	285
Gauteng	907	394	513
Mpumalanga	364	102	261
Limpopo	590	165	425

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group	N(1000)			
	Sex	Attend	Do not attend	Total
Total	Male	750	1 754	2 504
	Female	738	1 733	2 471
	Total	1 488	3 486	4 975
Black African	Male	624	1 497	2 121
	Female	617	1 482	2 099
	Total	1 240	2 979	4 219
Coloured	Male	40	167	207
	Female	49	156	205
	Total	89	323	412
Indian/Asian	Male	13	37	49
	Female	15	32	47
	Total	28	69	96
White	Male	73	53	126
	Female	58	63	120
	Total	131	115	247

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified attendance

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

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group

Province	N(1000)														
	Covered					Not Covered					Total				
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White
South Africa	8 293	3 503	942	543	3 305	40 743	35 417	3 455	731	1 140	49 035	38 920	4 397	1 273	4 445
Western Cape	1 356	123	596	16	621	3 969	1 473	2 326	21	148	5 325	1 596	2 922	37	770
Eastern Cape	752	384	85	*	273	5 850	5 438	333	*	75	6 601	5 822	418	13	349
Northern Cape	176	51	56	*	69	968	558	382	*	25	1 144	608	438	*	94
Free State	519	281	*	*	225	2 365	2 191	67	*	101	2 884	2 472	77	*	325
KwaZulu-Natal	1 297	639	27	281	350	9 084	8 419	61	513	92	10 382	9 058	88	794	442
North West	470	328	*	*	133	2 949	2 782	52	*	110	3 419	3 110	57	*	243
Gauteng	2 793	1 032	153	226	1 381	7 709	6 856	209	153	491	10 502	7 887	363	379	1 873
Mpumalanga	479	317	*	*	151	3 112	3 011	19	14	68	3 592	3 328	30	15	219
Limpopo	450	349	*	*	101	4 736	4 689	*	11	30	5 186	5 038	*	11	131

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified medical aid coverage

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

4. Medical aid coverage

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex

Population group	Sex	N(1000)		
		Covered	Not covered	Total without unspecified
Total	Total	8 293	40 743	49 074
	Male	4 062	19 666	23 749
	Female	4 231	21 076	25 325
Black African	Total	3 503	35 417	38 945
	Male	1 740	17 055	18 807
	Female	1 764	18 362	20 137
Coloured	Total	942	3 455	4 405
	Male	462	1 656	2 124
	Female	480	1 799	2 281
Indian/Asian	Total	543	731	1 275
	Male	270	364	634
	Female	272	367	641
White	Total	3 305	1 140	4 451
	Male	1 590	591	2 184
	Female	1 715	549	2 266

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified medical aid coverage

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

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group

Age group	N(1000)			
	Covered	Not covered	Total without unspecified	Total including unspecified
Total	8 293	40 743	49 074	49 382
00–09	1 378	8 739	10 123	10 247
10–19	1 378	9 024	10 406	10 462
20–29	1 098	8 210	9 319	9 363
30–39	1 429	5 724	7 159	7 189
40–49	1 179	3 503	4 687	4 709
50–59	946	2 728	3 676	3 693
60+	884	2 816	3 702	3 719

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified medical aid coverage

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

4. Medical aid coverage

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

Household reasons for not having at least one member that belongs to a medical aid	N(1000)				
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White
Total number of households excluding households with unspecified medical aid reasons	13 593	10 493	1 099	340	1 661
Do not have money for it	9 263	8 242	698	136	187
Do not want to spend money on it	345	233	38	20	55
Do not want it/are not interested/do not think it is necessary	237	184	14	*	30
Never/seldom becomes ill	107	70	11	*	23
Do not know enough about it	305	299	*	*	*
Other	34	17	*	*	*
At least one household member belongs to a medical aid scheme	3 302	1 448	327	170	1 357

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified reasons for not belonging to a medical aid
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. Health

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

Province	N(1000)		
	People who were ill/injured	People who were not ill/injured	Total
South Africa	9 117	40 254	49 371
Western Cape	915	4 453	5 369
Eastern Cape	1 034	5 615	6 649
Northern Cape	206	942	1 148
Free State	656	2 248	2 904
KwaZulu-Natal	1 476	8 979	10 455
North West	713	2 740	3 453
Gauteng	2 342	8 212	10 555
Mpumalanga	693	2 916	3 609
Limpopo	1 080	4 149	5 229

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified ill/injured

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

5. Health

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

Province	N(1000)		
	Consulted	Not consulted	Total
South Africa	6 004	2 061	8 064
Western Cape	573	246	819
Eastern Cape	652	247	899
Northern Cape	143	40	183
Free State	413	174	588
KwaZulu-Natal	963	311	1 274
North West	447	162	609
Gauteng	1 606	483	2 089
Mpumalanga	473	141	614
Limpopo	733	257	990

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified ill/injured and consultation
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. Health

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

Population group	Sex	N(1000)		
		Consulted	Not consulted	Total
Total	Total	6 004	2 061	8 064
	Male	2 579	981	3 560
	Female	3 424	1 080	4 504
Black African	Total	4 532	1 645	6 177
	Male	1 915	779	2 694
	Female	2 617	866	3 483
Coloured	Total	513	223	735
	Male	238	104	342
	Female	275	119	393
Indian/Asian	Total	217	28	245
	Male	101	15	116
	Female	116	12	128
White	Total	742	165	907
	Male	325	83	408
	Female	417	82	500

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified ill/injured and consultation

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

5. Health

5.4 People who were ill/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and province

Place of consultation		N/ (1000)									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total		1 478	1 738	311	861	2615	954	3 531	978	1 346	13 812
Public sector	Public hospital	233	152	30	52	251	85	378	98	156	1 435
	Public clinic	562	1 201	202	485	1 721	621	1 697	650	983	8 123
	Public – Other in public sector	*	*	*	*	19	10	15	*	*	59
	Total	796	1 358	233	540	1 991	716	2 090	749	1 143	9 616
	Private hospital	61	45	*	11	70	16	99	*	*	317
Private sector	Private clinic	16	12	*	*	23	17	87	12	*	186
	Private doctor/specialist	587	302	68	284	513	184	1 190	197	166	3 492
	Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
	Spiritual healer's workplace/ church	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	13	48
	Pharmacy/chemist	*	11	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	61
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	24
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	676	374	76	320	622	237	1 433	226	197	4 161
	Unspecified/don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified place of consultation

