

# General household survey

## July 2004

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## General household survey: 2004

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA’s General household survey (GHS), conducted in July 2004.

### 1 Introduction

The GHS is an annual household survey, specifically designed to measure various aspects of the living circumstances of South African households. The key findings reported here focus on the five broad areas covered by the GHS, namely: education, health, activities related to work and unemployment, housing and household access to services and facilities.

This report has two broad objectives. Firstly to present key findings of the GHS 2004 in the context of the trends since the inception of the GHS programme in 2002; and secondly, to provide more in-depth analysis of the specific questions that were included in GHS 2004 with respect to: education and water services.

#### 1.1 How the GHS was conducted

Information was collected about various aspects of the living conditions from members of over 30 000 households across the country. The sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces were visited by field staff employed and trained by Stats SA, and a GHS questionnaire was completed through face-to-face interviews for each household visited.

#### 1.2 The questionnaire

Details about the questions included in the GHS questionnaire are presented in Table A. The questionnaire has four core sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of interest. Each year, additional questions may either be added to existing sections or alternatively, new sections may be introduced on a different topic altogether. In total, the questionnaire contained 176 questions in 2004, 162 in 2003 and 156 in 2002.

**Table A: Contents of the GHS 2004 questionnaire**

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
<b>Cover page</b>		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
<b>Flap</b>	6	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
<b>Section 1</b>	58	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
<b>Section 2</b>	21	Activities related to work and unemployment
<b>Section 3</b>	12	Trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey interview
<b>Section 4</b>	79	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of the dwelling and other assets, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, expenditure, etc.)
<b>All sections</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Comprehensive coverage of living conditions</b>

#### 1.3 Response details

Table B below shows that nationally, 83,9% of the expected 31 400 interviews were successfully completed and positive responses were obtained. It was not possible to complete interviews in 9,7% of the sampled dwelling units. An additional 6,3% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as 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 B.

**Table B: Response rates by households, GHS 2004**

Province	Response	Non- response	Out of scope	Total	Number (Thousand)
Western Cape	77,1	12,5	10,4	100,0	3 512
Eastern Cape	85,7	9,6	4,7	100,0	4 160
Northern Cape	80,6	13,5	6,0	100,0	1 553
Free State	79,2	11,0	9,8	100,0	2 878
KwaZulu-Natal	89,9	5,6	4,5	100,0	4 958
North West	85,2	10,2	4,6	100,0	3 047
Gauteng	82,2	10,3	7,5	100,0	5 027
Mpumalanga	83,1	10,6	6,3	100,0	2 780
Limpopo	87,8	8,3	3,9	100,0	3 485
<b>Average</b>	<b>83,9</b>	<b>9,7</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>31 400</b>

**1.4 Data revisions**

Stats SA has revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates in the light of recent mortality data released earlier this year (see Stats SA Statistical release P0309.3, 2005). The benchmarks for all previous GHSs discussed in this statistical release have been adjusted accordingly. Data for GHS 2002, 2003 and 2004 presented in this release are therefore comparable.

The re-benchmarking of earlier surveys using the new mortality information is currently underway and Stats SA will in due course release the historical datasets based on the revised information.

## 2 Summary of the key findings

The summary of the key findings reported here is intended to provide a snapshot of the overall results based on the GHS covering the period 2002 to 2004. Key indicators are presented in Table C and Table D (below) as follows. Table C provides a selection of key indicators regarding individuals while Table D focuses on key indicators regarding households. The population and household totals shown in Table C and Table D are not key findings of the GHS but they are included here for completeness. The technical details of the survey process and population benchmarks are provided elsewhere. Caution is required in interpreting the “trends” reported here for the following reasons. Firstly, three years is not an adequate time-frame within which to analyse trends. And secondly, some of the differences may not be statistically significant.

**Table C: Information with regards to persons**

Indicators	2002	2003	2004
<b>Number of persons (Thousand)</b>	<b>45 533</b>	<b>46 007</b>	<b>46 459</b>
<b>Education</b>			
Number of persons aged 7-15 years (Thousand)	9 104	9 118	9 244
Percentage attending an educational institution	96,3	97,1	97,8
Number of persons aged 7-24 years (Thousand)	17 441	17 580	17 752
Number not attending an educational institution*	4 120	4 062	3 815
Percentage not attending an educational institution because of no money for fees	39,6	38,5	37,1
Number of teenage girls (13-19 years)	3 217	3 260	3 247
Percentage not in an educational institution because of pregnancy	2,0	2,1	2,6
Number of persons aged 20 years and above (Thousand)	25 550	26 012	26 448
Percentage with no formal education	12,1	11,4	11,0
Percentage with Matric/Grade 12	21,1	21,6	23,4
<b>Percentage of population</b>			
<b>Health</b>			
Medical aid coverage	15,2	14,8	14,9
<b>Injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker</b>			
Public sector consultation if injured or ill in June	11,4	11,1	11,5
Private sector consultation if injured or ill in June	57,8	57,6	58,5
Public sector: Percentage satisfied with service	42,2	42,4	41,5
Private sector: Percentage satisfied with service	81,6	82,3	82,4
Private sector: Percentage satisfied with service	95,3	94,3	96,9
<b>Injured/ill in June but did not consult a health worker</b>			
Too expensive	31,3	29,7	21,0
Too far	6,8	7,9	7,3
<b>Disability (percentage of total population)</b>	3,3	2,4	2,8
<b>Employed persons (15-65 years)</b>			
In more skilled occupations**	21,6	22,0	22,4
<b>Source of financial support of persons not employed (15-65 years)</b>			
Old age pension/Disability grant	6,8	8,4	9,4

\*Excluding those who had completed their education.

\*\*Managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians grouped.

Table C shows that the overall population increased from 45,5 million in July 2002 to 46,5 million in July 2004.

## 2.1 Education

- Among learners aged 7-15 years, attendance rates rose from 96,3% in 2002 to 97,8% in 2004.
- There was a decline in the percentage of learners aged 7-24 years who were not attending an educational institution because of a lack of money for fees – from 39,6% in 2002 to 37,1% in 2004.
- Among persons aged 20 years and above, the percentage that had completed matric rose from 21,1% in 2002 to 23,4% in 2004.
- However, although one in every ten persons aged 20 years and above (10-12%) still has no formal education, the percentage of persons in this category was 12,1% in 2002 compared with 11,0% in 2004.

## 2.2 Health

- Regarding health, the percentage of persons covered by a medical aid scheme, was 15,2% in 2002 compared with 14,9% in 2004.
- A declining percentage of persons that were injured or ill during the month prior to the GHS (i.e. June) and consulted a health worker reported that the cost of doing so was too high – from 31,3% in 2002 to 21,0% in 2004.
- Among persons who were injured or ill, proportionately more consultations took place in the public sector than in the private sector – the percentage of public sector consultations was 57,8% in 2002 compared with 58,5% in 2004.
- Among persons who were injured or ill and consulted a health worker, the majority of those who consulted in both the public and private sector were satisfied with the service they received.

## 2.3 Disability

- The percentage of the population that reported a serious disability was 3,3% in 2002, and 2,8% in 2004. However, caution must be exercised in interpreting these figures because of the relatively small numbers of disabled persons.

## 2.4 Labour market activities

- Among persons that were employed in July 2004, the percentage in the three most senior occupation categories combined (i.e. managers, professionals, semi-professionals and technicians, regarded here as “more skilled”) was 22,4% in 2004, as against 22,0% in 2003 and 21,6% in 2002.
- Old age pensions and disability grants together provide an increasingly important source of financial support to household members that are not employed. The percentage of such persons that depended of old age/disability pensions increased steadily - from 6,8% in 2002 to 9,4% in 2004.

Table D provides a selection of key household indicators based on the GHS over the period 2002 to 2004.

**Table D: Information with regards to households**

	2002	2003	2004
<b>Number of households (Thousand)</b>	<b>11 479</b>	<b>12 041</b>	<b>12 194</b>
	<b>Percentage of households</b>		
<b>Household assets</b>			
Own/partly own dwelling	70,0	72,2	69,9
Radio	79,6	80,6	80,8
Television	56,3	57,9	59,2
Books	51,9	59,1	64,6
Cellphone*	35,0	40,2	49,6
<b>Housing</b>			
Type: Informal	12,7	12,5	11,3
Government housing subsidy received (all housing types)	5,5	6,3	6,5
<b>Sanitation</b>			
Bucket toilet or none	13,2	11,8	10,8
<b>Electricity supply</b>			
Connected to the mains	76,1	77,6	80,4
<b>Energy sources</b>			
Cooking: Paraffin/Wood	37,9	36,8	35,0
Lighting: Electricity	75,6	77,9	80,3
<b>Refuse removal</b>			
By municipality	55,0	56,8	57,1
<b>Water</b>			
Piped in the dwelling or on site	66,1	67,3	67,8
<b>Hunger</b>			
Adult hungry	6,9	6,2	5,5
Male-headed households	5,4	5,3	4,6
Female-headed households	9,7	7,9	6,9
Child hungry	6,7	7,0	5,1

\* Refers to the availability of a cellphone for the regular use of the household

Table D shows that the total number of households in the country increased from 11,5 million in 2002 to 12,2 million in 2004. The following is noteworthy.

### 2.5 Housing and household assets

- The percentage of households that live in informal structures, commonly referred to as shacks, was 12,7% in 2002 and 11,3% in 2004.
- The percentage of households that receive Government housing subsidies was 5,5% in 2002 and 6,5% in 2004.
- The percentage of households that owned books, increased from 51,9% in 2002 to 64,6% in 2004.
- And the percentage of households that had a cellphone available for their regular use increased from 35,0% in 2002 to 49,6% in 2004.

## 2.6 Energy supply

- The percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, rose from 75,6% in 2002 to 80,3% in 2004.

## 2.7 Refuse removal, water and sanitation

- Use of municipality services for refuse removal, increased steadily - from 55,0% of all households in 2002 to 57,1% in 2004.
- The percentage of households that have access to piped water in their dwelling or on site, rose from 66,1% in 2002 to 67,8% in 2004.
- And the percentage of households that used bucket toilets or had no toilet facility declined from 13,2% in 2002 to 10,8% in 2004.

## 2.8 Hunger

- Over the period 2002 to 2004, the percentage of households in which an adult went hungry declined steadily – from 6,9% in 2002 to 5,5% in 2004.
- The percentage of female-headed households in which an adult went hungry was higher than in male-headed households.
- In 2004, the percentage of households in which at least one child went hungry (5,1%) was lower than in earlier years (6,7% in 2002 and 7,0% in 2003).

## 2.9 Conclusion

The above findings suggest that in terms of several of the main dimensions of poverty, the situation is likely to have improved over the period 2002 to 2004. For example, the positive outcomes in education, health, employment and improved household access to services and facilities such as water, electricity and sanitation are perhaps contributing factors to the improvement in living circumstances and the decline in the percentage of households in which people went hungry.

### 3 Education

#### 3.1 Introduction

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) acknowledges that... 'In all economies, human resources represent directly or indirectly the main productive resource: economies traditionally depend on the health, strength and basic skills of their workers to produce what is needed. The population's predisposition to acquire skills can be enhanced by experience, informal and formal education and training. However, the advance of complex organisations and knowledge requirements, as well as the introduction of sophisticated machinery and technology, mean that economic growth and improvements in welfare increasingly depend on the degree of literacy and educational attainment of the total population<sup>1</sup>'

#### 3.2 What will be discussed

The GHS provides a useful vehicle for gathering core education indicators, on an annual basis, that enable analysis of 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 2004. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to attendance rates (age, province, and type of educational institution). This will be followed by an overview of the pattern of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older. Key aspects of the education profile of young learners will then be discussed, including an analysis of certain aspects of the information collected in 2004 that was not asked in previous rounds of the GHS.

**Figure 1: Attendance rates by 5-year age group**

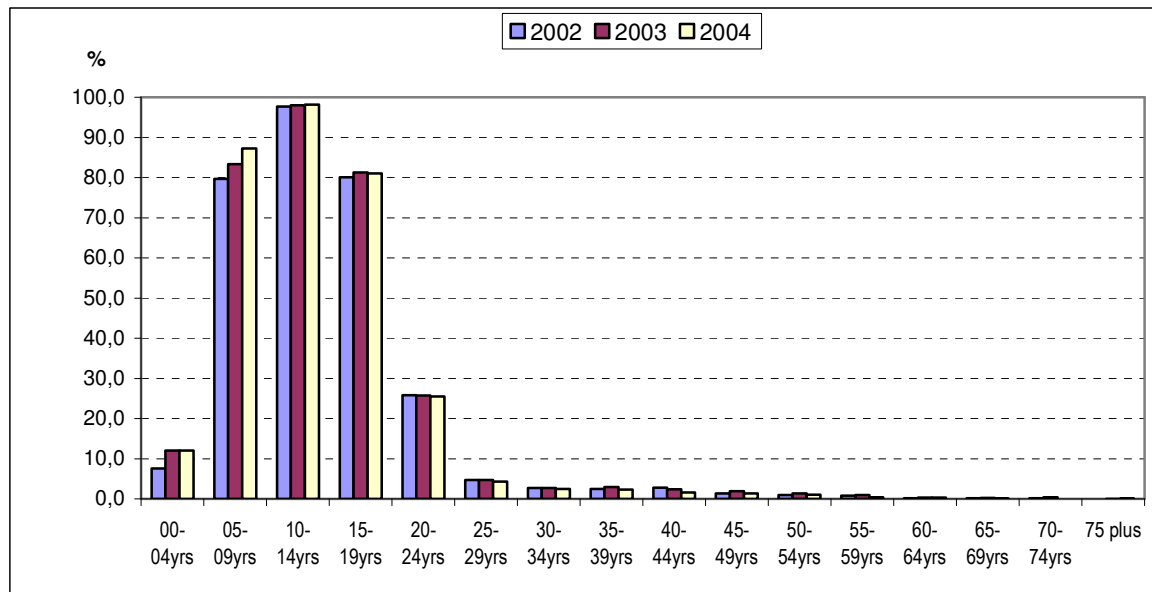


Figure 1 shows that not surprisingly, the percentage of persons attending educational institutions declines with increasing age. This chart is included here to provide an overall picture of the attendance profile of all persons, given that special adult learning initiatives (such as ABET<sup>2</sup>) as well as post-graduate education may occur later in life.

<sup>1</sup> Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002, ILO, Geneva ILO, 2002 p.421.

<sup>2</sup> Adult Basic Education and Training

**Table 1: Attendance at educational institutions by type of institution (all ages)**

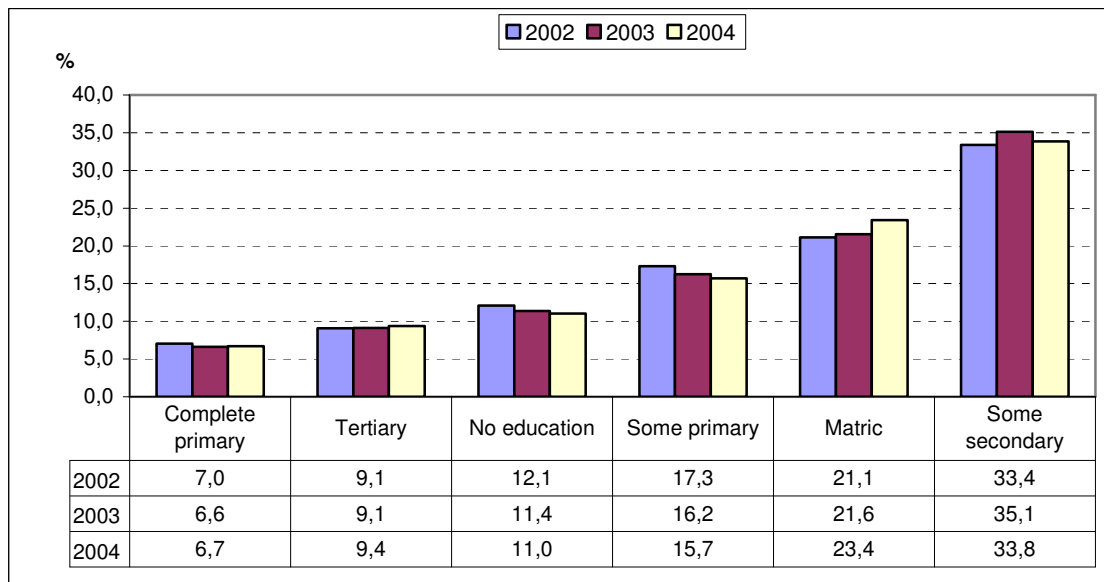
	2002	2003	2004
	Thousand		
Pre-school	912	1 305	1 254
School	12 927	13 046	13 320
University/Technikon	597	637	610
College	266	265	247
ABET	55	59	51
Other adult educational institution	33	53	27
Unspecified	32	33	41
<b>Total attending</b>	<b>14 821</b>	<b>15 398</b>	<b>15 550</b>
<b>Not attending</b>	<b>30 620</b>	<b>30 562</b>	<b>30 875</b>
Unspecified	92	47	35
<b>Total population</b>	<b>45 533</b>	<b>46 007</b>	<b>46 459</b>

Table 1 shows that 13 320 000 learners were at school in 2004. An additional 1 254 000 were in pre-school institutions, while a further 610 000 were at university/technikon. Table 1 also shows that each year, over 30 000 000 persons were not attending any type of educational institution. Given the age profile of the population (See Figure 1), the vast majority of such persons have already completed their education.

### 3.3 Educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and above

Statistics on levels of educational attainment are currently the best available indicators of the level of skills in the labour force. These are important determinants of an economy’s capacity to compete successfully in world markets and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances; they are also a factor determining the employability of workers<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 2: Highest level of educational attainment (persons aged 20 years and above)**



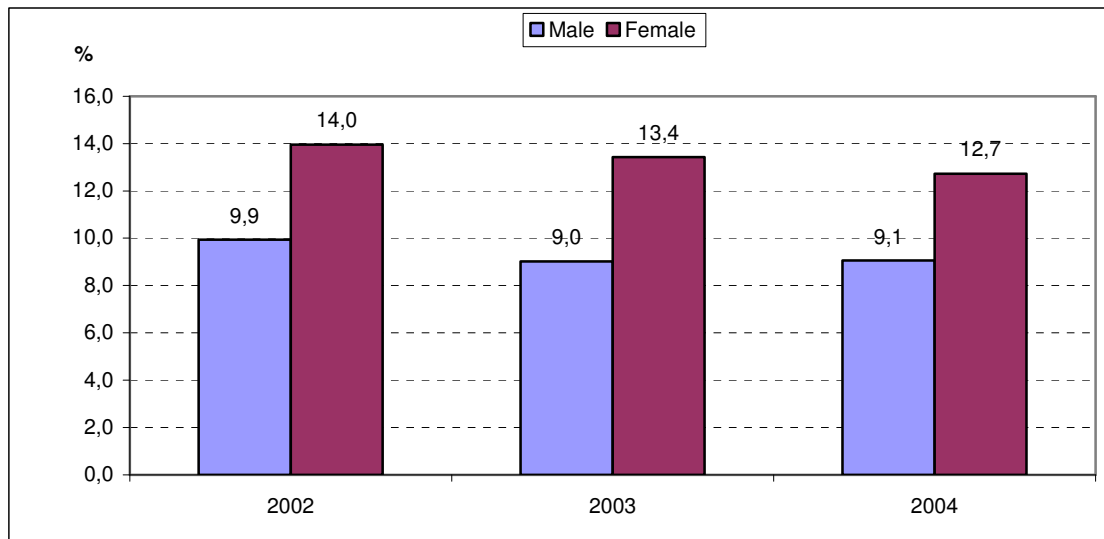
<sup>3</sup> Key Indicators of the Labour Market, ILO, p.421



Figure 2 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2004, there has been a notable improvement in the overall education profile of persons aged 20 years and above.
- In 2004, 9,4% of persons aged 20 years above had completed tertiary education, as against 9,1% in both 2002 and 2003.
- In terms of matric (equivalent to Grade 12, and marking the completion of secondary education) the percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with Grade 12/Matric also increased – from 21,1% in 2002 to 21,6% in 2003 and to 23,4% in 2004.
- The shift towards higher qualifications is reflected in the decline in the percentage of persons aged 20 years and above at lower levels of education.

**Figure 3: Gender differences in the percentage of persons with no formal education (age 20 years and above)**



As indicated earlier, in 2004, although a larger percentage of persons obtained matric compared with earlier years, a substantial proportion of persons aged 20 years and above still have no formal qualifications. Figure 3 shows that:

- Gender differences are pronounced. In 2004 among persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education, among men, 9,1% had no formal education, whereas among women, 12,7% had no formal education.
- However, among women aged 20 years and above, the decline in the percentage with no formal education over the period 2002 to 2004 was more pronounced than among men of the same age group.

**Figure 4: Problems experienced among those attending an educational institution**

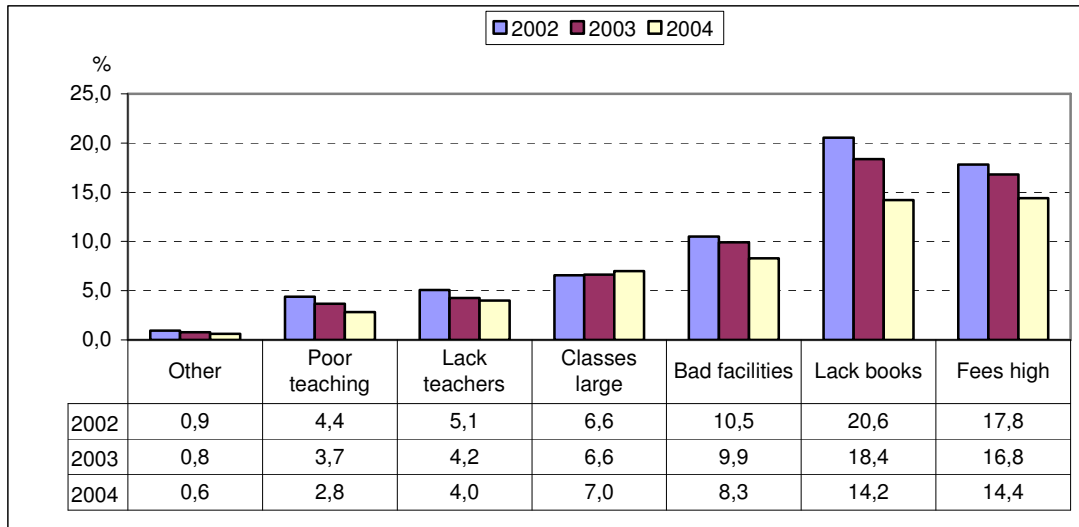


Figure 4 suggests that there may have been improvement in many of the areas perceived by learners as problems at their educational institution (such as poor teaching, lack of teachers and books and bad facilities).

