

General household survey

July 2005

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General household survey: 2005

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's General household survey (GHS), conducted in July 2005.

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 2005 in the context of the trends since the inception of the GHS programme in 2002; and secondly, to provide more in-depth analyses of the specific questions that were included in GHS 2005 with respect to education and water services.

The 2005 GHS presented in this release pertains to the provinces as defined in July 2005. The data are not reflective of the latest provincial boundaries as redefined during December 2005 and January 2006.

1.1 Background to the survey

Statistics SA conducted the GHS annually from 2002 since a need was identified for a regular survey designed specifically to measure the level of development and the performance of government programmes and projects. The GHS was thus developed for this purpose. The indicators measured in the 13 nodal areas identified for the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRSD) formed the subject matter for the survey.

1.2 How the GHS was conducted

Information was collected on various aspects of the living circumstances of members from 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.

1.3 The questionnaire

Details about the questions included in the GHS questionnaire are presented in Table A. The questionnaire had four core sections, each of which focused 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 179 questions in 2005, 176 questions in 2004, 162 in 2003 and 156 in 2002.

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.

Table A: Contents of the GHS 2005 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	6	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	45	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	22	Activities related to work and unemployment
Section 3	17	Trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey interview
Section 4	90	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of the dwelling and other assets, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, expenditure, etc.)
All sections	180	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions

1.4 Response details

Table B below shows that nationally, 87,5% of the expected 32 146 interviews were successfully completed and positive responses were obtained. It was not possible to complete interviews in 3,8 % of the sampled dwelling units. An additional 8,3% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons, for instance the sampled dwelling units had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops or 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 2005

Province	Response	Non-response	Out of scope	Total	Number of households
Western Cape	77,7	10,5	11,8	100,0	4 036
Eastern Cape	88,5	1,9	9,6	100,0	4 172
Northern Cape	85,1	1,5	13,5	100,0	2 131
Free State	87,6	3,1	9,3	100,0	2 581
KwaZulu-Natal	92,2	0,9	6,9	100,0	7 191
North West	89,1	3,3	7,6	100,0	2 726
Gauteng	86,7	6,9	6,4	100,0	3 932
Mpumalanga	83,7	5,1	11,2	100,0	2 431
Limpopo	92,5	1,8	5,7	100,0	2 946
RSA	87,5	3,8	8,7	100,0	32 146

1.5 Data revisions

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

On a cautionary note: The misreporting of ages in censuses and surveys are well documented. The data have been benchmarked to five-year age cohorts, and not to single years, thus tables containing comparisons using other age groups as combinations, for instance, 7 to 15 or 13 to 18, should be interpreted and used with caution.

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 2005. 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, four years is not an adequate time frame within which to analyse trends. Secondly, some of the differences may not be statistically significant.

Table C: Information with regard to persons

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of persons (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913
Education				
Number of persons aged 7–24 years not attending an educational institution*	4 120	4 062	4 509 [‡]	4 529
Percentage not attending an educational institution because of no money for fees	39,6	38,5	37,1	35,4
Number of teenage girls (13–19 years)	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375
Percentage not in an educational institution because of pregnancy [†]	11,8	13,4	17,4	13,2
Number of persons aged 20 years and above (Thousand)	25 550	26 012	26 448	26 833
Percentage with no formal education	12,1	11,4	11,0	10,2
Percentage with Matric/Grade 12	21,1	21,6	22,7 [‡]	21,9
Health				
	Percentage of population			
Medical aid coverage	15,2	14,8	14,9	14,0
Injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker				
Public sector consultation if injured or ill in June	57,8	57,6	58,5	59,4
Private sector consultation if injured or ill in June	42,2	42,4	41,5	40,6
Public sector: Percentage satisfied with service	81,6	82,3	82,4	82,1
Private sector: Percentage satisfied with service	95,3	94,3	96,9	96,0
Injured/ill in June but did not consult a health worker				
Too expensive	31,3	29,7	21,0	19,2
Too far	6,8	7,9	7,3	7,6
Disability (percentage of total population)				
	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2
Employed persons (15–65 years)				
In more skilled occupations**	21,6	22,0	22,4	21,3

* Excluding those who had completed their education.

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

† Percentages in GHS 2004 pertained to pregnant teenagers. The percentages in this release are for pregnant teenagers as a percentage of teenage girls who are not attending an educational institution.

‡ Figures not published correctly in GHS 2004.

Table C shows that the overall population increased from 45,5 million in July 2002 to 46,9 million in July 2005.

2.1 Education

- Among learners aged 7–15 years, attendance rates rose from 96,3% in 2002 to 97,8% in 2004 and 97,9 % in 2005.
- 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 35,4 % in 2005.
- Among persons aged 20 years and above, the percentage that had completed matric rose from 21,1% in 2002 to 21,9 % in 2005.
- However, although one in every ten persons aged 20 years and above (10–12%) still had no formal education, the percentage of persons in this category was 12,1% in 2002 compared with 10,2 % in 2005.

2.2 Health

- Regarding health, the percentage of persons covered by a medical aid scheme was 15,2% in 2002 compared with 14,0% in 2005.
- Among those 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 59,4% in 2005. The latter indicates a slight increase in the use of health services in the public sector.
- 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.
- A declining percentage of persons who 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 19,2% in 2005.

2.3 Disability

- The percentage of the population that reported a serious disability was 3,3% in 2002, and 3,2% in 2005. However, caution must be exercised in interpreting these figures because of the relatively small numbers of disabled persons.

2.4 Labour market activities

- There was a decline in the unemployment rate from 2002 to 2005.
- Persons outside the household are important sources of financial support to household members that were not employed.

Table D provides a selection of key household indicators based on the GHS over the period 2002 to 2005.

Table D: Information with regard to households

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of households (Thousand)	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726
	Percentage of households			
Housing				
Type: Informal	12,7	12,5	11,3	11,7
Government housing subsidy received (all housing types)	5,5	6,3	6,5	8,4
Sanitation				
Bucket toilet or none	13,2	11,8	10,8	10,2
Electricity supply				
Connected to the MAINS	76,1	77,6	80,4	80,2
Energy sources				
Cooking: Paraffin/wood	37,9	36,8	35,0	33,5
Lighting: Electricity	75,6	77,9	80,3	80,2
Refuse removal				
By municipality	55,0	56,8	57,1	60,1
Water				
Piped in the dwelling or on site	66,1	67,3	67,8	68,4
Hunger				
Adult hungry	6,9	6,2	5,5	4,2
Male-headed households	5,4	5,3	4,6	3,6
Female-headed households	9,7	7,9	6,9	5,3
Child hungry	6,7	7,0	5,1	4,7
Assets				
Own/partly own dwelling	70,0	72,2	69,9	71,3
Radio	79,6	80,6	80,8	78,9
Television	56,3	57,9	59,2	60,0
Cellphone*	35,0	40,2	49,6	59,7

* 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 12,7 million in 2005.

2.5 Housing and household assets

- The percentage of households that lived in informal structures, commonly referred to as shacks, was 12,7% in 2002 and 11,7% in 2005.
- The percentage of households that received government housing subsidies was 5,5% in 2002 and 8,4% in 2005.
- The percentage of households that had a cellphone available for their regular use increased from 35,0% in 2002 to 59,7% in 2005.

2.6 Energy supply

- The percentage of households that used electricity for lighting, rose from 75,6% in 2002 to 80,2% in 2005.

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 60,1% in 2005.
- The percentage of households that had access to piped water in their dwelling or on site, rose from 66,1% in 2002 to 68,4% in 2005.
- The percentage of households that used bucket toilets or had no toilet facility declined from 13,2% in 2002 to 10,2% in 2005.

2.8 Hunger

- Over the period 2002 to 2005, the percentage of households in which an adult went hungry declined steadily – from 6,9% in 2002 to 4,2% in 2005.
- The percentage of female-headed households in which an adult went hungry was higher than that of male-headed households.
- In 2005, the percentage of households in which at least one child went hungry (4,7%) was lower than in earlier years (6,7% in 2002 and 7,0% in 2003 and 5,1% in 2004).

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 2005. 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: ‘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 population¹’.

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 2005. 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 and 2005.

Figure 1: Attendance rates by 5-year age group

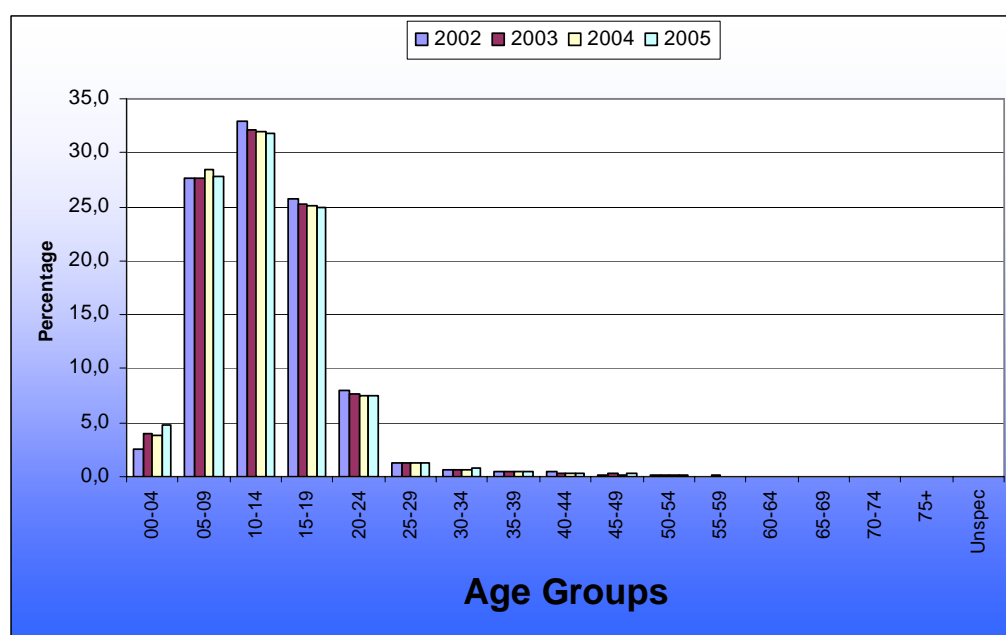


Figure 1 shows that, the percentage of persons attending educational institutions declines with increasing age. This chart is included here to provide an overall picture of the attendance profile of all persons, given that special adult learning initiatives (such as ABET²) as well as post-graduate education may occur later in life.

¹ Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–2002, ILO, Geneva ILO, 2002 p.421.

² Adult Basic Education and Training

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Thousand			
Pre-school	912	1 305	1 254	1 407
School	12 927	13 046	13 320	13 361
University/Technikon	597	637	610	678
College	266	265	247	282
ABET	55	59	51	58
Other adult educational institution	33	53	27	25
Not applicable	32	33	41	31
Total attending	14 821	15 398	15 550	15 847
Not attending	30 620	30 562	30 875	31 053
Unspecified	92	47	35	15
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913

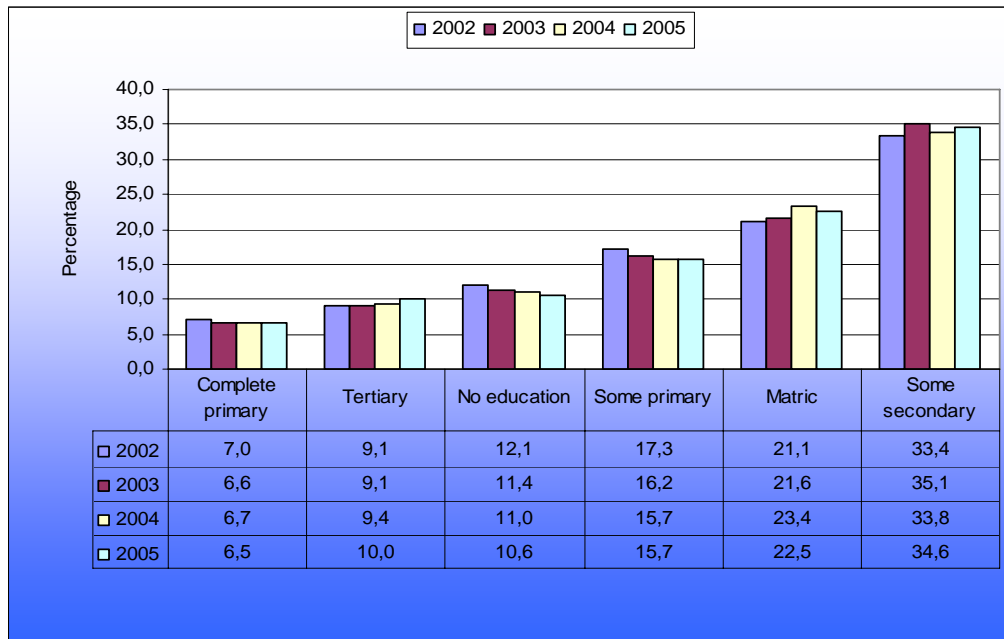
Table 1 shows that 13 361 000 learners were at school in 2005. An additional 1 407 000 were in pre-school institutions, while a further 678 000 were at university/technikon. Table 1 also shows that each year, over 31 053 000 persons were not attending any type of educational institution. Given the age 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 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 in determining the employability of workers³.

³ Key Indicators of the Labour Market, ILO, p.421

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



A relatively large number of learners still attended school at the ages between 20 and 24 years.

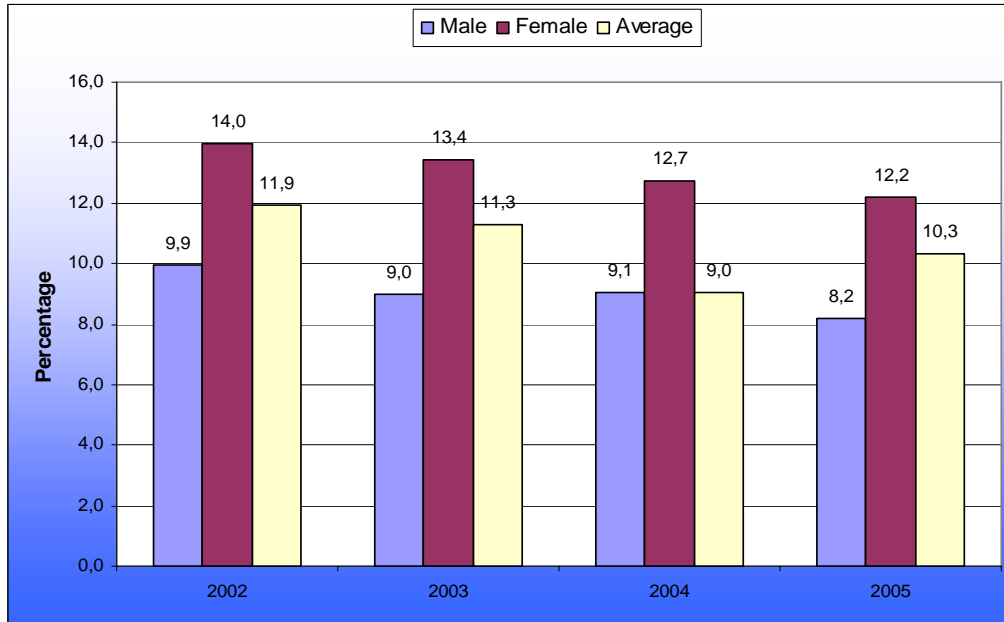
Figure 2 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2005, there was a notable improvement in the overall education profile of persons aged 20 years and above.
- In 2005, 10% of persons aged 20 years and above had completed tertiary education, as against 9,1% in both 2002 and 2003 and 9,4% in 2004.

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 23,4% in 2004. However, during 2005 there was a slight decrease to 22,5% in matric being the highest level of educational attainment,

- The shift towards higher qualifications is reflected in the decline in the percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with only primary education.

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



As indicated above, in 2005, a substantial proportion of persons aged 20 years and above still had no formal qualifications. Figure 3 shows that:

- Gender differences were pronounced. In 2005 among persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education, 8,2% of men had no formal education, whereas 12,2% of women 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 2005 was slightly more pronounced than among men of the same age group.

Figure 4: Problems experienced among those attending an educational institution

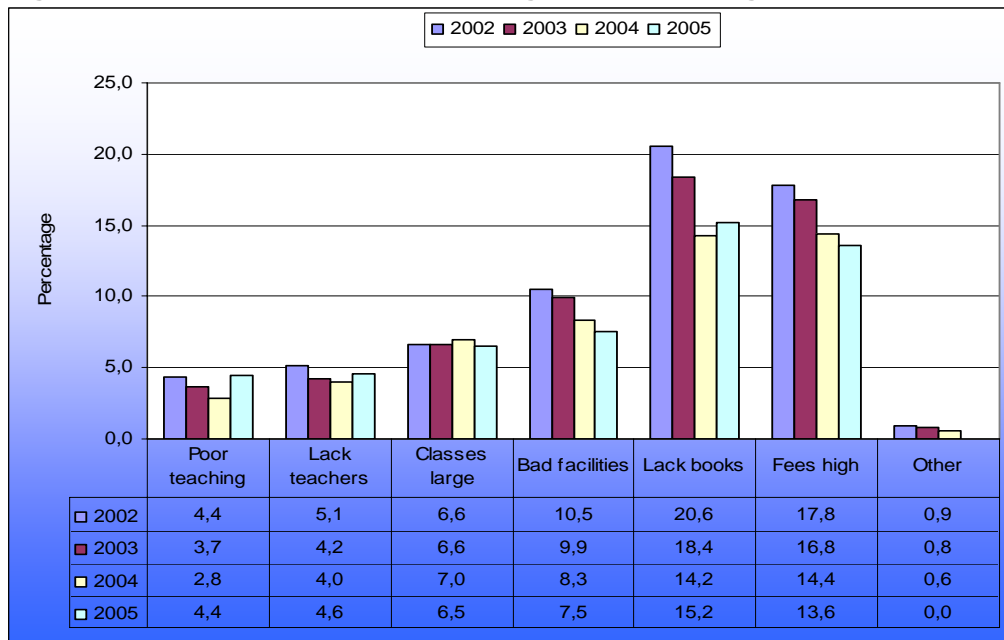


Figure 4 suggests a decline in the perceptions pertaining to high fees and bad facilities since 2002. In other problem areas the perceived problems are reported to vary from year to year, such as in the areas of poor teaching, large classes and other problem areas.

- The percentage of learners that reported a lack of books as a problem declined steadily – from 20,6% in 2002 to 18,4% in 2003 and 14,2% in 2004, but it rose again to 15,2% in 2005.
- 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, 8,3% in 2004 and 7,5% in 2005.