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

5. Health

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

Place of consultation		N(1000)			
		Covered	Not covered	Unspecified	Total
Total		3 302	10 291	219	13 812
Public sector	Public hospital	145	1 253	36	1 435
	Public clinic	404	7 590	128	8 123
	Public – Other in public sector	23	36	*	59
	Total	572	8 880	164	9 616
Private sector	Private hospital	257	56	*	317
	Private clinic	115	71	*	186
	Private doctor/specialist	2 316	1 151	25	3 492
	Traditional healer	*	18	*	23
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	*	44	*	48
	Pharmacy/chemist	13	47	*	61
	Health facility provided by employer	10	13	*	24
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*
	Total	2 726	1 403	31	4 161
	Unspecified/do not know	*	*	24	35

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified place of consultation

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

5. Health

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

Place of consultation		N(1000)						
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Unspecified	Total
Total		8 791	2 775	864	352	552	479	13 812
Public sector	Public hospital	799	357	102	43	64	68	1 435
	Public clinic	4 222	2 203	724	290	443	241	8 123
	Public – Other in public sector	46	*	*	*	*	*	59
	Total	5 067	2 568	828	334	509	311	9 616
Private sector	Private hospital	272	22	*	*	*	*	317
	Private clinic	147	20	*	*	*	10	186
	Private doctor/specialist	3 156	158	23	11	33	110	3 492
	Traditional healer	19	*	*	*	*	*	23
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	38	*	*	*	*	*	48
	Pharmacy/chemist	56	*	*	*	*	*	61
	Health facility provided by employer	21	*	*	*	*	*	24
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	3 719	206	35	18	42	140	4 161
	Unspecified/don't know	*	*	*	*	1	28	35

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified place of consultation

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

5. Health

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)					
		Total	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Total	Total	13 333	8 791	2 775	864	352	551
	Male	8 297	5 668	1 614	496	198	322
	Female	5 035	3 123	1 161	368	154	230
Black African	Total	10 292	6 204	2 494	795	311	489
	Male	6 058	3 723	1 436	448	171	279
	Female	4 234	2 481	1 058	346	140	209
Other*	Total	3 041	2 587	281	69	41	63
	Male	2 240	1 944	178	48	27	42
	Female	801	642	103	21	14	20

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified level of satisfaction

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

5. Health

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

Reason for not consulting a health worker	N(1000)									
	Total			Black African			Other*			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Total	1505	1608	3113	1188	1272	2460	317	336	653	653
Too expensive	24	36	60	21	33	54	*	*	*	*
Too far	*	17	26	*	17	26	*	*	*	*
Not necessary/problem not serious enough	329	377	706	272	318	589	58	59	117	117
Self medicated/treated myself	564	580	1143	432	439	871	131	141	272	272
Fear of stigmatization	*	*	11	*	*	11	*	*	*	*
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	14	23	37	*	17	24	*	*	13	13
Unspecified	557	570	1126	439	442	881	118	127	245	245

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified reasons for not consulting a health worker

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

5. Health

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

Chronic health condition		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total population		49 382	5 369	6 649	1 148	2 904	10 461	3 454	10 556	3 610	5 230
Asthma	Male	542	96	76	14	27	136	26	104	26	37
	Female	684	106	109	15	39	156	32	152	32	43
	Total	1 226	201	186	30	66	292	58	256	59	79
Diabetes	Male	489	76	66	11	31	106	27	124	22	25
	Female	776	127	108	16	40	225	32	158	28	42
	Total	1 265	203	174	27	71	332	59	282	50	67
Cancer	Male	90	12	16	*	*	*	*	31	*	*
	Female	132	16	14	*	*	24	*	36	*	15
	Total	222	28	30	*	12	33	13	67	11	25
HIV/AIDS	Male	203	15	31	*	12	49	15	50	13	14
	Female	349	15	49	*	20	109	27	75	22	26
	Total	552	30	79	*	32	158	42	125	35	41
Hypertension/high blood pressure	Male	965	143	113	35	85	145	89	258	52	44
	Female	2 171	269	322	77	168	433	194	482	101	124
	Total	3 136	413	436	112	254	578	283	740	153	168
Arthritis	Male	279	38	48	*	29	69	16	55	*	12
	Female	958	99	155	21	70	325	37	206	18	27
	Total	1 238	137	203	27	99	394	53	261	24	39
Other	Male	562	70	97	15	41	90	37	144	17	50
	Female	619	74	71	15	57	97	39	201	16	51
	Total	1 181	144	168	30	98	187	76	345	33	101

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Disabilities

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

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total five years and older Seeing	Total	44 318	4 842	5 914	1 029	2 606	9 358	3 084	9 612	3 242	4 631
	Some difficulty	2 894	238	372	56	227	660	172	797	139	235
	A lot of difficulty	2 258	191	294	43	182	514	129	599	103	202
	Unable to do	583	42	64	11	41	131	40	192	35	27
Hearing	Total	53	*	14	*	*	15	*	*	*	*
	Some difficulty	905	94	122	28	85	239	58	162	44	73
	A lot of difficulty	689	74	79	21	67	189	47	120	31	61
	Unable to do	177	15	37	*	17	42	*	31	12	*
Walking	Total	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	*	*
	Some difficulty	1 248	112	169	26	132	362	69	225	54	98
	A lot of difficulty	712	62	86	13	59	218	42	145	26	61
	Unable to do	357	31	55	11	40	109	20	50	19	22
Remembering	Total	179	19	28	*	33	35	*	30	*	15
	Some difficulty	1 168	103	177	32	122	372	77	173	37	76
	A lot of difficulty	786	68	105	25	89	262	55	115	23	43
	Unable to do	284	29	52	*	26	83	17	39	11	21
Concentrating	Total	98	*	20	*	*	26	*	18	*	11
	Some difficulty	907	89	122	30	98	257	60	146	29	76
	A lot of difficulty	590	58	62	22	67	172	40	106	17	46
	Unable to do	212	26	38	*	20	56	13	24	*	20
Self-care	Total	105	*	23	*	*	30	*	16	*	11
	Some difficulty	1 199	68	124	41	121	379	64	179	52	172
	A lot of difficulty	633	39	60	27	64	193	42	100	27	81
	Unable to do	304	13	34	*	22	98	14	46	19	52
Communication	Total	262	16	30	*	34	87	*	33	*	39
	Some difficulty	361	33	45	*	24	87	22	79	*	54
	A lot of difficulty	200	24	23	*	15	48	*	42	*	30
	Unable to do	68	*	11	*	*	15	*	*	*	13
		93	*	11	*	*	24	*	27	*	11

