



The South Africa I know, the home I understand



Statistical release

P0318

General household survey

2013

Embargoed until:
18 June 2014
13:00

Enquiries:

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

Forthcoming issue:

GHS 2014

Expected release date

May 2015

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2014

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

- National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
- National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
- Library of Parliament, Cape Town
- Bloemfontein Public Library
- Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
- Johannesburg Public Library
- Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
- Central Regional Library, Polokwane
- Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
- Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
- Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This publication is available both in hard copy and on the Stats SA website www.statssa.gov.za.

The data and metadata set from the *General Household Survey, July 2013* will be available on CD-ROM. A charge may be made according to the pricing policy, which can be seen on the website.

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Enquiries:

	Printing and distribution	User information services
Tel:	(012) 310 8358	(012) 310 8600
Email:	magdaj@statssa.gov.za	(012) 310 8500/ 8495 info@statssa.gov.za

Contents

List of figures	vii
List of tables.....	ix
1. Introduction.....	10
2. Summary and key findings	10
3. Basic population statistics.....	15
4. Education	16
4.1 Introduction	16
4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years	16
4.3 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions.....	17
4.4 School attendance	21
4.5 Higher education institution attendance	22
4.6 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older.....	23
5. Health.....	26
5.1 Health care provision and quality.....	26
5.2 Medical aid coverage.....	28
5.3 Teenage pregnancy.....	30
6. Disability.....	30
7. Social security services.....	31
8. Religious affiliation and observance.....	32
9. Housing	33
9.1 Housing types and ownership	33
9.2 State-subsidised housing	35
10. Household sources of energy	37
11. Water access and use.....	40
12. Sanitation and refuse removal	47
13. Telecommunications.....	50
14. Transport.....	52
15. Environmental trends	54
16. Household assets and sources of income	55
17. Access to food.....	57
18. Agriculture.....	58
19. Technical notes	61
19.1 Methodology and fieldwork	61
19.2 The questionnaire	61
19.3 Response rates.....	62
19.4 Data revisions	62
19.5 Limitations of the study	62
19.6 Sample design.....	63
19.7 Allocating sample sizes to strata	63
19.8 Weighting	65
19.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data.....	66
19.10 Comparability with previous surveys.....	66

19.11 Editing and imputation 68
 19.12 Definitions of terms 69
 19.13 Classifications..... 70

Addendum tables

1. Population 71
 1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2013 71
 1.2 By age group, population group and sex, 2013 72

2. Education 73
 2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2013..... 73
 2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2013 75
 2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex (concluded), 2013 76
 2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2013 77
 2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2013 79
 2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2013..... 81
 2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex, 2013..... 83
 2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group, 2013 85

3. Attendance at an educational institution 87
 3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2013..... 87
 3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2013..... 89
 3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2013 90
 3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2013 91
 3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2013 92
 3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2013 93
 3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2013..... 94
 3.8 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by the kind of problems they experience at the institution, and by province,2013..... 96
 3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade, and by province, 2013..... 97
 3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primarieschool, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2013 98
 3.11 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primarieschool, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2013 99

4. Medical aid coverage 100
 4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2013 100
 4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2013 102
 4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2013 103

5. Health..... 104

5.1	Population who were ill in the month prior to the interview, by province, 2013.....	104
5.2	People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and who consulted a health worker, by province, 2013	105
5.3	People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by population group and sex, 2013	106
5.4	The household’s normal place of consultation by province, 2013.....	107
5.5	The household’s normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid, 2013.....	108
5.6	The respondent’s level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by kind of health facility used, 2013.....	109
5.7	The respondent’s level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit to a health facility, by population group and sex, 2013	110
5.8	People who were sick/injured and who did not consult a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by the reason for not consulting, and by population group and sex, 2013	111
5.9	Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2013	112
6.	Disabilities	114
6.1	Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2013	114
6.2	Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2013	116
6.3	Population aged 5 years and older that are using assistive devices, by sex and province, 2013.....	118
7.	Social welfare	119
7.1	Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2013	119
7.2	Population younger than 22 years not living with one or more of their biological parents and that has been placed by the court in the care of an individual in this household for the purposes of foster care, by sex and province, 2013	120
8.	Dwellings and services	121
8.1	Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling.....	121
8.1.1	All population groups, 2013.....	121
8.1.2	Black African population group, 2013.....	122
8.1.3	Other** population groups, 2013.....	123
8.2	Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2013	124
8.3	Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2013	125
8.4	Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2013	127
8.5	Tenure status of households, by province, 2013.....	128
8.6	Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013	129
8.7	Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy	130
8.7.1	For cooking, 2013.....	130
8.7.2	For heating, 2013	131
8.7.3	For lighting, 2013	132
9.	Water services	133
9.1	Main source of water for households, by province, 2013.....	133
9.2	Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2013	134
9.3	Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2013.....	135
9.4	Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013.....	136
9.5	Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2013.....	137