- For example, the percentage of learners that reported the lack of books as a problem declined steadily – from 20,6% in 2002 to 18,4% in 2003 and 14,2% in 2004.
- There was also a decline in the percentage of learners that reported that the facilities were bad – from 10,5% in 2002 to 9,9% in 2003 and 8,3% in 2004.

**Figure 5: Annual fees paid among those attending an educational institution**

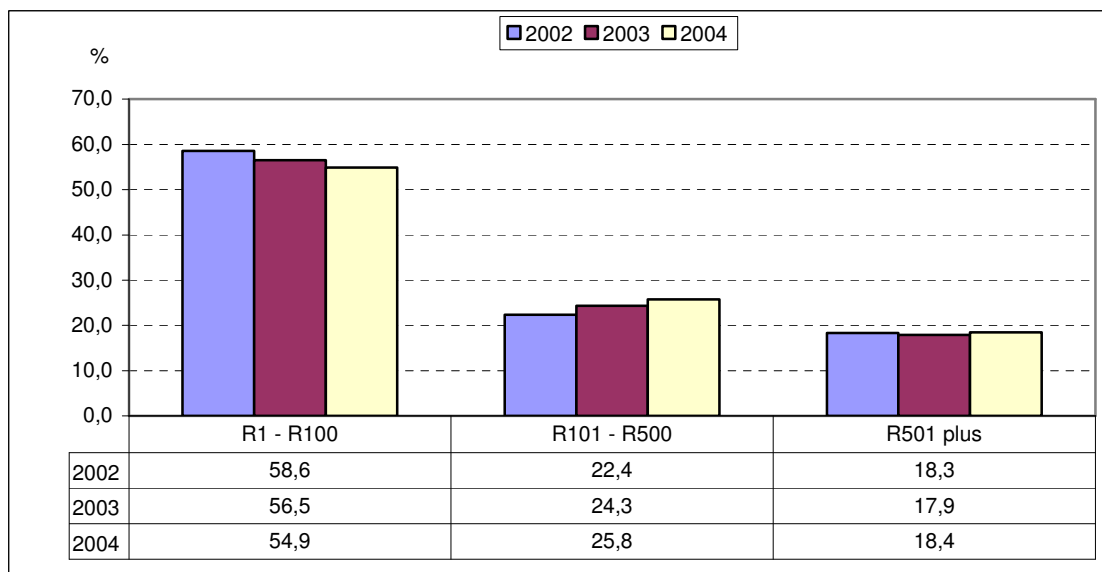
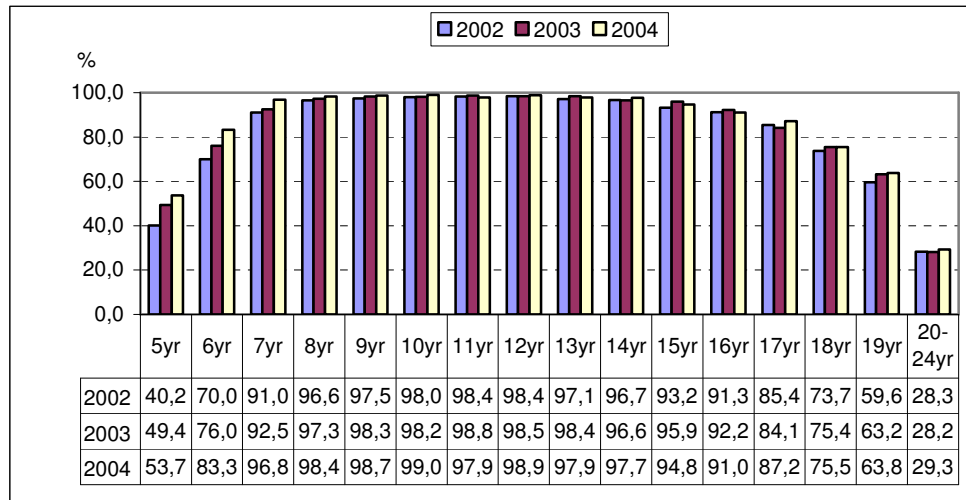


Figure 5 shows that more than 80% of those attending an educational institution pay R500 or less in fees each year.

### 3.4 The profile of young learners

In the section that follows, the analysis will focus largely on persons legally required to attend school (age 7-15 years) and also those who may still be attending school at older ages because of either a late start or repetition of grades (for ease of analysis the cutoff of 24 years is used).

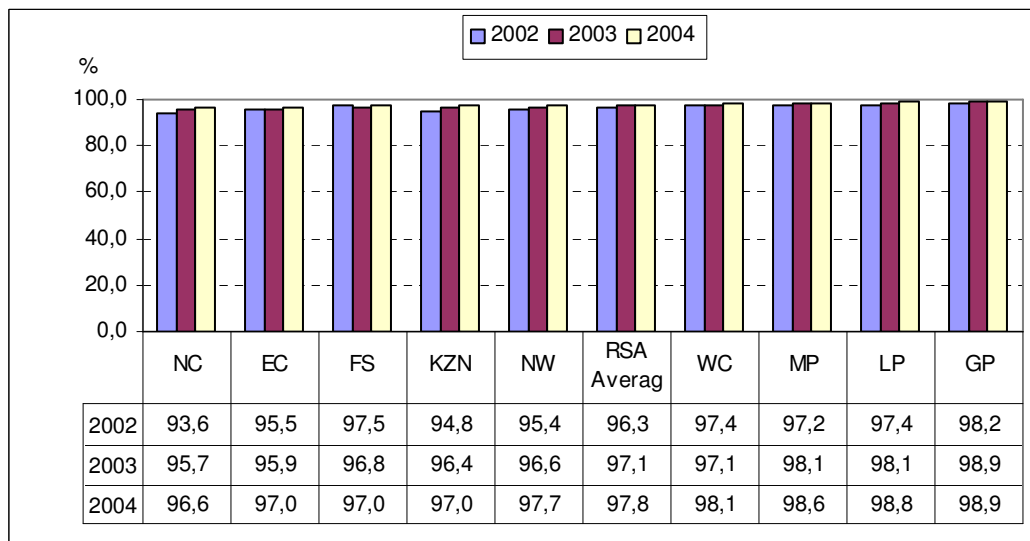
**Figure 6: Attendance rates\* among young learners**



\* Excluding learners not attending an educational institution because they had completed education

Figure 6 shows that indeed, attendance rates at educational institutions are highest for the age group 7-15 years. In 2004 for example, 96,8% of seven-year-old learners were attending school, as against 91,0% in 2002 and 92,5% in 2003. And from age 16 years, attendance rates decline steadily.

**Figure 7: Provincial distribution of persons attending an educational institution among persons aged 7-15 years**

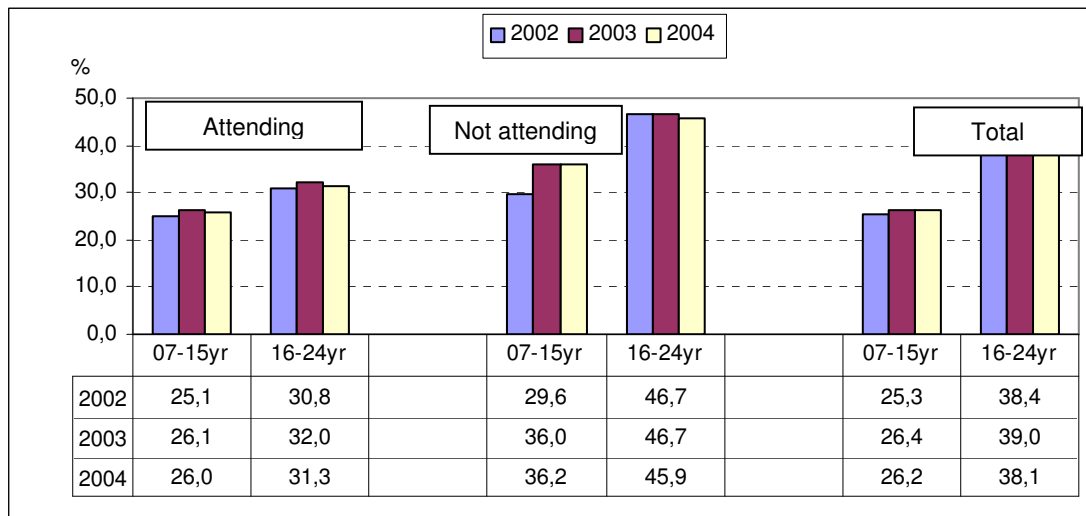


\* Excluding learners not attending an educational institution because they had completed their education

Figure 7 shows the provincial variation in attendance rates among learners aged 7-15 years. The following is noteworthy:

- In 2004, for the country as a whole, 97,8% of learners aged 7-15 years were attending an educational institution – up from 97,1% in 2003 and 96,3% in 2002.
- Over the period 2002 to 2004, each year Gauteng (GP) had the highest percentage of learners attending educational institutions, while Northern Cape (NC) had the lowest percentage.
- Except for Free State (FS) and Western Cape (WC), in the seven other provinces there has been a steady increase in attendance rates among learners aged 7-15 years over the period 2002 to 2004.
- For example, in Northern Cape, whereas in 2004 as many as 96,6% of all learners aged 7-15 years were attending educational institutions, in 2002 only 93,6% were attending such institutions.

**Figure 8: Percentage of persons in each age group\* with no parent living in the household**



\* Excluding persons not attending an educational institution because they had completed education

Figure 8 groups persons into the two age categories most often associated with education attendance. The following is noteworthy:

- Among all persons aged 7-15 years, approximately one in every four live in households where both parents are absent from the household. And among those aged 16-24 years, approximately two in every five live in households where both parents are absent.
- These two age categories are then separated into whether or not the relevant age groups are either attending or not attending an educational institution.
- For example among 7-15 year old learners attending an educational institution, approximately 26% live in households where both parents are absent.
- In contrast, among 7-15 year old persons not attending an educational institution, almost 30% in 2002 and over 35% in both 2003 and 2004, live in households where both parents are absent.

**Figure 9: Percentage of learners aged 7-24 years attending an educational institution that repeated the same grade, 2004**

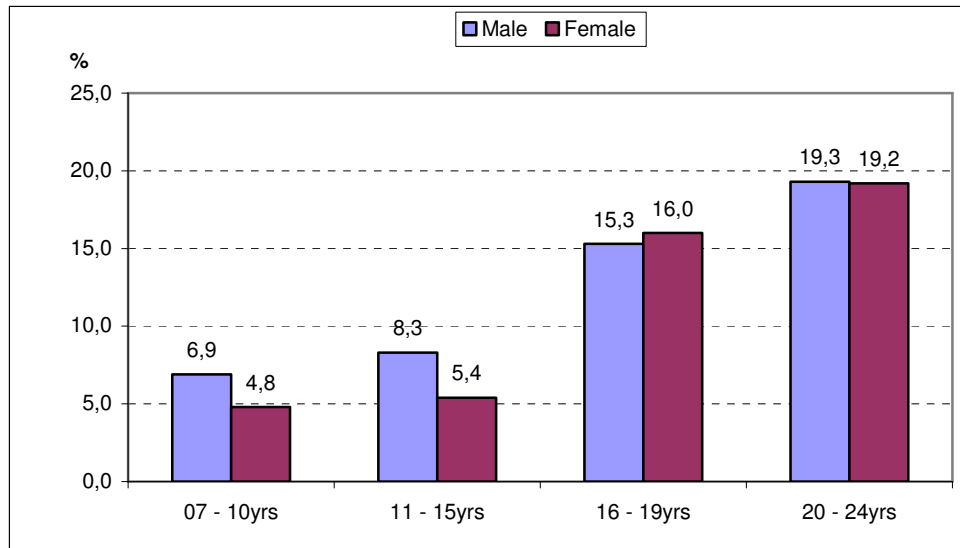


Figure 9 shows that repetition rates among young boys in the 7-10 year and 11-15 year age groups are higher than among young girls.

- For example, in 2004, among 7-10 year old boys, 6,9% repeated the same grade they had done the previous year.
- In contrast, among girls in the same age group, 4,8% had repeated the same grade.
- Although the percentage of those repeating the same grade is substantially higher in the older age groups, gender differences are less pronounced in the older age groups.

**Figure 10: Reasons for not attending an educational institution among persons aged 7-24 years**

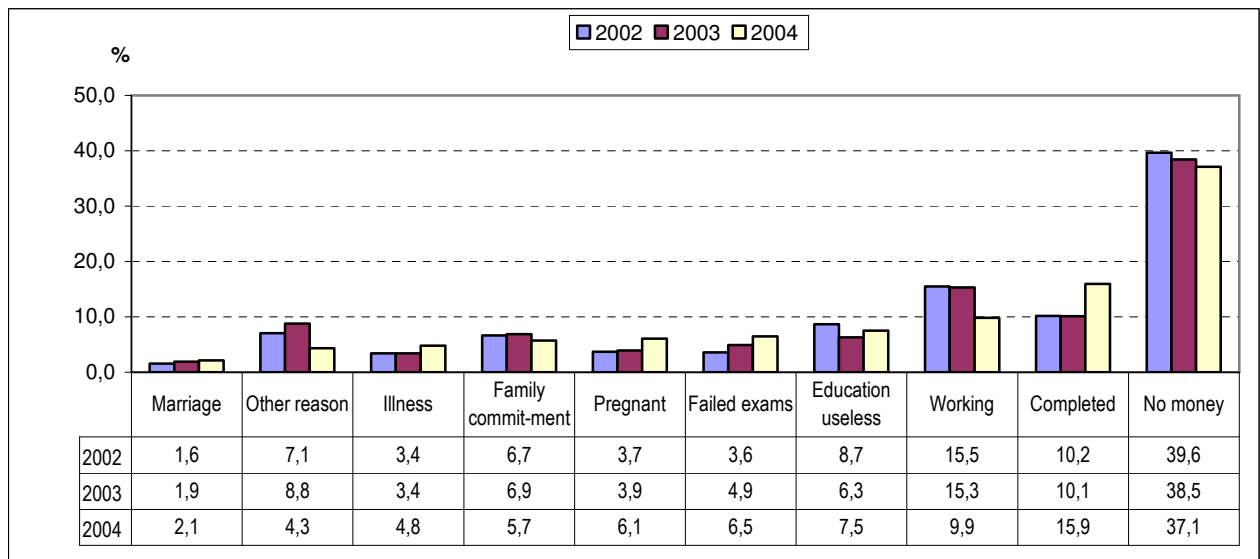


Figure 10 shows interesting patterns in the reason given by persons aged 7-24 years for not attending school. Among persons aged 7-24 years that were not attending an educational institution, lack of money for fees was the highest reason given for all the GHS years, but in 2004 the percentage not attending an educational institution for this reason (37,1%), was lower than in earlier years.

**Table 2: Reasons for not attending an educational institution among girls aged 13-19 years**

	2002	2003	2004
	<b>Thousand</b>		
Completed	40	38	50
Too far	13	11	6
No money	225	205	177
Working	30	25	14
Education useless	55	34	37
Illness	23	24	28
Pregnancy	66	70	86
Failed exams	14	17	16
Marriage	12	11	17
Family commitment	64	62	41
Other/unspecified	15	26	24
<b>Total not attending</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>495</b>
Attending	<b>2 662</b>	<b>2 738</b>	<b>2 750</b>
Unspecified			2
<b>Total teenage girls</b>	<b>3 217</b>	<b>3 260</b>	<b>3 247</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		
Pregnancy among those not attending*	11,8	13,4	17,4
Pregnancy among all teenage girls	2,0	2,1	2,6

\* These percentages refer to girls aged 13-19 years only

Table 2 is included here to provide additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls - particularly with respect to pregnancy - since the picture presented above (Figure 10) includes male teenagers as well as both male and female learners outside the child-bearing ages. As shown in Table 2, in 2002, there were 66 000 teenage girls that reported pregnancy as the main reason for not attending an educational institution, rising to 86 000 in 2004. But caution must be exercised in interpreting these numbers, since the GHS questionnaire does not ask the detailed questions required to make conclusive statements about the degree of teenage pregnancy. However, in 2002, 11,8% of teenage girls that were not in an educational institution reported pregnancy as the main reason – and as a percentage of all teenage girls only 2,0% reported pregnancy as the main reason in 2002, rising to 2,6% in 2004.

As discussed earlier, since its inception, each year the GHS includes either additional questions on core topics (education, health, housing, and household access to services and facilities) or entirely new topics or both. In a similar vein, GHS 2004 included additional questions about education.

This section focuses on persons aged 7-24 years who were not attending any educational institution at the time of the GHS survey in July 2004.

**Figure 11: Percentage in each age category that had never attended an educational institution, 2004**

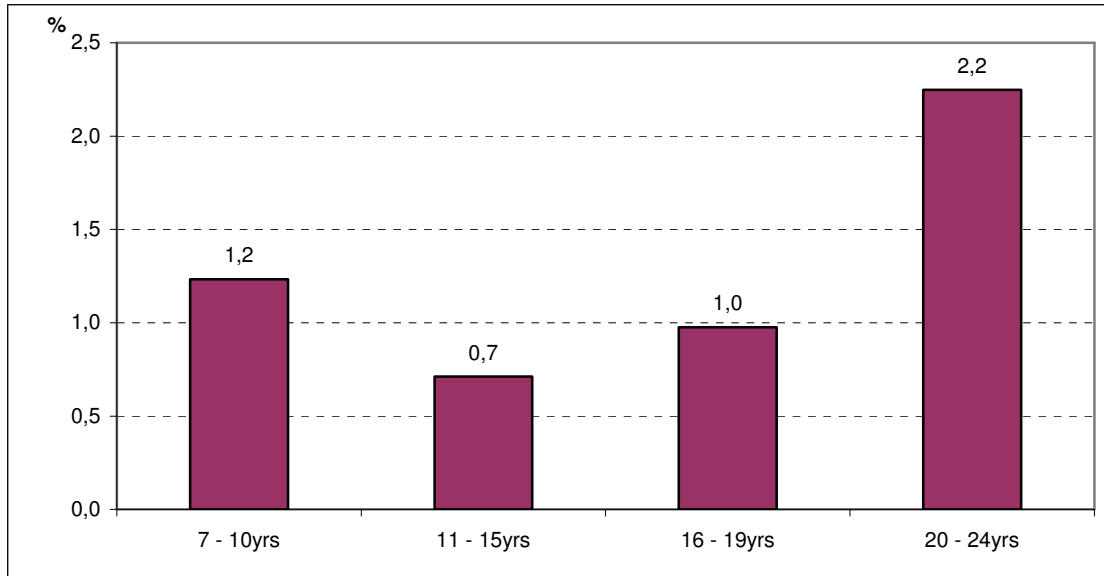


Figure 11 shows that among persons aged 7-10 years, 1,2% had never attended an educational institution and among those aged 20-24 years, 2,2% had never attended any type of educational institution.

**Figure 12: Percentage of persons (aged 16-24 years) in households with or without a parent present by selected reasons for not attending an educational institution, 2004**

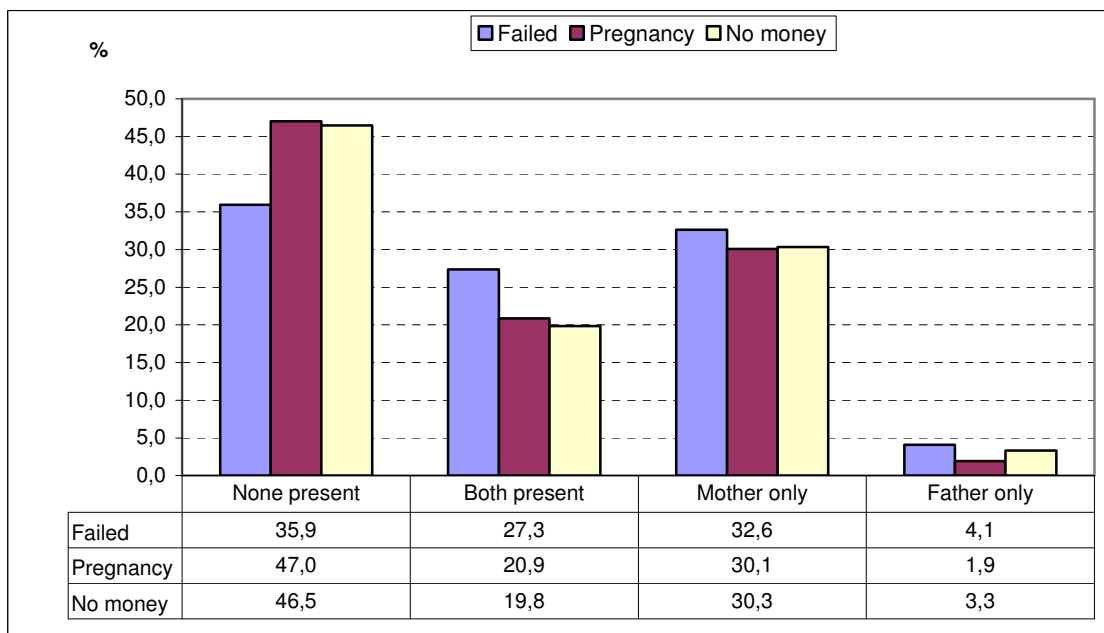


Figure 12 shows that among persons that were not attending an educational institution because they had failed to reach the minimum pass requirements, 35,9% lived in households in which

none of their parents were present, an additional 27,3% of learners who had failed lived in households in which both parents were present, 32,6% were in households where only their mother was present while 4,1% lived in households with only their father present. Among persons that were not attending an educational institution because of pregnancy, as many as 47,0% were in households in which none of their parents lived.

Table 3 and Figure 13 highlight important gender differences in the percentage of persons that were not attending an educational institution in terms of their intention to resume their studies.