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		N(1000)														
		Black African			Coloured			Asian/Indian			White			Total		
		Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
Total five years and older	Seeing	16 769	18 125	34 894	1 930	2 092	4 022	587	596	1 183	2 067	2 153	4 220	16 769	18 125	34 894
		666	1014	1681	50	89	139	37	61	98	152	188	341	905	1353	2258
		164	213	377	22	28	50	27	19	45	57	54	111	289	314	583
		20	26	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	31	53
Hearing	Total	850	1254	2104	74	120	194	64	81	146	209	243	452	1 197	1 697	2 894
		225	302	527	18	30	48	15	*	24	39	51	90	297	392	689
		61	73	134	8	*	14	*	*	*	18	*	25	87	90	177
		10	18	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	24	40
Walking	Total	296	393	689	28	40	68	16	15	30	59	59	118	399	507	905
		193	335	527	19	22	42	*	18	27	47	69	116	267	445	712
		113	156	269	14	20	35	*	*	11	19	23	42	150	207	357
		61	67	128	*	*	17	*	*	*	12	17	30	83	96	179
Remembering	Total	367	558	925	42	51	93	13	28	42	78	109	188	500	747	1 248
		265	360	625	25	37	61	*	17	24	32	44	75	329	457	786
		99	130	228	15	11	27	*	*	12	*	11	17	125	159	284
		43	37	79	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	52	46	98
Concentrating	Total	406	526	933	44	51	94	14	24	38	43	61	103	506	662	1 168
		217	221	439	22	29	50	*	16	25	34	42	76	283	307	590
		83	84	167	15	11	26	*	*	*	*	*	12	107	105	212
		52	42	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	46	105
Self-care	Total	352	347	700	39	41	81	14	19	33	43	50	94	449	458	907
		274	269	544	18	13	31	*	*	16	19	23	43	318	315	633
		127	135	262	*	11	17	*	*	*	*	13	19	142	162	304
		121	92	214	*	*	16	*	*	*	13	11	24	145	116	262
Communi- cation	Total	523	497	1020	31	33	64	13	16	30	38	48	86	605	594	1 199
		78	86	163	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	10	15	94	106	200
		28	29	57	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	34	68
		35	40	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	48	93
Total	Total	141	154	295	17	11	28	*	*	*	16	16	32	176	185	361

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

6. Disabilities

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

Assistive devices		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total		44 318	4 842	5 914	1 029	2 606	9 358	3 084	9 612	3 242	4 631
Eye glasses/ contact lenses	Male	1 823	344	137	51	118	247	109	633	102	82
	Female	2 406	479	198	68	178	360	128	804	107	84
	Total	4 229	823	335	119	296	607	237	1 438	210	166
Hearing aid	Male	21 092	2 307	2 807	475	1 231	4 319	1 531	4 754	1 538	2 130
	Female	22 689	2 472	3 059	546	1 362	4 898	1 525	4 681	1 690	2 455
	Total	43 781	4 779	5 866	1 021	2 593	9 217	3 056	9 435	3 229	4 585
Walking stick	Male	161	16	22	*	22	35	11	25	*	18
	Female	198	21	14	*	20	69	*	30	11	22
	Total	359	37	36	*	41	104	19	55	20	40
Wheel-chair	Male	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	53	*	13	*	*	*	*	13	*	*
	Total	103	11	22	*	*	20	*	22	*	*
Chronic medication	Male	999	132	151	41	102	220	70	201	34	49
	Female	1 733	187	268	74	162	432	128	333	68	81
	Total	2 732	319	419	114	264	651	198	535	102	130
Other assistive devices	Male	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified assistive devices
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Social welfare

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)									
		Total	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	Total	13 858	1 033	2 380	384	877	3 397	1 039	1 835	1 108	1 805
	Male	6 577	465	1 148	175	436	1 584	495	875	538	861
	Female	7 280	568	1 232	209	441	1 813	545	960	570	943
Black African	Total	12 278	337	2 242	230	826	3 185	998	1 612	1 062	1 785
	Male	5 868	153	1 086	104	413	1 489	475	781	511	857
	Female	6 410	184	1 156	126	413	1 696	523	831	551	928
Coloured	Total	958	618	85	144	23	18	17	43	*	*
	Male	429	276	35	67	*	*	*	20	*	*
	Female	529	341	50	77	14	*	*	23	*	*
Asian/Indian	Total	186	*	*	*	*	147	*	22	*	*
	Male	76	*	*	*	*	65	*	*	*	*
	Female	110	*	*	*	*	82	*	17	*	*
Other	Total	436	76	50	*	27	47	24	157	34	12
	Male	204	36	26	*	14	23	12	69	20	*
	Female	232	40	24	*	14	24	12	89	14	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt

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

7. Social welfare

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

Province	N(1000)		
	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	445	226	219
Western Cape	36	13	23
Eastern Cape	89	40	49
Northern Cape	16	*	*
Free State	54	28	26
KwaZulu-Natal	122	65	57
North West	30	17	13
Gauteng	60	33	27
Mpumalanga	15	*	*
Limpopo	22	13	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified foster care or cases where biological parent status could not be determined
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

8. Economic activities

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

Province	N(1000)		
	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	617	284	333
Western Cape	44	17	26
Eastern Cape	66	35	32
Northern Cape	19	*	11
Free State	39	23	16
KwaZulu-Natal	187	72	116
North West	19	*	11
Gauteng	140	77	63
Mpumalanga	67	28	38
Limpopo	36	16	21

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified job creation participation