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

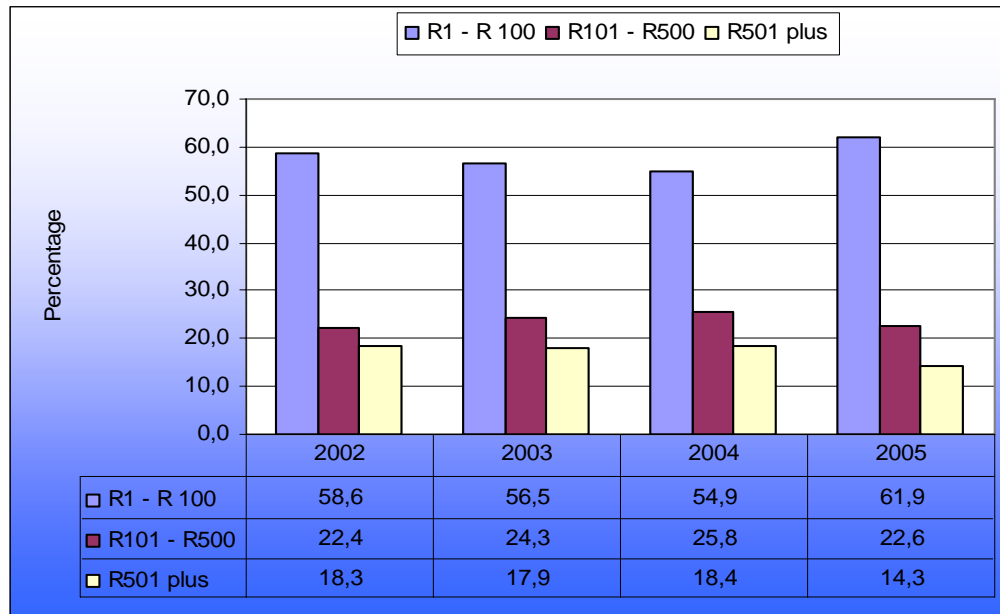
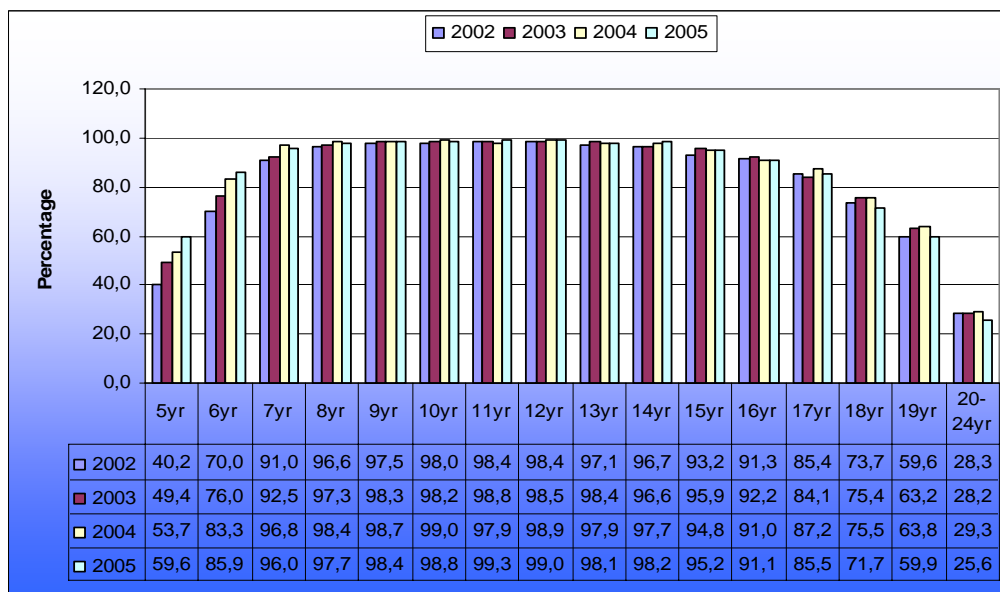


Figure 5 shows that more than 80% of those attending an educational institution paid R500,00 or less in fees each year.

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 cut-off of 24 years is used).

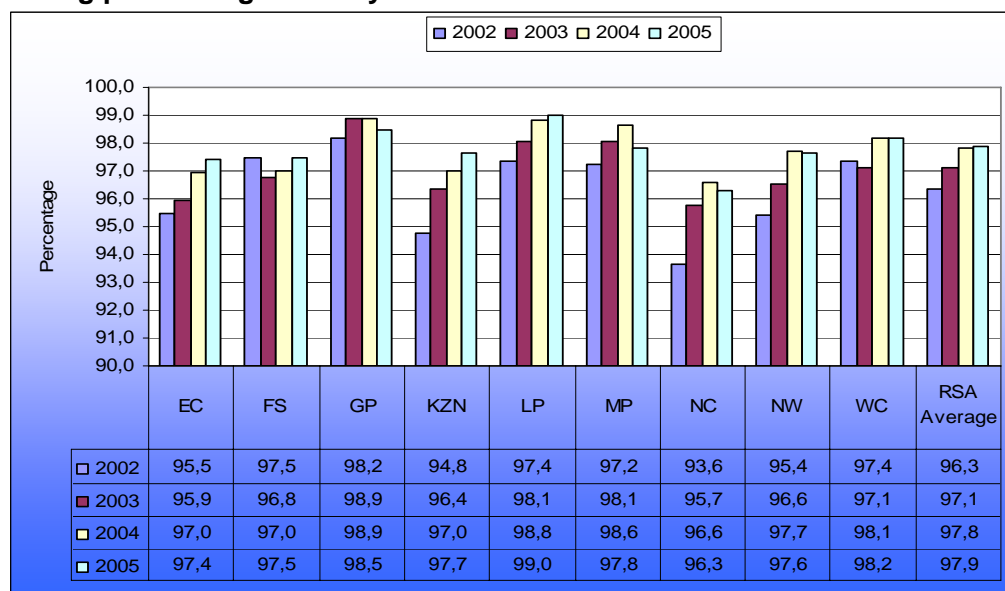
Figure 6: Attendance rates* among young learners



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

Figure 6 shows that attendance rates at educational institutions were indeed the highest for the age group 7–15 years. In 2005 for example, 96,0% of seven-year-old learners were attending school, as against 91,0% in 2002 and 92,5% in 2003 and 96,8% in 2004. From age 16 years, attendance rates declined 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 2005, for the country as a whole, 97,9% of learners aged 7–15 years were attending an educational institution – compared with 97,8% in 2004, 97,1% in 2003 and 96,3% in 2002.
- Over the period 2002 to 2004, Gauteng (GP) had the highest percentage of learners attending educational institutions each year, while Northern Cape (NC) had the lowest percentage. During 2005, however, the highest percentage was noted in Limpopo, followed by Gauteng.
- 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. A slight but steady increase in attendance rates among learners 7–15 years was noted from 2002 to 2005 for Eastern Cape (EC), KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and Limpopo (LP).
- In Northern Cape as many as 96,3% of all learners aged 7–15 years were attending educational institutions in 2005, while in 2002 only 93,6% were attending such institutions.

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 2005.

Figure 8: Reasons for not attending an educational institution among persons aged 7–24 years

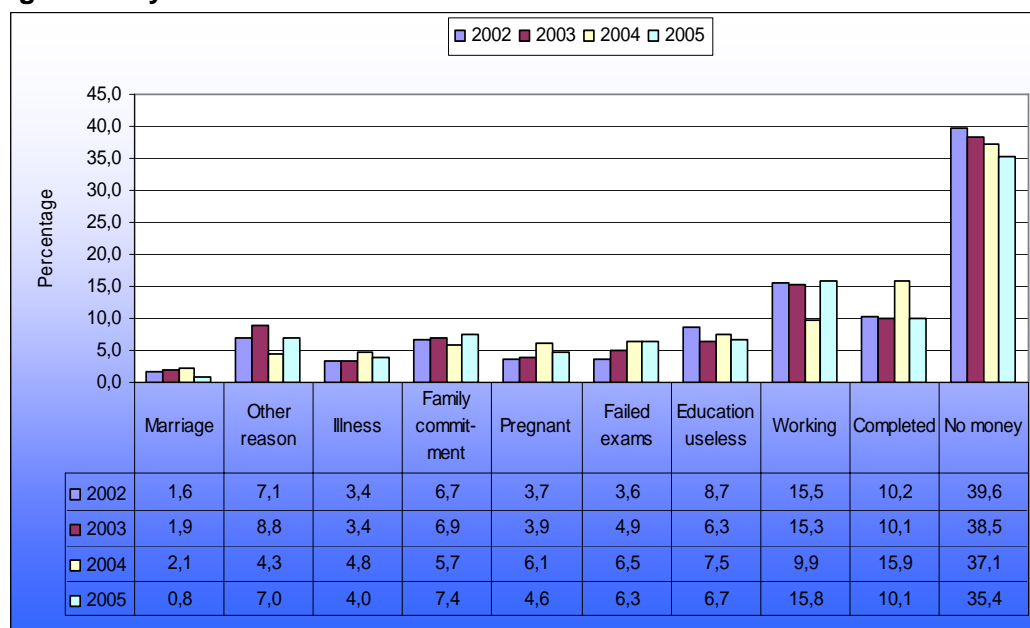


Figure 8 shows the reason given by persons aged 7–24 years for not attending school. Among persons aged 7–24 years who were not attending an educational institution, lack of money for fees was the most common reason given for all the GHS years. However, a decline is noted in the lack of money as a reason for not attending school since 2002.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Thousand			
Completed	40	38	50	34
Too far	13	11	6	5
No money	225	205	177	183
Working	30	25	14	38
Education useless	55	34	37	48
Illness	23	24	28	37
Pregnancy	66	70	86	72
Failed exams	14	17	16	30
Marriage	12	11	17	4
Family commitment	64	62	41	75
Other/unspecified	15	26	24	16
Total not attending	556	522	495	547
Attending	2 662	2 738	2 750	2 826
Unspecified			2	6

Total teenage girls	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375
	Percentage			
Pregnancy among those not attending*	11,8	13,4	17,4	13,2
Pregnancy among all teenage girls	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,1

*These percentages refer to girls aged 13–19 years only.

**Totals for girls not attending without providing a reason.

Table 2 includes additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls – particularly with respect to pregnancy. As shown in Table 2, in 2002 there were 66 000 teenage girls who reported pregnancy as the main reason for not attending an educational institution, rising to 86 000 in 2004 and dropping to 72 000 in 2005. However, caution must be exercised in interpreting these numbers, since the GHS questionnaire did not ask such detailed questions that are required to make conclusive statements about the degree of teenage pregnancy. However, in 2002, 11,8% of teenage girls who 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 in 2002, rising to 2,6% in 2004. In 2005 only 2,1% reported being pregnant.

4. Health

Each year, the 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 2005.

‘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.’⁴

An estimated 80% of the population is served by public health facilities while the rest of the population depend on private institutions to deliver health services. As a result access to medical aid is an important indicator of access to medical services.

Table 3: Medical aid coverage

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total population (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913
Number covered by a medical aid scheme (Thousand)	6 923	6 794	6 902	6 561
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,2	14,8	14,9	14,0

Table 3 shows that in 2002 the number of persons covered by a medical aid scheme was 6 923 000 or 15,2%. By 2005, the percentage covered by a medical aid scheme was a little lower at 14,0%.

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

Figure 9: Medical aid coverage by population group

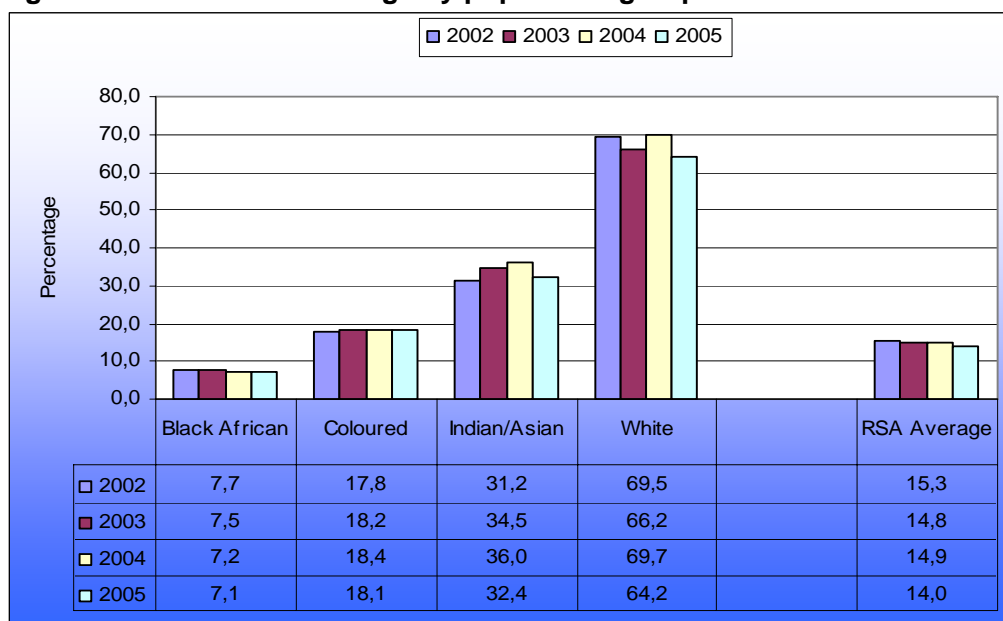
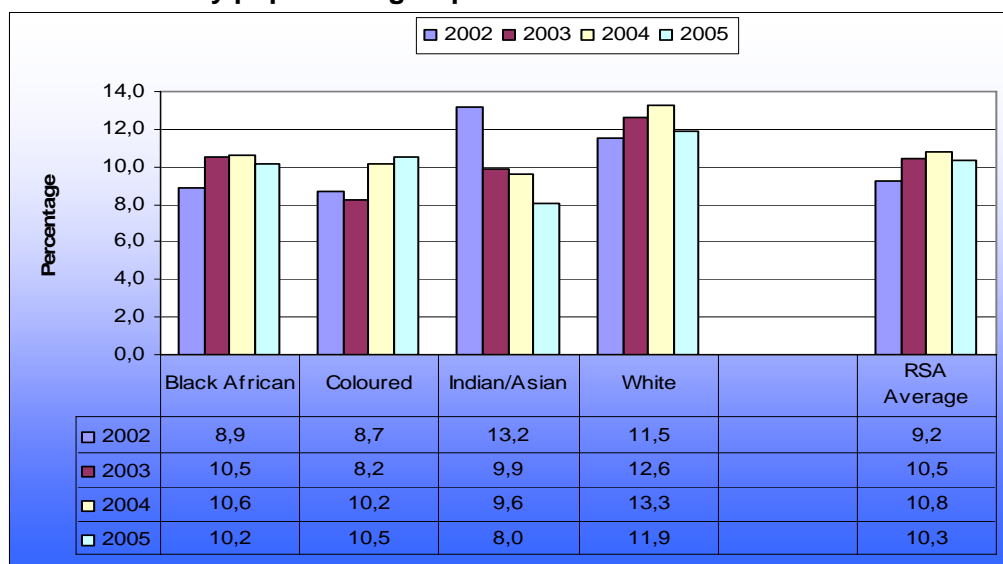


Figure 9 shows large disparities in medical aid coverage by population group. More than nine times the percentage of white people (64,2% in 2005) had coverage compared to the Black African population group where only 7,1% had such coverage in 2005.

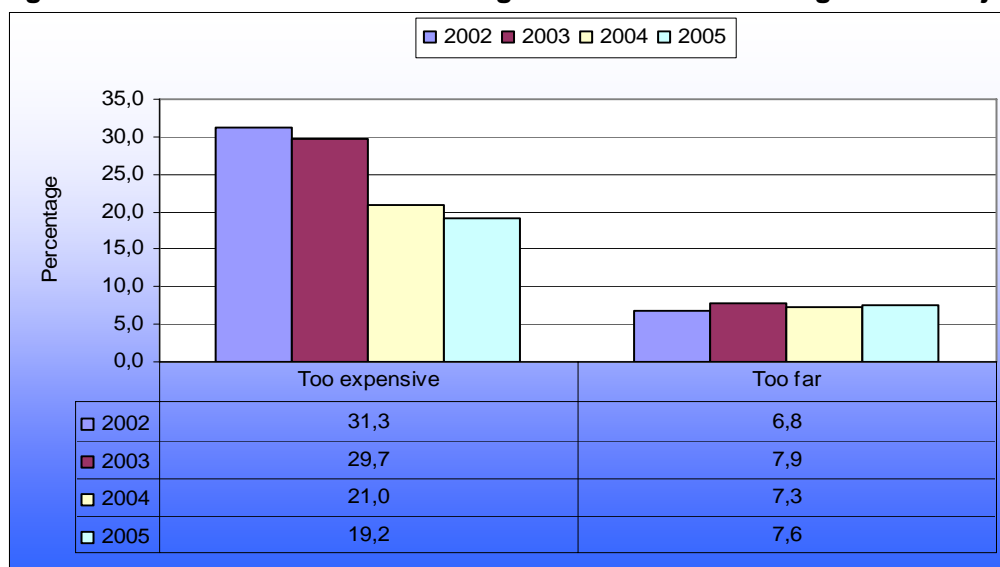
Figure 10: Percentage of people who were ill or injured and who consulted a health worker by population group



On average, in 2005, 81,7% of all persons who were ill or injured in the month prior to the survey consulted a health worker such as a nurse, doctor or traditional healer. Among those that were ill, 81,4% of Black Africans, 80,4% of Coloureds, 92,0% of Indian/Asians and 80,4% of White people who were ill or injured reported that they consulted a health worker as a proportion of the ill or injured population. Figure 10 shows that in general, a larger percentage of white people and Black African people expressed as a percentage of the total population tended to consult a health

worker when injured or ill than 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 who were ill or injured and who consulted a health worker.

Figure 11: Reasons for not consulting a health worker among those ill/injured



Approximately 18,3% of persons who were injured/ill during June of each GHS year did not consult a health worker.

- Of those who did not consult a health worker, Figure 11 shows that most of them reported that the service was too expensive.
- However, over the period 2002 to 2004, there was a steady decrease in the percentage of persons who were injured or ill and who did not consult a health worker because of high costs – from 31,3% in 2002 to 21,0% in 2004 and 19,2% in 2005.

Similar to the 2004 GHS results, the 2005 results suggest that most medical consultations took place in public sector institutions rather than in those belonging to the private sector. Over the period 2002 to 2005, among persons who 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. Moreover, 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 who were satisfied with the service provided, was 81,6% in 2002 compared with 82,4% in 2004 and 87,7% in GHS 2005.

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, disability is a complex issue with many factors affecting and impacting on people’s experience of their disability. Disability is not a static entity that can be measured in a straightforward and objective manner using a simple standardised test or instrument. It is a

subjective entity of which the presence is to a large extent determined by the person experiencing it. 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 a result of the fact that the questions depend on self-diagnosis and it is also influenced by social stigma often attached to certain types of disability.

Table 4: Disability by sex

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Disabled population		Thousand		
Male	769	624	680	787
Female	723	486	582	725
Total disabled	1 492	1 110	1 262	1 512
Total population				
Male	22 388	22 625	22 163	23 079
Female	23 132	23 377	23 603	23 825
Total	45 533	46 007	45 766	46 913
		Percentage		
Male	3,4	2,8	3,0	3,4
Female	3,1	2,1	2,5	3,0
Total population	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2

As indicated in Table 4, 769 000 men and 723 000 women reported a serious disability in 2002. Overall there were 1 492 000 disabled persons in that year. In 2005, the total number of disabled men (787 000) and women (725 000) was 1 512 000. The percentages in Table 4 indicate variance over time since disability was reported to be 3,3% in 2002, 2,4% in 2003, 2,8% in 2004 and 3,2% in 2005.