**Table 3: Gender differences among persons aged 7-24 years, 2004**

Number	Male Thousand	Female Thousand	Total Thousand
Would resume studies	503	820	1 322
Would not resume studies	1 010	1 005	2 016
Unspecified	11	6	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 831</b>	<b>3 355</b>
	Percent		
Would resume studies	31,8	42,4	37,5
Would not resume studies	68,2	57,6	62,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 3 shows that in 2004, among the 3 355 000 persons aged 7-24 years who were not attending an educational institution, 1 524 000 were male and 1 831 000 were female, and that the majority, in both sexes, had no intention of resuming studies.

**Figure 13: Percentage of persons aged 7-24 years that would /not resume their studies at an educational institution, 2004**



Figure 13 indicates that a larger portion of the male population that were not attending an educational institution (68,2%) had no intention of resuming their education than the female population (57,6%).

On the basis of additional questions asked of learners in 2004, the major reason given by those aged 7-24 years for repeating the same grade was because they had failed to reach the minimum



pass requirements. As many as 86,4% of learners gave failure as a reason for repeating the same grade. Only 4,3% of all learners reported illness as the reason, and 3,6% said that it was the teacher's decision, that they repeat the same grade.

## 4 Health

Each year, GHS collects information regarding various issues related to the health of people in the country. Accordingly, this section provides highlights of these health issues over the period 2002 to 2004.

“Good health, as people know from their experience, is a crucial part of well-being, but spending on health can also be justified on purely economic grounds. Improved health contributes to economic growth in four ways: it reduces production losses caused by worker illness; it permits the use of natural resources that had been totally or nearly inaccessible because of disease; it increases the enrolment of children in school and makes them better able to learn; and it frees for alternative uses of resources that would otherwise have to be spent on treating illness.”<sup>4</sup>

**Table 4: Medical aid coverage**

	2002	2003	2004
Total population (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459
Number covered by a medical aid scheme (Thousand)	6 923	6 794	6 902
<b>Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme</b>	<b>15,2</b>	<b>14,8</b>	<b>14,9</b>

Table 4 shows that in 2002 the number of persons covered by a medical aid scheme was 6 923 000 or 15,2%. By 2004, the percentage covered by a medical aid scheme was slightly lower at 14,9%.

**Figure 14: Medical aid coverage by population group**

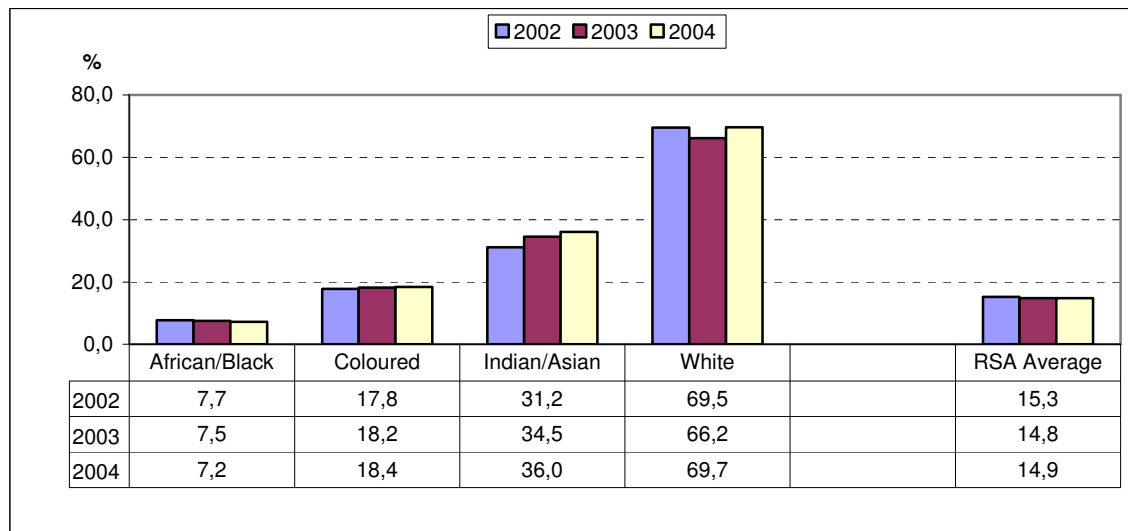
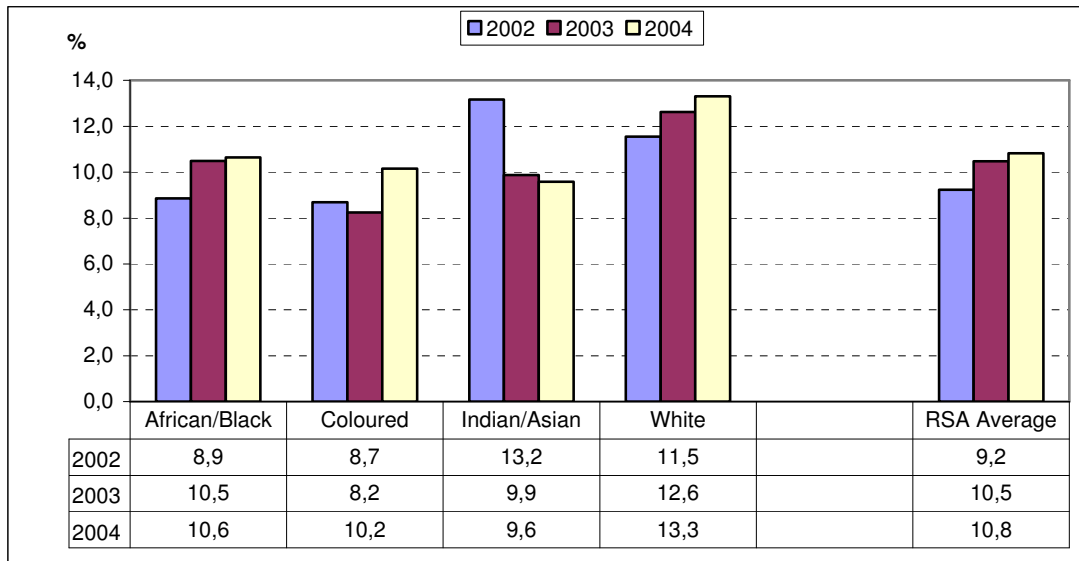


Figure 14 shows large disparities in medical aid coverage by population group. More than nine times the percentage of white people (69,7% in 2004) have coverage compared to the African/black population group where only 7,2% had such coverage in 2004.

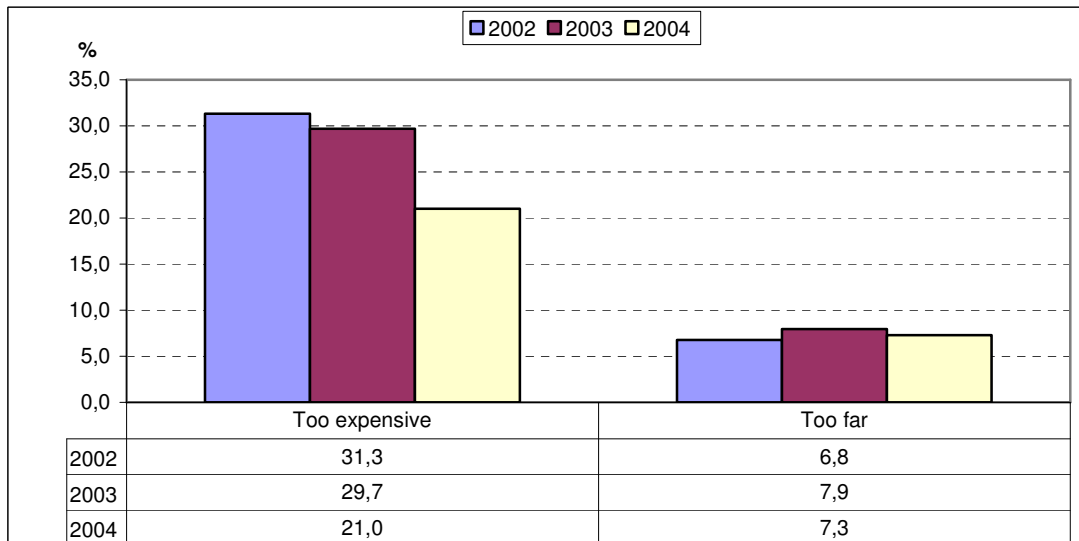
<sup>4</sup> “World Development Report, 1993, *Investing in Health*, World Bank, Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 1993, p.17

**Figure 15: Percentage of people who were ill or injured and that consulted a health worker by population group**



On average, in 2004, 10,8% of all persons were ill or injured in the month prior to the survey and as a result, consulted a health worker such as a nurse, doctor or traditional healer. Figure 15 shows that in general, a larger percentage of white people and African/Black people tend to consult a health worker when injured or ill than among the other population groups. However, caution must be exercised when interpreting these results - particularly for the Indian/Asian population group - given the small numbers of persons that were ill/injured and consulted a health worker.

**Figure 16: Reasons for not consulting a health worker among those ill/injured**



Approximately 16% - 18% of persons that were injured/ill during June of each GHS year did not consult a health worker.

- Of those that did not consult a health worker, Figure 16 shows that most reported that the service was too expensive.

- However, over the period 2002 to 2004, there is a steady decrease in the percentage of persons that were injured/ill and did not consult a health worker because of high costs – from 31,3% in 2002 to 21,0% in 2004.

In addition, the 2004 GHS results suggest that most medical consultations take place in public sector institutions rather than in those belonging to the private sector. Over the period 2002 to 2004, among persons that were injured or ill in the month prior to the GHS interview, each year a larger percentage of persons consulted in public sector institutions rather than in private sector institutions. And notably, the percentage of persons who were satisfied with the service increased with respect to both types of institutions. For example, in terms of public sector consultations, the percentage of persons that were satisfied with the service provided, was 81,6% in 2002 compared with 82,4% in 2004.

### 4.1 Disability

One of the core questions included in the GHS each year concerns disability. Specific information is asked of each household member regarding whether or not persons in the household are limited in their daily activities, at home, at work or at school, because of a long-term physical, sensory, hearing, intellectual, or psychological condition, lasting six months or more. However, since the question relies on the perception of respondents, caution is required in drawing conclusions about disability. Moreover, variation in the reporting of disability is likely to be influenced by the social stigma often attached to certain types of disability.

**Table 5: Disability by sex**

	2002	2003	2004
<b>Disabled population</b>	<b>Thousand</b>		
Male	769	624	680
Female	723	486	582
<b>Total disabled</b>	1 492	1 110	1 262
<b>Total population</b>			
Male	22 388	22 625	22 163
Female	23 132	23 377	23 603
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 533</b>	<b>46 007</b>	<b>45 766</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		
<b>Male</b>	3,4	2,8	3,0
<b>Female</b>	3,1	2,1	2,5
<b>Total population</b>	3,3	2,4	2,8

As indicated in Table 5, 769 000 men and 723 000 women reported a serious disability in 2002, such that overall, there were 1 492 000 disabled persons in that year. By 2004, the total number of men (680 000) and women (582 000) had together fallen to 1 262 000. Thus, the percentage of the overall population that was disabled declined from 3,3% in 2002 to 2,8% in 2004.

## 5 Labour market activities

This section focuses on work related activities of household members and includes a brief discussion of job creation programmes.

Although the GHS is not the principal instrument for collecting official labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the survey does include some of the key labour market questions that provide an indication of the situation in the labour market at mid-year. However, while the July data are useful in gauging some degree of seasonality, caution must be exercised in making comparisons with the Labour Force Survey (LFS), since the LFS is dedicated to labour market issues and a number of labour market related questions that are included in the LFS are not in the GHS.

**Table 6: Key elements of the labour market, comparison of GHS with LFS\***

	GHS			LFS	
	Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Mar'04	Sep'04
	<b>Thousand</b>			<b>Thousand</b>	
a. Employed	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 392	11 643
b. Unemployed	4 817	4 747	4 666	4 415	4 135
c. Not economically active	12 485	13 332	13 442	13 324	13 527
d. Labour force	15 961	15 563	15 795	15 807	15 778
e. Working age	28 447	28 896	29 237	29 131	29 305
	<b>Percentage</b>			<b>Percentage</b>	
f. Unemployment rate (b/d*100)	30,2	30,5	29,5	27,9	26,2
g. Labour absorption rate (a/e*100)	39,2	37,4	38,1	39,1	39,7
h. Labour force participation rate (d/e*100)	56,1	53,9	54,0	54,3	53,8

\* All data in this table are based on the new population benchmarks.

Table 6 shows key labour market indicators based on the GHS and the LFS datasets that have been adjusted to reflect the new population benchmarks. The unemployment rate declined from 30,5% in July 2003 to 29,5% in July 2004 whereas between March 2004 and September 2004 the decline was more pronounced (from 27,9% to 26,2%).

**Figure 17: Official unemployment rate in March, July and September 2002-2004**

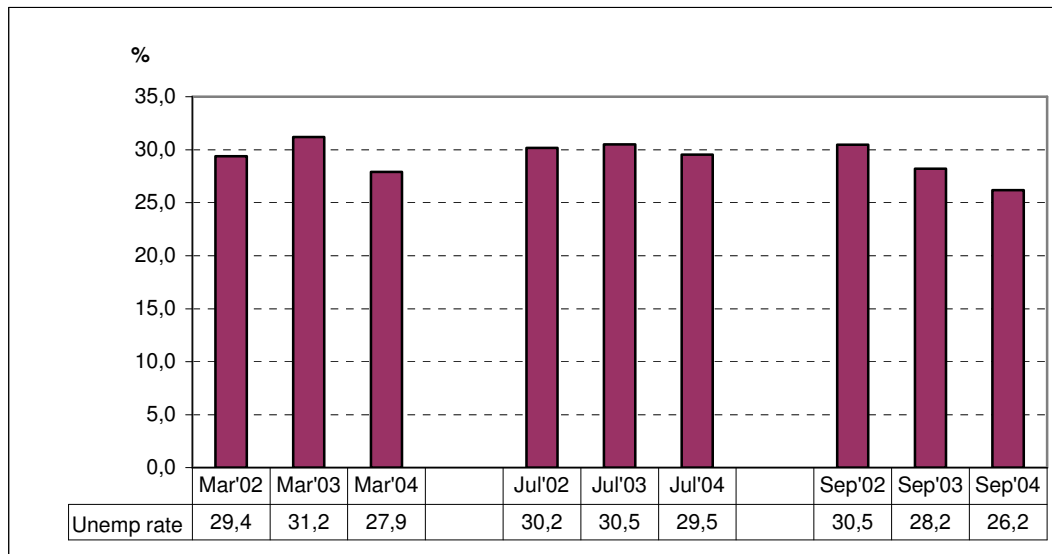


Figure 17 is only broadly indicative of the seasonal pattern of unemployment for the following reasons. Firstly, as noted earlier, the LFS is dedicated to labour market issues only, whereas the GHS is dedicated to issues of wider social concern and as such only includes a relatively small labour market component. Secondly, the GHS series (2002, 2003, 2004) has been benchmarked to the new population projections while only the March 2004 and September 2004 LFS data have so far been revised. With these caveats in mind, Figure 17 shows that in general, unemployment rates tend to be higher in July (as measured by the GHS) than in March or September (as measured by the LFS).

**Figure 18: Official unemployment rate in July (GHS) by sex**

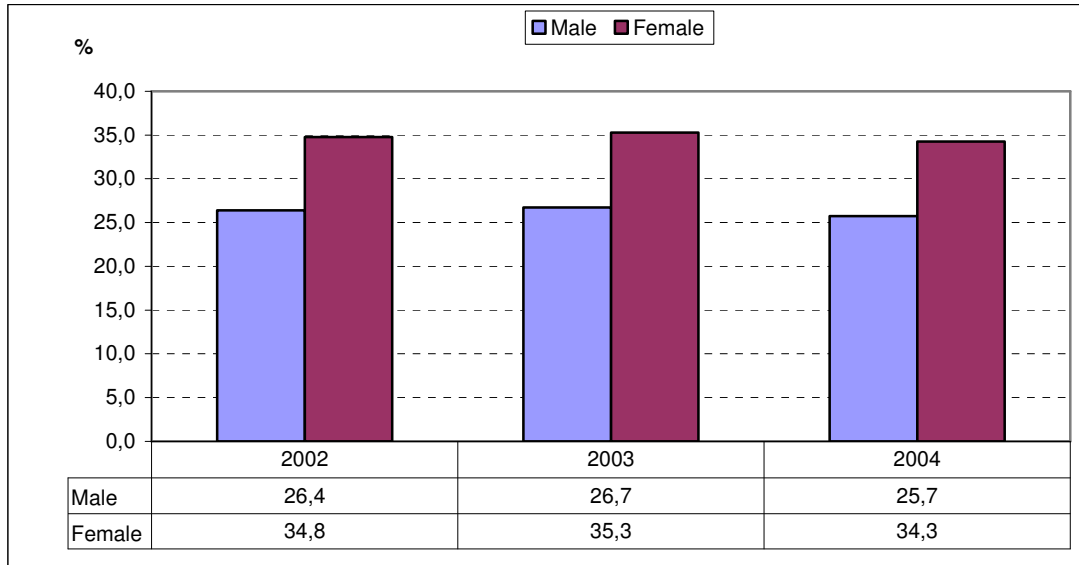


Figure 18 shows that the unemployment rate among women is substantially higher than that of men, and irrespective of gender, there is a decline in 2004 compared with 2003. For example, the male unemployment rate was 25,7% in July 2004 compared with 26,7% a year earlier, while the female unemployment rate was 34,3% in July 2004 compared with 35,3% a year earlier.

**Figure 19: Means of support of household members**

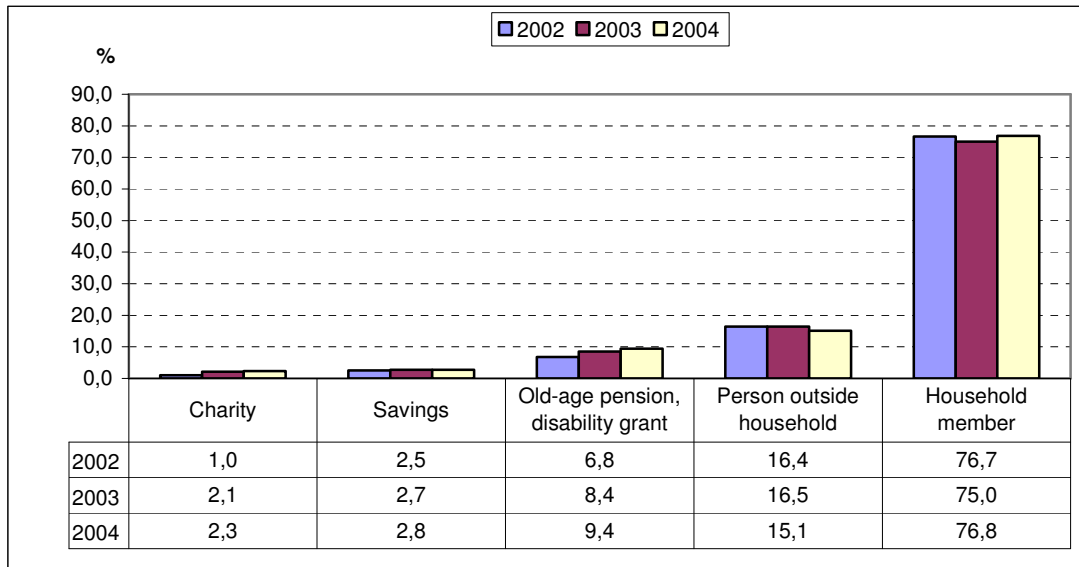


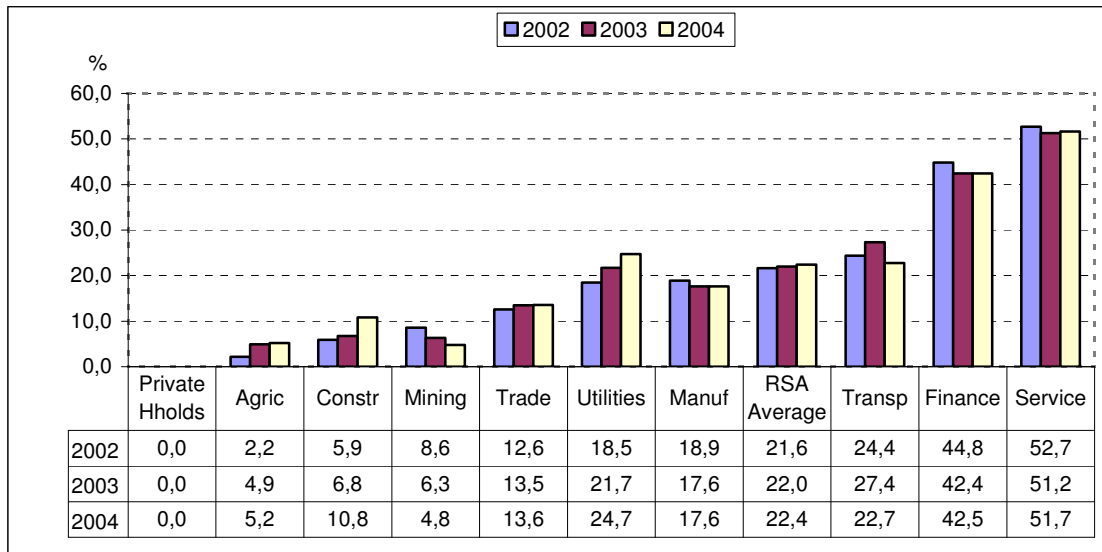
Figure 19 shows the means of support available to household members that are not employed. The data reported here are based only on the results of the GHS. As indicated in Figure 19, the vast majority of persons that are not employed, rely on financial assistance from a person within their household (76,7% in 2002 and 76,8% in 2004). An additional 15%-17% each year rely on assistance from persons outside their household. But old-age pensions and disability grants are also increasingly an important source of income for those without employment.