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

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.1.1 All population groups

Type of dwelling	N(1000)			
	Total	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms
Total	13 812	5 049	3 666	5 097
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	1 857	2 527	4 383
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	706	414	296
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	187	299	137
Cluster house in complex	78	*	31	46
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	*	66	114
Semi-Detached house	115	29	53	34
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	368	43	23
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	604	39	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	1 012	155	30
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	191	26	13
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*
Other	112	88	11	13

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified total number of rooms

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

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.1.2 Black African population group

Type of dwelling	N(1000)				
	Total	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	
Total	10 680	4 754	2 954	2 972	
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 414	1 720	2 160	2 535	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 406	698	413	296	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	343	169	128	46	
Cluster house in complex	12	*	*	*	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	41	*	23	16	
Semi-Detached house	33	17	11	*	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	389	354	21	14	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	595	559	31	*	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 164	988	149	27	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	194	176	*	11	
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	
Other	82	68	*	*	

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified total number of rooms

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

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.1.3 Other** population groups

Type of dwelling	N(1000)				
	Total	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	
Total	3 132	296	712	2 124	
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	2 352	137	367	1 849	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	*	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	281	19	171	91	
Cluster house in complex	66	*	29	36	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	141	*	43	98	
Semi-detached house	82	11	42	29	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	45	13	23	*	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	53	45	*	*	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	33	24	*	*	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	35	15	18	*	
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	-	
Other	30	20	*	*	

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified total number of rooms

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

9. Dwellings and services**9.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province**

Type of dwelling	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	967	926	256	646	1 443	732	1 918	753	1 126
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	*	605	14	28	588	*	*	74	100
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	91	26	*	17	205	*	251	20	*
Cluster house in complex	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	65	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	19	*	*	*	21	*	121	*	*
Semi-Detached house	115	62	12	*	*	24	*	11	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	29	30	*	19	31	38	248	15	21
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	119	22	*	58	47	39	308	17	30
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	134	104	17	69	176	114	481	64	39
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	12	*	*	*	59	12	90	17	23
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	39	*	*	*	16	*	36	11	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

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

Type of dwelling	N(1000)													
	Total	Piped (tap) water in dwelling	Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	Bore-hole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole off site/communal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/ pool/ stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other
Total	13 812	5 808	3 852	200	49	374	2 301	177	219	551	33	52	132	63
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	4 574	2 301	152	33	207	1 022	89	123	151	*	33	33	39
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	12	204	*	14	47	519	51	57	384	13	15	92	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	532	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cluster house in complex	78	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	180	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi*Detached house	115	89	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	117	264	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	54	455	*	*	29	86	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	41	395	*	*	72	625	23	16	*	*	*	*	*
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	86	72	22	*	*	14	*	11	*	*	*	*	*
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	43	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

9.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status

Type of dwelling	N(1000)							
	Total	Rented	Owned but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know/ unspecified
Total	13 812	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	56
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	1 096	914	119	5 559	1 011	32	35
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	44	*	*	1 245	114	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	477	21	*	84	36	*	*
Cluster house in complex	78	39	15	15	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	86	35	*	52	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	115	35	*	*	45	25	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	313	*	*	42	69	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	348	*	*	153	136	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	188	*	13	573	409	*	*
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	128	*	*	29	70	*	*
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	27	*	*	14	67	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

9.5 Tenure status of households, by province

Province	N(1000)							
	Total	Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to the bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know/unspecified
South Africa	13 812	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	56
Western Cape	1 478	361	224	29	619	221	*	14
Eastern Cape	1 738	217	57	16	1 237	194	*	*
Northern Cape	311	40	14	*	201	52	*	*
Free State	861	156	54	*	552	91	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	2 615	499	145	19	1 715	228	*	*
North West	954	192	29	*	622	88	*	*
Gauteng	3 531	1 065	423	65	1 185	763	18	12
Mpumalanga	978	120	29	12	714	99	*	*
Limpopo	1 346	134	28	*	957	213	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)							
		Total	Rented	Owned, but not yet off to the bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know/unspecified
Total	Total	13 812	2 785	1 002	162	7 801	1 949	56	56
	Male	8 629	2 011	804	117	4 339	1 283	39	36
	Female	5 183	774	198	46	3 462	666	17	20
Black African	Total	10 680	2 002	381	98	6 366	1 750	40	42
	Male	6 319	1 453	274	66	3 325	1 144	29	27
	Female	4 361	549	107	32	3 041	606	11	14
Other**	Total	3 132	783	621	64	1 435	199	16	14
	Male	2 310	558	529	50	1 014	139	*	*
	Female	822	225	92	13	421	60	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.7.1 For cooking

Type of dwelling	N(1000)										
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None
Total	13 812	9 822	*	311	1 298	2 129	182	*	39	*	*
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	6 966	*	208	368	1 080	115	*	16	*	*
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	325	*	28	179	850	12	*	22	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	612	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cluster house in complex	78	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	180	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	115	108	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	388	*	*	32	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	444	*	21	137	33	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	458	*	35	547	107	44	*	*	*	*
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	177	*	*	16	29	*	*	*	*	*
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	82	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.7.2 For heating

Type of dwelling	N(1000)										
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None
Total	13 812	7 002	*	174	1 302	2 698	423	*	42	*	26
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	4 973	*	146	699	1 370	256	*	18	*	11
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	158	*	*	137	928	19	*	22	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	490	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cluster house in complex	78	72	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	168	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	115	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	319	*	*	28	16	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	305	*	*	96	84	22	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	223	*	*	305	221	117	*	*	*	*
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	155	*	*	*	35	*	*	*	*	*
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	62	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified											

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Dwellings and services

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

9.7.3 For lighting

Type of dwelling	N(1000)								
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candle	Solar energy	Other	None
Total	13 812	11 488	15	*	437	*	*	1 825	20
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 767	8 123	*	*	82	*	*	529	14
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 417	666	*	*	136	*	*	607	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	624	613	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cluster house in complex	78	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	183	182	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	115	111	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	434	396	*	*	*	*	*	28	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	648	486	*	*	41	*	*	113	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 197	544	*	*	164	*	*	479	*
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	230	197	*	*	*	*	*	29	*
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	112	88	*	*	*	*	*	22	*
Unspecified									