5. Labour market activities

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

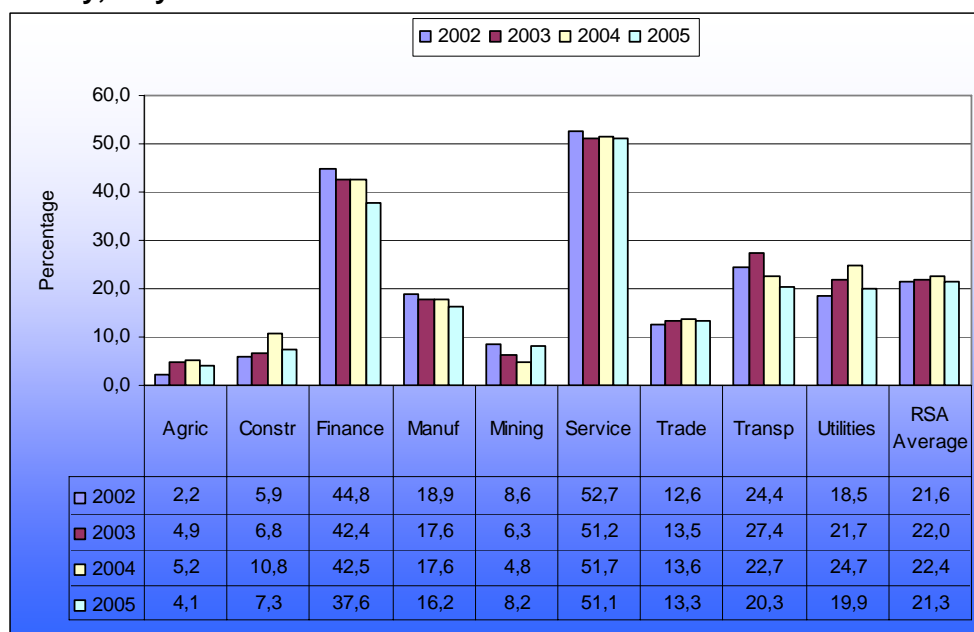
Although the GHS is not the principal instrument for collecting official labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the survey does include some of the key labour market questions that provide an indication of the situation in the labour market at mid-year. Firstly, as noted earlier, the 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.

Table 5: Industry of employed persons

Industry	GHS			
	Jul '02	Jul '03	Jul '04	Jul '05
	Thousand			
Agriculture	1 287	1 141	1 184	843
Mining	556	560	543	427
Manufacturing	1 582	1 517	1 455	1 677
Utilities	85	80	87	101
Construction	612	626	657	815
Trade	2 270	2 169	2 306	2 693
Transport	569	536	526	560
Finance	1 080	1 053	1 127	1 214
Services	2 009	2 083	2 198	2 219
Private households	1 026	1 013	1 009	1 057
Unspecified	69	38	35	30
Total	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634

Table 5 shows that in 2005, the reversal in the downturn in employment witnessed in July 2003 had been maintained to such an extent that overall employment was close to the July 2002 level. For example, overall employment rose from 10 816 000 in July 2003 to 11 129 000 in 2004 and 11 634 000 in 2005.

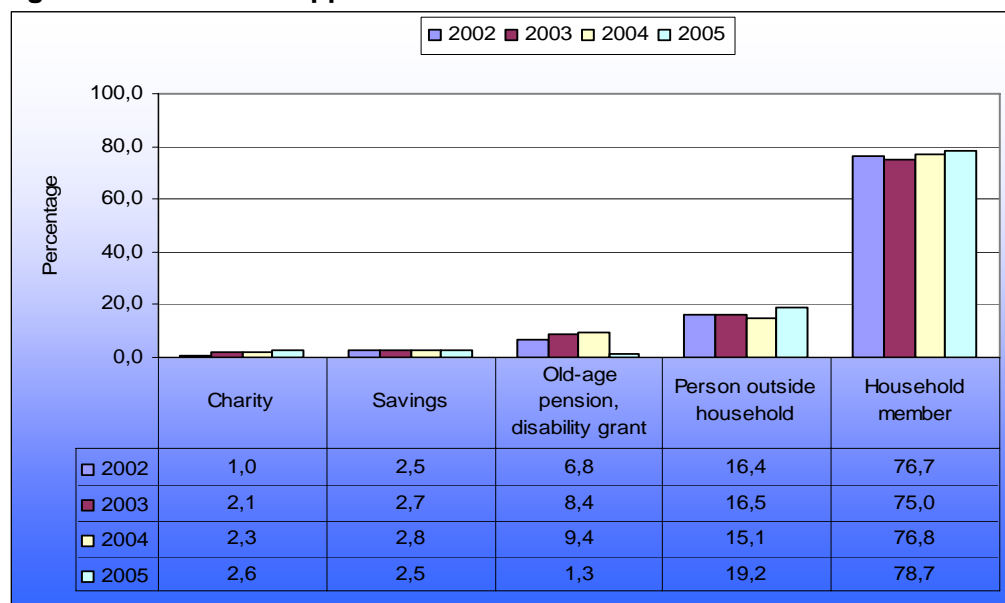
Figure 12: Percentage of personnel employed in more skilled occupations by industry, July 2002-2005



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 12 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 those in the other sectors.

- As indicated in Figure 12, for the country as a whole, the percentage of ‘more skilled’ personnel in the employed labour force seems to have fluctuated slightly over the period 2002 to 2005 – from 18,9% in 2002 to 22,4% in 2004 and 21,3% in 2005.
- The percentage of ‘more skilled’ personnel in the manufacturing and finance sectors declined slightly from 2002 to 2005.

Figure 13: Means of support of household members



*The response rates for old-age pension, disability grant during 2005 caused the large difference.

Figure 13 shows the means of support available to household members who were not employed. The data reported here are based only on the results of the GHS. As indicated in Figure 13, the vast majority of persons who were not employed, relied on financial assistance from a person within their household (76,7% in 2002, 76,8% in 2004 and 78,7% in 2005). An additional 15%–19% each year relied on assistance from persons outside their household.

5.1 Job creation programmes

Caution should 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 who benefited from expanded public works programmes from those who 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, and as a result, persons could have benefited from job creation programmes many years prior to the survey interview in July 2005.

Table 6: Participation in job creation programmes, 2004 and 2005

	Thousand			
	2004 South Africa	South Africa	2005	
			Males	Females
Not economically active	72	76	16	60
Employed	131	158	104	54
Unemployed	84	86	37	49
Total	287	320	157	163
	Percentage			
Not economically active	25,1	23,8	10,2	36,8
Employed	45,7	49,4	66,2	33,1
Unemployed	29,2	26,9	23,6	30,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 6 shows that there was an increase during 2005 (320 000) in the number of people who reported to participate in job creation programmes. 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 49,4% were employed, as against 26,9% who were unemployed and 23,8% who were not economically active. The distribution between males and females in 2005 differed somewhat, as 66,2% of males reported to be employed against 33,1% of females.

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 as not only 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 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 2005. 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 includes an overview of key findings based on the additional questions included in GHS 2005 that were not in previous rounds of the survey.

Table 7 shows that the largest number of people resided in KwaZulu-Natal (9,6 million) followed by Gauteng (8,8 million) and Eastern Cape (7 million).

Table 7: Basic statistics

Provinces	Total population (Thousand)				Number of households (Thousand)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Western Cape	4 344	4 446	4 547	4 652	1 139	1 212	1 232	1 283
Eastern Cape	7 002	7 017	7 030	7 040	1 681	1 682	1 660	1 732
Northern Cape	885	891	897	903	236	235	236	243
Free State	2 929	2 939	2 947	2 953	795	822	834	858
KwaZulu-Natal	9 424	9 505	9 581	9 655	2 189	2 328	2 382	2 457
North West	3 747	3 775	3 801	3 825	975	989	1 041	1 033
Gauteng	8 498	8 674	8 848	9 029	2 475	2 712	2 750	2 983
Mpumalanga	3 154	3 178	3 200	3 221	768	813	810	793
Limpopo	5 550	5 580	5 608	5 636	1 222	1 248	1 279	1 345
Total	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	11 479	12 041	12 225	12 726

The previous sections of this report were based on individuals in the population. As discussed above, this section is based on households. Table 7 indicates that in terms of people, the total population increased from 45 533 000 in 2002 to 46 913 000 in 2005. And in terms of households, the total number increased from 11 479 000 in 2002 to 12 726 000 in 2005.

Figure 14: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings

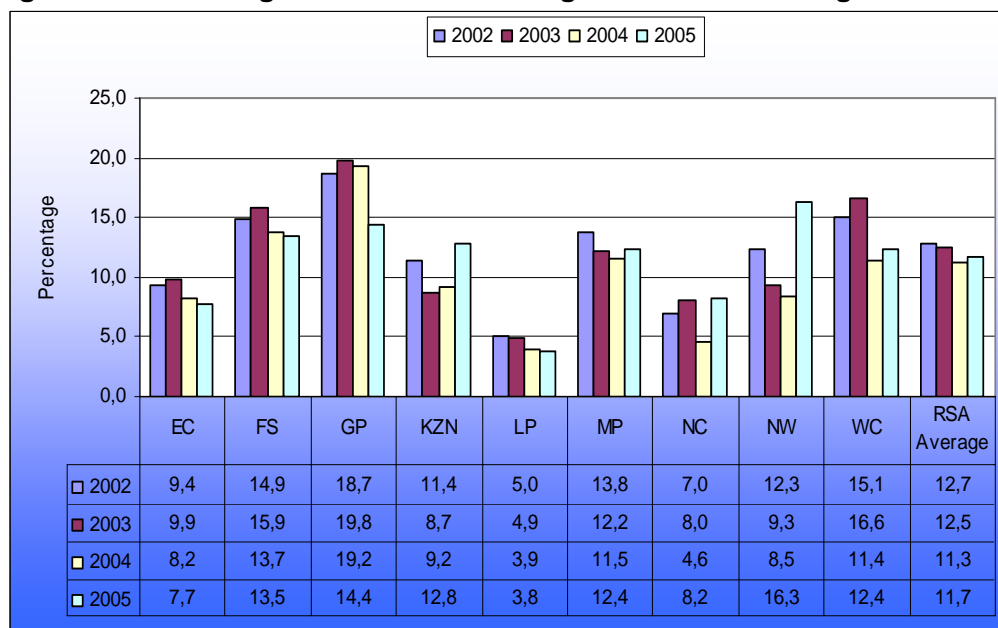


Figure 14 shows large provincial differences in the percentages of households living in informal dwellings. Over the period 2002 to 2004, the percentage of households living in such dwellings declined steadily – from 12,7% in 2002 to 11,3% in 2004 while a slight increase to 11,7% is noted during 2005. Provinces such as Limpopo and Eastern Cape had proportionately fewer households living in informal shacks, compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng.

Figure 15: Dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group of the head of the household

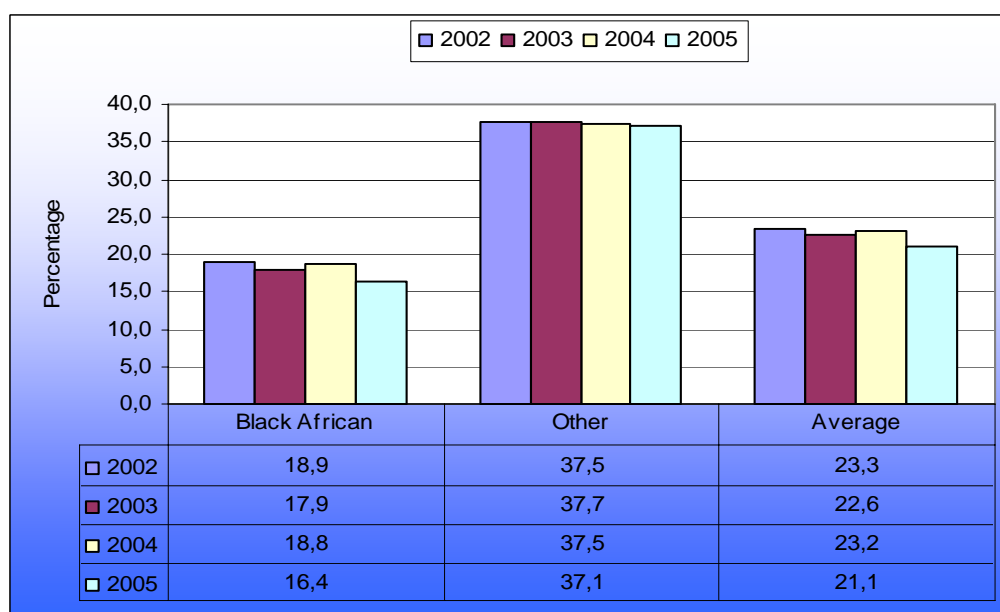


Figure 15 shows that whereas only 16,4% of Black African headed-households lived in dwellings with six rooms or more, approximately 37,1% of households headed by other population groups lived in such houses.

Figure 16: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy

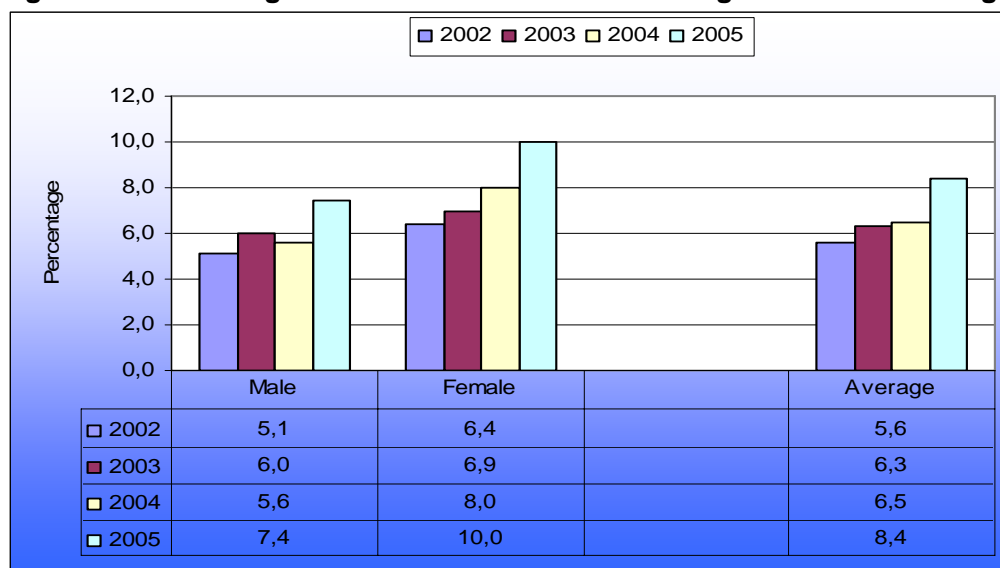


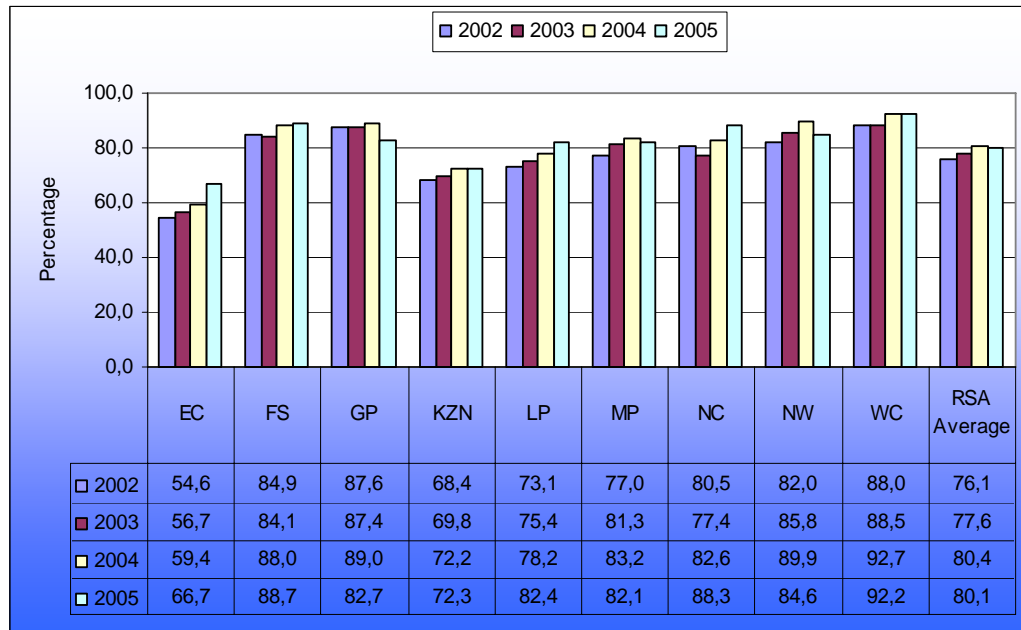
Figure 16 shows that nationally, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy – from 5,6% in 2002 to 8,4% in 2005. Moreover, a larger percentage of female-headed households received such subsidies compared to male-headed households.

6.2 Household access to facilities and services

6.2.1 Sources of energy used by households

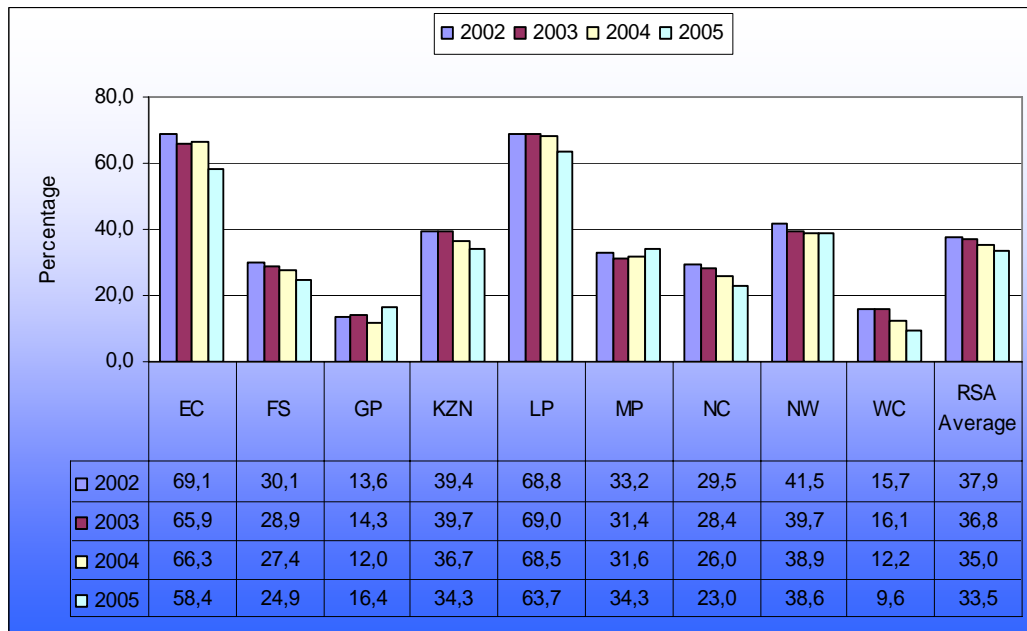
The analysis in this section focuses on various energy sources used by South African households over the period 2002 to 2005.

Figure 17: Percentage of households connected to the MAINS electricity supply



As indicated in Figure 17, the percentage of households that were connected to the MAINS electricity supply increased from 76,1% in 2002 to 80,4% in 2004 and declined very slightly to 80,1% in 2005.

Figure 18: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking



Reflecting the increasing use of mains electricity supply between 2002 and 2005, Figure 18 shows that:

- There had been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking.