**Table 7: Industry of employed persons**

Industry	GHS Thousand			LFS Sep'04 Thousand
	Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	
Agriculture	1 287	1 141	1 184	1 063
Mining	556	560	543	405
Manufacturing	1 582	1 517	1 455	1 714
Utilities	85	80	87	99
Construction	612	626	657	824
Trade	2 270	2 169	2 306	2 542
Transport	569	536	526	563
Finance	1 080	1 053	1 127	1 147
Services	2 009	2 083	2 198	2 185
Private households	1 026	1 013	1 009	1 075
Unspecified	69	38	35	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 145</b>	<b>10 816</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>11 643</b>

Table 7 shows that in 2004, there was a reversal in the downturn in employment witnessed in July 2003 such that overall employment was close to the July 2002 level. For example, in July 2004, overall employment rose to 11 129 000 from 10 816 000 in July 2003. By September 2004, the situation was even better, as employment opportunities continued to expand – from 11 129 000 employed persons in July 2004 to 11 643 000 in September. Over the period July 2004 to September 2004, the upturn in employment was strongest in the manufacturing, trade and construction sectors.

**Figure 20: Percentage of personnel employed in more skilled occupations by industry, July 2002-2004**



For convenience, the three most senior categories of personnel (by occupation), are added as a single group (i.e. managers, professionals and semi-professionals including technicians), and together, comprise the “more skilled” group of employed persons. Figure 20 shows a wide disparity across various industries in the percentage of more skilled occupations. A larger percentage of persons employed in services, finance and transport tend to be “more skilled” than in the other sectors.

- As indicated in Figure 20, for the country as a whole, the percentage of “more skilled” personnel in the employed labour force, increased modestly over the period 2002 to 2004 – from 21,6% in 2002 to 22,4% in 2004.
- Increases in the percentage of “more skilled” workers were most pronounced in the utilities and construction sectors of the economy.
- For example, the percentage of “more skilled” personnel in the utilities sector (which includes water, gas and electricity) has risen each year since 2002 – 18,5% in 2002 to 21,7% in 2003 and 24,7% in 2004.

**5.1 Job creation programmes**

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results in this section, since the question regarding job creation programmes was phrased in terms of all types of such programmes. In light of this, it is not possible to isolate persons that benefited from expanded public works programmes from those that would have benefited from other types of job creation programmes. In addition, respondents were not required to specify when they had participated in such programmes, as a result, persons could have benefited from job creation programmes many years prior to the survey interview in July 2004. A different approach has been adopted for the LFS (March 2005) where a six-month time-frame has been specified.



**Table 8: Participation in job creation programmes, 2004**

	<b>Thousand</b>
Not economically active	72
Employed	131
Unemployed	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>
Not economically active	25,1
Employed	45,7
Unemployed	29,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 8 shows that in 2004, there were about 287 000 persons aged 15-65 years who participated in job creation programmes or expanded public works programmes at some time in the past. Among them 45,7% were employed, as against 29,2% that were unemployed and 25,1% that were not economically active. But given the size of the total working-age population (29 237 000) those that did benefit from such programmes are relatively few.

## 6 Housing and household access to services and facilities

### 6.1 Introduction

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. Participatory poverty assessments in South Africa suggest that local communities view poverty not only as lacking or being deficient in income, but also being isolated, lacking water supply, inadequate education and health services and the inability to participate in the economic and social life of the community.

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 from the GHS over the period 2002 to 2004. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the distribution of services such as water, sanitation and refuse removal. The section on water will include an overview of key findings based on the additional questions included in GHS 2004 that were not in previous rounds of the survey.

**Table 9: Basic statistics**

	2002	2003 Thousand	2004
Number of households	11 479	12 041	12 194
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459
<b>Average household size (number of persons)</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,8</b>

The previous sections of this report were based on individuals in the population. As discussed above, this section is based on households. Table 9 indicates that in terms of people, the total population increased from 45 533 000 in 2002 to 46 459 000 in 2004. And in terms of households, the total number increased from 11 479 000 in 2002 to 12 194 000 in 2004. As a result, the average household size was 4,0 persons in 2002 and 3,8 persons in 2004.

**Figure 21: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings**

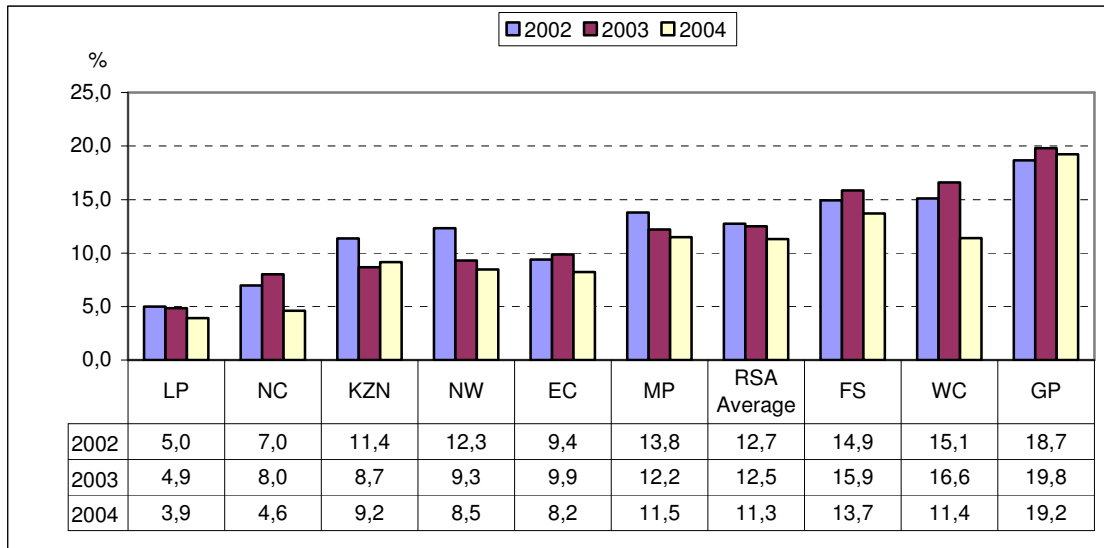


Figure 21 shows large provincial differences in the percentages of households living in informal dwellings. Over the period 2002 to 2004, the percentage of households living in such dwellings declined steadily – from 12,7% in 2002 to 11,3% in 2004. And provinces such as Limpopo and Northern Cape have proportionately fewer households living in informal shacks, compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng.

**Figure 22: Dwelling units with six rooms or more by head of household**

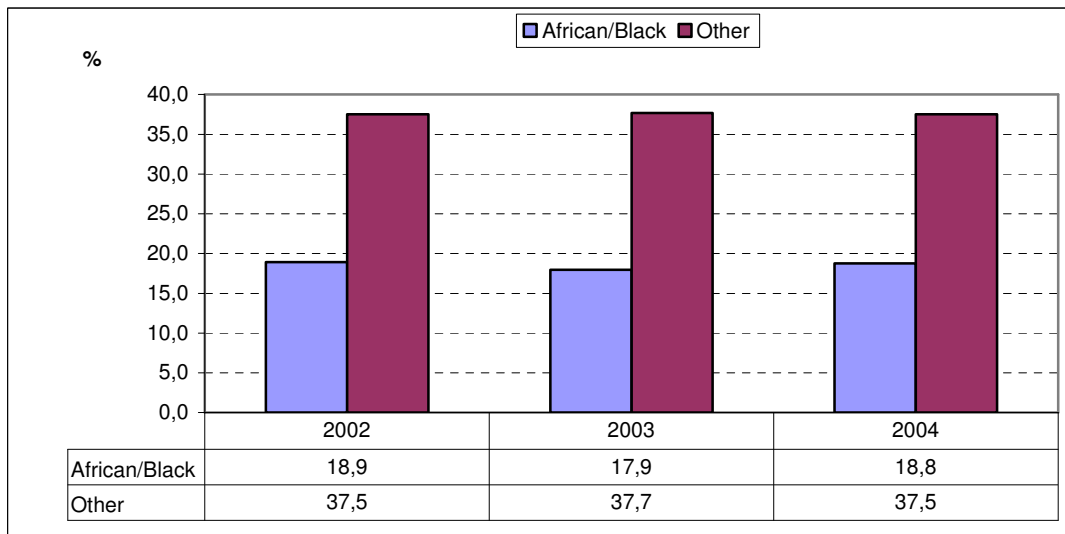


Figure 22 shows that whereas only 19% of African/Black headed-households live in dwellings with six rooms or more, approximately 38% of households headed by other population groups live in such houses.

**Figure 23: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy**

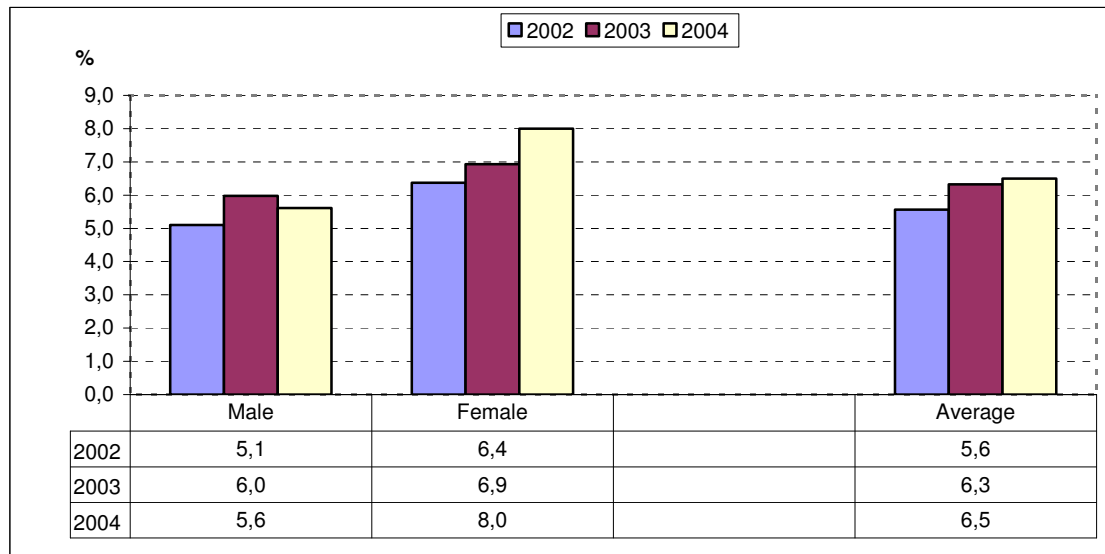


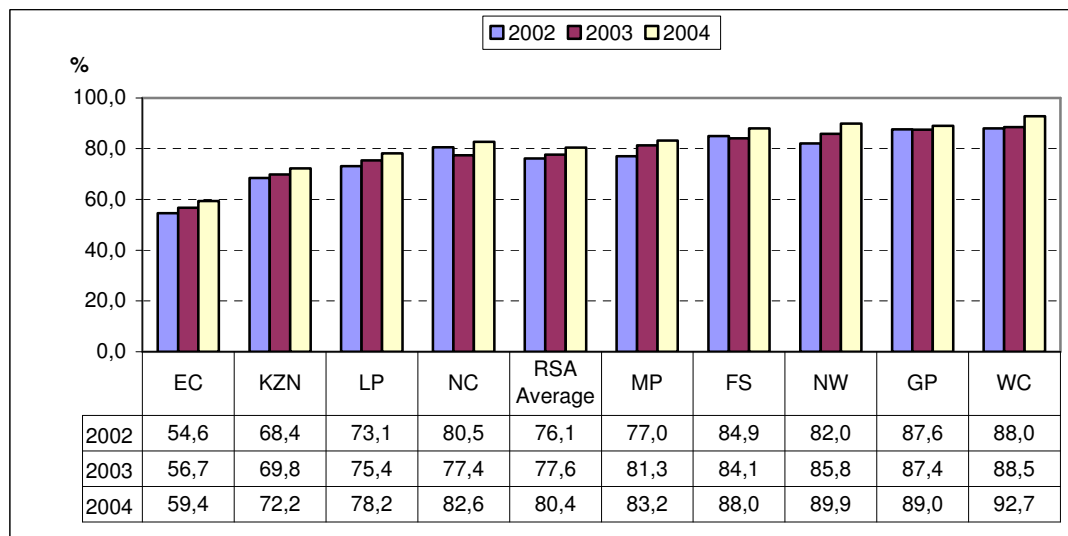
Figure 23 shows that nationally, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy – from 5,6% in 2002 to 6,5% in 2004. And notably, a larger percentage of female-headed households received such subsidies compared with male-headed households.

**6.2 Household access to facilities and services**

**6.2.1 Sources of energy used by households**

This analysis in this section focuses on various energy sources used by South African households over the period 2002 to 2004.

**Figure 24: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply**



As indicated in Figure 24, the percentage of households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased steadily - from 76,1% in 2002 to 80,4% in 2004.

**Figure 25: Percentage of households that use electricity for lighting**

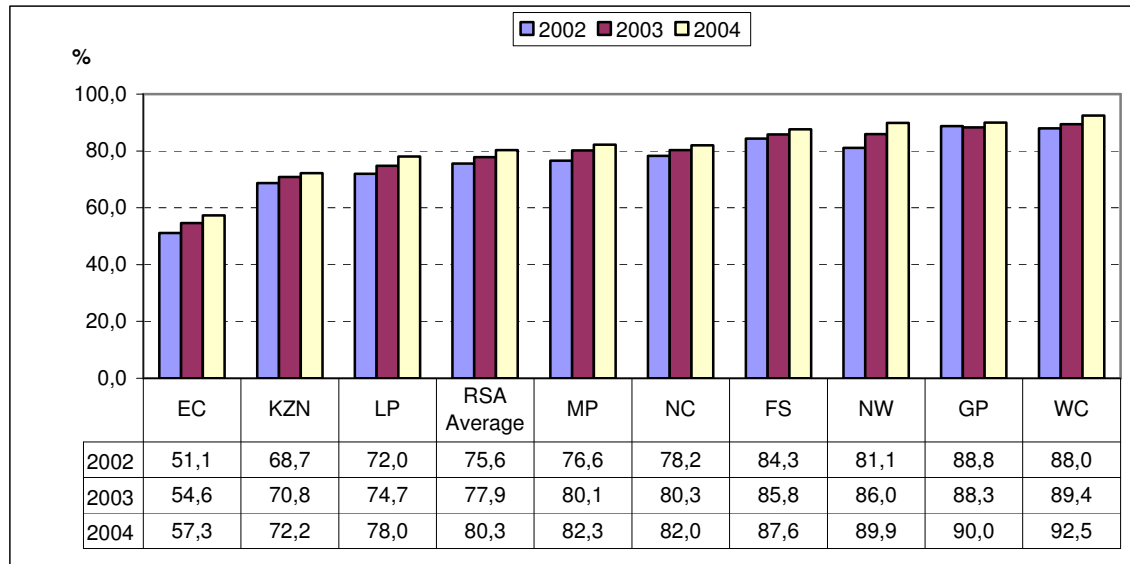
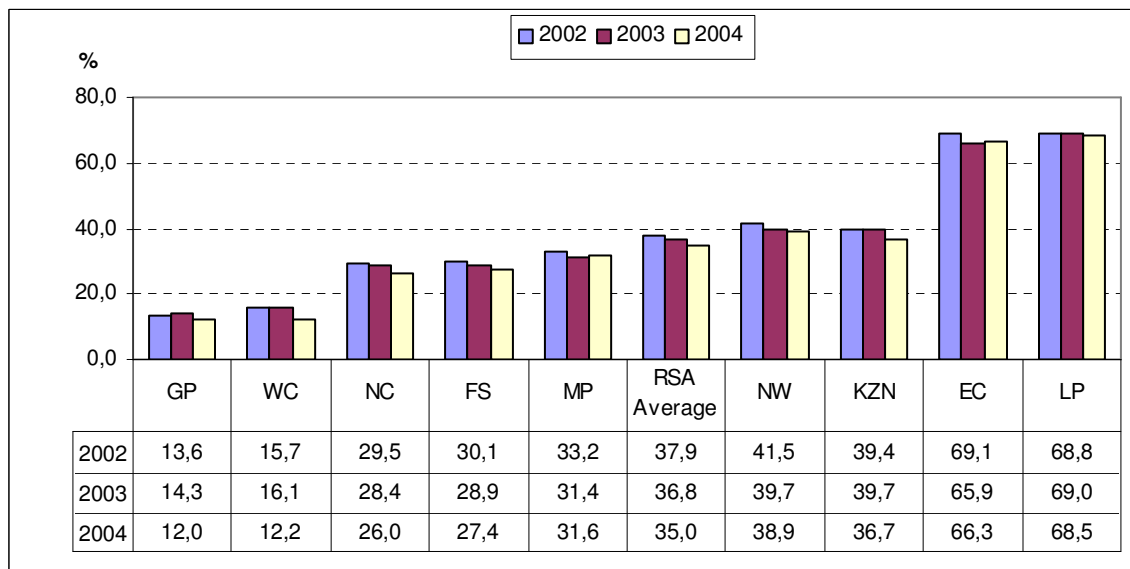


Figure 25 shows that:

- Nationally, the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, rose to 80,3% in 2004 – from 75,6% in 2002. This reflects the increasing percentage of households that were connected to the mains electricity supply over the period, and marks a shift away from more hazardous sources of energy for lighting such as paraffin and candles.

**Figure 26: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking**



Reflecting the increasing use of mains electricity supply between 2002 and 2004, Figure 26 shows that:

- There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking.
- For example, nationally the percentage of households using either paraffin or wood for cooking declined to 35,0% in 2004, as against 37,9% in 2002.

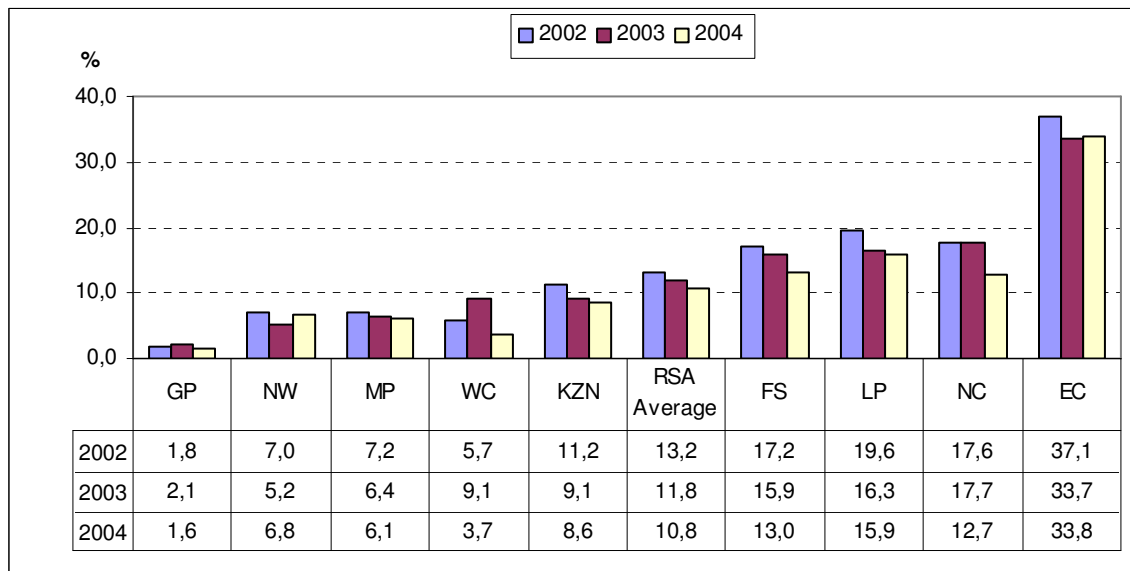
- In Limpopo, over 68% of households use paraffin or wood for cooking while in provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape under 20% of households use this as a source of energy for cooking.

**6.2.2 Sanitation, refuse removal and water**

Adequate sanitation facilities, refuse disposal and access to clean drinking water are all strongly associated with positive health outcomes.

This section first provides a broad overview of the sanitation and refuse removal arrangements available to households over the period 2002 to 2004. The analysis then focuses on important trends and patterns in various aspects of water access and use over a similar period. And finally, the additional questions regarding water use and access that were included in GHS 2004 that were not in previous rounds of the GHS are analysed.

**Figure 27: Percentage of households using a bucket toilet, or which have no toilet facility**



- In six of the nine provinces the percentage of households that relied on bucket toilets or had no toilet facility has declined over the period 2002 to 2004. This is reflected in the decline in the national average – from 13,2% in 2002 to 10,8% in 2004.
- Figure 27 also shows that in Gauteng a relatively small percentage of households either use bucket facilities or have no toilet facilities, as compared with provinces such as Limpopo, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape.

**Figure 28: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality**

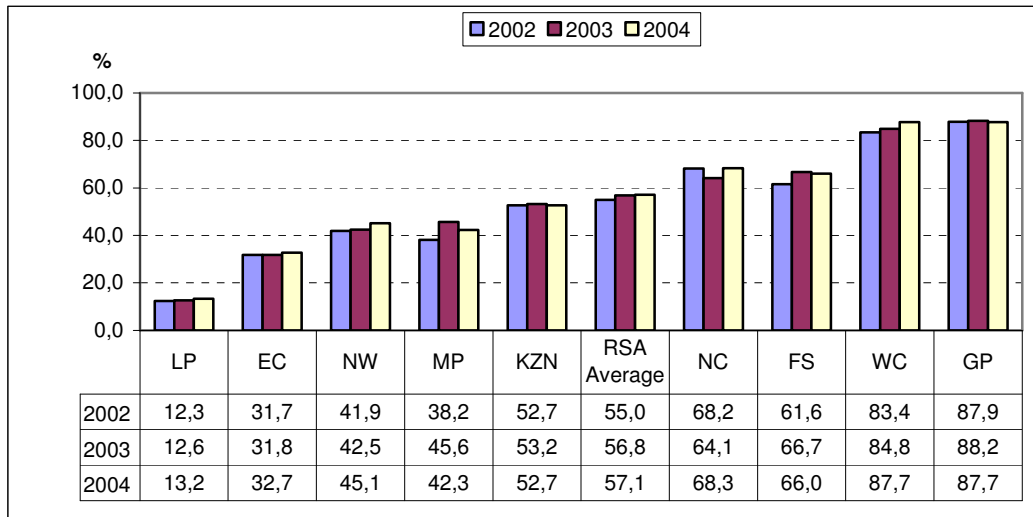


Figure 28 indicates that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country are increasingly being used by households. For example, the percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 55,0% in 2002 to 57,1% in 2004. However, in Limpopo relatively few households (under 15% each year) make use of this type of facility compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng, where over 80% of households do.