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

10. Water services

10.1 Main source of water for households, by province

Main source of water	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Piped (tap) water in dwelling/house	5 808	1 137	477	146	382	919	217	2 097	276	156
Piped (tap) water in yard	3 852	203	290	99	391	677	367	1 012	386	427
Borehole in yard	200	*	*	*	*	14	47	30	17	75
Rainwater tank in yard	49	*	38	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neighbour's tap	374	15	36	*	*	89	37	39	53	94
Public tap	2 301	116	502	52	36	519	218	311	138	410
Water-carrier/tanker	177	*	*	*	*	55	28	16	36	19
Borehole outside yard	219	*	*	*	21	66	32	14	34	38
Flowing water/stream/river	551	*	297	*	*	180	*	*	27	42
Dam/pool/stagnant water	33	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*
Well	52	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	27
Spring	132	*	66	*	*	56	*	*	*	*
Other	63	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42
Unspecified										

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

10. Water services

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

Main source of water	N(1000)		
	Total	Black African	Other**
Total	13 812	10 680	3 132
Piped (tap) water in dwelling/house	5 808	2 975	2 833
Piped (tap) water in yard	3 852	3 668	185
Borehole in yard	200	163	37
Rainwater tank in yard	49	45	*
Neighbour's tap	374	362	12
Public tap	2 301	2 266	35
Water-carrier/tanker	177	173	*
Borehole outside yard	219	205	14
Flowing water/stream/river	551	548	*
Dam/pool/stagnant water	33	31	*
Well	52	52	*
Spring	132	132	*
Other	63	62	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

10. Water services

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

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13812	1478	1738	311	861	2615	954	3531	978	1346
Yes	11467	1389	1233	265	782	2034	704	3394	822	844
No	2272	83	495	44	76	574	238	125	147	490
Do not know	40	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

10. Water services

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

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	N(1000)								
	Total			Black African			Other**		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total who receive municipal water	11467	7269	4198	8539	5137	3402	2928	2132	796
Yes	2272	1310	961	2080	1141	939	191	169	22
No	40	28	12	36	26	*	*	*	*
Do not know/unspecified	33	21	12	25	15	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

10. Water services

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

Free basic water	N(1000)		
	Total	Black African	Other**
Total who receive municipal water	11 330	8 425	2 906
Yes	3 969	3 205	764
No	6 584	4 602	1 982
Do not know/unspecified	778	618	160

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

10. Water services

10.6 Households receiving free basic water by province

Free basic water	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	11 330	1 369	1 226	264	777	2 018	692	3 337	820	827
Yes	3 969	543	494	104	304	847	246	1 064	214	151
No	6 584	697	680	152	366	1 101	418	1 928	583	660
Do not know/unspecified	778	128	53	*	107	70	28	345	23	17

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

10. Water services

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

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	N(1000)		
	Total	Black African	Other**
Total	3 404	3 343	62
Less than 200m	2 028	1 975	53
Between 201m – 500m	870	863	*
Between 501m – 1km	399	397	*
More than 1km	106	106	*
Don't know/unspecified	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

10. Water services

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

Reasons for not paying water	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	5 710	423	692	97	397	1 095	350	1 561	494	601
Use own source of water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Use a free water source	1 462	40	345	42	*	353	40	289	159	191
Pay directly to the landlord as part of rent	1 036	153	66	*	73	196	42	466	23	*
Payment included in levy	221	31	*	*	*	*	*	170	*	*
Permission from municipality not to pay	600	*	40	*	71	236	100	82	*	50
Do not have water meter	924	40	107	*	28	169	30	165	157	224
Water meter not working/broken	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*
Do not receive water bill	376	26	38	21	57	46	28	59	46	53
Community decision not to pay	245	50	*	*	*	14	47	99	*	11
Can not afford to pay	521	54	62	12	124	35	38	116	51	28
Water supply irregular	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Water supply has been stopped	19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	236	15	19	*	26	29	11	105	*	20
Unspecified	107	13	13	*	*	14	10	29	*	13

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

10. Water services

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

Population group and sex of household		N(1000)													
		Use own source of water	Use a free water source	Pay directly to the landlord as part of rent	Pay directly to the landlord as part of rent	Permis- sion from munici- pality not to pay	Do not have water meter	Water meter not working /broken	Do not receive water bill	Com- munity decision not to pay	Can not afford to pay	Water supply irregular	Water supply has been stopped	Other	Unspeci- fied
Total	Total	5 710	*	1 462	1 036	221	600	924	46	376	245	521	16	19	107
	Male	3 441	*	804	743	173	340	532	26	221	164	275	*	14	66
	Female	2 269	*	658	293	49	260	392	20	155	81	246	*	*	40
Black African	Total	5 280	*	1 436	836	132	590	909	44	353	241	486	16	18	82
	Male	3 151	*	786	607	104	334	519	25	209	163	258	*	12	48
	Female	2 129	*	650	229	27	256	390	19	144	78	228	*	*	34
Coloured	Total	228	*	23	83	17	*	15	*	23	*	35	*	*	*
	Male	145	*	17	55	12	*	13	*	12	*	17	*	*	*
	Female	83	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	11	*	18	*	*	*
Indian/ Asian	Total	35	*	*	16	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Male	27	*	*	11	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
White	Total	168	*	*	101	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
	Male	119	*	*	70	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	49	*	*	31	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

10. Water services

10.10 Households' perceptions of water quality, per province

Total households RSA		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Safe to drink		13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
	Yes	12 799	1 449	1 399	292	785	2 390	905	3 477	862	1 240
	No	1 010	29	336	19	76	225	50	53	116	105
Clear	Total	13 809	1 478	1 735	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
	Yes	12 743	1 441	1 392	289	786	2 363	906	3 483	834	1 250
	No	1 066	36	344	21	75	253	49	48	144	96
Good in taste	Total	13 809	1 478	1 735	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
	Yes	12 628	1 430	1 327	287	786	2 370	902	3 475	846	1 204
	No	1 181	47	408	24	75	245	52	55	132	142
Free from bad smells	Total	13 809	1 478	1 735	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
	Yes	12 810	1 404	1 411	298	815	2 346	912	3 494	877	1 253
	No	999	74	324	13	46	269	42	37	101	93
Total		13 809	1 478	1 735	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