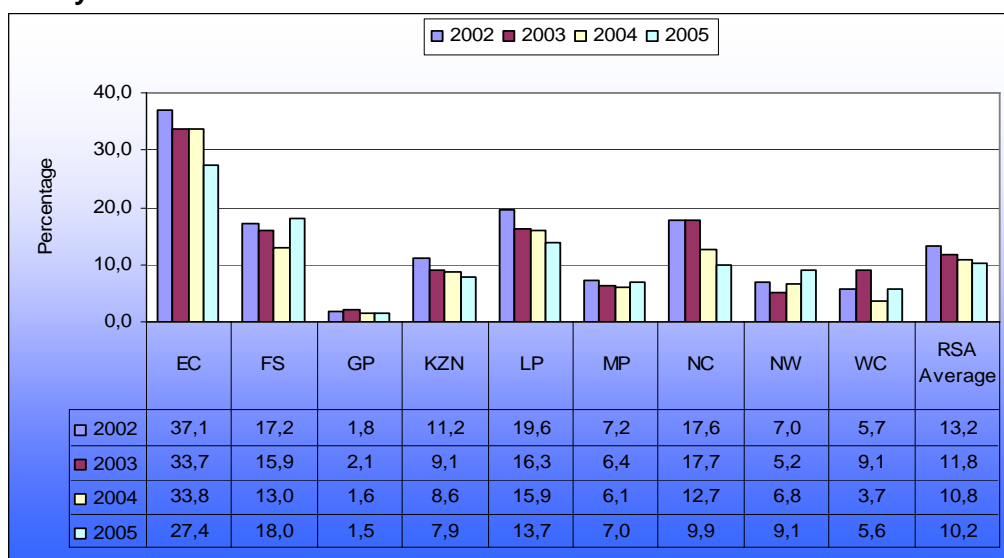
- Nationally, the percentage of households using either paraffin or wood for cooking declined to 33,5% in 2005, as against 37,9% in 2002.
- In Limpopo, a decline is noted from 68,5% to 63,7% in households who used paraffin or wood for cooking while in provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape respectively, 16,4% and 9,6% of households used 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 2005. The analysis then focuses on important trends and patterns in various aspects of water access and use over a similar period. Finally, the additional questions regarding water use and access that were included in GHS 2004 and 2005 that were not in previous rounds of the GHS are analysed.

Figure 19: Percentage of households using a bucket toilet, or that have no toilet facility



- In seven of the nine provinces the percentage of households that relied on bucket toilets or had no toilet facility had declined over the period 2002 to 2005. This is reflected in the decline in the national average – from 13,2% in 2002 to 10,8% in 2004 and 10,2% in 2005.
- Figure 19 also shows that in Gauteng a relatively small percentage of households either used bucket facilities or had no toilet facilities, as compared with provinces such as Limpopo, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape.

Figure 20: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality

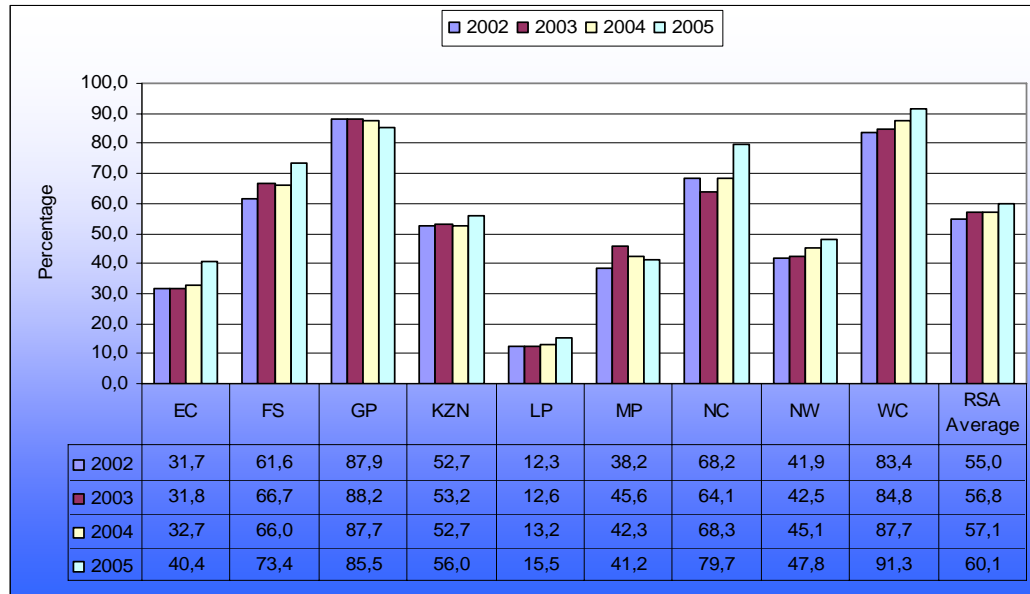


Figure 20 indicates that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country are increasingly being used by households. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 55,0% in 2002 to 57,1% in 2004 and 60,1% in 2005. However, in Limpopo relatively few households (just under 20% each year) made use of this type of facility compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng, where over 80% of households did so.

7. Water access and use

While free basic services and improved service delivery are generally more likely to have a very beneficial impact on South Africans previously excluded from these resources, the government faces significant challenges in service delivery. A key challenge facing the government is providing these services in a sustainable way – given the high levels of poverty and limited resources. In water and sanitation provision, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) has acknowledged these challenges and has recently released a new water strategy paper under the heading ‘water is life, sanitation is dignity’. DWAF has also committed itself to the goal of providing appropriate, acceptable, safe and affordable basic water and sanitation.

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 water⁵. The results of the GHS indicate that even greater progress is likely to have been made in this regard.

Figure 21: Percentage of households with access to piped water in the dwelling or on site

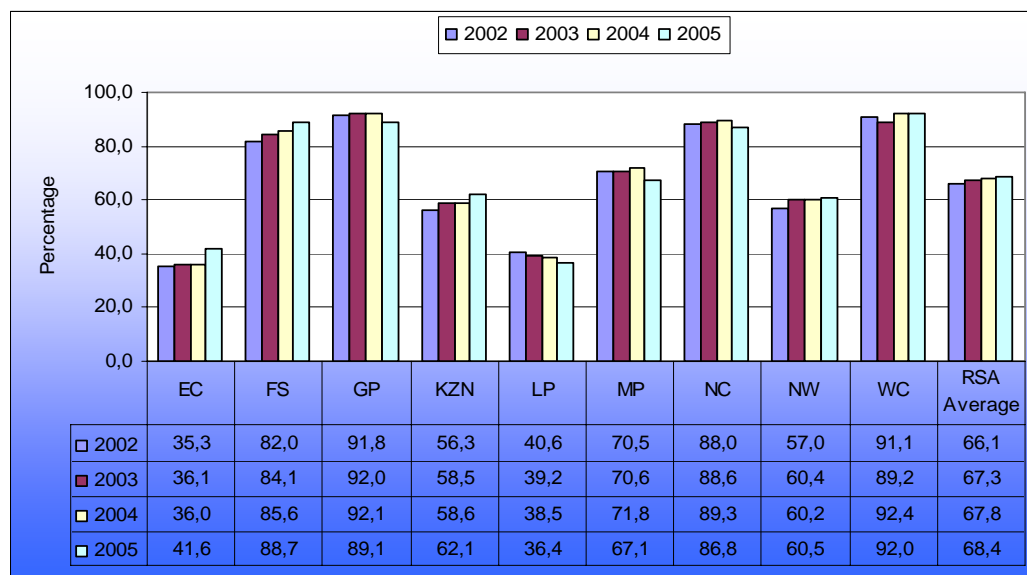
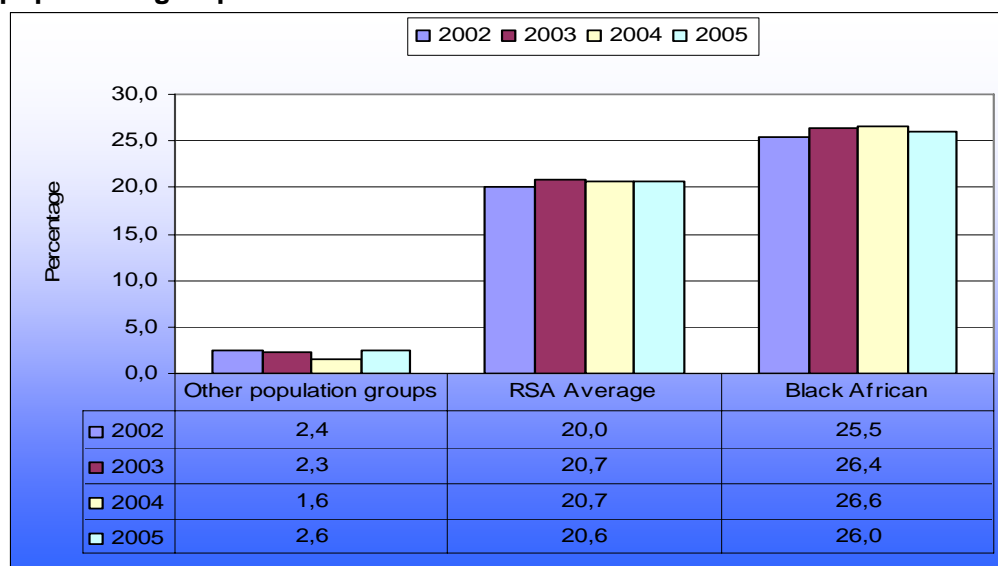


Figure 21 shows that the percentage of households whose main source of water was from a tap either in the dwelling or on site, has increased steadily between 2002 and 2005 – from 66,1% in 2002 to 67,8% in 2004 and 68,4% in 2005. Access to piped water in the dwelling or on site was highest in Western Cape and Gauteng, and lowest in Limpopo and Eastern Cape. A declining trend can be noted in Limpopo.

⁵ Human Development Report, 2003, New York Oxford University Press, 2003, p.46.

Figure 22: Access to water from a neighbour’s tap, communal tap or borehole by population group of household head



However, Figure 22 indicates that Black African-headed households still faced greater difficulty in obtaining water supplies than households headed by other population groups. The percentage of Black African-headed households who 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 that of households headed by other population groups.

7.1 Additional details about water services, 2005

As discussed earlier, additional questions were included in the GHS 2004 and 2005 regarding the type and availability of water facilities and services used by South African households. The analysis in this section focuses on key aspects of such facilities and services.

Figure 23 shows that the majority of households (75,1%) were satisfied with the water services rendered. The highest percentage of households that rated the water services as good are living in Western Cape (90,1%), followed by Northern Cape (83,4%) and Gauteng (81,4%). Households in Limpopo were the least satisfied (56,1%).

Figure 23: Perceptions regarding water services

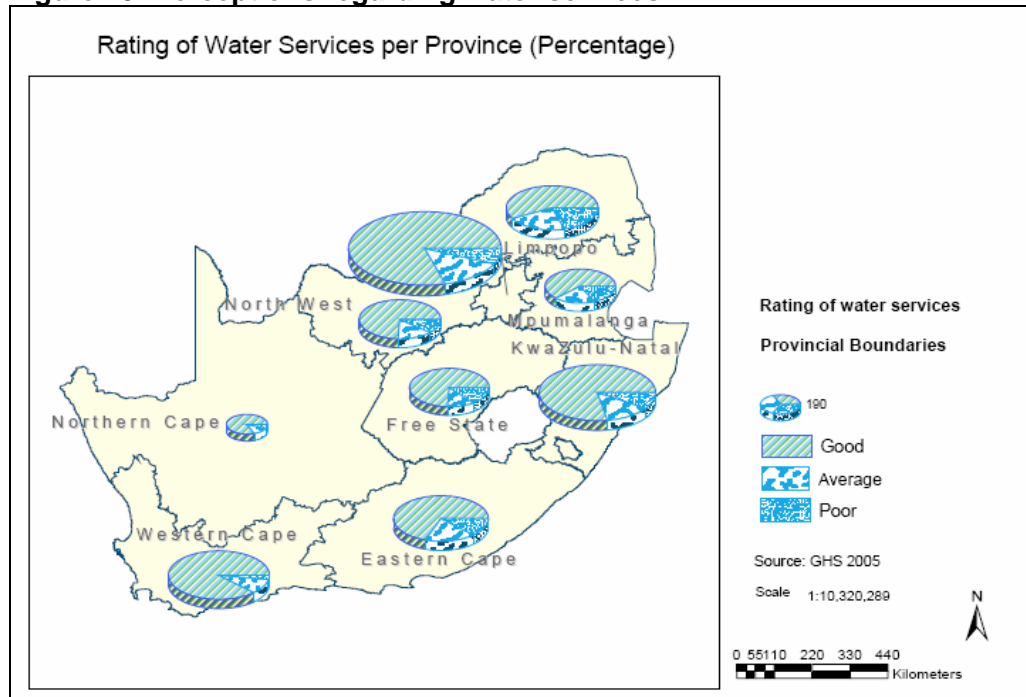


Figure 24: Among those with access, percentage of households that paid for water

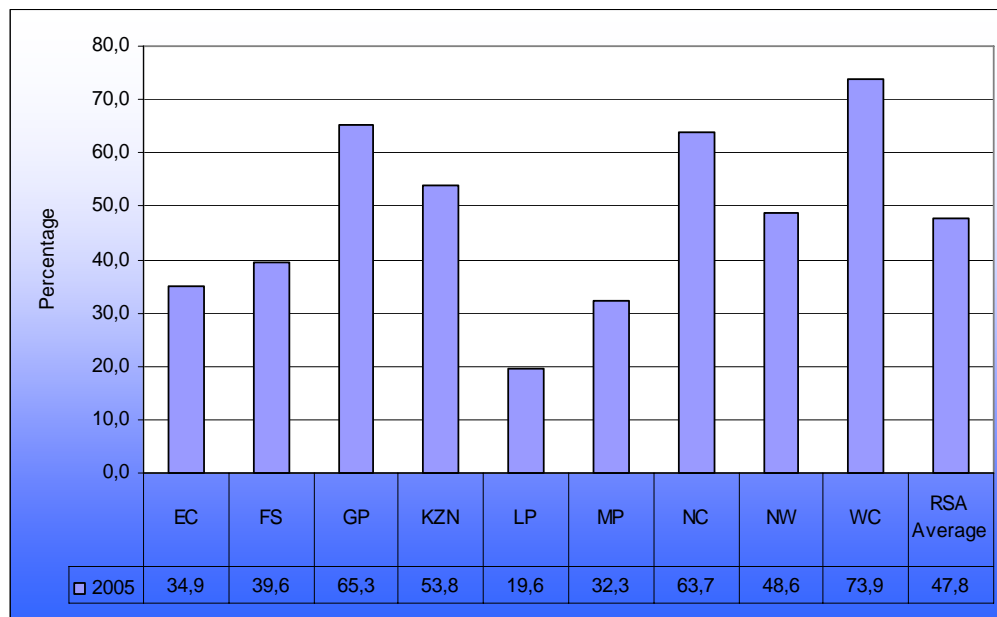


Figure 24 shows a marked variation in the provincial distribution of households that paid for water. Among the households in each province that had access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme, 73,9% of households in Western Cape and 65,3% in Gauteng paid for water. By comparison, in Limpopo only 19,6% of households with access to piped water from a

local or regional water scheme paid for such services. This could possibly be related to the fact that more households in Limpopo indicated that they were less satisfied with water services.

Table 8: Provincial distribution of monthly payment for water, 2004

Provinces	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
R10 or less	6,2	5,9	3,2	2,2	3,6	12,2	1,3	5,1	14,8	4,6
R11 – R20	13,3	10,0	6,5	8,3	7,5	11,8	3,5	8,4	9,5	7,9
R21 – R50	21,6	22,7	18,1	22,6	13,7	15,6	10,1	20,7	15,2	16,0
R51 – R100	17,0	21,3	18,1	16,1	20,7	13,6	11,0	16,0	8,4	15,3
R101 – R200	12,3	17,7	19,4	12,8	17,8	12,6	12,2	12,4	12,2	13,9
R201+	8,0	10,4	12,9	15,2	16,4	19,6	22,1	10,9	19,0	16,3
A fixed, unknown, cost for water included in the rent	17,6	10,2	21,3	21,3	19,5	11,8	37,6	21,1	20,2	23,8
Don't know	3,9	1,8	0,6	1,7	0,8	2,6	2,2	5,5	0,4	2,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

- Table 8 shows that slightly more than one in every four households (28,5%) that had access to water from a local or regional water scheme, paid R50,00 or less per month for water. An additional 23,8% paid a fixed (and unknown) amount that was often included as part of rental payments as against 25,1% that paid during 2004.
- Nationally, 29,2% of households that had access to such schemes, paid between R51,00 and R200,00 per month for water.
- In Western Cape 41,1% of households with access to a local or regional water scheme paid R50,00 or less per month for water, as against 14,9% of households in Gauteng who paid that amount.

Figure 25: Percentage of households with access to a water scheme that pays R201 or more each month for water, 2004 – 2005

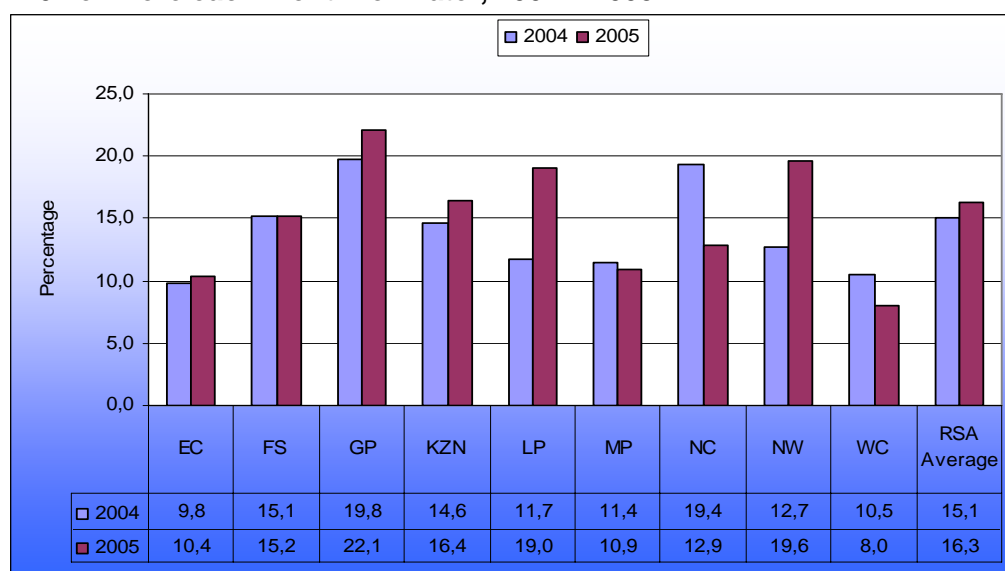


Figure 25 and Table 8 show that among households that had access to a regional or local water scheme, there were large provincial differences in the percentage of such households that paid R201,00 or more per month for their water supply.

- A large variance is noted between 2004 and 2005. Payments in this bracket (R201,00 or more) were made by a larger proportion of households in Gauteng during 2004 (19,8%) and 2005 (22,1%) than in any other province.
- In Gauteng and North West, the proportion of households that paid R201,00 or more per month, was approximately double the percentage in Eastern Cape (9,8% in 2004 and 10,4% in 2005).

Water usage questions in the GHS provide an important indication of the use of water resources as it also provides an indication of possible water shortages. Almost a third of respondents (34,9%) indicated that they used 21–60 litres of water per day, followed by 22% who indicated usage of 60–100 litres per day.