## 7 Water access and use

The UN acknowledges that South Africa was among a few countries that made a “great leap forward in a short time-span with respect to its policy on providing access to safe water... Between 1994 and 2001 South Africa halved the number of people without access to safe water”<sup>5</sup>. The results of the GHS indicate that even greater progress is likely to have been made in this regard.

**Figure 29: Percentage of households with access to piped water in the dwelling or on site**

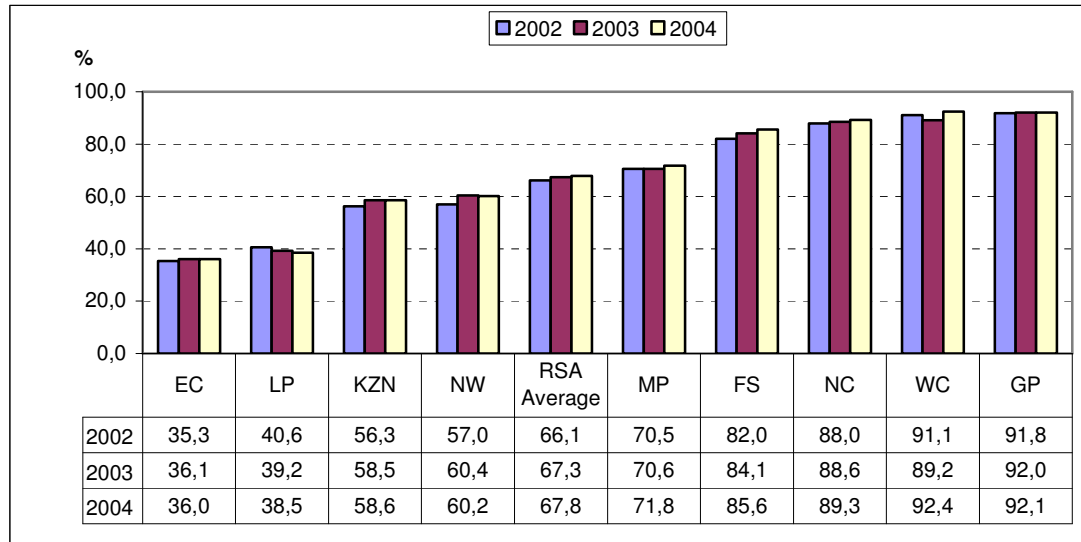
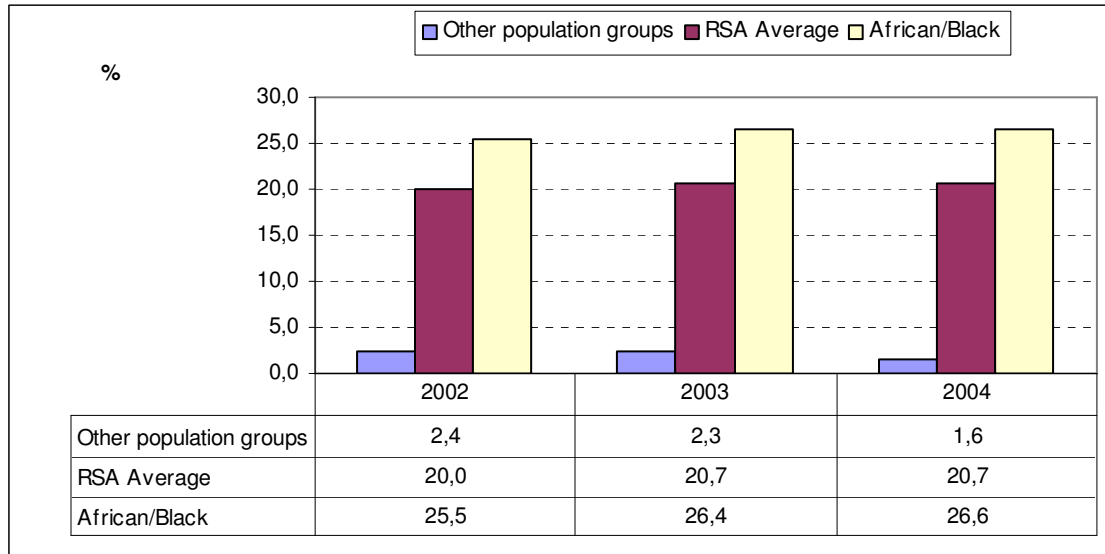


Figure 29 shows that the percentage of households whose main source of water was from a tap either in the dwelling or on site, has increased steadily between 2002 and 2004 - from 66,1% in 2002 to 67,8% in 2004. Access to piped water in the dwelling or on site was highest in Western Cape and Gauteng, and lowest in Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

<sup>5</sup> Human Development Report, 2003, New York Oxford University Press, 2003, p.46.



**Figure 30: Access to water from a neighbour’s tap, communal tap or borehole by population group of household head**



However, Figure 30 indicates that African headed households still face greater difficulty in obtaining water supplies than households headed by other population groups. For example, the percentage of African/Black headed households that obtained their main source of water from either a neighbour’s tap or a public tap or a communal borehole off site, was more than twelve times greater than for households headed by other population groups.

**7.1 Additional details about water services, 2004**

As discussed earlier, additional questions were also included in GHS 2004 regarding the availability of and type of water facilities and services used by South African households. The analysis in this section focuses on key aspects of such facilities and services.

**Table 10: Access to water from a regional or local water scheme, 2004**

	Access to local or regional water scheme	No access	Unspecified	Total
	(Thousand)			
Western Cape	1 128	94	6	1 228
Eastern Cape	933	716	1	1 651
Northern Cape	178	57	1	236
Free State	730	112	2	844
KwaZulu-Natal	1 555	814	10	2 380
North West	769	251	1	1 022
Gauteng	2 621	123	3	2 747
Mpumalanga	619	185	1	805
Limpopo	849	433	1	1 283
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>2 784</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12 194</b>

Table 10 shows that of the 12 194 000 households in the country 9 383 000 (77,1%) had access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme while 2 784 000 did not have such access.

**Figure 31: Among those with access, percentage of households that paid for water**

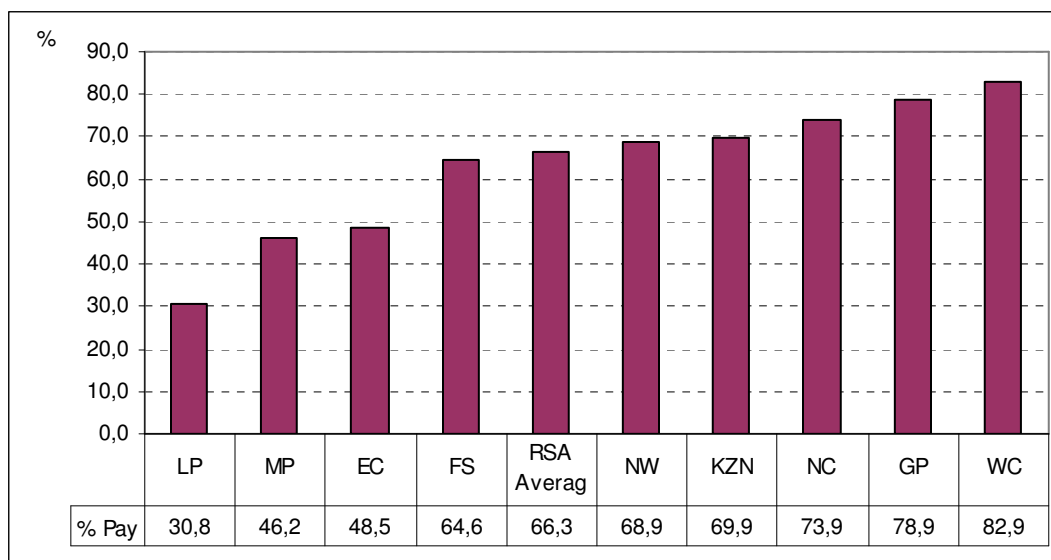


Figure 31 shows a marked variation in the provincial distribution of households that paid for water. Among the households in each province that had access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme, in Western Cape, 82,9% and in Gauteng 78,9% of such households paid for water. By comparison, in Limpopo only 30,8% of households with access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme paid for such services.

**Table 11: Provincial distribution of monthly payment for water, 2004**

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA Average
<b>R50 or less</b>	30,7	37,1	28,7	24,6	24,5	35,1	15,3	31,1	42,7	25,4
<b>R51 - R100</b>	22,7	22,9	22,6	16,8	20,4	14,9	14,6	13,6	15,6	17,8
<b>R101 - R200</b>	15,2	16,6	18,7	15,3	21,5	11,1	17,1	13,6	13,3	16,6
<b>R201 or more</b>	10,5	9,8	19,4	15,1	14,6	12,7	19,8	11,4	11,7	15,1
<b>Fixed (incl. in rent)</b>	20,9	13,6	10,5	28,2	19,0	26,2	33,3	30,2	16,7	25,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

- Table 11 shows that one in every four households (25,4%) that had access to water from a local or regional water scheme, paid R50 or less per month for water. An additional 25,1% paid a fixed (and unknown) amount that was often included as part of rental payments.
- Nationally, 17,8% of households that had access to such schemes, paid between R51 and R200 per month for water.
- In Limpopo, 42,7% of households with access to a local or regional water scheme paid R50 or less per month for water, as against 15,3% of households in Gauteng who paid that amount.

**Figure 32: Percentage of households with access to a water scheme that pay R201 or more each month for water, 2004**

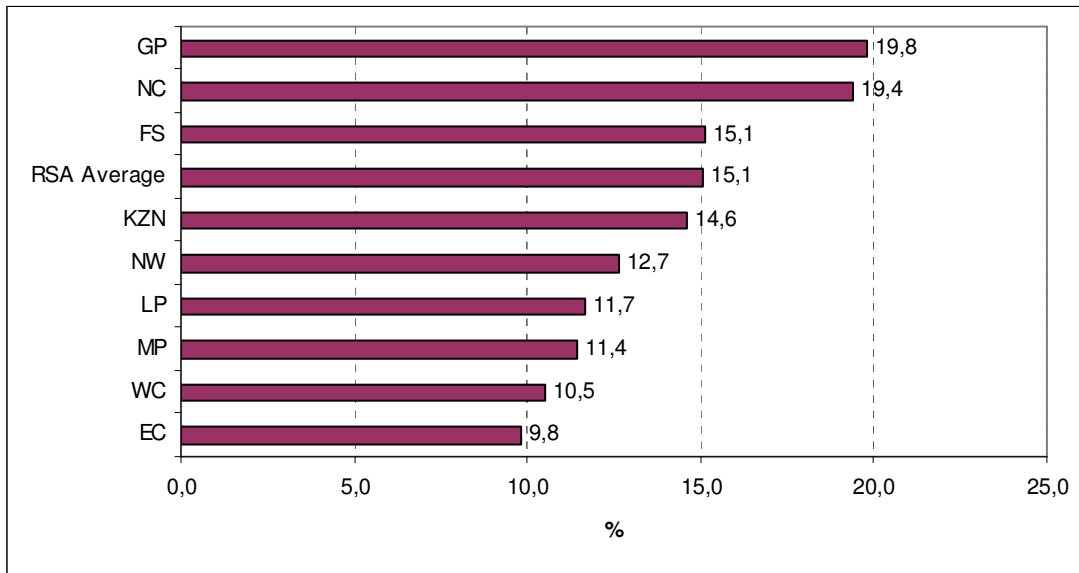


Figure 32 and Table 11 show that among households that had access to a regional or local water scheme, there are large provincial differences in the percentage of such households that pay R201 or more per month for their water supply.

- Payments in this bracket (R201 or more) are made by a larger proportion of households in Gauteng (19,8%) and Northern Cape (19,4%) than elsewhere.
- And in Gauteng and Northern Cape, the proportion of households that pay R201 or more per month, is approximately double the percentage in Eastern Cape (9,8%) that fall into that payment bracket.

**Figure 33: Reason for non-payment among households with access to piped water supply, 2004**

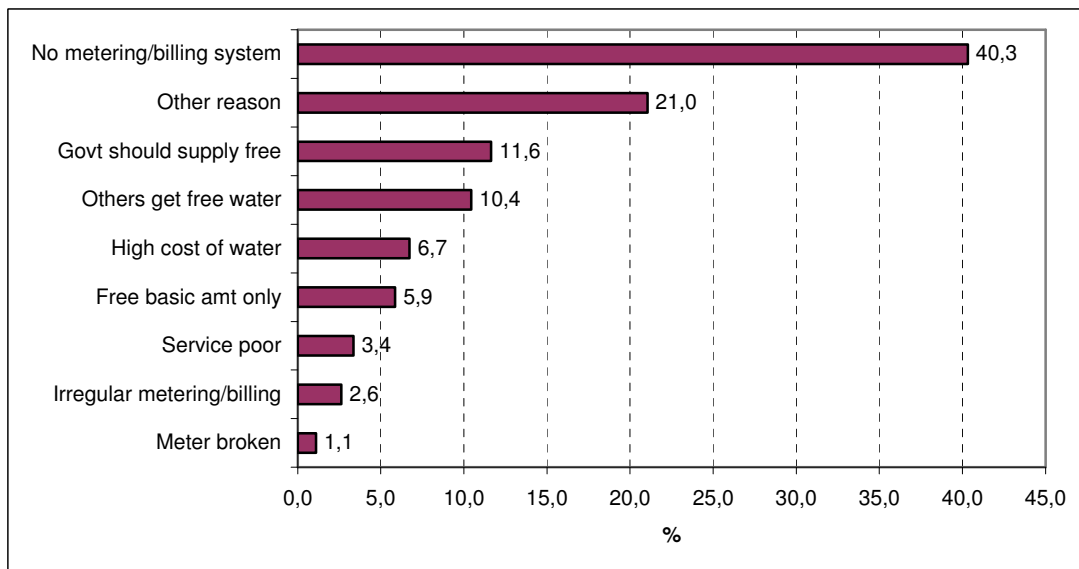


Figure 33 shows that among households that had access to a local or regional water scheme but did not pay for water:

- 40,3% had no metering and billing system in place.
- 11,6% felt that government should provide such services free.
- 6,7% felt that the cost was too high.

## 8 Household assets

The type of housing accessible to households is an important aspect of their well-being. Some households rent the dwelling in which they live while others occupy a dwelling of their own and this is usually one of their most important assets.

### 8.1 Dwelling ownership

**Figure 34: Dwelling type and ownership**

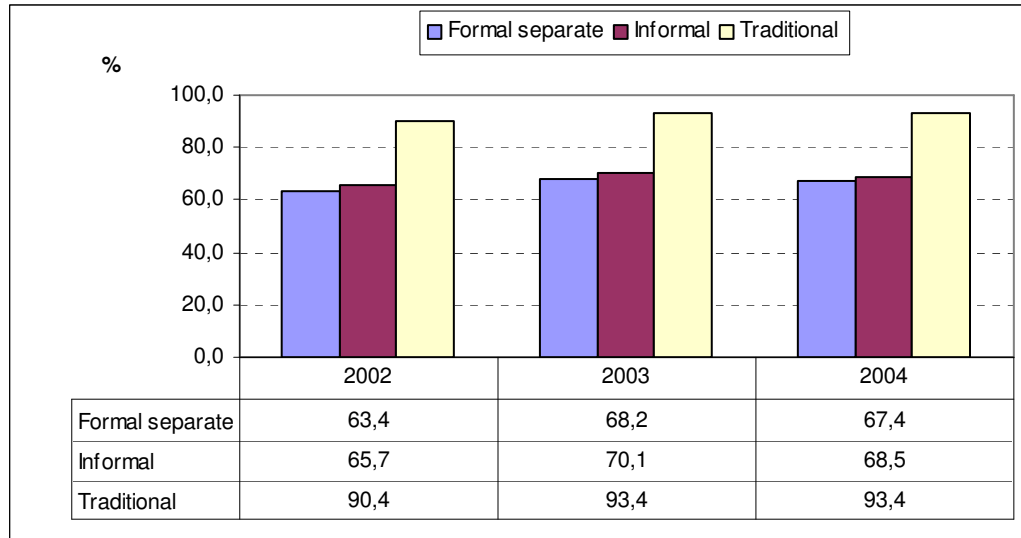


Figure 34 suggests that there has been an increase in the percentage of households who own the dwellings in which they live. For example, the percentage of households living in formal structures (on a separate stand or plot) that were fully owned by the household – increased from 63,4% in 2002, to 68,2% in 2003 and 67,4% in 2004. And the percentage of households living in traditional dwellings that were fully owned by the household – increased from 90,4% in 2002 to 93,4% in 2003 and remained unchanged in 2004.

**Figure 35: Ownership of selected assets**

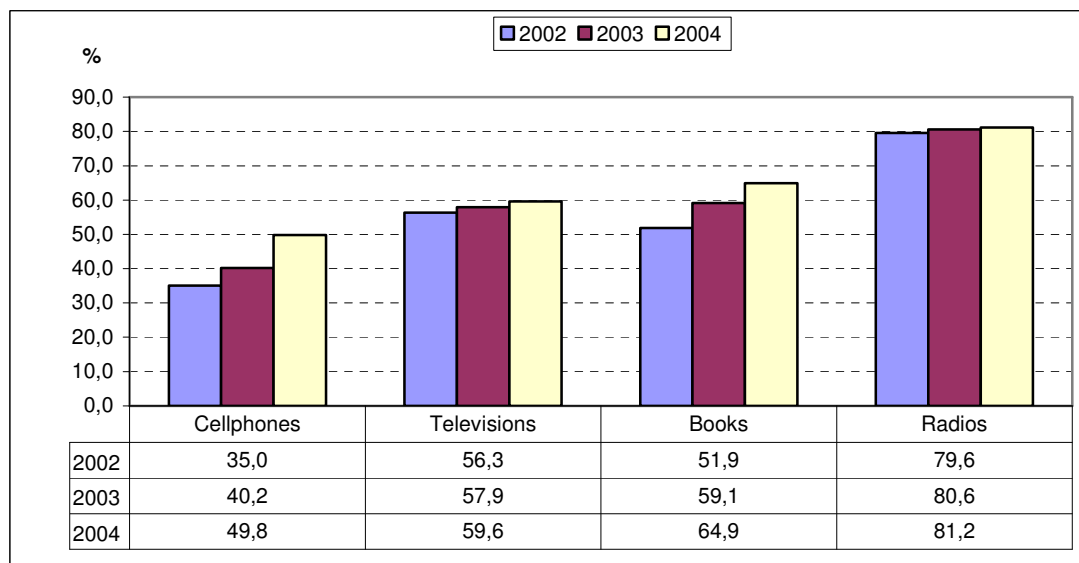


Figure 35 shows that:

- Four out of every five households (approximately 80%) own radios.
- Over 55% of all households own televisions.
- There is a steady increase in the percentage of households that owned books - 64,4% in 2004 compared with 51,9% in 2002.
- Household access to a cellular telephone for regular use increased from 35,0% of all households in 2002 to 49,8% of all households in 2004.

## 8.2 Hunger

As noted by the UN<sup>6</sup>, “Hunger is more than just a lack of available food. It is a problem of deficiencies in food entitlement and deprivations in related essential services (healthcare, education, safe drinking water, adequate sanitation)”. Previous sections of this report focused on the patterns and trends in terms of access to many such essential services, this section presents a brief overview of the situation faced by household members in terms of the adequacy of their food supply.

The conventional measure of hunger is usually to regard persons consuming fewer than 1 960 calories per day as “hungry”. However, the analysis that follows is only broadly indicative of the extent to which household members experience hunger, since it is based solely on self-perceptions. Respondents were asked whether any adult over the age of 18 years had gone hungry because there was not enough food, and a similar question was asked of persons younger than 18 years. The response categories varied from “Never went hungry” to “Always went hungry” as indicated in Table 12.

**Table 12: Distribution of households in which a child went hungry in the twelve months prior to the survey**

	2002	2003	2004
	<b>Thousand</b>		
1. Never went hungry	5 360	5 325	5 564
2. Seldom went hungry	556	399	387
3. Sometimes went hungry	1 349	1 353	1 191
4. Often went hungry	352	328	236
5. Always went hungry	173	208	152
6. No children	3 669	4 418	4 651
7. Unspecified	19	10	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 479</b>	<b>12 041</b>	<b>12 194</b>
<b>Total (excl. 6 &amp; 7)</b>	<b>7 791</b>	<b>7 613</b>	<b>7 530</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
1. Never went hungry	68,8	69,9	73,9
2. Seldom went hungry	7,1	5,2	5,1
3. Sometimes went hungry	17,3	17,8	15,8
4. Often went hungry	4,5	4,3	3,1
5. Always went hungry	2,2	2,7	2,0
<b>Total (excl. 6 &amp; 7)</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Report, 2003, UN New York, Oxford University Press, 2003, p.87

As shown in Table 12, in 2004 there were 12,2 million households in the country, but only in 7,5 million of them there were children present. In 73,9% of these households no child ever went hungry – up from 69,9% in 2003 and 68,8% in 2002.

The analysis that follows is based on persons who reported either that they often went hungry or always went hungry in the twelve months prior to the survey interview. However relatively small numbers fall into this category. For example, with regard to children who went hungry, only 525 thousand in 2002, 536 thousand in 2003 and 388 thousand in 2004 often or sometimes went hungry, see Table 12). Thus, extreme caution must be exercised when interpreting the results at low levels of disaggregation.