11. Communication

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

Population group and sex of household head		N(1000)	
		Yes	No
Total	Total	11 498	2 196
	Male	7 181	1 377
	Female	4 317	819
Black African	Total	8 754	1 837
	Male	5 116	1 156
	Female	3 638	681
Coloured	Total	845	255
	Male	573	161
	Female	272	94
Indian/Asian	Total	318	26
	Male	250	*
	Female	68	17
White	Total	1 582	78
	Male	1 242	51
	Female	339	26

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified cellphone ownership

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

11. Communication

11.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province

Cell phone	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 694	1 464	1 715	308	859	2 595	947	3 499	969	1 337
Yes	11 498	1 145	1 290	228	715	2 175	769	3 181	856	1 139
No	2 196	320	425	80	144	420	178	318	113	198

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified cell phone ownership
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

11. Communication

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

Population group and sex of household head		N(1000)	
		Yes	No
Total	Total	2 334	11 403
	Male	1 680	6 901
	Female	654	4 502
Black African	Total	610	10 009
	Male	373	5 911
	Female	237	4 098
Coloured	Total	390	714
	Male	278	460
	Female	112	255
Indian/Asian	Total	231	115
	Male	178	83
	Female	53	32
White	Total	1 104	565
	Male	852	448
	Female	252	117
	Total		13 737
	Male		8 581
	Female		5 156
	Total		10 619
	Male		6 284
	Female		4 335
	Total		1 104
	Male		737
	Female		367
	Total		346
	Male		261
	Female		85
	Total		1 668
	Male		1 299
	Female		369

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified connection to landline
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

11. Communication

11.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province

Land line phone	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 737	1 468	1 727	309	858	2 598	950	3 514	975	1 339
Yes	2 334	563	173	53	98	454	78	766	75	73
No	11 403	904	1 554	256	759	2 144	872	2 748	900	1 266

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

12. Source of energy

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	Total	11 405	1 330	1 213	278	790	1 999	788	3 041	835	1 133
	Male	7 174	921	698	170	483	1 196	508	2 127	504	
	Female	4 232	410	515	107	307	803	279	914	331	567
Black African	Total	8 344	321	979	132	655	1 549	698	2 181	745	566
	Male	4 916	214	530	71	386	865	440	1 454	430	1 086
	Female	3 428	106	448	61	269	683	258	726	315	525
Coloured	Total	1 045	668	98	107	24	28	13	97	*	561
	Male	695	455	64	69	13	16	*	68	*	*
	Female	349	213	34	38	11	11	*	29	*	*
Asian/Indian	Total	346	*	*	*	*	233	*	82	*	*
	Male	261	*	*	*	*	168	*	69	*	*
	Female	85	*	*	*	*	65	*	13	*	*
Other	Total	1 670	334	128	37	108	190	74	682	76	*
	Male	1 301	244	98	30	81	147	61	536	67	40
	Female	369	89	30	*	27	43	13	145	*	37

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

12. Source of energy

12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

12.2.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Electricity from mains	9 822	1 293	936	247	678	1 792	654	3 040	586	596
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas	311	80	67	13	25	49	24	36	*	*
Paraffin	1 298	79	313	15	89	171	136	372	47	76
Wood	2 129	17	395	34	44	572	133	39	238	657
Coal	182	*	*	*	23	17	*	36	94	*
Animal dung	39	*	22	*	*	11	*	*	*	*
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

12. Source of energy

12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

12.2.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Electricity from mains	7 002	1 017	373	162	284	1 166	313	2 715	517	456
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas	174	18	*	*	48	*	14	60	*	*
Paraffin	1 302	215	542	15	212	51	37	197	20	12
Wood	2 698	110	556	77	101	649	219	119	219	649
Coal	423	*	*	*	65	47	*	160	122	17
Animal dung	42	*	18	*	*	15	*	*	*	*
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*
None	2 128	112	234	51	147	675	359	261	87	202

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

12. Source of energy

12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

12.2.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Electricity from mains	11 488	1 354	1 199	276	782	1 999	801	3 111	836	1 130
Electricity from generator	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paraffin	437	51	250	*	*	12	35	44	*	27
Candle	1 825	65	278	29	72	596	108	366	129	183
Solar energy	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

12. Source of energy

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

12.3.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N(1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 680	3 132	13 812
Electricity from mains	6 874	2 948	9 822
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	197	114	311
Paraffin	1 270	28	1 298
Wood	2 098	30	2 129
Coal	180	*	182
Animal dung	39	*	39
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
None	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

12. Source of energy

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

12.3.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N(1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 680	3 132	13 812
Electricity from mains	4 396	2 606	7 002
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	84	90	174
Paraffin	1 270	31	1 302
Wood	2 578	120	2 698
Coal	411	13	423
Animal dung	42	*	42
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	21	*	26
None	1 868	261	2 128

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

12. Source of energy

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

12.3.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N(1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 680	3 132	13 812
Electricity from mains	8 435	3 053	11 488
Electricity from generator	12	*	15
Gas	*	*	*
Paraffin	427	*	437
Candle	*	*	*
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	1 767	58	1 825
None	16	*	20

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

13. Sanitation

13.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province

Type of Sanitation facility	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 772	1 476	1 730	310	860	2 613	954	3 527	970	1 331
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	7 770	1 342	643	212	578	1 052	385	2 968	356	234
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	400	52	47	12	16	118	51	45	23	37
Chemical toilet	50	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*
Pit latrine /toilet with ventilation pipe	1 799	*	318	36	80	649	191	96	140	280
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation	2 846	*	390	22	117	620	288	340	401	661
Bucket toilet	147	38	15	*	47	*	*	25	*	*
None	760	24	313	20	17	163	34	32	40	117

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified toilet facilities

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

13. Sanitation

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

Type of Sanitation facility	N(1000)				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Total	10 643	1 107	348	1 674	13 772
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	4 884	991	338	1 557	7 770
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	239	41	*	112	400
Chemical toilet	46	*	*	*	50
Pit latrine /toilet with ventilation pipe	1 771	26	*	*	1 799
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation	2 828	17	*	*	2 846
Bucket toilet	136	11	*	*	147
None	739	17	*	*	760

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified toilet facilities
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