The majority of households (48,4%) that answered the question about water interruptions reported that they almost never experienced any interruption. A total of 30% of households indicated interruptions in their water supply of which 3,3% reported daily interruptions, 6,8% reported weekly interruptions, 8,5% reported monthly interruptions and 11,4% of households reported either 6-monthly or yearly interruptions. Furthermore, 14,8% of those who experienced interruptions reported that the problem was rectified within the same day.

Figure 26: Reason for non-payment among households with access to piped water supply, 2004 – 2005

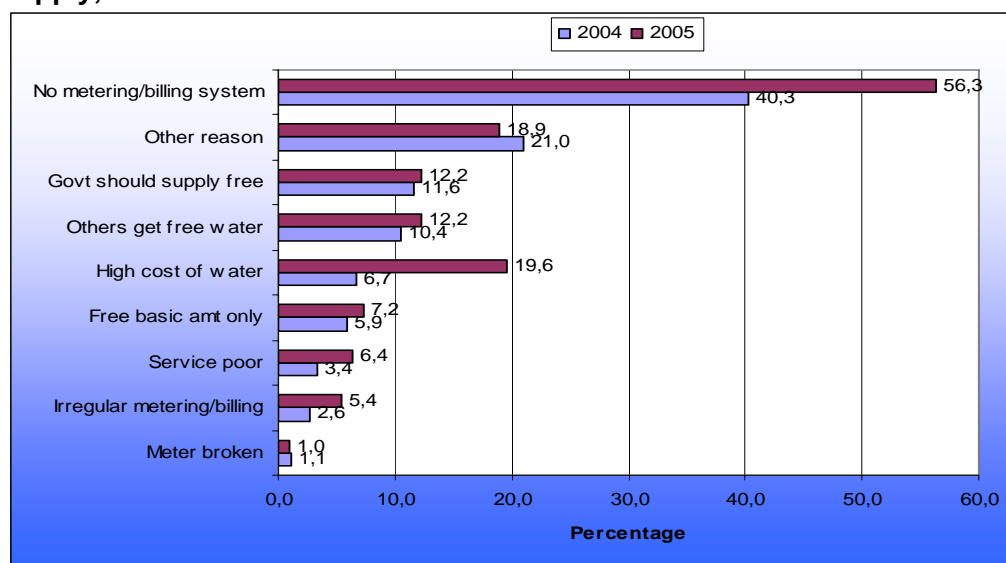


Figure 26 shows that, among households that had access to a local or regional water scheme but did not pay for water:

- 40,3% had no metering and billing system in place during 2004. During 2005 more than half of the households reported that there was no metering and billing system.
- During 2004, 11,6% felt that government should provide such services free compared to 12,2% during 2005.
- Almost one in five people (19,6%) felt that the cost was too high in 2005.

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 27: Dwelling type and ownership

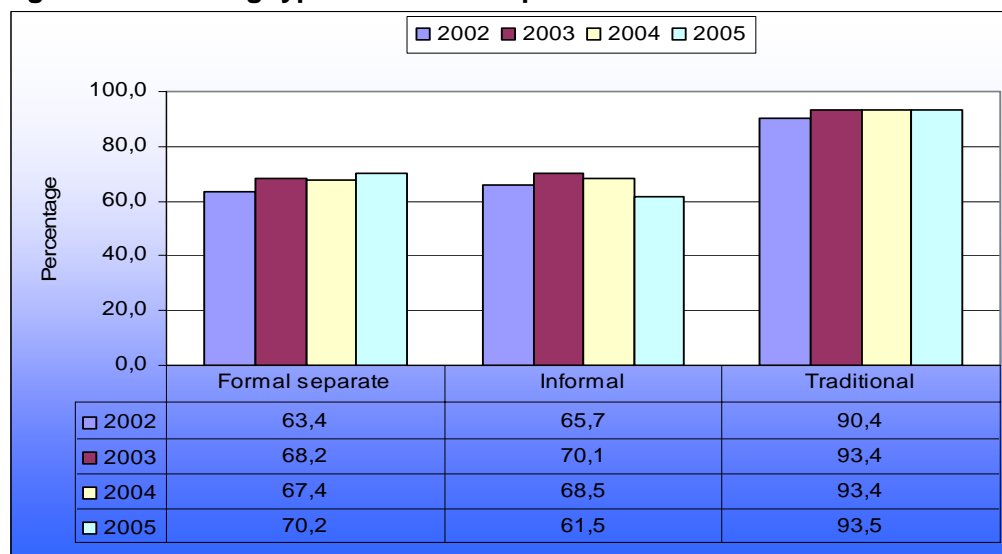


Figure 27 suggests that there has been an increase in the percentage of households that own the dwellings in which they live. The percentage of households living in formal structures (on a separate stand or plot) that were fully owned by the household increased from 63,4% in 2002, to 68,2% in 2003, 67,4% in 2004 and 70,2% in 2005. 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. During 2005 ownership of traditional dwellings remained at more than 90%.

Figure 28: Ownership of selected assets

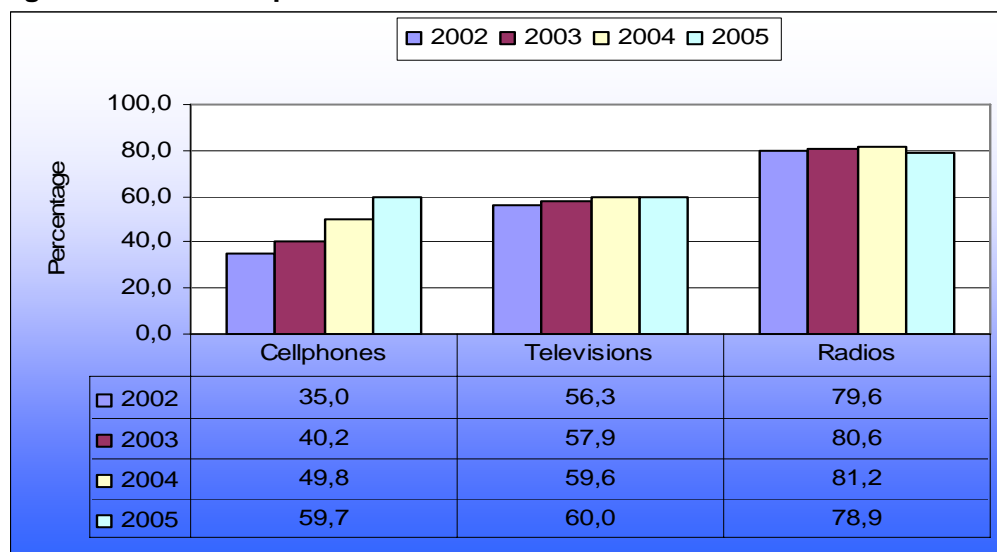


Figure 28 shows that:

- Four out of every five households (approximately 80%) owned radios in 2004. This percentage decreased slightly during 2005 (78,9%).
- Over 55% of all households owned televisions in 2004 and 2005.
- 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 and 59,7% in 2005.

8.2 Hunger

As noted by the UN⁶, '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 9.

⁶ Human Development Report, 2003, UN New York, Oxford University Press, 2003, p.87

Table 9: Distribution of households in which a child went hungry in the twelve months prior to the survey

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Thousand				
1. Never went hungry	5 360	5 325	5 564	5 865
2. Seldom went hungry	556	399	387	362
3. Sometimes went hungry	1 349	1 353	1 191	1 047
4. Often went hungry	352	328	236	196
5. Always went hungry	173	208	152	162
6. No children	3 669	4 418	4 651	5 075
7. Unspecified	19	10	12	20
Total	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726
Total (excl. 6 & 7)	7 791	7 613	7 530	7 632
Percentage				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
1. Never went hungry	68,8	69,9	73,9	76,8
2. Seldom went hungry	7,1	5,2	5,1	4,7
3. Sometimes went hungry	17,3	17,8	15,8	13,7
4. Often went hungry	4,5	4,3	3,1	2,6
5. Always went hungry	2,2	2,7	2,0	2,1
Total (excl. 6 & 7)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

As shown in Table 9, in 2005 there were 12,7 million households in the country, but children were present in only in 7,6 million of them. In 76,8% of these households no child ever went hungry – up from 73,9% in 2004, 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. With regard to children who went hungry, only 525 000 in 2002, 536 000 in 2003, 388 000 in 2004 and 358 000 in 2005 often or sometimes went hungry (see Table 9). Thus, extreme caution must be exercised when interpreting the results at low levels of disaggregation.

Figure 29: Percentage of households in which an adult went hungry

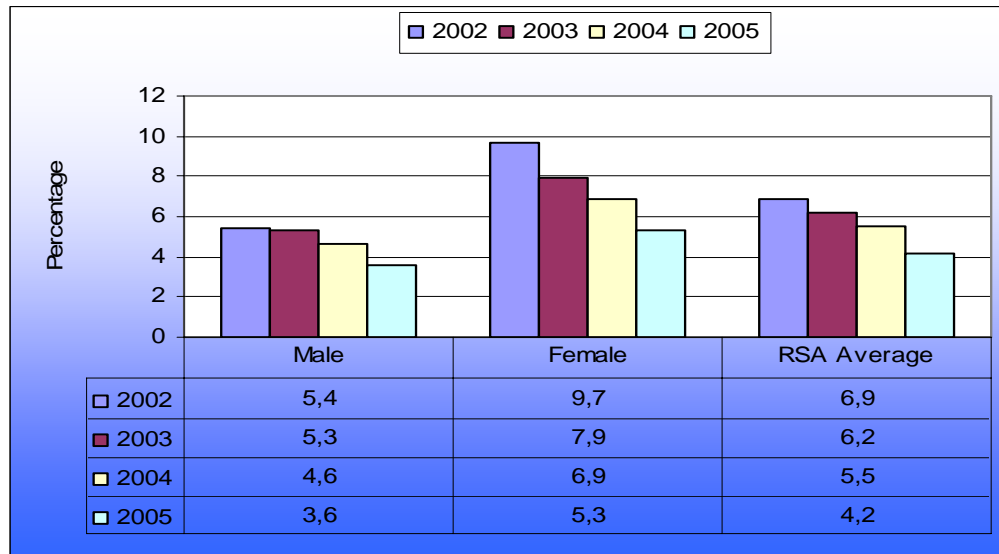


Figure 29 shows that in the twelve months prior to the survey month, and excluding all the households in which there were no adults present:

- In 2005, in 4,2% of households an adult went hungry – as against 5,5% in 2004, 6,2% in 2003 and 6,9% in 2002.
- Over the period 2002 to 2005, female-headed households tended to have a larger percentage of adults who reported that they often or always went hungry than male-headed households.

Figure 30: Percentage of households in which a child went hungry by sex of household head

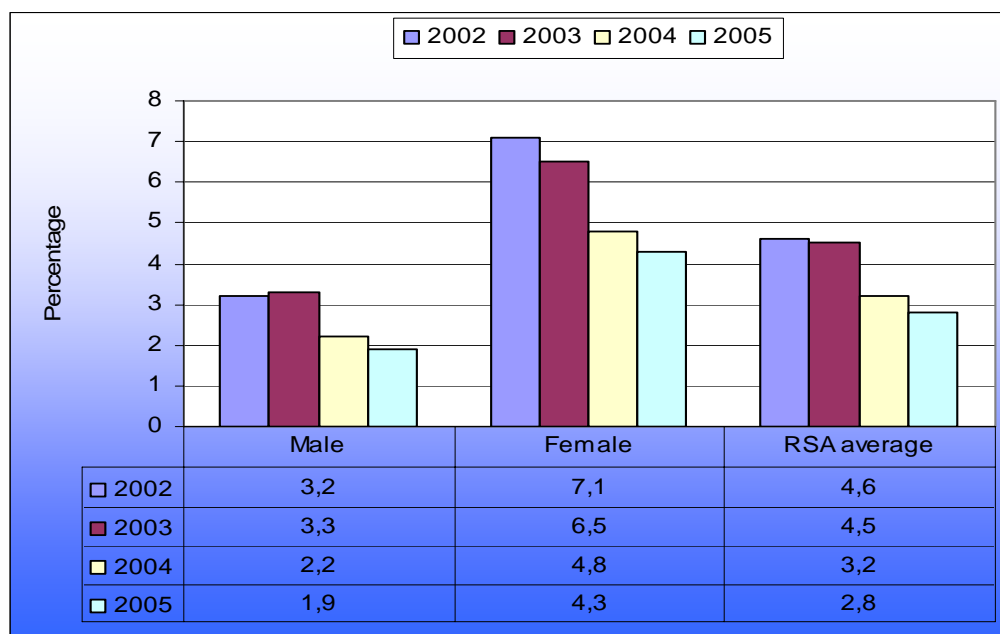


Figure 30 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2005, the percentage of children who went hungry was substantially higher in female-headed households than in male-headed households.
- In 2005 in 4,3% of female-headed households, children went hungry as against the percentage (1,9%) of children that went hungry in male-headed households.
- However, over the period 2002 to 2005, and reflecting the national average, the percentages of children who went hungry declined, particularly in female-headed households.

8.3 Welfare Services

The provision of welfare services is one of the most important services in alleviating poverty. As indicated elsewhere in the report, a number of welfare services are rendered. These include social grants, old-age pension, disability pension, etc. Slightly more than 1 in 10 of those interviewed (14%) indicated that they made use of welfare services during 2005.

Figure 31: Use of welfare services

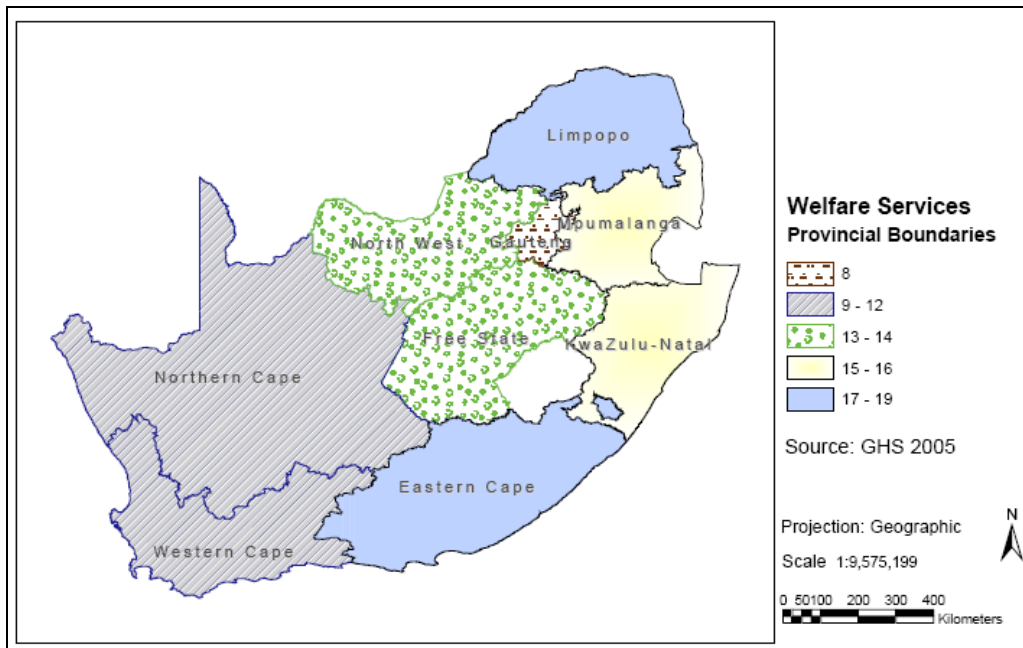


Figure 31 indicates that individuals in Limpopo (18,6%) and Eastern Cape (18,3%) had the highest percentage use of welfare services.

9. Tourism

Section 9 provides information on tourism in the country. A trip as defined in the GHS is a journey undertaken by one or more members of the household for at least one night away from home, where a person did not receive any remuneration (did not make any profit) at that destination. It is important to note that a trip must be complete. The latter means that a trip is only applicable when a person returns to his/her place of residence.

The GHS focused on domestic visitors, which includes both South African residents and foreigners visiting the country.

During 2005 a total of 2 848 000 people – or at least one person in this number of households indicated that they had undertaken a trip where they spent at least one night away from home during the 12 months. Approximately 52% of these were only one night, followed by 28% who indicated that they spent at least 2 to 4 nights away from home and a further 20% who spent more than 5 nights away from home.

Figure 32: Reasons for spending a night away from home

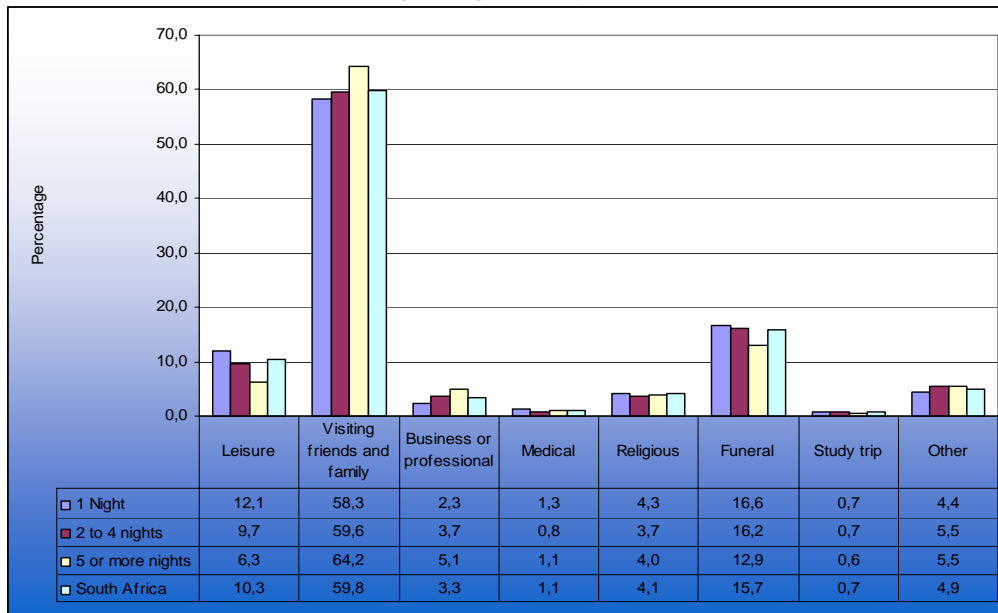


Figure 32 shows that the main reason for spending one night away from home was visiting friends and family (59,8%) followed by 15,7% who travelled because they attended a funeral while only 10,3% indicated the reason to be a holiday.

10. Crime

The GHS also captures limited information regarding victims of crime. The main focus is on social fabric crime categories, such as theft, harassment, sexual molestation, and murder. The under-reporting of domestic and gender violence in surveys is well known.