**Figure 36: Percentage of households in which an adult went hungry**

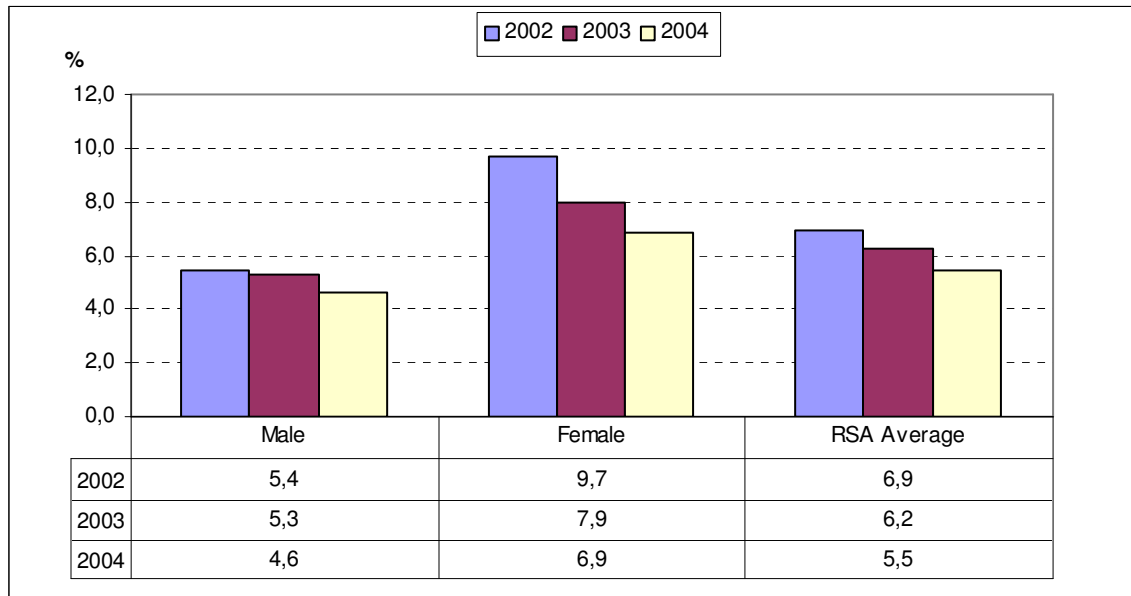
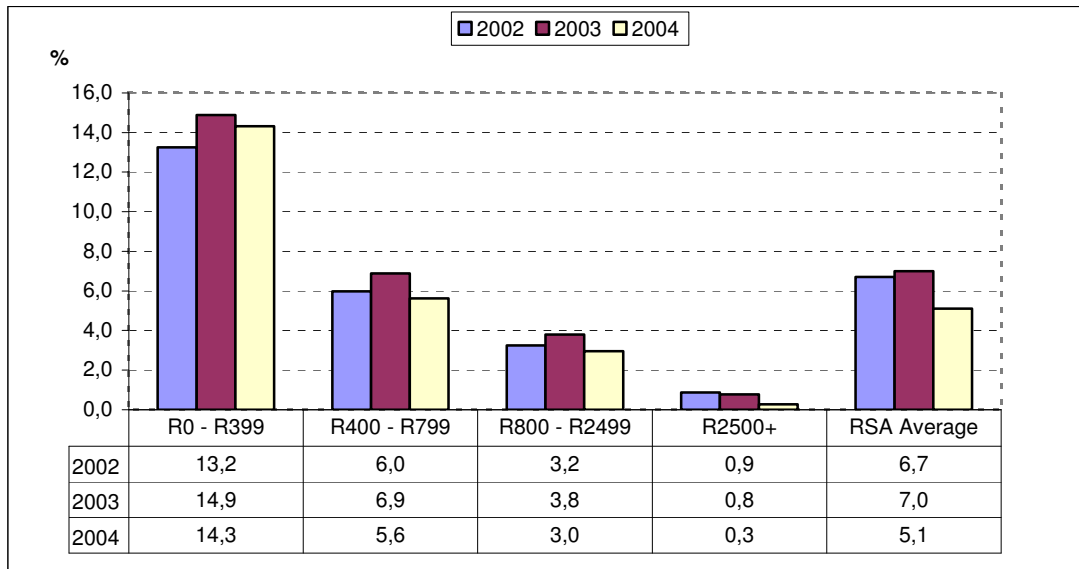


Figure 36 shows that in the twelve months prior to the survey month, and excluding all the households in which there were no adults present:

- In 2004, in 5,5% of households an adult went hungry – as against 6,2% in 2003 and 6,9% in 2002.
- Over the period 2002 to 2004, female-headed households tend to have a larger percentage of adults who reported that they often or always went hungry than male-headed households.

**Figure 37: Percentage of households in which a child went hungry by monthly expenditure category\***



\*Note, the national average includes all relevant households but there were relatively large numbers of households that either refused to answer the household expenditure question or did not know the total expenditure.

Figure 37 shows a strong association between low expenditure households and child hunger. In effect, low levels of household expenditure are associated with higher levels of child hunger.

- For example, in 2004, among households whose monthly expenditure was in the lowest category (i.e. R0-R399) 14,3% had children that went hungry during the course of the previous year.
- In contrast, households that spent on average R2 500 or more per month had relatively few (0,3%) children that had been hungry in the previous year.

**Figure 38: Percentage of households in which a child went hungry by sex of household head**

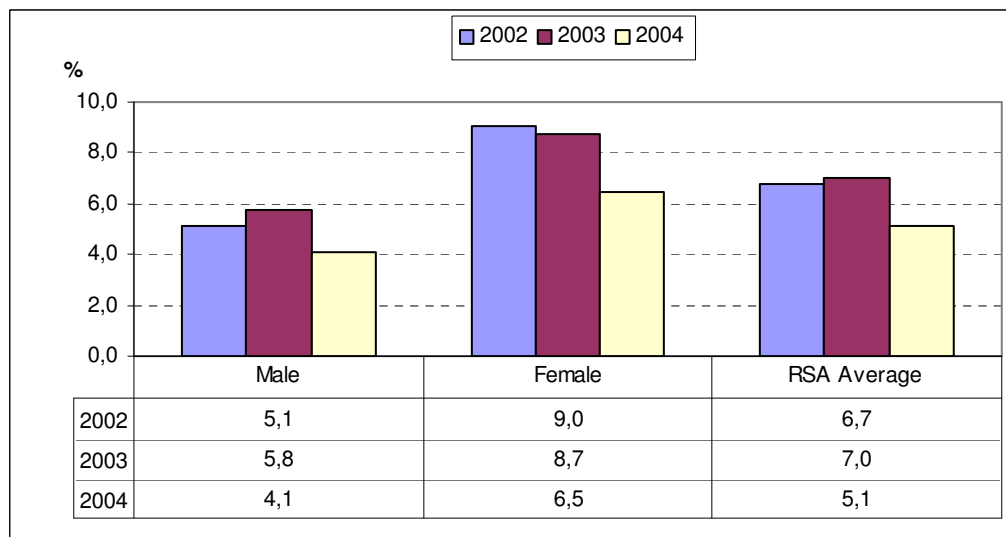




Figure 38 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2004, the percentage of children that went hungry was substantially higher in female-headed households than in male-headed households.
- For example, in 2004 in 6,5% of female-headed households, children went hungry as against the percentage (4,1%) of children that went hungry in male-headed households.
- However, over the period 2002 to 2004, and reflecting the national average, the percentages of children that went hungry declined – particularly in female-headed households.

**Table 13: Percentage of households with and without at least one employed person**

	2002	2003	2004
	<b>Thousand</b>		
Households with at least one person employed	7 835	7 901	8 073
Households with no persons employed	3 644	4 140	4 120
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>11 479</b>	<b>12 041</b>	<b>12 194</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>		
Households with at least one person employed	68,3	65,6	66,2
Households with no persons employed	31,7	34,4	33,8
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

In Table 13 households are grouped into each of two categories. The first category includes only households in which at least one person is employed and the second category, only households in which no one is employed. For example, of the total number of households in the country in 2004 (12 194 000) in 66,2 per cent of them at least one person was employed.

**Figure 39: Child hunger in households by employment within the household**

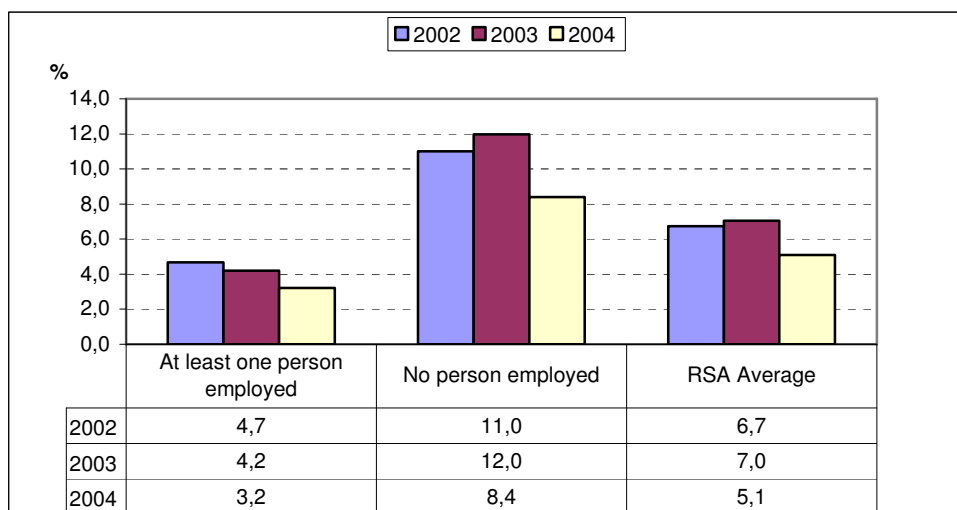


Figure 39 suggests that the degree of child-hunger within households is also strongly associated with employment patterns within the household. The percentage of households with children that

went hungry is substantially lower where at least one person is employed than in those in which no person is employed.

## Summary

The highlights of this report suggest that progress has been made in a number of key respects over the period 2002 to 2004.

For example, attendance rates at educational institutions for the compulsory ages (7-15 years) have increased. This is perhaps linked to the decline in the percentage of learners that are not in educational institutions because of a lack of money for fees. In addition, the key findings of this report suggest that an increasing percentage of persons aged 20 years and above have attained matric. With regard to health issues, medical aid coverage remains the preserve of only around 15% of the population. However, the vast majority of persons (over 80%) that were ill or injured in the month prior to the GHS and consulted in the public sector are satisfied with the service they received. And although in 2004 as many as 21,0% of persons that were injured or ill did not consult a health worker because of high costs, this percentage was substantially lower than in 2002, when as many as 31,3% of such persons reported that the high cost of consultation was the reason for not seeking medical assistance from a health worker.

There were also favourable outcomes in the labour market. The official unemployment rate in July 2004 was lower than a year earlier, reflecting the reversal of the downturn in employment that occurred in 2003. But pensions and disability grants are a growing source of income among persons that are not employed.

An increasing percentage of persons own cellphones and books. And with regard housing and household access to services and facilities, there has been a marked improvement in several areas. For example, there is a steady increase in the percentage of households – particularly female-headed ones – that received government housing subsidies. Over the same period (2002 to 2004) the GHS results also indicate robust growth in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply, as a result of which there has been continued growth in the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, and a commensurate decline in the percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking.

Progress has also been made with regard to various aspects of sanitation, refuse removal and water – there has been a marked decline in the percentage of households that use bucket toilets or that have no toilet facilities, while refuse removal facilities offered by the municipality is increasingly the source of waste disposal used by households. Taken together, these positive outcomes in terms of education, health, employment and household access to services and facilities are likely to be among the factors that contributed to the improvement in the living circumstances of households and the declining percentage of adults and children that went hungry.



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**Mr Pali Lehohla**

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

## 9 Technical notes

### 9.1 Sample design

A multi-stage stratified sample was drawn using probability proportional to size principles.

The sample was drawn from the master sample, which Statistics South Africa uses to draw samples for its regular household surveys. The master sample is drawn from the database of enumeration areas (EAs) established during the demarcation phase of Census 1996. As part of the master sample, small EAs consisting of fewer than 100 households are combined with adjacent EAs to form primary sampling units (PSUs) of at least 100 households, to allow for repeated sampling of dwelling units within each PSU. The sampling procedure for the master sample involves explicit stratification by province and within each province, by urban and non-urban areas. Within each stratum, the sample was allocated disproportionately. A PPS sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether approximately 3 000 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of ten dwelling units was drawn, thus, resulting in approximately 30 000 dwelling units. All households in the sampled dwelling units were enumerated.

The master sample is divided into five independent clusters. In order to avoid respondent fatigue (the LFS is a rotating panel survey which is conducted twice yearly), the GHS sample uses a different cluster from the LFS clusters.

### 9.2 Weighting the GHS of July 2004

A two-stage weighting procedure was done on the GHS 2004. The PSU inclusion probability is given by

$$P_{PSU} = \frac{n_{PSU}}{N_{PSU}} \cdot n_S,$$

where  $n_{PSU}$  is the number of households constituting the selected PSU during census fieldwork,  $n_S$  is the number of PSUs per stratum, and  $N_{PSU}$  is the number of households constituting the selected stratum during census fieldwork. The household inclusion probability per PSU is given by

$$P_{HH} = \frac{n_{HH}}{H_{HH}},$$

where  $n_{HH}$  is the number of selected dwelling units per PSU,  $H_{HH}$  is the number of dwelling units in the PSU in question at a particular time different from the census time.

The household weight adjusted for non-response is given by  $\frac{1}{P_{HH} \cdot r_{HH}}$

where  $r_{HH}$  is the response rate and is given by  $r_{HH} = \frac{n_{RESP}}{n_T}$  where  $n_{RESP}$  is the number of

responding households and  $n_T$  is the total number of visited households per PSU. The adjusted sample weights are now given by

$$W_{HH} = \frac{1}{P_{PSU} \cdot P_{HH} \cdot r_{HH}}$$

A SAS macro called CALMAR was used to benchmark  $W_{HH}$  to the mid-year estimates. The mid-year estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for July 2004 (when survey fieldwork took place).

### **9.3 Coverage**

The target population is 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.

### **9.4 Data issues**

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of disaggregation. Revisions to the GHS datasets based on the new population estimates involved benchmarking at the national level in terms of age, sex and population group while at the provincial level benchmarking was by population group only.

## 10 Definitions of terms

**The population of working age** – people aged 15-65 years.

**Not economically active population** includes people who are not available for work, such as full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

**Economically active population** includes people aged 15–65 who are employed and those not employed.

### **Official and expanded definition of unemployment**

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the following definition of unemployment as its official definition. The *unemployed* are those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks<sup>7</sup> of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The expanded definition of unemployment excludes criterion (c).

**Workers** include the self-employed, employers and employees.

**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** include shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

**Piped water in dwelling or on site** refers to 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

**1. Population**

**1.1 By province, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>36 779</b>	<b>18 038</b>	<b>18 741</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>4 394</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>2 149</b>	<b>46 459</b>	<b>22 851</b>	<b>23 603</b>
Western Cape	1 105	577	528	2 547	1 221	1 327	39	19	20	840	420	420	4 547	2 243	2 300
Eastern Cape	6 211	2 984	3 227	460	225	234	14	*	*	344	174	171	7 030	3 392	3 638
Northern Cape	306	154	152	466	224	242	*	*	*	113	60	53	897	443	454
Free State	2 444	1 216	1 228	92	42	49	20	11	*	389	193	196	2 947	1 465	1 482
KwaZulu-Natal	8 224	3 918	4 306	118	61	57	748	376	372	492	239	253	9 581	4 593	4 988
North West	3 493	1 743	1 750	57	25	33	12	*	*	237	125	112	3 801	1 899	1 901
Gauteng	6 582	3 449	3 133	344	170	174	279	137	142	1 634	861	772	8 848	4 621	4 226
Mpumalanga	2 930	1 441	1 490	18	*	11	20	*	11	229	114	115	3 200	1 573	1 627
Limpopo	5 484	2 556	2 928	*	*	*	*	*	*	115	58	57	5 608	2 620	2 988

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

**1. Population**

**1.2 By age group, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 779</b>	<b>18 038</b>	<b>18 741</b>	<b>4 103</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>4 394</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>2 149</b>	<b>46 459</b>	<b>22 851</b>	<b>23 603</b>
0-4	4 124	2 173	1 950	450	229	221	103	50	53	368	191	177	5 046	2 643	2 403
5-9	4 242	2 243	1 999	436	218	218	81	39	42	318	167	151	5 078	2 668	2 411
10-14	4 303	2 272	2 031	424	222	202	76	38	38	264	142	121	5 071	2 678	2 393
15-19	4 084	2 162	1 922	379	201	178	94	49	45	256	135	121	4 817	2 549	2 268
20-24	3 820	1 822	1 998	394	186	208	106	52	53	305	146	159	4 631	2 209	2 421
25-29	3 366	1 661	1 705	352	165	187	109	49	60	370	183	187	4 199	2 059	2 140
30-34	2 740	1 337	1 403	346	158	188	123	72	51	450	232	217	3 662	1 801	1 860
35-39	2 009	933	1 075	286	142	144	82	45	37	354	183	171	2 734	1 304	1 430
40-44	1 826	839	986	266	117	149	81	38	42	312	154	158	2 485	1 149	1 336
45-49	1 548	715	833	211	92	119	75	35	41	317	171	146	2 151	1 012	1 139
50-54	1 257	550	707	179	85	94	58	28	30	223	109	114	1 718	772	946
55-59	972	419	552	136	63	73	48	25	23	233	113	121	1 390	620	769
60-64	848	331	517	93	41	52	41	18	23	226	114	112	1 210	504	706
65+	1 635	577	1 058	152	59	93	62	33	29	392	201	190	2 242	871	1 371
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	*	12

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**2. Education**

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 817</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1 757</b>	<b>5 345</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>5 863</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>26 423</b>
None	120	458	83	173	603	322	227	308	525	2 820
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	93	219	27	98	296	106	136	93	139	1 206
Grade 4/ Std 2	61	164	18	60	217	73	93	51	88	824
Grade 5/ Std 3	87	164	25	78	196	89	114	64	90	907
Grade 6/ Std 4	116	255	29	106	263	136	158	76	102	1 241
Grade 7/ Std 5	222	290	48	135	351	151	292	100	162	1 751
Grade 8/ Std 6	253	360	50	133	357	171	449	108	200	2 081
Grade 9/ Std 7	230	271	39	120	362	151	335	109	176	1 794
Grade 10/ Std 8	309	314	47	170	514	177	608	147	287	2 573
Grade 11/ Std 9	164	238	24	125	475	137	558	168	256	2 145
Grade 12/ Std 10	703	499	100	391	1 258	480	1 771	369	418	5 990
NTC I - NTC III	29	25	*	17	47	11	79	19	*	238
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	24	26	*	*	26	11	59	14	24	192
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	143	131	20	84	204	93	498	75	154	1 403
Degree and higher	217	69	*	56	155	42	419	32	52	1 050
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Don't know/ unspecified	38	15	*	*	19	24	61	*	17	183

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

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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



**2. Education**

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 019</b>	<b>9 184</b>	<b>10 835</b>	<b>2 414</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>3 183</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>26 423</b>	<b>12 304</b>	<b>14 118</b>
None	2 636	997	1 639	161	73	88	18	*	15	*	*	*	2 820	1 075	1 745
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	1 096	530	565	99	49	50	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 206	582	624
Grade 4/ Std 2	737	337	399	73	36	37	13	*	*	*	-	*	824	380	444
Grade 5/ Std 3	800	391	409	90	35	55	13	*	10	*	*	*	907	431	476
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 084	511	573	130	52	78	22	*	13	*	*	*	1 241	574	667
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 468	686	782	244	105	140	27	11	16	*	*	*	1 751	806	944
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 666	767	899	284	118	166	58	30	28	72	34	37	2 081	951	1 131
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 469	667	802	225	103	122	30	15	15	69	31	37	1 794	817	977
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 864	895	969	269	118	151	72	40	31	367	162	206	2 573	1 215	1 358
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 899	831	1 068	130	62	68	41	23	18	75	33	42	2 145	949	1 196
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 791	1 882	1 909	519	256	263	326	171	154	1 346	651	695	5 990	2 963	3 026
NTC I - NTC III	104	56	48	15	11	*	*	*	*	110	86	24	238	160	78
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	106	42	64	12	*	*	*	*	*	70	35	36	192	86	106
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	780	321	459	85	36	48	70	30	41	466	247	219	1 403	635	767
Degree and higher	377	189	189	44	27	17	71	41	30	555	301	254	1 050	559	491
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	12	11
Don't know/ unspecified	134	78	56	32	19	13	*	*	*	13	*	*	183	106	77

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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

**2. Education**

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Age group														
	20-25			26-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 539</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>6 953</b>	<b>3 409</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>5 220</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 766</b>	<b>8 711</b>	<b>3 780</b>	<b>4 931</b>	<b>26 423</b>	<b>12 304</b>	<b>14 118</b>
None	84	45	40	198	109	89	406	166	240	2 132	755	1 377	2 820	1 075	1 745
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	91	60	32	158	88	71	236	114	123	720	321	399	1 206	582	624
Grade 4/ Std 2	73	43	30	129	69	60	169	83	86	454	185	269	824	380	444
Grade 5/ Std 3	96	54	42	155	77	78	222	109	113	434	190	244	907	431	476
Grade 6/ Std 4	171	88	83	232	109	123	302	148	154	537	230	307	1 241	574	667
Grade 7/ Std 5	266	138	128	384	198	187	418	190	229	682	281	401	1 751	806	944
Grade 8/ Std 6	375	181	194	459	234	225	394	164	230	853	372	482	2 081	951	1 131
Grade 9/ Std 7	610	289	321	485	213	272	374	168	206	325	148	177	1 794	817	977
Grade 10/ Std 8	750	347	404	694	350	343	522	245	277	607	273	334	2 573	1 215	1 358
Grade 11/ Std 9	809	367	442	803	335	468	338	157	181	195	91	104	2 145	949	1 196
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 826	871	954	2 270	1 152	1 118	1 032	504	528	862	436	426	5 990	2 963	3 026
NTC I - NTC III	57	30	28	76	48	28	46	32	13	59	50	*	238	160	78
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	29	15	14	55	28	27	50	19	31	58	23	35	192	86	106
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	212	95	117	509	222	287	358	162	197	324	157	167	1 403	635	767
Degree and higher	74	32	42	312	157	155	302	164	138	362	206	156	1 050	559	491
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	12	11
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	29	19	10	42	25	17	103	58	45	183	106	77

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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

**2. Education**

**2.4 Population aged 15 years and above, by whether they can read and write, sex and province**

N (1 000)

Province	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 483</b>	<b>13 334</b>	<b>14 148</b>	<b>3 662</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>31 145</b>	<b>14 806</b>	<b>16 338</b>
Western Cape	3 027	1 459	1 569	185	104	81	3 213	1 563	1 650
Eastern Cape	3 648	1 677	1 971	650	288	362	4 298	1 965	2 333
Northern Cape	495	236	259	106	55	51	601	291	310
Free State	1 810	892	918	239	110	129	2 049	1 002	1 047
KwaZulu-Natal	5 654	2 669	2 985	725	248	477	6 379	2 917	3 462
North West	2 126	1 067	1 059	400	179	221	2 526	1 246	1 280
Gauteng	6 237	3 196	3 040	321	164	157	6 558	3 360	3 198
Mpumalanga	1 679	845	834	408	153	255	2 087	998	1 089
Limpopo	2 806	1 292	1 513	627	171	456	3 433	1 463	1 969

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write and those who did not answer these questions.