13. Sanitation

13.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling

Type of sanitation facility	N(1000)												
	Total	Dwelling/ house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi*data house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	Unit in retire- ment village	Dwelling/ house/ flat/ room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on farm	Room/ flatlet	Caravan/ tent	Other	Un- specified
Total	13 772	8 751	1 414	623	78	183	115	434	647	1 183	225	*	111
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system													
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	7 770	5 463	19	597	77	182	102	353	457	309	131	*	73
Chemical toilet	400	315	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	15	16	*	*
Pit latrine /toilet with ventilation pipe	50	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	*	*	*
Pit latrine/ toilet without ventilation	1 799	1 064	475	*	*	*	*	20	37	169	20	*	*
Bucket toilet	2 846	1 642	553	*	*	*	*	45	88	451	45	*	12
None	147	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	85	*	*	*
Unspecified	760	217	362	*	*	*	*	*	32	122	12	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified toilet facilities
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

14. Refuse removal

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

Refuse removal	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total including unspecified	5 582	993	523	160	360	786	280	1 997	303	180
Total excluding unspecified	5 578	992	523	160	360	786	279	1 995	303	180
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	4 578	760	327	142	289	654	236	1 822	225	125
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	188	*	102	*	*	12	*	22	31	*
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	687	217	88	15	46	105	28	132	23	33
Removed by community members, contracted by Municipality, less often than once a week	84	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	25	20
Removed by community members at least once a week	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Removed by community members less often once a week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Communal refuse dump/communal container	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own refuse dump	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

14. Refuse removal

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

Refuse removal	N(1000)				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Total	13 766	10 650	1 104	347	1 665
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	7 025	4 630	796	319	1 280
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	285	237	22	*	23
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	905	495	161	17	232
Removed by community members, contracted by Municipality, less often than once a week	157	129	*	*	16
Removed by community members at least once a week	55	29	15	*	12
Removed by community members less often once a week	15	12	*	*	*
Communal refuse dump/communal container	211	185	11	*	16
Own refuse dump	4 534	4 370	82	*	79
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	533	526	*	*	*
Other	46	39	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

14. Refuse removal

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

Pay for refuse removal	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Yes	5 582	993	523	160	360	786	280	1 997	303	180
No	2 853	373	195	40	290	581	158	1 079	81	57
Do not know	118	15	*	*	*	*	*	65	*	*
Unspecified	191	16	18	*	25	26	14	58	*	24

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals exclude unspecified
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Mode of transport and No. of trips	N('000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Taxi										
0-10	12 603	1 402	1 655	300	749	2 343	865	3 047	938	1 304
11-20	829	47	48	*	69	197	66	345	30	20
21-30	172	*	*	*	17	43	*	78	*	*
31-40	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	*	*
41+	152	17	23	*	16	21	11	35	*	19
Bus										
0-10	13 532	1 449	1 720	309	842	2 552	934	3 444	960	1 321
11-20	120	14	*	*	*	32	*	42	*	*
21-30	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31-40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
41+	135	13	16	*	*	24	*	39	*	18
Train										
0-10	13 549	1 443	1 716	309	854	2 569	945	3 420	972	1 321
11-20	97	17	*	*	*	21	*	58	*	*
21-30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
31-40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
41+	152	15	20	*	*	25	*	44	*	25

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

15. Transport

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

Distance travelled	N(1000)				
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Minibus/taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi					
Less than 200m	12 603	9 614	1 022	320	1 647
Between 201m-500m	829	740	59	18	12
Between 501-1km	172	151	13	*	*
1km-2km	56	50	*	*	*
More than 2 km	152	125	11	*	15
Bus					
Less than 200m	13 532	10 456	1 082	341	1 654
Between 201m-500m	120	95	15	*	*
Between 501-1km	17	15	*	*	*
1km-2km	*	*	*	*	*
More than 2 km	135	109	*	*	16
Train					
Less than 200m	13 549	10 467	1 082	344	1 655
Between 201m-500m	97	82	13	*	*
Between 501-1km	*	*	*	*	*
1km-2km	*	*	*	*	*
More than 2 km	152	119	12	*	17

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

15. Transport

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

Money spent per month in Rand	N(1000)		
	Sex of the household head		
	Total	Male	Female
Minibus/taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi			
0-199	12 603	7 846	4 757
200-399	829	551	278
400-599	172	103	68
600-799	56	38	18
800+	152	91	61
Bus			
0-199	13 532	8 454	5 078
200-399	120	80	40
400-599	17	11	*
600-799	*	*	*
800+	135	81	54
Train			
0-199	13 549	8 454	5 095
200-399	97	69	28
400-599	*	*	*
600-799	*	*	*
800+	152	95	56

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Totals exclude unspecified
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

15. Transport

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

Mode of transport	N(1000)				
	Time in minutes				
	Total	Less than 15 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–89 minutes	90 minutes and more
Total	13 684	5 164	5 603	2 566	345
Walking	6 519	2 552	2 623	1 190	153
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	3 695	750	1 818	983	141
Bus	158	14	54	74	14
Train	25	*	15	*	*
Own transport	3 077	1 784	1 018	250	24
Bicycle/motorcycle	14	*	*	*	*
Other(specify)	155	38	55	50	11
Unspecified	40	17	13	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

16. Environment

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

Environmental problems experienced	N/(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total number of households RSA	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	2 311	134	284	30	201	365	234	637	278	147
Land degradation/over utilisation of natural resources	3 182	167	638	57	312	471	270	705	268	293
Littering	3 858	236	723	57	245	701	343	802	393	357
Excessive noise/noise pollution	2 161	216	221	30	195	372	161	636	128	203
Irregular or no waste removal	2 525	78	339	27	165	446	189	449	557	273
Water pollution	1 669	138	192	20	161	340	144	388	132	154
Other	215	24	*	*	15	43	*	79	26	12

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

16. Environment

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

Nature of environmental problem	N('000)														
	Total			Black African			Coloured			Asian/Indian			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of households RSA	13 812	8 629	5 183	10 680	6 319	4 361	1 109	743	367	348	262	86	1 675	1 305	370
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	2 311	1 470	841	2 089	1 305	784	88	60	28	23	17	*	111	87	23
Land degradation/over utilisation of natural resources	3 182	1 892	1 290	2 935	1 709	1 226	105	60	45	18	15	*	123	107	15
Littering	3 858	2 320	1 538	3 479	2 056	1 423	190	121	69	43	32	11	147	112	35
Excessive Noise/noise pollution	2 161	1 359	802	1 853	1 145	708	135	82	53	40	28	12	134	103	30
Irregular or no waste removal	2 525	1 523	1 002	2 367	1 415	953	64	42	22	20	14	*	74	53	21
Water pollution	1 669	1 035	634	1 537	934	603	63	44	19	15	11	*	54	47	*
Other	215	143	72	187	121	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	13	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