Figure 33: Social Fabric Crimes as reported in GHS 2005

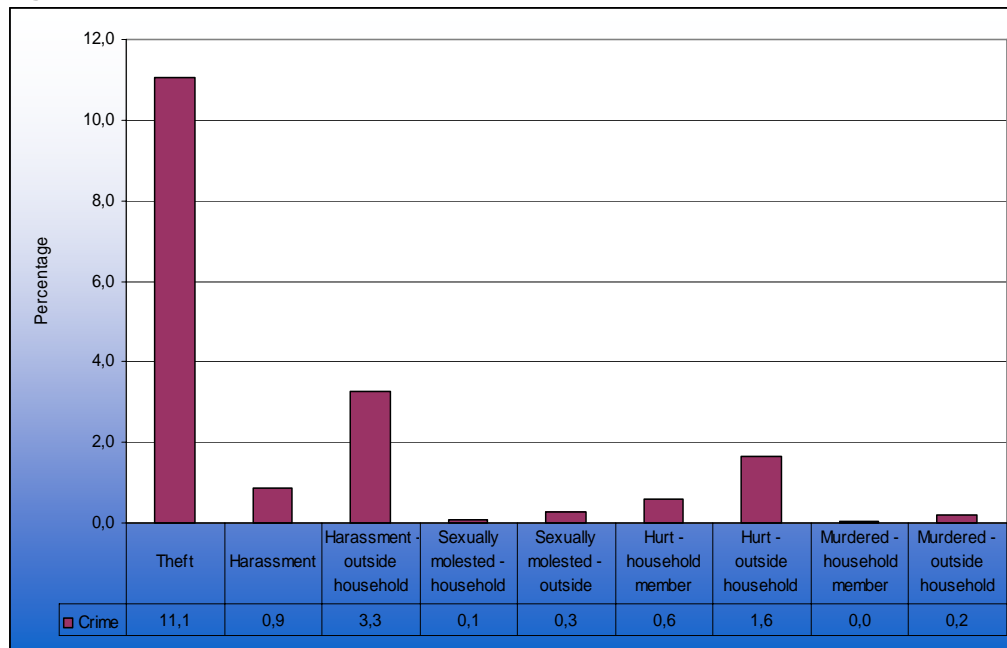


Figure 33 indicates that 11,1% of the households perceived themselves to be victims of theft during 2005.

Table 10: Perceptions of being victims of crime

Crime	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Theft	15,5	13,1	1,7	6,8	16,5	8,9	25,2	6,4	5,9	100,0
Harassment – household member	6,5	8,1	1,8	9,6	7,4	5,6	47,1	4,3	9,6	100,0
Harassment – outside the household	8,9	11,6	1,3	10,5	10,1	7,9	34,7	8,6	6,5	100,0
Sexually molested – household member	1,8	21,2	4,4	0,8	16,3	1,9	32,8	5,9	15,0	100,0
Sexually molested – outside the household	7,8	12,3	0,2	6,3	22,7	7,3	25,3	7,1	10,8	100,0
Hurt – household member	3,8	6,1	1,5	12,0	8,6	12,6	24,2	21,1	10,1	100,0
Hurt – outside the household	12,0	14,4	1,7	12,2	11,6	6,2	25,4	10,4	6,1	100,0
Murdered – household member	1,9	0,0	2,3	7,0	10,4	0,0	26,8	15,1	36,6	100,0
Murdered – outside the household	5,4	24,8	0,2	4,9	22,1	6,5	22,1	3,9	10,1	100,0
South Africa	12,8	12,6	1,6	8,2	14,3	8,3	27,9	7,6	6,6	100,0

Table 10 provides a breakdown according to the types of crime. Of those who reported a particular crime, on average more respondents in Gauteng (27,9%) indicated themselves to have been victims of crime. With regard to all crime types Gauteng seems to lead. With regard to those households who reported a murder by a household member, more than a third (36,6%) lived in Limpopo.

Summary

The highlights of this report suggest that progress has been made in a number of key respects over the period 2002 to 2005.

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 who 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 were satisfied with the service they received. And although in 2005 as many as 18% of persons who 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.

An increasing percentage of persons owned cellphones. With regard to housing and household access to services and facilities, there was a marked improvement in several areas. There was a steady increase in the percentage of households – particularly female-headed ones – that received government housing subsidies. Over the same period (2002 to 2005) the GHS results also indicated robust growth in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply, and as a result of which there had been continued growth in the percentage of households that used electricity for lighting, and a commensurate decline in the percentage of households that used paraffin or wood for cooking.

Progress was also made with regard to various aspects of sanitation, refuse removal and water – there was a marked decline in the percentage of households that used bucket toilets or that had no toilet facilities, while refuse removal facilities offered by the municipality were increasingly the source of waste disposal used by households. Taken together, these positive outcomes in terms of health, employment and household access to services and facilities were 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 who went hungry.

Mr Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

11. Technical notes

11.1 Sample design

Enumeration Areas (EAs) that had a household count of less than twenty-five were omitted from the census frame that was used to draw the sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the Master Sample. Other omissions from the Master Sample frame included all institution EAs except workers' hostels, convents and monasteries. EAs in the census database that were found to have less than sixty dwelling units during listing were pooled together to form PSUs.

The Master Sample is a multi-stage stratified sample. The overall sample size of PSUs was 3 000. The explicit strata were the 53 district councils. The 3 000 PSUs were allocated to these using the power allocation method. The PSUs were then sampled using probability proportional to size principles. The measure of size used was the number of households in a PSU as calculated in the census. The sampled PSUs were listed with the dwelling unit as the listing unit. From these listings systematic samples of dwelling units were drawn. These samples of dwelling units formed clusters. The size of the clusters differed depending on the specific survey requirements. The GHS used one of the clusters that contained ten dwelling units.

11.2 Coverage

The target population is all households, as well as residents in workers' hostels and convents/monasteries. The survey does not cover institutions such as old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

11.3 Weighting the GHS of July 2005

A two-stage weighting procedure was applied to GHS. 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 in the selected PSU during census fieldwork, N_{PSU} is the number of households per stratum, in this case the district council (DC) and n_S is the number of PSUs to be selected in the stratum.

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 non-response adjustment factor is given by $\frac{1}{r_{HH}}$, 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 (in the sampled dwelling units) per PSU. The design weights adjusted for non-response 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 population estimates. The mid-year population estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for July 2005 (when survey fieldwork took place).

11.4 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.

12. Definition 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.

1. 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 weeks⁷ 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

Province	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	37 190	18 197	18 989	4 147	2 049	2 097	1 153	581	573	4 374	2 228	2 144	46 913	23 079	23 825
Western Cape	1 270	644	626	2 509	1 250	1 258	*	*	*	861	440	422	4 652	2 343	2 308
Eastern Cape	6 172	2 896	3 276	490	233	257	*	*	*	364	183	181	7 040	3 319	3 721
Northern Cape	348	180	167	463	229	233	*	*	*	83	41	42	903	455	447
Free State	2 536	1 277	1 259	132	67	65	*	*	*	282	141	140	2 953	1 487	1 465
KwaZulu-Natal	8 147	3 839	4 306	177	93	84	803	404	399	521	259	263	9 655	4 599	5 055
North West	3 430	1 654	1 776	78	43	35	14	*	*	297	155	142	3 825	1 863	1 961
Gauteng	6 840	3 711	3 127	284	128	157	259	127	132	1 630	841	787	9 029	4 810	4 216
Mpumalanga	2 978	1 450	1 528	11	*	*	26	14	11	204	103	101	3 221	1 572	1 647
Limpopo	5 471	2 546	2 925	*	*	*	30	17	13	131	65	66	5 636	2 631	3 005

* 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 other and unspecified population group and sex.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	37 190	18 197	18 989	4 147	2 049	2 097	1 153	581	573	4 374	2 228	2 144	46 913	23 079	23 825
0-4	4 228	2 159	2 069	445	231	214	83	40	43	301	177	124	5 062	2 610	2 451
5-9	4 226	2 260	1 966	420	212	207	99	47	52	277	149	127	5 024	2 668	2 355
10-14	4 301	2 254	2 047	413	219	194	106	58	47	273	137	135	5 096	2 668	2 426
15-19	4 093	2 108	1 985	397	215	182	88	48	40	317	183	133	4 897	2 554	2 342
20-24	3 856	1 904	1 953	377	192	185	93	47	46	286	140	146	4 619	2 285	2 335
25-29	3 420	1 661	1 759	370	177	193	115	61	54	297	143	154	4 210	2 049	2 161
30-34	2 888	1 384	1 504	360	167	192	96	45	52	411	187	224	3 762	1 788	1 974
35-39	2 058	985	1 073	276	136	140	103	58	44	347	196	151	2 783	1 376	1 408
40-44	1 830	833	996	242	112	130	86	41	45	317	153	164	2 481	1 140	1 339
45-49	1 574	734	841	230	103	127	70	34	36	311	159	152	2 187	1 031	1 157
50-54	1 209	540	669	191	87	104	65	37	28	291	142	149	1 759	807	951
55-59	991	432	559	141	68	73	43	23	20	247	122	125	1 423	645	778
60-64	835	336	498	106	48	58	45	16	29	257	116	141	1 246	520	726
65-69	650	270	380	86	42	44	29	12	17	192	102	89	957	426	531
70-74	447	141	306	52	21	31	18	*	11	138	71	67	656	240	416
75+	558	182	377	41	18	22	13	*	*	106	47	59	718	254	465
Unspecified	24	15	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	32	20	11

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

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	2 908	3 556	533	1 723	5 380	2 210	6 056	1 723	2 744	26 833
None	98	470	65	159	615	311	235	305	516	2 774
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	69	211	29	87	275	129	152	91	143	1 185
Grade 4/ Std 2	55	143	16	63	214	75	119	57	81	823
Grade 5/ Std 3	82	175	25	71	202	82	126	46	78	887
Grade 6/ Std 4	131	226	35	100	236	115	177	68	108	1 196
Grade 7/ Std 5	201	283	46	134	311	129	317	100	179	1 701
Grade 8/ Std 6	276	305	47	139	403	175	400	108	199	2 052
Grade 9/ Std 7	250	271	41	135	381	144	370	126	219	1 935
Grade 10/ Std 8	359	327	53	177	506	179	688	151	260	2 700
Grade 11/ Std 9	199	297	32	138	488	169	577	159	286	2 345
Grade 12/ Std 10	718	510	100	362	1 233	472	1 741	331	415	5 883
NTC I - NTC III	21	20	*	11	47	13	65	12	14	207
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	47	33	*	15	47	23	80	12	32	293
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	231	204	22	74	222	112	549	93	152	1 660
Degree and higher	139	60	*	47	177	64	381	40	43	958
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Don't know/ unspecified	26	22	*	*	23	14	71	18	16	202

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include unspecified age.

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 342	9 417	10 922	2 472	1 172	1 299	777	388	389	3 206	1 582	1 625	26 833	12 578	14 251
None	2 627	971	1 656	123	57	66	20	*	16	*	*	*	2 774	1 032	1 742
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	1 089	518	570	82	40	41	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 185	566	619
Grade 4/ Std 2	737	350	387	68	28	40	17	*	12	-	-	-	823	384	439
Grade 5/ Std 3	787	367	420	85	36	49	13	*	*	*	*	*	887	406	481
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 036	468	568	133	53	79	21	*	16	*	*	*	1 196	529	667
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 426	673	752	225	100	125	32	11	21	18	*	*	1 701	794	907
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 616	750	865	275	126	149	75	39	36	86	40	45	2 052	955	1 097
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 578	782	797	235	111	124	30	15	16	91	47	45	1 935	955	981
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 967	978	988	325	154	172	63	33	29	344	149	195	2 700	1 314	1 385
Grade 11/ Std 9	2 018	902	1 116	153	79	73	61	30	31	111	44	67	2 345	1 058	1 287
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 722	1 822	1 898	522	258	264	283	152	131	1 340	633	707	5 883	2 874	3 007
NTC I - NTC III	80	54	26	20	11	*	*	*	*	99	79	20	207	150	57
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	152	68	84	36	17	19	11	*	*	89	43	46	293	138	155
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	952	413	539	134	66	69	64	29	35	506	251	255	1 660	762	898
Degree and higher	371	199	172	34	22	12	66	41	25	482	267	215	958	532	426
Other	18	*	11	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	32	19	14
Don't know/ unspecified	166	92	72	18	*	*	*	*	-	16	*	*	202	111	89

* 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 population groups, sex and age.

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)														
	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
Total	5 575	2 744	2 831	7 016	3 376	3 639	5 264	2 515	2 747	8 945	3 922	5 023	26 833	12 578	14 251
None	89	54	35	218	102	116	353	134	219	2 109	741	1 369	2 774	1 032	1 742
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	70	43	27	155	75	80	248	121	127	709	325	384	1 185	566	619
Grade 4/ Std 2	68	35	33	129	66	63	194	104	90	432	179	253	823	384	439
Grade 5/ Std 3	92	52	40	139	70	69	212	93	120	444	192	252	887	406	481
Grade 6/ Std 4	145	72	73	228	122	105	299	124	175	523	209	314	1 196	529	667
Grade 7/ Std 5	259	138	121	357	164	192	386	168	218	697	322	375	1 701	794	907
Grade 8/ Std 6	374	182	192	414	198	216	401	191	211	862	384	478	2 052	955	1 097
Grade 9/ Std 7	606	309	298	555	267	288	380	187	192	393	191	203	1 935	955	981
Grade 10/ Std 8	798	399	398	717	359	358	533	256	278	652	300	351	2 700	1 314	1 385
Grade 11/ Std 9	875	402	473	877	391	486	375	165	210	217	99	118	2 345	1 058	1 287
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 753	844	909	2 177	1 049	1 128	1 023	516	505	918	456	462	5 883	2 874	3 007
NTC I - NTC III	55	38	17	55	37	18	45	32	13	52	43	*	207	150	57
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	61	27	34	94	40	54	71	34	37	68	37	30	293	138	155
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	246	108	138	603	280	322	423	213	209	388	160	228	1 660	762	898
Degree and higher	67	33	34	267	136	131	264	141	123	357	219	138	958	532	426
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	19	14
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	22	13	*	47	32	15	118	61	57	202	111	89

* 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 sex and age.

2. Education

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

Province	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28 022	13 629	14 389	3 626	1 465	2 161	31 648	15 094	16 550
Western Cape	3 176	1 577	1 599	158	91	67	3 334	1 668	1 666
Eastern Cape	3 762	1 680	2 082	657	282	374	4 419	1 962	2 456
Northern Cape	528	260	268	90	45	45	618	305	313
Free State	1 833	889	942	206	98	108	2 039	987	1 050
KwaZulu-Natal	5 689	2 711	2 976	705	249	456	6 393	2 960	3 432
North West	2 196	1 060	1 136	411	186	226	2 607	1 245	1 362
Gauteng	6 410	3 393	3 017	345	170	174	6 755	3 563	3 192
Mpumalanga	1 650	797	851	423	172	252	2 073	968	1 103
Limpopo	2 781	1 263	1 517	631	172	459	3 412	1 436	1 976

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include unspecified sex and age.

2. Education

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

Population group	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All population groups	28 022	13 629	14 389	3 626	1 465	2 161	31 648	15 094	16 550
Black African	20 945	10 126	10 818	3 419	1 366	2 053	24 364	11 492	12 871
Coloured	2 692	1 299	1 393	172	86	86	2 864	1 385	1 480
Indian/Asian	842	429	413	23	*	16	864	435	429
White	3 506	1 755	1 750	11	*	*	3 517	1 761	1 755

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, sex and 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

Age group	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28 022	13 629	14 389	3 626	1 465	2 161	31 648	15 094	16 550
15 - 19	4 790	2 485	2 303	99	63	36	4 889	2 548	2 340
20 - 24	4 497	2 210	2 286	112	70	42	4 609	2 280	2 329
25 - 29	4 042	1 964	2 078	161	80	81	4 202	2 043	2 159
30 - 34	3 538	1 675	1 862	218	111	107	3 755	1 785	1 969
35 - 39	2 574	1 275	1 300	199	96	104	2 774	1 370	1 404
40 - 44	2 175	1 017	1 156	302	121	181	2 476	1 138	1 337
45 - 49	1 850	891	959	331	135	196	2 180	1 026	1 154
50 - 54	1 378	653	724	373	152	221	1 751	805	945
55 - 59	1 044	495	549	374	148	225	1 418	644	774
60 - 64	857	380	477	385	139	246	1 241	518	723
65 - 69	581	282	298	373	143	230	954	425	529
70 - 74	384	163	221	268	76	193	653	239	413
75+	289	122	167	427	131	296	716	253	463
Unspecified	25	17	*	*	*	*	30	19	11

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.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include unspecified sex.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group and age group	N (1 000)		
	Attending	Not attending	Total
All population groups			
Total	15 847	31 053	46 913
0 - 6	2 149	4 838	6 990
7 - 15	8 985	195	9 180
16 - 20	3 456	1 417	4 875
21 - 25	804	3 806	4 611
26+	452	20 769	21 226
Unspecified	*	29	32
Black African			
Total	13 340	23 841	37 189
0 - 6	1 786	4 045	5 834
7 - 15	7 585	172	7 759
16 - 20	2 941	1 124	4 067
21 - 25	683	3 141	3 825
26+	340	15 336	15 679
Unspecified	*	20	24
Coloured			
Total	1 155	2 990	4 147
0 - 6	162	453	615
7 - 15	723	19	742
16 - 20	205	199	405
21 - 25	31	348	378
26+	34	1 971	2 005
Unspecified	-	*	*
Indian/Asian			
Total	308	845	1 153
0 - 6	24	86	111
7 - 15	192	*	193
16 - 20	63	29	91
21 - 25	16	85	101
26+	14	644	657
Unspecified	-	-	-
White			
Total	1 034	3 338	4 374
0 - 6	175	250	425
7 - 15	478	*	481
16 - 20	244	63	307
21 - 25	74	227	301
26+	63	2 789	2 855
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

Educational institution	N (1 000)																	
	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
Total	2 149	1 133	1 016	8 985	4 720	4 262	3 456	1 898	1 557	804	421	383	452	220	232	15 847	8 392	7 451
Pre-school	1 363	709	655	44	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 407	731	677
School	785	424	361	8 930	4 691	4 237	3 183	1 757	1 424	434	247	187	27	*	18	13 361	7 130	6 227
University	-	-	-	*	-	*	117	64	53	150	72	78	221	116	106	490	252	238
Technikon	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	23	31	84	45	38	51	24	26	188	92	96
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	43	45	118	50	68	76	38	38	282	132	151
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	43	17	27	58	20	38
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	25	13	12
Other than any of the above	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	15	*	*	32	20	12
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, province and sex

Province	N (1 000)																										
	Pre-school			School			University			Technikon			College			Adult basic education and training/literacy classes			Other adult education classes			Other than any of the above			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1 407	730	676	13 360	7 129	6 227	489	251	238	188	92	95	282	131	150	57	20	37	24	12	12	32	20	11	15 847	8 392	7 451
Western Cape	147	65	82	1 022	556	466	66	45	21	20	*	*	36	16	20	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1 309	703	605
Eastern Cape	268	131	137	2 406	1 275	1 131	39	16	23	30	14	16	35	17	17	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 801	1 461	1 340	
Northern Cape	21	*	11	231	122	108	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	139	124
Free State	115	63	52	806	437	368	29	13	15	*	*	*	22	12	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	992	534	456
KwaZulu-Natal	169	85	84	2 946	1 547	1 398	81	45	36	55	23	32	27	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3 296	1 713	1 582	
North West	111	51	60	1 001	516	483	35	19	16	12	*	*	18	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	1 187	604	582
Gauteng	303	171	131	1 794	983	809	163	74	89	44	27	17	97	54	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	2 427	1 327	1 099
Mpumalanga	94	54	40	1 019	550	469	27	13	13	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	1 169	628	540
Limpopo	174	97	76	2 131	1 140	991	42	21	21	*	*	*	29	11	17	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	2 397	1 278	1 119