Totals include unspecified sex.

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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

**2. Education**

**2.5 Population aged 15 years and above, by whether they can read and write, sex and population group**

N (1 000)

Population group	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>27 483</b>	<b>13 334</b>	<b>14 148</b>	<b>3 662</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>31 145</b>	<b>14 806</b>	<b>16 338</b>
Black African	20 634	9 960	10 673	3 396	1 351	2 045	24 029	11 311	12 718
Coloured	2 552	1 194	1 358	232	109	122	2 784	1 304	1 480
Indian/Asian	854	436	418	23	*	16	876	442	434
White	3 420	1 730	1 689	*	*	*	3 431	1 735	1 695

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write and those who did not answer these questions.

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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

**2. Education**

**2.6 Population aged 15 years and above, by whether they can read and write, sex and age group**

N (1 000)

Age group	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 483</b>	<b>13 334</b>	<b>14 148</b>	<b>3 662</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>2 189</b>	<b>31 145</b>	<b>14 806</b>	<b>16 338</b>
15 - 19	4 708	2 474	2 234	100	71	29	4 807	2 544	2 263
20 - 24	4 500	2 137	2 362	123	70	53	4 623	2 207	2 415
25 - 29	4 050	1 980	2 071	132	69	63	4 183	2 049	2 134
30 - 34	3 464	1 691	1 773	182	101	82	3 646	1 792	1 854
35 - 39	2 497	1 199	1 297	229	102	128	2 726	1 301	1 425
40 - 44	2 169	1 024	1 144	314	124	189	2 482	1 149	1 334
45 - 49	1 798	860	938	344	148	196	2 143	1 009	1 134
50 - 54	1 341	622	719	372	146	226	1 713	768	945
55 - 59	1 026	483	543	361	137	224	1 387	620	767
60 - 64	761	337	423	443	164	279	1 204	502	702
65+	1 171	527	643	1 060	340	720	2 231	867	1 364

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write and those who did not answer these questions.

Totals exclude unspecified age.

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**

N (1 000)			
Population group and age group	Attending	Not attending	Total
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 552</b>	<b>30 875</b>	<b>46 459</b>
0 - 6	1 873	5 017	6 891
7 - 15	9 039	204	9 244
16 - 20	3 461	1 399	4 864
21 - 25	782	3 762	4 553
26+	394	20 474	20 884
Unspecified	*	19	25
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 126</b>	<b>23 641</b>	<b>36 779</b>
0 - 6	1 482	4 145	5 628
7 - 15	7 658	186	7 844
16 - 20	2 996	1 106	4 103
21 - 25	681	3 059	3 745
26+	-	15 138	15 451
Unspecified	-	*	*
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>4 103</b>
0 - 6	135	483	618
7 - 15	753	15	767
16 - 20	187	192	381
21 - 25	21	367	390
26+	20	1 925	1 945
Unspecified	-	*	*
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1 144</b>
0 - 6	37	102	139
7 - 15	135	*	136
16 - 20	63	39	102
21 - 25	16	84	100
26+	15	646	661
Unspecified	-	*	*
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>3 352</b>	<b>4 394</b>
0 - 6	217	286	503
7 - 15	488	*	490
16 - 20	212	61	274
21 - 25	63	248	312
26+	48	2 751	2 810
Unspecified	*	*	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and those who did not specify whether they attend any educational institution. Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

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

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Age group																	
	0 - 6			7 - 15			16 - 20			21 - 25			26+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>9 039</b>	<b>4 783</b>	<b>4 255</b>	<b>3 461</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>15 552</b>	<b>8 201</b>	<b>7 349</b>
Pre-school	1 215	614	601	37	25	12	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	1 254	641	613
School	657	328	329	8 990	4 753	4 236	3 208	1 751	1 456	443	228	215	19	*	11	13 320	7 070	6 248
University	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	43	50	126	67	58	191	101	90	409	211	198
Technikon	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	36	18	88	58	31	58	37	21	200	131	70
College	-	-	-	*	*	*	83	38	45	99	43	57	63	22	40	247	104	143
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	14	23	51	20	31
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	27	*	19
Other than any of the above	*	-	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	16	25
Unspecified	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.3 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province**

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>2 674</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>3 183</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>2 417</b>	<b>15 552</b>
Pre-school	126	258	11	89	155	100	256	96	164	1 254
School	1 049	2 328	209	763	2 886	1 067	1 826	1 000	2 191	13 320
University	51	31	*	27	64	27	164	16	26	409
Technikon	21	17	*	15	32	13	82	11	*	200
College	24	20	*	18	34	18	91	17	24	247
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	51
Other adult educational classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Other than any of the above	13	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	41
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.



**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.4 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 126</b>	<b>6 948</b>	<b>6 178</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>15 552</b>	<b>8 201</b>	<b>7 349</b>
Pre-school	957	502	455	82	41	41	23	12	12	191	85	106	1 254	641	613
School	11 491	6 115	5 376	972	499	472	190	96	95	659	355	303	13 320	7 070	6 248
University	237	124	113	25	14	11	34	17	17	111	56	55	409	211	198
Technikon	146	92	54	19	14	*	*	*	*	25	17	*	200	131	70
College	198	77	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	16	13	247	104	143
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	48	20	28	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	51	20	31
Other adult educational classes	25	*	18	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	*	19
Other than any of the above	22	11	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	11	41	16	25
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.5 Population attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and population group**

N (1 000)

Tuition fee	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 126</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>15 552</b>
None	87	27	*	19	141
R1 - R100	8 171	306	*	*	8 489
R101 - R200	2 300	224	12	21	2 559
R201 - R300	600	155	16	34	806
R301 - R500	400	132	52	35	621
R501 - R1 000	374	94	58	83	609
R1 001 - R2 000	293	46	18	133	492
R2 001 - R3 000	205	40	13	153	411
R3 001 - R4 000	156	19	16	147	338
R4 001 - R8 000	261	33	22	183	499
R8 001 - R12 000	118	11	17	89	235
More than R12 000	109	14	24	117	268
Don't know/ unspecified	53	14	*	14	85

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.6 Population attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution**

N (1 000)

Tuition fees	Educational institution								Total
	Pre-school	School	University	Technikon	College	Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	Other adult education classes	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>13 320</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15 552</b>
None	15	60	19	*	*	22	11	*	141
R1 - R100	470	7 987	*	*	*	17	*	*	8 489
R101 - R200	157	2 390	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 559
R201 - R300	90	710	*	-	*	*	*	*	806
R301 - R500	89	521	*	*	*	*	*	*	621
R501 - R1 000	140	436	*	*	21	*	-	*	609
R1 001 - R2 000	93	338	12	12	31	*	*	*	492
R2 001 - R3 000	50	289	18	16	34	-	*	*	411
R3 001 - R4 000	35	202	39	25	35	-	*	*	338
R4 001 - R8 000	62	221	99	55	58	*	-	*	499
R8 001 - R12 000	28	69	72	41	25	-	-	*	235
More than R12 000	22	50	127	38	22	*	-	*	268
Don't know\ Unspecified	*	47	15	*	*	*	*	*	85

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

Totals include unspecified educational institution.

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

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.7 Population aged 7-15 years not attending an educational institution, by the reason for not attending and province**

N (1 000)

Reason for not attending	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>204</b>
Too old to start school	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	14
School/ educational institution is too far away	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
No money for fees	*	12	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	60
He/she is working (at home or job)	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Illness	*	11	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	47
Pregnancy	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Failed exams	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*
Got married	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18

\* 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.

**3. Attendance at an educational institution**

**3.8 Population aged 7-15 years not attending an educational institution, by the reason for not attending, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Reason for not attending	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	*	<b>204</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>74</b>
Too old to start school	13	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*
School/educational institution is too far away	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
No money for fees	53	30	23	*	*	*	60	35	25
He/she is working (at home or job)	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	16	13	*	*	*	*	19	14	*
Illness	45	33	12	*	*	*	47	34	13
Pregnancy	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Failed exams	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Got married	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Other	18	11	*	*	*	*	20	12	*
Unspecified	17	*	*	*	*	*	18	11	*

\*\*Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.

**4. Health**

**4.1 Medical aid coverage by province**

N (1 000)

Province	Covered	Not covered	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>39 471</b>	<b>46 459</b>
Western Cape	1 177	3 353	4 547
Eastern Cape	675	6 345	7 030
Northern Cape	127	761	897
Free State	440	2 506	2 947
KwaZulu-Natal	967	8 592	9 581
North West	447	3 350	3 801
Gauteng	2 322	6 514	8 848
Mpumalanga	390	2 802	3 200
Limpopo	357	5 249	5 608

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

Totals include unknown/ unspecified medical aid coverage.

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

**4. Health**

**4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Covered	Not covered	Total
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>39 471</b>	<b>46 459</b>
Male	3 509	19 304	22 851
Female	3 393	20 165	23 603
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 665</b>	<b>34 060</b>	<b>36 779</b>
Male	1 360	16 653	18 038
Female	1 305	17 406	18 741
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>3 334</b>	<b>4 103</b>
Male	377	1 592	1 976
Female	377	1 743	2 127
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1 144</b>
Male	211	358	572
Female	199	369	571
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 061</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>4 394</b>
Male	1 553	690	2 244
Female	1 508	638	2 149

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

Totals include unknown/ unspecified medical aid coverage.

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

**4. Health**

**4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group**

N (1 000)

Age group	Covered	Not covered	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>39 471</b>	<b>46 459</b>
0 - 9	1 284	8 822	10 124
10 - 19	1 118	8 756	9 888
20 - 29	960	7 850	8 830
30 - 39	1 376	5 006	6 396
40 - 49	1 056	3 574	4 637
50 - 59	620	2 487	3 108
60+	480	2 968	3 452
Unspecified	*	*	25

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include unknown/ unspecified medical aid coverage.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.



**4. Health**

**4.4 Population in each province, by whether or not they were sick/injured in the month prior to the interview**

N (1 000)

Province	People who were sick/injured	People who were not sick/injured	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 324</b>	<b>41 110</b>	<b>46 459</b>
Western Cape	437	4 103	4 547
Eastern Cape	829	6 199	7 030
Northern Cape	90	808	897
Free State	480	2 467	2 947
KwaZulu-Natal	747	8 823	9 581
North West	552	3 249	3 801
Gauteng	1 082	7 763	8 848
Mpumalanga	509	2 690	3 200
Limpopo	600	5 008	5 608

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include those who did not specify whether they were sick in the month prior to the interview.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**4. Health**

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

N (1 000)

Province	Consulted	Not consulted	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>5 324</b>
Western Cape	356	80	437
Eastern Cape	682	147	829
Northern Cape	77	12	90
Free State	411	69	480
KwaZulu-Natal	629	115	747
North West	465	86	552
Gauteng	896	185	1 082
Mpumalanga	412	97	509
Limpopo	517	83	600

Totals include those who were sick and did not specify whether they consulted or not.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**4. Health**

**4.6 People who were sick/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker and province**

N (1 000)

Type of health worker consulted	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>4 446</b>
Nurse	45	329	30	173	253	233	235	154	304	1 757
Doctor	272	323	43	221	346	209	592	225	195	2 425
Medical specialist	23	13	*	12	13	14	40	*	*	130
Pharmacist/chemist	10	*	*	*	*	*	18	15	*	73
Dentist	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Any other health care provider	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Don't know/ 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.

**4. Health**

**4.7 People who were sick/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Type of health worker consulted	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>1 944</b>	<b>2 502</b>
Nurse	1 636	666	970	121	53	68	1 757	719	1 039
Doctor	1 674	739	936	751	356	395	2 425	1 094	1 331
Medical specialist	59	23	36	70	40	30	130	64	66
Pharmacist/chemist	50	27	23	23	*	13	73	37	37
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	18	*	*	*	-	*	18	*	*
Any other health care provider	12	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*

\*\* Other include coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

**4. Health**

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

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Public sector</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>2 600</b>
Hospital	102	160	12	43	202	53	137	51	106	867
Clinic	70	295	33	167	229	224	259	159	284	1 720
Other in public sector	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
<b>Private sector</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1 846</b>
Hospital	17	*	*	16	14	*	58	*	*	134
Clinic	13	*	*	*	*	*	30	15	*	98
Private doctor/specialist	138	201	23	167	164	163	380	149	96	1 482
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Pharmacy/chemist	11	*	*	*	*	*	18	18	*	80
Health facility provided by employer	-	-	-	*	-	*	11	*	-	19
Alternative medicine, e.g Homeopathist	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	11
<b>Unspecified</b>	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*

\* 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.

**4. Health**

**4.9 People who were sick/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and medical aid coverage**

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Covered	Not covered	Total
<b>Public sector</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>2 600</b>
Hospital	29	838	867
Clinic	32	1 687	1 720
Other in public sector	*	12	13
<b>Private sector</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>1 846</b>
Hospital	90	44	134
Clinic	46	52	98
Private doctor/specialist	654	826	1 482
Traditional healer	*	18	19
Pharmacy/chemist	23	56	80
Health facility provided by employer	*	13	19
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopathist	*	*	*
Other in private sector	*	*	11
<b>Unspecified</b>	*	*	*

\* 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.

**4. Health**

**4.10 People who were sick/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and level of satisfaction with the service received**

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Level of satisfaction with the service					Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	
<b>Public sector</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 543</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2 600</b>
Hospital	479	225	52	40	69	867
Clinic	1 051	374	71	92	130	1 720
Other	12	*	-	-	-	13
<b>Private sector</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1 846</b>
Hospital	114	12	*	*	*	134
Clinic	81	13	*	*	*	98
Private doctor/specialist	1 307	137	*	15	12	1 482
Traditional healer	12	*	*	*	*	19
Pharmacy/chemist	59	20	*	-	*	80
Health facility provided by employer	14	*	*	*	*	19
Alternative medicine	*	*	-	-	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	-	-	11
<b>Unspecified</b>	*	-	-	-	-	*

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

Totals include unspecified level of satisfaction.

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

**4. Health**

**4.11 People who were sick/injured and consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by level of satisfaction with the service received, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Level of satisfaction					Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	
<b>All population groups</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>4 446</b>
Male	1 384	328	63	71	97	1 944
Female	1 755	465	75	79	124	2 502
<b>Black African</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 339</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3 467</b>
Male	1 010	272	57	61	80	1 480
Female	1 329	407	69	66	113	1 987
<b>Other**</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>979</b>
Male	374	56	*	*	18	464
Female	427	57	*	13	11	515

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified level of satisfaction and sex.

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



**4. Health**

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

N (1 000)

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>480</b>
Too expensive	158	65	93	20	*	12	178	73	105
Too far	60	23	38	*	*	*	62	23	39
Not necessary	405	193	211	122	61	61	526	254	272
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	82	32	51	19	*	*	101	40	61

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to total.

**5. Social welfare**

**5.1 Population of each province, by whether they made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview**

N (1 000)

Province	Yes	No	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>41 357</b>	<b>46 459</b>
Western Cape	489	4 037	4 547
Eastern Cape	886	6 127	7 030
Northern Cape	101	790	897
Free State	459	2 480	2 947
KwaZulu-Natal	748	8 804	9 581
North West	397	3 388	3 801
Gauteng	512	8 304	8 848
Mpumalanga	452	2 742	3 200
Limpopo	907	4 686	5 608

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

Totals include unspecified usage of welfare office.

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

**5. Social welfare**

**5.2 Population by whether they made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Yes	No	Total
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>41 357</b>	<b>46 459</b>
Male	1 161	21 608	22 851
Female	3 789	19 747	23 603
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 281</b>	<b>32 379</b>	<b>36 779</b>
Male	933	17 038	18 038
Female	3 348	15 340	18 741
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>4 103</b>
Male	146	1 823	1 976
Female	322	1 800	2 127
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 144</b>
Male	34	535	572
Female	49	520	571
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>4 273</b>	<b>4 394</b>
Male	47	2 194	2 244
Female	66	2 078	2 149

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include other unspecified population group, sex and usage of welfare office.  
 Due to rounding the numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**5. Social welfare**

**5.3 People who made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview, by province and the service sought**

N (1 000)

Province	Service/assistance sought				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>4 366</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4 950</b>
Western Cape	82	440	*	*	489
Eastern Cape	173	749	23	14	886
Northern Cape	25	77	*	*	101
Free State	33	426	*	*	459
KwaZulu-Natal	133	607	*	42	748
North West	46	370	*	*	397
Gauteng	84	420	*	17	512
Mpumalanga	49	413	*	*	452
Limpopo	44	865	*	*	907

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

**5. Social welfare**

**5.4 People who made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview, by population group, sex and service sought**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Service/assistance sought				At least one service
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	
<b>All population groups</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>4 366</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4 950</b>
Male	160	998	17	38	1 161
Female	506	3 368	45	55	3 789
<b>Black African</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>3 779</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4 281</b>
Male	128	794	14	34	933
Female	426	2 985	41	48	3 348
<b>Other**</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>587</b>	*	<b>11</b>	<b>669</b>
Male	33	205	*	*	228
Female	80	383	*	*	441

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

**6. Population of working age (15 - 65 years)**

**6.1 By population group, sex and labour market status**

**6.1.1 Official definition of unemployment**

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)						
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>14 080</b>	<b>5 334</b>	<b>8 746</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>15 156</b>	<b>8 108</b>	<b>7 048</b>	<b>4 634</b>	<b>2 415</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>29 237</b>	<b>13 442</b>	<b>15 795</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>4 666</b>	<b>29.5</b>
Black African	10 840	4 551	6 289	4 294	1 995	31.7	11 805	6 656	5 149	3 022	2 127	41.3	22 645	11 207	11 438	7 316	4 122	36.0
Coloured	1 256	366	890	716	174	19.6	1 400	609	790	593	198	25.0	2 655	975	1 680	1 309	372	22.1
Indian/Asian	415	108	307	271	36	11.8	409	220	189	153	36	19.2	824	327	497	424	73	14.6
White	1 556	304	1 252	1 208	45	3.6	1 531	615	917	864	53	5.8	3 088	918	2 170	2 072	98	4.5

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**6. Population of working age (15 - 65 years)**  
**6.1 By population group, sex and labour market status**  
**6.1.2 Expanded definition of unemployment**

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
			N (1 000)						%						N (1 000)			
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>14 080</b>	<b>4 037</b>	<b>10 043</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>15 156</b>	<b>5 844</b>	<b>9 312</b>	<b>4 634</b>	<b>4 679</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>29 237</b>	<b>9 881</b>	<b>19 356</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>8 227</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Black African	10 840	3 352	7 488	4 294	3 194	42.7	11 805	4 558	7 248	3 022	4 226	58.3	22 645	7 910	14 735	7 316	7 419	50.4
Coloured	1 256	292	964	716	248	25.7	1 400	487	912	593	320	35.1	2 655	779	1 877	1 309	568	30.3
Indian/Asian	415	97	317	271	47	14.7	409	209	200	153	47	23.7	824	306	518	424	94	18.2
White	1 556	290	1 266	1 208	59	4.6	1 531	584	948	864	84	8.9	3 088	873	2 215	2 072	143	6.4

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**6. Population of working age (15 - 65 years)**

**6.2 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)**

**6.2.1 By main industry, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Main industry	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>4 294</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2 072</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>4 634</b>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	840	630	210	226	161	65	*	*	-	116	90	26	1 184	884	301
Mining and quarrying	459	450	*	13	12	*	*	*	-	70	61	*	543	523	20
Manufacturing	851	565	286	221	125	96	92	64	27	290	202	88	1 455	956	498
Electricity, gas and water supply	50	39	12	*	*	-	*	*	-	31	28	*	87	73	15
Construction	464	406	58	88	85	*	11	*	*	95	70	25	657	569	88
Wholesale and retail trade	1 537	777	760	239	109	129	123	88	36	404	233	170	2 306	1 209	1 097
Transport, storage and communication	319	267	52	66	47	19	31	23	*	109	73	35	526	411	114
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	479	330	149	123	59	64	65	38	27	460	243	217	1 127	669	458
Community, social and personal services	1 401	653	748	222	100	122	95	45	50	479	196	283	2 198	994	1 204
Private households with employed persons	904	171	733	102	12	90	*	*	*	*	-	*	1 009	184	825
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	18	12	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.