17. Income and expenditure**17.1 Sources of income for households, by province**

Environmental problems experienced	N('1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total number of households RSA	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Salaries/wages/commission	8770	1130	853	181	550	1588	564	2682	606	616
Income from a business	1736	163	189	27	107	307	106	500	149	189
Remittances	2042	63	361	43	147	421	157	278	197	377
Pensions	1669	246	241	36	74	397	89	350	97	139
Grants	6036	502	967	161	435	1264	437	1019	476	776
Sales of farm products and services	187	*	41	*	27	40	15	*	12	27
Other income sources e.g. rental income, interest	411	95	34	14	14	44	23	154	17	17
No income	98	13	13	*	*	*	*	33	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

More than one source of income is possible per household

17. Income and expenditure

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

Sources of income	N(1000)									
	Total		Black African		Other **					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total number of households RSA	13 812	10 680	3 132	8 629	6 319	2 310	5 183	4 361	822	
Salaries/wages/commission	8 770	6 138	2 632	6 436	4 337	2 098	2 335	1 801	534	
Income from a business	1 736	1 237	499	1 292	838	454	445	399	46	
Remittances	2 042	821	1 221	1 893	751	1 142	149	70	79	
Pensions	1 669	849	820	1 051	469	582	619	380	238	
Grants	6 036	2 928	3 108	5 182	2 399	2 783	853	529	324	
Sales of farm products and services	187	138	49	133	87	46	54	51	*	
Other income sources e.g. rental income, interest	411	244	167	261	154	107	151	90	60	
No income	98	71	27	84	60	23	14	11	*	

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

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

More than one source of income is possible per household.

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

17. Income and expenditure

17.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province

Expenditure category	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 357	1447	1693	301	817	2536	934	3414	939	1276
R0	67	*	12	*	*	13	*	*	*	*
R1-199	330	15	57	*	38	44	28	62	23	56
R200-R399	1 158	61	160	19	84	193	89	217	130	206
R400-R799	2 700	148	395	71	150	490	227	493	277	449
R800-R1199	2 326	176	359	54	125	542	191	459	184	236
R1300-R1799	1 702	164	235	42	109	369	121	447	102	113
R1800-R2499	1 228	152	151	27	75	279	70	362	54	57
R2500-R4999	1 489	265	166	34	91	271	87	437	67	72
R5999-R9999	1 278	234	97	23	81	228	73	421	71	51
R10000 or more	926	162	40	18	52	95	32	480	21	26
Do not know	114	53	17	*	*	*	*	15	*	*
Refused	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

17. Income and expenditure

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

Expenditure category	N(1000)									
	Total			Black African			Other groups**			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	13 812	8629	5183	10680	6319	4361	3132	2310		822
R0	67	46	20	60	43	17	*	*		*
R1-199	330	221	110	321	215	106	*	*		*
R200-R399	1 158	669	489	1 121	646	475	37	23		14
R400-R799	2 700	1 478	1 222	2566	1 408	1 158	134	70		64
R800-R1199	2 326	1 232	1 094	2 096	1 102	994	230	130		99
R1300-R1799	1 702	1 009	693	1 435	831	604	267	178		90
R1800-R2499	1 228	792	435	943	608	335	285	185		100
R2500-R4999	1 489	1 031	458	959	650	309	530	381		149
R5999-R9999	1 278	976	302	544	387	157	734	589		145
R10000 or more	926	784	142	208	167	41	718	616		102
Do not know	114	75	39	67	47	20	47	28		19
Refused	40	30	*	*	*	*	34	26		*
Unspecified	455	286	169	355	212	143	99	74		26

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

18. Indigence

18.1 Indigent households, by province

Classified as Indigent	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 618	1 453	1 713	309	855	2 578	931	3 489	974	1 316
Yes	1 281	117	209	45	154	150	97	315	142	53
No	11 854	1 193	1 486	241	639	2 374	816	3 098	765	1 242
Not applicable	366	69	15	21	53	51	17	54	65	21
Do not know	116	74	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

19. Agriculture

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

Involved in agricultural production	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 712	1 458	1 724	310	860	2 602	947	3 498	975	1 337
Yes	2 832	39	643	35	274	697	108	248	205	580
No	10 880	1 419	1 081	275	586	1 905	839	3 250	770	757

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

19. Agriculture

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

Involved in agricultural production	N(1000)											
	Total			Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of households	13 712	8 563	5 149	10 612	6 276	4 335	1 095	731	364	343	259	85
Yes	2 832	1 515	1 316	2 597	1 323	1 274	34	28	*	18	15	*
No	10 880	7 048	3 833	8 015	4 953	3 061	1 061	704	357	325	244	81

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified agricultural activities

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

19. Agriculture

19.3 Land use for crop production, by province

Tenure status	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 812	1 478	1 738	311	861	2 615	954	3 531	978	1 346
Owens the land	1 855	31	204	14	236	512	72	194	194	397
Rents the land	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sharecropping	28	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*
Tribal authority	442	*	325	*	*	48	*	*	*	66
State land	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Do not know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not engaged in crop planting	10 880	1 419	1 081	275	586	1 905	839	3 250	770	757
Unspecified	523	21	114	18	24	128	38	69	*	104

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

19. Agriculture

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

Population group and sex of household		N(1000)					
		Owens the land	Rents the land	Sharecropping	Tribal authority	State Land	Other
Total	Total	1 855	44	28	442	16	20
	Male	1 013	33	13	195	12	13
	Female	841	12	14	247	*	*
Black African	Total	1 671	29	26	442	14	18
	Male	860	22	11	195	*	11
	Female	810	*	14	247	*	*
Other**	Total	184	15	*	*	*	*
	Male	153	11	*	*	*	*
	Female	31	*	*	*	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Totals exclude unspecified

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

** Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.