* 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 educational institution and sex.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 341	7 027	6 312	1 155	621	533	308	170	138	1 034	572	459	15 847	8 392	7 451
Pre-school	1 143	589	554	102	47	56	17	*	*	144	85	59	1 407	731	677
School	11 464	6 100	5 363	962	519	442	248	135	113	680	375	303	13 361	7 130	6 227
University	292	140	152	36	23	13	26	14	11	136	74	62	490	252	238
Technikon	142	64	78	15	*	*	*	*	*	23	12	11	188	92	96
College	212	100	112	24	12	13	*	*	*	37	16	21	282	132	151
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	53	17	35	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	20	38
Other adult educational classes	18	*	11	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	25	13	12
Other than any of the above	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	32	20	12
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, population group and sex

Tuition fee	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 341	7 027	6 312	1 155	621	533	308	170	138	1 034	572	459	15 847	8 392	7 451
None	139	65	74	43	24	19	*	*	*	12	*	*	202	95	107
R1 - R100	7 784	4 181	3 603	241	128	113	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 037	4 316	3 720
R101 - R200	2 512	1 295	1 216	250	131	118	*	*	*	20	13	*	2 786	1 442	1 343
R201 - R300	651	338	312	142	82	60	*	*	*	15	*	*	818	433	384
R301 - R500	358	187	170	138	70	68	66	38	28	47	26	21	609	322	287
R501 - R1 000	450	240	211	109	60	49	91	49	42	77	54	23	728	403	325
R1 001 - R2 000	358	189	169	48	24	24	28	14	14	96	48	47	529	274	255
R2 001 - R3 000	241	125	116	51	23	27	23	12	11	138	77	59	454	238	215
R3 001 - R4 000	207	103	104	19	*	*	14	*	*	127	65	62	369	183	186
R4 001 - R8 000	300	133	166	43	25	19	31	19	11	227	127	99	601	304	296
R8 001 - R12 000	152	77	75	24	16	*	11	*	*	96	51	44	284	152	132
More than R12 000	137	69	69	23	15	*	18	11	*	146	79	66	324	174	151
Don't know/ unspecified	51	25	26	24	13	11	*	*	*	29	16	13	106	56	50

* 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

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

Tuition fees	N (1 000)								
	Educational institution								
	Pre-school	School	University	Technikon	College	Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	Other adult education classes	Other adult education classes	Total
Total	1 407	13 361	490	188	282	58	25	32	15 847
None	19	105	18	*	13	31	*	*	202
R1 - R100	563	7 450	*	*	*	13	*	*	8 037
R101 - R200	169	2 612	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 786
R201 - R300	73	738	*	-	*	*	*	-	818
R301 - R500	93	506	*	*	*	*	*	*	609
R501 - R1 000	176	522	*	*	14	*	*	*	728
R1 001 - R2 000	133	326	16	*	39	*	*	*	529
R2 001 - R3 000	59	297	40	14	40	*	-	*	454
R3 001 - R4 000	21	254	24	29	35	*	*	*	369
R4 001 - R8 000	67	319	90	52	67	*	*	*	601
R8 001 - R12 000	17	106	91	38	30	*	-	*	284
More than R12 000	*	74	175	32	25	-	*	*	324
Don't know\ Unspecified	*	53	22	*	12	*	*	*	106

* 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

Reason for not attending	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	14	43	*	13	47	25	19	15	14	195
Too old or young	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	39
Has completed school or education	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
School or education institution is too far away	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*
No money for fees	*	14	*	*	13	13	*	*	*	58
He or she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Illness	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35
Pregnancy	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	*
Failed exams	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
Got married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Other\ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21

* 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

Reason for not attending	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	173	97	76	22	14	*	195	111	84
Too old or young	32	14	18	*	*	*	39	20	19
Has completed school or education	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
School or education institution is too far away	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No money for fees	51	33	17	*	*	*	58	39	19
He or she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	18	13	*	*	*	*	20	14	*
Illness	34	15	20	*	*	*	35	15	20
Pregnancy	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*
Failed exams	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Got married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other\ unspecified	18	12	*	*	*	*	21	13	*

**Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

4. Health

4.1 Medical aid coverage by province

Province	N (1 000)														
	Covered					Not covered					Total				
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White
South Africa	6 561	2 623	750	374	2 807	40 273	34 511	3 393	778	1 549	46 913	37 190	4 147	1 153	4 374
Western Cape	1 041	50	457	-	534	3 599	1 219	2 050	*	318	4 652	1 270	2 509	*	861
Eastern Cape	689	363	105	*	219	6 345	5 802	385	*	145	7 040	6 172	490	*	364
Northern Cape	141	37	50	*	53	761	310	411	*	29	903	348	463	*	83
Free State	410	204	26	-	178	2 541	2 329	105	*	104	2 953	2 536	132	*	282
KwaZulu-Natal	1 105	460	34	269	339	8 534	7 672	143	533	182	9 655	8 147	177	803	521
North West	426	236	*	*	183	3 381	3 177	74	11	114	3 825	3 430	78	14	297
Gauteng	2 034	803	74	70	1 087	6 983	6 032	211	189	535	9 029	6 840	284	259	1 630
Mpumalanga	339	190	*	12	135	2 880	2 786	11	13	69	3 221	2 978	11	26	204
Limpopo	375	278	-	18	79	5 250	5 182	*	12	52	5 636	5 471	*	30	131

* 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 population groups, sex and 'don't know' category of medical aid coverage variable

4. Health

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex

Population group and sex	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
All population groups			
Total	6 561	40 273	46 913
Male	3 305	19 736	23 079
Female	3 254	20 532	23 825
Black African			
Total	2 623	34 511	37 190
Male	1 324	16 848	18 197
Female	1 299	17 661	18 989
Coloured			
Total	750	3 393	4 147
Male	366	1 681	2 049
Female	385	1 711	2 097
Indian/Asian			
Total	374	778	1 153
Male	189	390	581
Female	185	388	573
White			
Total	2 807	1 549	4 374
Male	1 424	795	2 228
Female	1 382	752	2 144

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

Totals include unspecified population groups, sex and 'don't know' category of medical aid coverage variable

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

4. Health

4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group

Age group	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
Total	6 561	40 273	46 913
0 - 9	1 184	8 886	10 086
10 - 19	1 096	8 887	9 994
20 - 29	883	7 930	8 829
30 - 39	1 225	5 312	6 546
40 - 49	983	3 674	4 668
50 - 59	657	2 521	3 182
60+	526	3 042	3 577
Unspecified	*	21	32

* 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 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of medical aid coverage variable

4. Health

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	People who were sick/injured	People who were not sick/injured	Total
South Africa	5 923	40 965	46 913
Western Cape	664	3 980	4 652
Eastern Cape	878	6 158	7 040
Northern Cape	129	774	903
Free State	439	2 514	2 953
KwaZulu-Natal	1 028	8 626	9 655
North West	605	3 218	3 825
Gauteng	1 095	7 928	9 029
Mpumalanga	503	2 717	3 221
Limpopo	582	5 052	5 636

* 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 those who did not specify whether they were sick in the month prior to the interview

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Consulted	Not consulted	Total
South Africa	4 839	1 081	5 923
Western Cape	549	115	664
Eastern Cape	732	146	878
Northern Cape	101	28	129
Free State	360	80	439
KwaZulu-Natal	853	174	1 028
North West	472	133	605
Gauteng	900	194	1 095
Mpumalanga	405	98	503
Limpopo	469	114	582

* 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 those who were sick and did not specify whether they consulted a health worker.

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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	549	732	101	360	853	472	900	405	469	4 839
Nurse	62	358	45	134	422	241	283	187	248	1 979
Doctor	463	321	50	210	371	201	524	197	177	2 514
Medical specialist	14	31	*	*	18	15	57	*	14	170
Pharmacist/chemist	*	12	*	*	24	*	23	*	12	95
Dentist	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	45
Any other health care provider	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	21
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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 787	1 622	2 165	1 046	496	550	4 839	2 121	2 716
Nurse	1 848	750	1 098	131	54	77	1 979	803	1 175
Doctor	1 703	757	946	807	384	423	2 514	1 144	1 370
Medical specialist	103	43	60	67	38	29	170	81	89
Pharmacist/chemist	63	34	30	31	16	15	95	49	45
Dentist	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	44	28	16	*	*	-	45	29	16
Any other health care provider	14	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	11
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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 population groups and 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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Public sector										
Total	222	499	66	180	615	304	428	226	328	2 868
Hospital	148	170	19	42	231	60	160	46	90	966
Clinic	74	324	47	138	380	242	268	177	238	1 888
Other in public sector	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	14
Private sector										
Total	323	230	35	180	237	169	473	180	139	1 960
Hospital	12	*	*	*	25	12	43	*	*	123
Clinic	*	*	*	*	16	*	31	*	12	98
Private doctor/specialist	290	195	25	159	165	139	374	152	92	1 590
Traditional healer	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	45
Pharmacy/chemist	*	12	*	*	22	*	16	*	12	87
Health facility provided by employer	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*
Alternative medicine, e.g Homeopathist	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	*

* 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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
Public sector			
Total	69	2 800	2 868
Hospital	30	936	966
Clinic	34	1 854	1 888
Other in public sector	*	*	14
Private sector			
Total	876	1 085	1 960
Hospital	75	48	123
Clinic	34	65	98
Private doctor/specialist	730	859	1 590
Traditional healer	*	43	45
Pharmacy/chemist	24	63	87
Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopathist	-	*	*
Other in private sector	*	*	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	*

* 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 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of medical aid coverage variable

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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)					
	Level of satisfaction with the service					
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Total
Public sector						
Total	1 693	663	178	116	215	2 868
Hospital	575	237	53	27	72	966
Clinic	1 108	422	125	89	143	1 888
Other	*	*	-	-	-	14*
Private sector						
Total	1 685	196	24	30	24	1 960
Hospital	104	11	*	*	*	123
Clinic	82	*	*	*	*	98
Private doctor/specialist	1 381	157	18	21	13	1 590
Traditional healer	27	12	-	*	*	45
Pharmacy/chemist	74	*	*	*	-	87
Health facility provided by employer	*	-	-	-	-	*
Alternative medicine	*	-	-	-	-	*
Other in private sector	*	-	-	-	-	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	-	-	-	*

* 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' and 'don't know' categories of level of satisfaction variable

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)					
	Level of satisfaction					Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	
All population groups						
Total	3 382	861	203	145	239	4 839
Male	1 514	361	84	59	100	2 121
Female	1 867	500	120	86	139	2 716
Black African						
Total	2 545	703	190	130	211	3 787
Male	1 122	279	78	51	88	1 622
Female	1 422	424	113	79	123	2 165
Other**						
Total	835	156	13	15	28	1 046
Male	391	80	*	*	12	496
Female	445	76	*	*	16	550

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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 population groups, sex and 'don't know' category of level of satisfaction variable

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

Reason for not consulting a health worker	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	851	379	472	229	106	123	1 081	485	595
Too expensive	187	74	113	21	11	*	208	85	123
Too far	81	33	48	*	*	*	82	34	48
Not necessary	492	236	256	187	87	100	680	324	356
Other	71	28	43	16	*	11	87	33	54
Don't know/ unspecified	20	*	13	*	*	*	24	*	14

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Yes	No	Total
South Africa	6 617	40 126	46 913
Western Cape	507	4 122	4 652
Eastern Cape	1 289	5 714	7 040
Northern Cape	111	790	903
Free State	413	2 536	2 953
KwaZulu-Natal	1 490	8 129	9 655
North West	517	3 305	3 825
Gauteng	718	8 283	9 029
Mpumalanga	522	2 691	3 221
Limpopo	1 050	4 557	5 636

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of usage of welfare office variable
 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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)		
	Yes	No	Total
All population groups			
Total	6 617	40 126	46 913
Male	1 763	21 237	23 079
Female	4 854	18 884	23 825
Black African			
Total	5 767	31 291	37 190
Male	1 461	16 672	18 197
Female	4 306	14 617	18 989
Coloured			
Total	545	3 590	4 147
Male	187	1 858	2 049
Female	358	1 731	2 097
Indian/Asian			
Total	100	1 050	1 153
Male	33	546	581
Female	67	503	573
White			
Total	203	4 151	4 374
Male	80	2 139	2 228
Female	123	2 010	2 144

* 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 and 'don't know' category of usage of welfare variable
 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

Province	N (1 000)				
	Service/assistance sought				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
Total	639	6 064	52	100	6 617
Western Cape	73	454	*	*	507
Eastern Cape	143	1 159	12	18	1 289
Northern Cape	20	97	*	*	111
Free State	47	393	*	*	413
KwaZulu-Natal	147	1 366	*	23	1 490
North West	42	471	*	12	517
Gauteng	80	632	*	21	718
Mpumalanga	47	478	*	*	522
Limpopo	38	1 014	*	*	1 050

* 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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)				
	Service/assistance sought				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
All population groups					
Total	639	6 064	52	100	6 617
Male	197	1 587	15	29	1 763
Female	442	4 476	37	71	4 854
Black African					
Total	536	5 289	47	86	5 767
Male	166	1 309	14	24	1 461
Female	369	3 980	33	63	4 306
Other**					
Total	103	772	*	14	847
Male	31	276	*	*	300
Female	73	496	*	*	547

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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 population groups and 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 (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)					
All population groups	14 318	5 355	8 963	6 876	2 087	23.3	15 328	8 246	7 082	4 756	2 326	32.8	29 650	13 602	16 047	11 634	4 413	27.5
Black African	11 002	4 489	6 513	4 685	1 828	28.1	11 953	6 756	5 197	3 176	2 021	38.9	22 956	11 244	11 712	7 863	3 849	32.9
Coloured	1 316	375	941	760	181	19.3	1 398	608	790	592	198	25.0	2 714	983	1 731	1 352	379	21.9
Indian/Asian	413	118	296	264	31	10.6	399	230	168	142	27	15.8	812	348	464	406	58	12.5
White	1 566	371	1 195	1 154	42	03.5	1 562	646	917	837	79	8.6	3 130	1 018	2 112	1 991	121	5.7

* 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 other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

6.2 By province, sex and labour market status (Official definition of unemployment)

Province	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)					
All provinces	14 318	5 355	8 963	6 876	2 087	23.3	15 328	8 246	7 082	4 756	2 326	32.8	29 650	13 602	16 047	11 634	4 413	27.5
Western Cape	1 586	407	1 178	978	201	17.0	1 570	604	966	724	242	25.0	3 156	1 011	2 145	1 702	443	20.6
Eastern Cape	1 834	919	915	614	300	32.8	2 238	1 367	870	544	326	37.5	4 072	2 287	1 785	1 158	627	35.1
Northern Cape	287	96	190	140	50	26.4	290	152	138	86	52	37.7	577	248	329	226	102	31.2
Free State	941	344	597	458	139	23.2	987	506	481	295	186	38.7	1 929	851	1 078	753	325	30.2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 791	1 217	1 574	1 152	422	26.8	3 182	1 833	1 349	912	437	32.4	5 974	3 050	2 924	2 065	859	29.4
North West	1 180	478	702	530	172	24.4	1 248	733	515	315	200	38.9	2 428	1 211	1 217	845	372	30.6
Gauteng	3 436	807	2 629	2 115	514	19.5	3 010	1 276	1 735	1 218	517	29.8	6 446	2 083	4 364	3 333	1 031	23.6
Mpumalanga	921	345	577	459	118	20.5	1 038	573	465	324	141	30.2	1 961	919	1 043	784	259	24.8
Limpopo	1 342	742	600	429	171	28.5	1 764	1 201	563	338	224	39.9	3 106	1 943	1 163	768	395	34.0

* 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 sex.

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

6.3 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

6.3.1 By main industry, population group and sex

Main industry	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7 863	4 685	3 176	1 352	760	592	406	264	142	1 991	1 154	837	11 634	6 876	4 756
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	655	448	207	120	85	35	*	*	*	66	52	14	843	587	256
Mining and quarrying	355	344	11	*	*	*	*	*	-	63	54	*	427	406	21
Manufacturing	1 016	737	279	264	148	115	92	61	31	299	211	88	1 677	1 161	515
Electricity, gas and water supply	69	56	13	*	*	*	*	*	-	22	17	*	101	80	20
Construction	604	558	47	119	114	*	14	12	*	78	67	10	815	751	64
Wholesale and retail trade	1 815	954	860	302	154	148	150	95	55	413	249	164	2 693	1 461	1 232
Transport, storage and communication	365	312	53	75	57	18	29	21	*	91	59	32	560	449	110
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	576	385	191	143	73	70	44	31	14	448	238	210	1 214	727	486
Community, social and personal services	1 421	674	747	231	103	129	70	38	32	496	200	295	2 219	1 016	1 203
Private households with employed persons	970	206	762	82	13	70	*	*	*	*	-	*	1 057	219	836
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	17	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	11	*	*	30	18	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)

6.3 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

6.3.2 By main occupation, population group and sex

Main occupation	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7 863	4 685	3 176	1 352	760	592	406	264	142	1 991	1 154	837	11 634	6 876	4 756
Legislators, senior officials and managers	204	147	58	54	46	*	68	51	17	448	325	123	785	577	209
Professionals	250	127	123	40	25	15	44	28	16	281	171	111	617	351	266
Technical and associate professionals	583	269	315	137	59	78	45	29	16	313	137	176	1 079	494	585
Clerks	555	220	335	198	65	133	65	19	46	371	72	299	1 190	376	814
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 069	650	419	165	75	91	64	42	21	197	106	91	1 497	874	623
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	137	85	52	*	*	*	*	*	-	27	24	*	171	115	57
Craft and related trades workers	1 183	1 010	174	226	189	37	41	35	*	225	212	13	1 677	1 447	230
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	885	803	81	121	92	29	38	32	*	58	54	*	1 102	982	120
Elementary occupation	2 182	1 319	863	334	203	131	40	27	13	60	47	13	2 619	1 596	1 022
Domestic workers	802	47	754	70	*	69	-	-	-	*	-	*	873	48	823
Other	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-
Unspecified	11	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	23	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 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

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	6 021	3 776	2 693	12 726
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 924	2 580	2 308	6 909
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	756	446	265	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	339	246	29	627
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	122	213	46	388
Unit in retirement village	13	*	*	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	397	23	*	439
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	493	28	*	539
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	1 243	197	25	1 487
Room/flatlet	441	33	*	495
Caravan/tent	15	*	-	15
Other	276	*	*	300
Unspecified	*	-	-	11

* 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 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

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	5 274	2 739	1 612	9 809
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 644	1 911	1 293	4 919
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	753	444	265	1 490
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	171	83	*	262
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	56	48	*	116
Unit in retirement village	*	*	-	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	361	17	*	397
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	457	26	*	501
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	1 206	186	24	1 438
Room/flatlet	372	19	*	410
Caravan/tent	*	*	-	*
Other	245	*	*	264
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**

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	741	1 033	1 075	2 901
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	278	666	1 010	1 980
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	*
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	166	162	23	361
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	67	165	36	272
Unit in retirement village	12	*	*	18
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	36	*	*	43
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	35	*	-	38
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	37	10	*	49
Room/flatlet	67	14	*	83
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	*
Other	32	*	*	36
Unspecified	*	-	-	*

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	686	751	170	539	1 135	716	1 338	554	1 021	6 909
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	*	662	*	40	569	32	*	55	126	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	99	43	*	13	177	25	254	*	*	627
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	148	43	*	*	50	*	122	*	*	388
Unit in retirement village	*	*	-	*	*	-	13	-	-	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	15	28	*	24	58	19	270	16	*	439
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	63	21	11	41	48	45	269	18	24	539
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	159	133	20	116	315	168	429	98	51	1 487
Room/flatlet	62	42	21	18	96	25	90	36	105	495
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	15
Other	35	*	*	61	*	*	185	*	*	300
Unspecified	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	11

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)													
	Main source of water													
	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	Total
Total	4 926	3 775	171	34	287	2 101	128	320	516	42	88	273	50	12 726
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 609	1 641	133	26	138	859	46	169	132	16	50	49	36	6 909
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	16	190	*	*	54	455	26	109	358	23	31	217	*	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	576	43	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	627
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	353	30	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	388
Unit in retirement village	18	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	76	330	*	-	*	17	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	439
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	23	418	*	-	*	72	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	539
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	34	637	*	*	71	650	49	24	*	*	*	*	*	1 487
Room/flatlet	164	237	19	-	11	34	*	*	15	*	-	*	-	495
Caravan/tent	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	15
Other	50	239	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	300
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

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

Totals include 'unspecified' category of main source of water variable

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

Main source of water	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	938	430	110	314	935	256	1 588	204	152	4 926
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	242	291	101	447	591	369	1 069	328	337	3 775
Borehole on site	*	*	*	*	*	57	15	15	62	171
Rain-water tank on site	*	26	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	34
Neighbour's tap	*	26	*	15	63	29	33	41	75	287
Public tap	81	411	21	56	424	255	235	133	483	2 101
Water-carrier/tanker	*	*	*	*	28	20	27	19	19	128
Borehole off site/communal	*	21	*	15	130	39	*	20	86	320
Flowing water/stream/river	-	245	*	-	212	*	*	*	45	516
Dam/pool/stagnant water	*	16	*	-	12	*	-	*	*	42
Well	-	*	-	-	24	*	-	*	53	88
Spring	-	244	-	*	26	-	-	*	*	273
Other	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	12	22	50
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

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

Main source of water	N (1 000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	9 809	2 901	12 726
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	2 365	2 544	4 926
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	3 521	255	3 775
Neighbour's tap	139	32	171
Borehole on site	26	*	34
Rain-water tank on site	280	*	287
Public tap	2 077	24	2 101
Water-carrier/tanker	124	*	128
Borehole off site/communal	310	*	320
Flowing water/stream/river	513	*	516
Dam/pool/stagnant water	40	*	42
Well	88	-	88
Spring	273	-	273
Other	49	*	50
Unspecified	*	11	14

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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.