**6. Population of working age (15 - 65 years)**

**6.2 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)**

**6.2.2 By main occupation, population group and sex**

N (1 000)

Main occupation	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>4 294</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>1 309</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2 072</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>11 129</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>4 634</b>
Legislators, senior officials and managers	190	142	48	47	30	17	57	42	15	467	360	106	762	575	186
Professionals	246	123	124	31	18	13	36	19	17	268	151	117	581	310	271
Technical and associate professionals	591	251	340	117	54	63	61	35	26	377	177	200	1 148	518	630
Clerks	494	207	287	164	39	125	89	36	52	401	91	310	1 149	374	775
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	959	584	375	135	60	75	58	38	20	187	100	87	1 340	782	557
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	205	141	64	*	*	*	-	-	-	31	30	*	243	177	65
Craft and related trades workers	984	819	165	177	149	28	43	37	*	235	209	26	1 439	1 215	224
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	873	788	85	128	99	29	53	42	11	46	40	*	1 101	970	132
Elementary occupation	2 006	1 204	801	408	256	152	27	21	*	50	41	*	2 491	1 523	967
Domestic workers	761	32	729	94	*	89	*	-	*	*	-	*	858	38	820
Other	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling**

**7.1.1 All population groups**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>4 008</b>	<b>2 777</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 741	2 760	2 361	6 969
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	752	492	312	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	406	264	11	699
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	136	273	52	464
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	223	16	12	265
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	413	33	*	460
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	734	148	20	917
Room/flatlet	542	11	*	563
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	11
Other	243	*	*	258
Unspecified	*	-	-	*

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.1 Households by type of dwelling and the number of rooms in the dwelling**

**7.1.2 Black African household head**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 614</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 484	2 042	1 370	4 961
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	750	487	311	1 560
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	273	55	*	343
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	76	69	*	150
Unit in retirement village	-	*	-	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	203	12	*	237
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	393	31	*	438
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	703	137	20	875
Room/flatlet	490	*	*	505
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	11
Other	230	*	*	242
Unspecified	*	-	-	*

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling**

**7.1.3 Household head of other\*\* population groups**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>2 869</b>
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	256	718	991	2 007
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	*
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	133	209	*	356
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	59	204	48	314
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	20	*	*	28
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	20	*	-	23
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	31	12	-	42
Room/flatlet	52	*	*	58
Caravan/tent	-	-	-	-
Other	13	*	*	17
Unspecified	-	-	-	*

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.2 Households by type of dwelling and province**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	734	643	204	559	1 098	777	1 380	556	1 019	6 969
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	-	735	*	51	566	13	11	48	142	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	130	19	*	26	191	20	274	26	*	699
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	140	44	*	*	78	-	189	*	*	464
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	11	29	*	*	59	*	140	*	*	265
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	30	26	*	74	52	18	198	37	24	460
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	110	110	*	41	166	68	331	55	26	917
Room/flatlet	59	37	*	25	164	116	35	66	61	563
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	11
Other	11	*	*	56	*	*	174	*	*	258
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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Main source of water													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/com-munal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/pool/stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 723</b>	<b>3 551</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 413	1 847	149	26	158	836	37	174	145	28	73	65	13	6 969
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	181	*	*	38	453	20	121	456	37	66	171	*	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	588	99	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	699
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	420	38	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	464
Unit in retirement village	14	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	52	177	*	*	*	14	*	*	11	-	*	*	-	265
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	24	351	*	-	13	59	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	460
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	25	348	*	-	67	416	16	24	*	*	*	*	*	917
Room/flatlet	132	304	29	*	*	54	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	563
Caravan/tent	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	11
Other	47	197	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	258
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*

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

Totals include unspecified main source of water.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.4 Households by main source of water and province**

N (1 000)

Main source of water	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	952	340	115	319	830	204	1 614	221	129	4 723
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	183	254	96	404	565	411	915	357	366	3 551
Borehole on site	*	*	*	16	*	54	18	13	88	202
Rain-water tank on site	*	19	*	*	13	*	-	*	*	41
Neighbour's tap	*	16	*	18	49	39	33	39	83	286
Public tap	75	404	*	59	412	256	151	105	382	1 851
Water-carrier/tanker	*	*	*	*	24	12	*	14	*	81
Borehole off site/communal	*	19	*	15	164	31	*	17	87	342
Flowing water/stream/river	*	361	*	-	201	*	-	14	48	631
Dam/pool/stagnant water	*	30	*	*	21	*	-	*	*	72
Well	-	14	*	*	58	*	-	13	49	141
Spring	-	173	-	*	35	*	-	*	29	242
Other	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	21
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.5 Households by main source of water and population group of the household head**

N (1 000)

Main source of water	Black African	Other**	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	2 155	2 567	4 723
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	3 339	211	3 551
Neighbour's tap	182	20	202
Borehole on site	35	*	41
Rain-water tank on site	283	*	286
Public tap	1 813	38	1 851
Water-carrier/tanker	76	*	81
Borehole off site/communal	339	*	342
Flowing water/stream/river	625	*	631
Dam/pool/stagnant water	69	*	72
Well	140	*	141
Spring	241	*	242
Other	19	*	21
Unspecified	*	*	12

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.



**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.6 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by time taken to reach the water source and population group of the household head**

N (1 000)

Time taken	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 606</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3 666</b>
0-14 minutes	1 680	42	1 722
15-29 minutes	891	*	901
30-44 minutes	478	*	479
45-59 minutes	179	*	180
60 minutes or more	288	*	289
Unspecified	91	*	94

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.7 Households by whether they have a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cellular phone, and population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Telephone in dwelling and/or a cellphone for regular use		
	Yes	No	Total
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 663</b>	<b>5 531</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Male	4 480	3 190	7 669
Female	2 183	2 341	4 525
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>5 011</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Male	2 608	2 834	5 442
Female	1 706	2 177	3 883
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>953</b>
Male	390	259	650
Female	177	127	304
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>328</b>
Male	231	34	265
Female	52	11	63
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 576</b>
Male	1 245	60	1 305
Female	247	24	271

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy**

**7.8.1 For cooking**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for cooking										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
<b>Total</b>	7 234	*	202	1 845	2 420	307	45	*	63	62	12 194
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 692	*	126	737	1 190	193	17	*	*	*	6 969
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	156	-	13	283	1 063	29	24	-	-	*	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	676	-	*	13	*	*	-	-	-	*	699
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	442	-	*	11	*	*	-	-	-	-	464
Unit in retirement village	14	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	208	-	*	33	12	*	-	-	-	*	265
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	226	*	*	166	25	32	*	-	-	*	460
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	296	-	16	489	73	37	*	-	*	*	917
Room/flatlet	357	*	13	78	39	*	-	-	61	*	563
Caravan/tent	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other	163	-	*	32	*	*	-	-	*	42	258
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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy**

**7.8.2 For heating**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for heating											Total
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 054</b>	*	<b>107</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>590</b>	*	<b>50</b>	*	<b>12</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 824	*	75	640	1 479	334	*	19	*	*	581	6 969
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	92	-	*	146	1 194	39	-	26	-	*	68	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	618	-	*	15	*	*	-	-	-	-	49	699
Town/ cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	397	-	*	19	14	*	-	-	-	-	24	464
Unit in retirement village	13	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	180	-	*	30	18	*	-	-	-	-	29	265
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	175	*	*	110	46	51	-	*	-	*	71	460
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	211	-	*	272	167	108	*	*	-	*	145	917
Room/flatlet	340	*	*	43	56	30	-	*	-	-	87	563
Caravan/tent	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	11
Other	198	-	-	16	15	13	*	-	-	*	14	258
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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy**

**7.8.3 For lighting**

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for lighting									
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	9 773	*	19	521	1 832	20	*	*	16	12 194
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 237	*	*	129	568	16	*	*	*	6 969
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	649	*	*	206	704	*	-	*	*	1 568
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	691	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	699
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	456	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	464
Unit in retirement village	14	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	14
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	232	-	*	*	23	*	-	*	-	265
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	333	*	*	39	87	-	-	-	-	460
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	442	-	*	131	336	-	-	*	*	917
Room/flatlet	491	*	*	*	62	-	*	-	-	563
Caravan/tent	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	11
Other	220	*	-	*	37	-	-	-	*	258
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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.9 Households by province and main source of energy**

**7.9.1 For cooking**

N (1 000)

Energy for cooking	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	1 046	487	161	486	1 412	530	2 336	401	375	7 234
Electricity from generator	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Gas	23	47	10	15	47	17	25	*	10	202
Paraffin	116	479	27	165	326	217	303	99	112	1 845
Wood	34	615	35	66	546	180	25	154	766	2 420
Coal	*	*	*	56	33	*	54	134	17	307
Animal dung	-	16	-	11	*	*	-	*	-	45
Solar energy	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Other	*	*	*	-	-	62	*	-	-	63
None	*	*	*	43	*	*	*	*	*	62
Unspecified	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.9 Households by province and main source of energy**

**7.9.2 For heating**

N (1 000)

Energy for heating	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	834	262	130	346	1 218	408	2 184	329	343	6 054
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*	18	21	*	35	*	*	107
Paraffin	133	478	17	170	129	89	181	26	66	1 291
Wood	125	770	64	124	648	281	51	179	757	3 000
Coal	*	*	*	106	47	57	166	177	25	590
Candles	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*
Animal dung	-	17	-	15	*	*	-	*	-	50
Solar energy	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Other	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	12
None	116	107	16	65	301	175	122	81	86	1 070
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	14

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.9 Households by province and main source of energy**

**7.9.3 For lighting**

N (1 000)

Energy for lighting	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	1 133	945	193	739	1 714	918	2 469	662	1 000	9 773
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	19
Paraffin	29	317	*	17	20	*	48	15	63	521
Candles	58	371	32	87	629	93	224	125	213	1 832
Solar energy	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	20
Other	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
None	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16

\* 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.



**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.10 Households by population group of the household head and main source of energy**

**7.10.1 For cooking**

N (1 000)

Energy for cooking	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	4 532	2 702	7 234
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	162	40	202
Paraffin	1 802	43	1 845
Wood	2 350	70	2 420
Coal	303	*	307
Animal dung	45	-	45
Solar energy	-	*	*
Other	62	*	63
None	59	*	62
Unspecified	*	*	13

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.10 Households by population group of the household head and main source of energy**

**7.10.2 For heating**

N (1 000)

Energy for heating	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	3 612	2 443	6 054
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	66	41	107
Paraffin	1 251	39	1 291
Wood	2 833	167	3 000
Coal	573	16	590
Candles	*	-	*
Animal dung	50	-	50
Solar energy	-	*	*
Other	*	*	12
None	917	153	1 070
Unspecified	*	*	14

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.10 Households by population group of the household head and main source of energy**

**7.10.3 For lighting**

N (1 000)

Energy for lighting	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Electricity from mains	7 005	2 768	9 773
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	17	*	19
Paraffin	504	17	521
Candles	1 762	70	1 832
Solar energy	16	*	20
Other	*	-	*
None	*	-	*
Unspecified	11	*	16

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.11 Households by sanitation facility and province**

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>2 747</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>12 194</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4 514</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	874	298	99	274	747	193	1 497	210	133	4 325
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	45	23	*	*	50	23	13	*	21	189
<b>Sanitation on site</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>6 180</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	175	158	51	223	209	234	848	138	48	2 082
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	27	12	13	12	48	21	63	16	28	240
Chemical toilet	*	*	*	*	21	*	16	*	*	44
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	*	110	22	64	241	119	37	63	196	859
Pit latrine without ventilation	20	456	12	129	686	343	156	296	634	2 732
Bucket toilet	*	74	14	76	*	21	*	17	*	223
<b>Sanitation off site</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1 491</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	22	*	*	*	17	*	19	15	*	82
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*
Chemical toilet	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	-	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	56
Pit latrine without ventilation	*	20	*	17	112	11	35	*	12	221
Bucket toilet	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	25
None	36	484	16	34	201	48	39	33	201	1 092
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

\* 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.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.12 Households by sanitation facility and population group of the household head**

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>12 194</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 959</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>4 514</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 879	631	314	1 494	4 325
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	81	35	*	72	189
<b>Sanitation on site</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 920</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>6 180</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 936	136	*	*	2 082
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	213	22	*	*	240
Chemical toilet	43	*	-	-	44
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	835	22	*	-	859
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 700	29	*	*	2 732
Bucket toilet	192	30	-	*	223
<b>Sanitation off site</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1 491</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	76	*	*	*	82
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	-	-	-	*
Chemical toilet	*	*	-	-	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	55	*	-	-	56
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	217	*	-	-	221
Bucket toilet	23	*	-	-	25
None	1 057	35	-	*	1 092
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.13 Households by sanitation and type of dwelling**

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Dwelling/ house/ structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	Flat/ apartment in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/ duplex/ triplex)	Unit in retirement village	Dwelling/ house/ flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	Room/ flatlet	Caravan/ tent	Other	Unspeci- fied	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 969</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>258</b>	*	<b>12 194</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 266</b>	*	<b>580</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>113</b>	-	<b>48</b>	*	<b>4 514</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	3 098	*	577	400	14	49	19	*	106	-	47	*	4 325
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	168	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	189
<b>Sanitation on site</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 258</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>54</b>	*	<b>199</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>409</b>	*	<b>201</b>	*	<b>6 180</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	935	*	92	44	-	142	264	170	245	*	173	*	2 082
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	101	*	*	*	-	*	23	35	46	-	*	-	240
Chemical toilet	20	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	44
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	575	169	*	*	-	11	16	54	31	-	*	-	859
Pit latrine without ventilation	1 518	705	11	*	*	34	60	320	73	*	*	-	2 732
Bucket toilet	109	*	*	*	-	*	32	59	11	*	*	-	223
<b>Sanitation off site</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>662</b>	*	*	-	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>41</b>	*	*	*	<b>1 499</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	15	*	*	*	-	*	*	36	*	-	*	-	82
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
Chemical toilet	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	27	*	-	-	-	*	*	14	-	-	-	-	56
Pit latrine without ventilation	80	74	*	*	-	*	*	44	13	-	-	-	221
Bucket toilet	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	17	-	-	-	-	25
None	311	575	*	*	-	*	21	146	21	*	*	-	1 092
<b>Unspecified</b>	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

Totals include unspecified type of dwelling.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.14 Households by type of refuse removal and population group of the household head**

N (1 000)

Refuse removal	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 325</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Removed by local authority at least once a week	4 258	769	318	1 403	6 755
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	174	*	*	25	211
Removed by community members at least once a week	25	15	-	*	44
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	*	-	*	17
Communal refuse dump/communal container	359	57	*	14	431
Own refuse dump	4 055	72	*	107	4 238
No rubbish removal	388	20	-	*	415
Other	49	*	-	14	67
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	16

\* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.15 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling and province**

N ( 1 000)

Province	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>7 457</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Western Cape	521	229	329	99	49	1 228
Eastern Cape	1 292	76	137	90	54	1 651
Northern Cape	124	12	47	47	*	236
KwaZulu-Natal	463	82	144	126	28	844
Free State	1 515	146	517	142	58	2 380
North West	679	38	131	145	29	1 022
Gauteng	1 216	383	814	196	136	2 747
Mpumalanga	545	55	95	92	18	805
Limpopo	1 102	24	79	70	*	1 283

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

Totals include unspecified type of ownership.

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



**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.16 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling, and population group and sex of the household head**

N ( 1 000)

Population group and sex	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>All population groups</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 457</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Male	4 078	863	1 677	786	259	7 669
Female	3 378	182	617	221	127	4 525
<b>Black African</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 273</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Male	3 185	274	1 110	639	231	5 442
Female	3 087	102	394	195	104	3 883
<b>Other**</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 184</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2 869</b>
Male	893	589	568	147	28	2 227
Female	291	80	223	25	22	642

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified type of ownership.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings**

**7.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province**

N (1 000)

Province	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2 392</b>
Western Cape	243	73	41	357
Eastern Cape	120	63	29	213
Northern Cape	39	39	*	84
Free State	87	71	23	182
KwaZulu-Natal	345	62	33	439
North West	95	62	17	174
Gauteng	537	62	101	699
Mpumalanga	72	47	14	133
Limpopo	65	42	*	112

\* 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.  
 Totals include unspecified ownership of dwelling

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings**

**7.17.2 Unfurnished dwellings by population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2 392</b>
Male	1 144	427	185	1 755
Female	460	94	83	637
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1 687</b>
Male	759	308	166	1 232
Female	305	79	70	455
<b>Other**</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>706</b>
Male	385	119	19	523
Female	155	14	13	182

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household and ownership of dwelling.

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

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings**

**7.17.3 Furnished and semi-furnished dwellings by province**

N (1 000)

Province	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1 285</b>
Western Cape	84	26	*	118
Eastern Cape	16	25	25	67
Northern Cape	*	*	-	16
Free State	57	54	*	115
KwaZulu-Natal	172	79	25	275
North West	36	82	12	130
Gauteng	278	133	35	445
Mpumalanga	23	45	*	72
Limpopo	15	28	*	45

\* 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.  
 Totals include unspecified ownership of dwelling

**7. Dwellings and services**

**7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings**

**7.17.4 Furnished and semi-furnished dwellings by population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1 285</b>
Male	534	356	73	963
Female	154	125	43	322
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>982</b>
Male	351	331	65	746
Female	88	114	34	236
<b>Other**</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>302</b>
Male	183	25	*	217
Female	66	11	*	86

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household and ownership of dwelling.

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

**8. Assets**

**8.1 Households with and without access to land for agricultural purposes, by province**

N (1 000)

Province	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>10 500</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Western Cape	23	1 203	1 228
Eastern Cape	753	897	1 651
Northern Cape	11	225	236
Free State	27	816	844
KwaZulu-Natal	479	1 896	2 380
North West	53	969	1 022
Gauteng	22	2 720	2 747
Mpumalanga	28	775	805
Limpopo	282	1 000	1 283

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

Totals include those who did not specify whether they have access to land.

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

**8. Assets**

**8.2 Households with and without access to land for agricultural purposes, by population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of the household head	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>10 500</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Male	818	6 840	7 669
Female	860	3 659	4 525
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>7 774</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Male	697	4 738	5 442
Female	844	3 036	3 883
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>953</b>
Male	16	633	650
Female	*	296	304
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>328</b>
Male	*	262	265
Female	*	62	63
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>1 576</b>
Male	103	1 200	1 305
Female	*	263	271

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group, sex of the household head and whether they have access to land.

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

**8. Assets**

**8.3 Households with access to land for agricultural purposes, by whether or not selected farming activities take place on the land**

N ( 1 000)

Farming activities	Take place	Do not take place	Total
Field crops	1 483	191	1 678
Horticulture	22	1 651	1 678
Livestock excluding poultry	250	1 424	1 678
Poultry	209	1 464	1 678
Orchards	41	1 632	1 678
Other	30	1 641	1 678

Note that households could undertake more than one farming activity.

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

Totals include those who did not specify whether or not selected farming activities take place on the land.



**9. Income and expenditure**

**9.1 Households by main source of income, population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Salaries and /or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Total
<b>All population groups</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 837</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Male	5 058	737	1 159	94	474	133	7 669
Female	1 779	994	1 459	30	206	53	4 525
<b>Black African</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 706</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>2 267</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Male	3 344	676	929	40	328	115	5 442
Female	1 362	942	1 338	27	162	49	3 883
<b>Other**</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2 869</b>
Male	1 714	61	229	54	146	18	2 227
Female	417	52	121	*	44	*	642

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified sex of household head and main source of income.

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

**9. Income and expenditure**

**9.2 Households by total expenditure in the month prior to the interview, population group and sex of the household head**

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	R0 - R399	R400 - R799	R800 - R1 199	R1 200 - R1 799	R1 800 - R2 499	R2 500 - R4 999	R5 000 - R9 999	R10 000 or more	Refused	Total
<b>All population groups</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>12 194</b>
Male	1 295	1 771	1 054	855	585	925	653	244	120	7 669
Female	960	1 715	669	408	232	290	130	25	29	4 525
<b>Black African</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9 325</b>
Male	1 247	1 640	906	621	357	386	146	33	15	5 442
Female	939	1 633	594	298	153	153	44	*	12	3 883
<b>Other**</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2 869</b>
Male	48	131	148	234	227	538	507	211	105	2 227
Female	21	82	74	110	79	137	86	18	17	642

\*\* Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian, white and unspecified population groups. These groups are aggregated due to the small sample size.

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

Totals include unspecified sex of the household head and monthly expenditure.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.1 Households with children attending pre-primary school, by usual means of transport to and time taken to reach the nearest pre-primary school**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>103</b>	*	*	<b>1 084</b>
On foot	475	257	81	*	*	826
Taxi	11	19	*	*	*	40
Bus	*	*	*	*	*	*
Train	-	*	-	-	-	*
Own transport	133	54	12	*	*	203
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	*

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.2 Households with children attending primary school, by usual means of transport to and time taken to reach the nearest primary school**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 138</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>4 799</b>
On foot	1819	1496	592	88	95	4095
Taxi	38	85	32	*	*	166
Bus	*	27	16	*	*	60
Train	*	*	*	-	-	*
Own transport	260	136	27	*	*	427
Other/unspecified	12	19	12	*	*	48

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.3 Households with children attending secondary school, by usual means of transport to and time taken to reach the nearest secondary school**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3 545</b>
On foot	932	1071	560	148	132	2846
Taxi	27	122	63	18	15	247
Bus	*	24	23	*	*	61
Train	*	*	*	*	-	*
Own transport	185	106	26	*	*	323
Other/unspecified	*	12	21	*	15	62

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.4 Households with member(s) who made use of welfare office, by usual means of transport to and time taken to reach the nearest welfare office**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>3 575</b>
On foot	261	327	159	52	47	847
Taxi	116	703	630	258	320	2042
Bus	*	28	50	39	59	182
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	58	95	36	13	12	220
Other/unspecified	*	24	44	41	155	279

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.5 Households with member(s) who consulted a clinic, by usual means of transport to and time taken to reach the nearest clinic**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1 397</b>
On foot	289	358	194	54	75	972
Taxi	21	114	86	30	34	286
Bus	*	*	*	*	*	34
Train	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own transport	29	27	*	*	*	69
Don't know	*	*	*	*	12	36

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.6 Households by usual means of transport and time taken to reach the nearest hospital**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>12 194</b>
On foot	364	465	231	80	85	1229
Taxi	398	2349	2267	935	1019	6996
Bus	14	98	191	109	187	605
Train	*	*	*	*	*	31
Own transport	894	1007	438	78	74	2496
Other/unspecified	40	114	173	114	360	837

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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



**10. Transport**

**10.7 Households by usual means of transport and time taken to reach the nearest food market**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 678</b>	<b>3 203</b>	<b>1 397</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>12 194</b>
On foot	4804	1354	284	69	98	6617
Taxi	355	1199	799	228	195	2780
Bus	23	48	82	53	84	292
Train	*	*	*	*	*	23
Own transport	1444	527	136	19	29	2158
Other/unspecified	44	65	93	42	72	324

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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

**10. Transport**

**10.8 Households by usual means of transport and time taken to reach the post office agent**

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 203</b>	<b>4 680</b>	<b>2 397</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>12 194</b>
On foot	1 579	1 588	603	155	160	4 099
Taxi	379	2 081	1 354	468	435	4 739
Bus	13	80	115	77	120	410
Train	*	*	*	*	-	17
Own transport	1 180	848	203	35	30	2 304
Other/unspecified	49	76	116	88	257	624

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

Totals include unknown\ unspecified time.

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