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

Time taken	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	3 754	50	3 805
Less than 2 minutes (less than 200m)	658	18	675
2 minutes but less than 5 minutes (200m - < 500m)	1 051	15	1 066
5 minutes but less than 15 minutes (500m -< 1,5km)	847	*	856
15 minutes but less than 30 minutes (1,5km -< 3km)	484	*	488
30 minutes but less than 45 minutes (3km -< 4,5km)	299	*	300
45 minutes but less than 60 minutes (4,5 -< 6km)	151	*	151
60 minutes or more (6km or more)	205	*	205
Unspecified	60	*	64

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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.

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)		
	Telephone in dwelling and/or a cellphone for regular use		
	Yes	No	Total
All population groups			
Total	8 223	4 486	12 726
Male	5 337	2 669	8 018
Female	2 885	1 817	4 707
Black African			
Total	5 704	4 097	9 809
Male	3 343	2 424	5 772
Female	2 360	1 672	4 035
Coloured			
Total	674	308	983
Male	490	190	679
Female	184	118	303
Indian/Asian			
Total	277	38	315
Male	225	24	250
Female	52	14	66
White	1 552	43	1 603
Male	1 267	30	1 303
Female	285	13	299

* 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 other and unspecified population group,sex and those who did not specify whether they have telephone and/or cellphone

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.1 For cooking

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)										
	Energy for cooking										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	7 800	*	235	2 145	2 117	308	43	*	*	64	12 726
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 805	*	151	706	1 019	211	*	*	-	*	6 909
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	190	-	22	294	929	28	30	*	-	*	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	611	-	*	12	*	-	-	-	-	*	627
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	371	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	388
Unit in retirement village	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	380	-	*	45	*	*	-	-	-	-	439
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	295	-	*	197	24	*	*	-	-	*	539
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	520	-	25	791	92	54	*	-	-	*	1 487
Room/flatlet	365	-	15	61	32	*	-	*	*	20	495
Caravan/tent	13	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other	234	-	*	27	*	-	-	-	-	28	300
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	11

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include the 'unspecified' category of energy for cooking variable

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.2 For heating

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)										
	Energy for heating										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	6 387	*	91	1 579	2 613	557	44	*	21	1 407	12 726
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 907	*	71	627	1 248	333	13	*	*	689	6 909
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	115	*	*	164	1 056	39	26	*	*	88	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	550	-	-	17	*	*	-	-	-	57	627
Town/ cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	299	-	*	33	*	*	-	-	*	47	388
Unit in retirement village	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	343	-	*	33	13	*	-	-	*	44	439
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	221	-	*	165	44	22	*	-	*	83	539
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	380	-	*	474	187	152	*	-	*	276	1 487
Room/flatlet	320	-	*	54	46	*	*	*	*	67	495
Caravan/tent	11	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	15
Other	222	-	*	11	*	*	*	-	*	53	300
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	11

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include the 'unspecified' category of energy for heating variable

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.3 For lighting

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)								
	Energy for lighting								
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	10 203	*	*	482	1 993	22	*	*	12 726
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 264	*	*	115	504	15	*	*	6 909
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	663	*	*	134	691	*	*	-	1 496
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	614	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	627
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	382	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	388
Unit in retirement village	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	409	-	-	*	27	-	-	*	439
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	388	-	*	26	124	-	*	*	539
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	748	*	*	185	551	*	*	*	1 487
Room/flatlet	431	-	*	*	55	*	-	-	495
Caravan/tent	14	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	15
Other	269	-	-	*	28	-	-	-	300
Unspecified	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	11

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include the 'unspecified' category of energy for lighting variable.

7. Dwellings and services

7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

7.9.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Electricity from mains	1 119	644	169	527	1 519	591	2 408	370	452	7 800
Electricity from generator	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Gas	34	53	*	25	52	25	16	*	14	235
Paraffin	105	527	37	169	337	259	474	129	109	2 145
Wood	18	485	19	45	506	140	14	143	748	2 117
Coal	*	*	*	45	32	*	66	131	21	308
Animal dung	-	17	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	43
Solar energy	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
Other	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*
None	*	*	*	42	*	*	*	*	*	64
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

7.9.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Electricity from mains	768	351	143	360	1 432	431	2 198	280	425	6 387
Electricity from generator	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Gas	16	*	*	18	14	*	15	*	*	91
Paraffin	219	523	22	178	192	103	248	45	50	1 579
Wood	54	643	40	93	596	213	51	159	765	2 613
Coal	*	*	*	90	52	18	192	165	27	557
Animal dung	-	14	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	44
Solar energy	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Other	*	-	*	*	-	-	14	*	-	21
None	216	182	27	106	159	257	261	126	72	1 407
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	22

* 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

Energy for lighting	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Electricity from mains	1 209	1 123	212	750	1 769	871	2 522	645	1 103	10 203
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	*
Paraffin	27	274	*	20	43	19	35	22	37	482
Candles	40	327	25	86	634	140	423	123	195	1 993
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	22
Other	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*
None	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	11

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.10.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	9 809	2 901	12 726
Electricity from mains	5 029	2 754	7 800
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	193	42	235
Paraffin	2 099	46	2 145
Wood	2 079	38	2 117
Coal	303	*	308
Animal dung	43	-	43
Solar energy	*	-	*
Other	*	-	*
None	57	*	64
Unspecified	*	*	*

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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.

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

Energy for heating	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	9 809	2 901	12 726
Electricity from mains	3 938	2 433	6 387
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	62	29	91
Paraffin	1 530	49	1 579
Wood	2 523	90	2 613
Coal	543	13	557
Animal dung	43	-	44
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	14	*	21
None	1 140	267	1 407
Unspecified	14	*	22

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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.

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

Energy for lighting	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	9 809	2 901	12 726
Electricity from mains	7 358	2 829	10 203
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*
Paraffin	469	13	482
Candles	1 945	48	1 993
Solar energy	21	*	22
Other	*	*	*
None	*	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	11

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

7. Dwellings and services

7.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 283	1 732	243	858	2 457	1 033	2 983	793	1 345	12 726
Sanitation in dwelling										
Total	888	435	106	278	899	263	1 486	219	166	4 740
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	858	407	103	265	866	249	1 483	203	150	4 583
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	30	27	*	13	33	15	*	16	16	158
Sanitation on site										
Total	300	825	122	542	1248	697	1364	504	978	6581
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	265	145	60	222	162	149	977	76	83	2 138
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	19	46	15	32	57	28	89	33	18	336
Chemical toilet	*	*	*	*	97	*	*	*	*	127
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	*	122	22	62	323	106	34	66	172	908
Pit latrine without ventilation	*	453	11	100	607	376	247	318	693	2 811
Bucket toilet	*	50	14	126	*	35	*	*	*	261
Sanitation off site										
Total	90	472	15	37	308	72	130	68	201	1393
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	18	14	*	*	*	-	42	*	*	89
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	*	*	*	*	-	13	*	-	20
Chemical toilet	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	*	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	*	52
Pit latrine without ventilation	*	27	*	*	82	*	28	13	22	189
Bucket toilet	19	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	33
None	44	416	*	27	190	60	37	47	175	1 005
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

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

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)				
	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Total	9 809	983	315	1 603	12 726
Sanitation in dwelling					
Total	2 187	685	294	1 559	4 740
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 095	664	291	1 516	4 583
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	92	21	*	43	158
Sanitation on site					
Total	6 261	267	18	35	6 581
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 914	189	*	27	2 138
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	306	21	*	*	336
Chemical toilet	126	*	-	-	127
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	890	16	*	*	908
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 781	23	*	-	2 811
Bucket toilet	244	17	-	*	261
Sanitation off site					
Total	1 357	29	*	*	1 393
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	83	*	*	-	89
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	19	*	-	-	20
Chemical toilet	*	*	-	-	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	51	*	-	-	52
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	184	*	*	*	189
Bucket toilet	30	*	-	-	33
None	985	17	*	*	1 005
	*	*	*	*	*
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.

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

7. Dwellings and services

7.13 Households by sanitation and type of dwelling

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)											
	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	Total
Total	6 909	1 496	627	388	20	439	539	1 487	495	15	300	12 726
Sanitation in dwelling												
Total	3 503	*	564	330	18	84	12	21	154	*	49	4 740
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	3 370	*	561	327	18	81	12	18	148	*	45	4 583
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	133	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	158
Sanitation on site												
Total	3 058	916	60	53	*	348	482	1 101	311	14	236	6 581
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	754	19	42	48	*	281	333	245	193	12	209	2 138
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	162	*	*	*	-	15	30	76	25	*	14	336
Chemical toilet	37	41	*	-	-	*	*	37	*	-	-	127
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	516	202	*	*	*	11	17	133	23	*	*	908
Pit latrine without ventilation	1 485	642	*	*	-	38	73	491	62	*	*	2 811
Bucket toilet	103	*	*	*	-	*	23	119	*	-	*	261
Sanitation off site												
Total	346	578	*	*	*	*	44	364	30	*	15	1 393
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	12	*	-	*	-	*	*	54	*	-	*	89
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	12	*	-	*	20
Chemical toilet	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	13	12	-	-	-	*	*	22	*	-	-	52
Pit latrine without ventilation	50	44	*	-	*	*	*	77	*	-	*	189
Bucket toilet	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	28	*	-	-	33
None	266	519	*	*	-	*	20	167	21	*	*	1 005
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	12

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

Totals include 'unspecified' category of type of dwelling variable

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

Refuse removal	N (1 000)				
	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Total	9 809	983	315	1 603	12 726
Removed by local authority at least once a week	4 830	870	304	1 481	7 503
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	115	18	*	13	149
Removed by community members at least once a week	27	*	-	*	43
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	*	-	*	13
Communal refuse dump/communal container	406	22	-	*	433
Own refuse dump	3 923	40	*	78	4 048
No rubbish removal	436	*	-	*	450
Other	59	*	*	*	72
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.

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

Province	N (1 000)					
	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
South Africa	8 036	1 037	2 399	761	425	12 726
Western Cape	637	257	286	59	34	1 283
Eastern Cape	1 362	80	164	75	32	1 732
Northern Cape	153	13	51	20	7	243
KwaZulu-Natal	1 546	133	601	94	80	2 457
Free State	534	64	108	115	37	858
North West	750	48	147	52	25	1 033
Gauteng	1 354	364	860	211	175	2 983
Mpumalanga	575	53	101	41	20	793
Limpopo	1 125	25	81	95	14	1 345

* 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' category of ownership of dwelling variable.

7. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)					
	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
All population groups						
Total	8 036	1 037	2 399	761	425	12 726
Male	4 508	844	1 759	548	311	8 018
Female	3 528	193	640	211	114	4 707
Black African						
Total	6 772	343	1 625	664	361	9 809
Male	3 562	247	1 203	465	264	5 772
Female	3 210	97	422	198	97	4 035
Other**						
Total	1 259	693	764	97	63	2 901
Male	941	597	549	84	47	2 232
Female	318	97	215	13	17	668

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. These population 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 groups , sex 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

7.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province

Province	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
Total	1 799	362	304	2 466
Western Cape	207	45	28	280
Eastern Cape	144	44	19	207
Northern Cape	35	14	*	55
Free State	87	53	26	166
KwaZulu-Natal	455	41	63	558
North West	98	28	16	143
Gauteng	636	61	127	823
Mpumalanga	84	30	15	128
Limpopo	53	47	*	105

* 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

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
All population groups				
Total	1 799	362	304	2 466
Male	1 305	281	224	1 810
Female	494	81	80	656
Black African				
Total	1 265	290	263	1 818
Male	929	217	191	1 337
Female	336	73	72	481
Other**				
Total	527	72	42	641
Male	369	65	33	467
Female	158	*	*	174

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. 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 and sex.

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

Province	N (1 000)			Total
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	
Total	597	397	120	1 114
Western Cape	78	14	*	99
Eastern Cape	19	31	14	64
Northern Cape	15	*	*	22
Free State	21	62	11	93
KwaZulu-Natal	145	52	17	214
North West	49	23	*	81
Gauteng	223	151	48	422
Mpumalanga	18	11	*	34
Limpopo	28	48	*	85

* 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

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
All population groups				
Total	597	397	120	1 114
Male	451	266	87	805
Female	146	130	33	308
Black African				
Total	356	373	98	827
Male	271	247	73	592
Female	86	124	25	234
Other**				
Total	237	24	22	283
Male	180	19	14	212
Female	57	*	*	70

** Other includes coloured, Indian/Asian and white. 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 and sex.

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
South Africa	1 185	11 529	12 726
Western Cape	13	1 265	1 283
Eastern Cape	533	1 197	1 732
Northern Cape	*	236	243
Free State	24	834	858
KwaZulu-Natal	254	2 202	2 457
North West	39	994	1 033
Gauteng	14	2 966	2 983
Mpumalanga	23	768	793
Limpopo	277	1 068	1 345

* 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

Population group and sex of the household head	N (1 000)		
	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
All population groups			
Total	1 185	11 529	12 726
Male	564	7 446	8 018
Female	621	4 081	4 707
Black African			
Total	1 118	8 686	9 809
Male	502	5 268	5 772
Female	617	3 416	4 035
Coloured			
Total	*	976	983
Male	*	675	679
Female	*	301	303
Indian/Asian			
Total	*	313	315
Male	*	248	250
Female	*	65	66
White			
Total	59	1 538	1 603
Male	56	1 243	1 303
Female	*	295	299

* 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 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

Farming activities	N (1 000)		
	Take place	Do not take place	Total
Field crops	1 080	104	1 185
Horticulture	15	1 168	1 185
Livestock excluding poultry	125	1 058	1 185
Poultry	71	1 112	1 185
Orchards	22	1 161	1 185
Other	17	1 165	1 185

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)						
	Salaries and /or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Total
All population groups							
Total	7 335	1 524	2 883	117	585	248	12 726
Male	5 439	690	1 230	86	396	152	8 018
Female	1 894	834	1 653	30	189	97	4 707
Black African							
Total	5 180	1 438	2 460	83	414	218	9 809
Male	3 702	636	975	57	262	129	5 772
Female	1 477	801	1 485	26	152	89	4 035
Other**							
Total	2 146	81	423	33	170	31	2 901
Male	1 730	51	255	29	133	23	2 232
Female	416	30	168	*	37	*	668

** 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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)									
	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
All population groups										
Total	2 445	3 558	1 902	1 306	815	1 304	801	323	80	12 726
Male	1 381	1 848	1 173	908	595	967	659	286	70	8 018
Female	1 063	1 708	730	398	220	337	142	38	*	4 707
Black African										
Total	2 358	3 340	1 658	991	508	543	220	55	14	9 809
Male	1 326	1 734	1 011	685	364	369	154	43	*	5 772
Female	1 032	1 604	647	306	144	174	66	12	*	4 035
Other**										
Total	86	218	240	313	304	759	580	269	64	2 901
Male	55	114	158	221	228	596	505	243	58	2 232
Female	31	104	83	91	75	164	75	26	*	668

** 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 and 'don't know' category of monthly expenditure variable

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

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	710	355	104	15	16	1 207
On foot	566	292	75	12	13	964
Taxi	17	21	15	*	*	57
Bus	*	*	*	-	*	*
Own transport	125	39	*	*	*	177
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest primary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	2 187	1 646	649	114	100	4 714
On foot	1851	1421	526	96	90	3993
Taxi	36	98	54	*	*	202
Bus	11	15	26	*	*	61
Train	*	*	-	-	-	*
Own transport	282	106	40	*	*	433
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	21

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest secondary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	1 293	1 320	687	184	178	3 678
On foot	1030	1035	530	141	133	2878
Taxi	32	135	85	25	23	302
Bus	*	16	30	*	*	73
Train	*	*	*	-	-	*
Own transport	219	127	29	*	*	383
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	11	35

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest welfare office	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	573	1 492	1 170	492	756	4 522
On foot	300	392	194	56	56	1001
Taxi	156	971	831	329	500	2802
Bus	*	21	74	62	131	296
Train	-	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	102	96	46	19	11	280
Other/unspecified	*	12	22	25	57	136

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest clinic	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	372	528	316	111	159	1 498
On foot	310	337	187	69	80	988
Taxi	37	148	107	26	52	377
Bus	*	*	13	*	14	42
Train	*	-	-	-	-	*
Own transport	20	28	*	*	*	57
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	12	34

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest hospital	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	1 998	4 082	3 356	1 341	1 867	12 726
On foot	449	491	267	80	85	1379
Taxi	515	2496	2400	996	1281	7724
Bus	25	71	174	105	235	614
Train	*	13	24	*	*	42
Own transport	977	927	398	93	73	2480
Other/unspecified	30	83	93	65	192	488

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest food market	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	7 081	3 303	1 444	352	515	12 726
On foot	5103	1473	326	61	97	7068
Taxi	436	1274	847	215	274	3050
Bus	33	43	62	32	66	237
Train	*	*	*	*	*	25
Own transport	1459	474	165	21	28	2152
Other/unspecified	41	34	38	21	48	195

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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

Transport to the nearest post office agent	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	2 409	4 400	3 039	1 084	1 376	12 726
On foot	934	978	427	106	110	2 589
Taxi	484	2 472	2 043	752	901	6 726
Bus	22	74	164	100	208	575
Train	*	*	21	*	*	34
Own transport	942	823	320	80	47	2 413
Other/unspecified	25	49	63	43	107	389

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of time taken variable.

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