9.6	Households' perceptions of water quality, per province, 2013	138
10.	Communication	139
10.1	Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013	139
10.2	Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2013.....	140
10.3	Households with connection of a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013	141
10.4	Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2013	142
11.	Source of energy	143
11.1	Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2013	143
11.2	Main source of energy used by households, by province	144
11.2.1	For cooking, 2013.....	144
11.2.2	For heating, 2013	145
11.2.3	For lighting, 2013	146
11.3	Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head.....	147
11.3.1	For cooking, 2013.....	147
11.3.2	For heating, 2013	148
11.3.3	For lighting, 2013	149
12.	Sanitation	150
12.1	Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2013.....	150
12.2	Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2013	151
12.3	Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2013.....	152
13.	Refuse removal.....	154
13.1	Households who pay for their refuse removal, by type of refuse removal service and province, 2013	154
13.2	Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2013	155
13.3	Households currently paying for the removal of refuse, by province, 2013	156
14.	Transport.....	157
14.1	Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2013	157
14.2	Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2013.....	158
14.3	Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2013	159
14.4	Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2013	160
15.	Environment.....	161
15.1	Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2013	161
15.2	Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013.....	162
16.	Income and expenditure	163
16.1	Sources of income for households, by province, 2013.....	163
16.2	Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013.....	164
16.3	Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2013	165
16.4	Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013...	166
17.	Households assets, 2013	167
17.1	Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2013	167
18.	Agriculture.....	168

18.1	Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2013	168
18.2	Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013.....	169
18.3	Land used for crop production by province, 2013.....	170
18.4	Land used for crop production by population group and sex of the household head, 2013.....	171
18.5	The number of livestock the household has, per province, 2013	172

List of figures

Figure 1 : Level of education attended by population 5-24 years, 2013..... 18

Figure 2: Percentage of persons aged 5 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2002 and 201318

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution by sex, 2013..... 19

Figure 4: Percentage of those aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who do not pay tuition fees, 2013 19

Figure 5: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older who attended grade 1 - 9 in a public school by their access to workbooks by quarter, 2013 20

Figure 6: Percentage of learners who attended public schools who benefited from the school nutrition programme, 2011–2013 21

Figure 7: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school, 2011–2013 22

Figure 8: Percentage distributions of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by population group, 2002 and 2013..... 23

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002–2013 23

Figure 10: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal schooling per province, 2002 and 2013 24

Figure 11: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 within each gender group, 2002–2013..... 25

Figure 12: Adult literacy rates for person aged 20 years and older by province, 2010–2013 26

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of self-reported health status of individuals by sex and population group, 2013 26

Figure 14: Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by the households when members fall ill or get injured, 2004–2013 27

Figure 15: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2010-2013..... 29

Figure 16: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by population group, 2013..... 29

Figure 17: Percentage of females aged 14–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2013..... 30

Figure 18: Percentage of households and persons who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2013 31

Figure 19: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per province, 2013 32

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of religious observance by religious affiliation, 2013 33

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings, 2002–2013 34

Figure 22: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2013 ... 34

Figure 23: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group of the household head, 2013 35

Figure 24: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by gender of the household head, 2002–2013 36

Figure 25: Provincial percentage of households that received housing subsidies..... 36

Figure 26: Percentage of households that said that their ‘RDP’ or state-subsidised house had weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2013..... 37

Figure 27: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, even years 2002–2013 38

Figure 28: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2013..... 38

Figure 29: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by province, 2013 39

Figure 30: Percentage of household rating the quality of electrical supply services as ‘good’, 2010–2013 39

Figure 31: Percentage of households that paid for electricity that reported having had electricity interruptions during the six months before the survey, 201340

Figure 32: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off-site or on-site by province, 2002–201341

Figure 33: A comparison of household ratings of the quality of water services provided by the municipality as good, and that reported water interruptions, by province, 2013.....44

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of households that received municipal water and that reported water interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time by province, 2009-201344

Figure 35: Percentage of households that have access to RDP standard sanitation per province, 2002–201347

Figure 36: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or that have been using bucket toilets per province, 2002-2013.....48

Figure 37: Problems experienced by households that share sanitation facilities during the six months before the survey, 2013.....48

Figure 38: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal, 2002-201349

Figure 39: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 201351

Figure 40: Percentage of households with access to the Internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to/uses the Internet by province, 201351

Figure 41: Percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 201353

Figure 42: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–201354

Figure 43: Percentage distribution of assets owned by households by geotype, 201355

Figure 44: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 201356

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 201356

Figure 46: Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2008; 2010–2013.....58

Figure 47: Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy/inadequacy by province, 2013.....58

Figure 48: Percentage of household involved in agricultural activities by province, 2013.....59

Figure 49: Percentage distribution of the main reason for agricultural involvement by province, 201359

List of tables

Table 1: Number of individuals per province, 2002–2013	15
Table 2: Number of households per province, 2002–2013	15
Table 3: Percentage of children aged 0-4 years using different child care arrangements by province, 2013	16
Table 4: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older who are attending educational institutions by province and type of institution attended, 2013	17
Table 5: Nature of the problems experienced by all children who attended public school per province, 2013	20
Table 6: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare facilities, 2013	27
Table 7: Medical aid coverage, 2002 - 2013	28
Table 8: Persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province, 2013.....	31
Table 9: Percentage distribution of religious affiliation by province, 2013	32
Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking used by households, 2002–2013.....	42
Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities, 2004–2013.....	43
Table 12: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2005–2013	45
Table 13: Households refuse removal by province and geotype, 2013	50
Table 14: Households access to the Internet by place of access, geotype and province, 2013.....	52
Table 15: Mode of transport used to school and work, 2013	53
Table 16: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2013	60
Table 17: Contents of the GHS 2013 questionnaire	61
Table 18: Response rates per province, GHS 2013.....	62
Table 19: Most important differences between the questionnaires introduced in 2013 and those used during preceding years	66

General household survey 2013

1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2013. The survey was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from January to December 2013.

Purpose

The GHS is an annual household survey conducted by Stats SA since 2002. The survey replaced the October Household Survey (OHS) which was introduced in 1993 and was terminated in 1999. The survey is an omnibus household based instrument aimed at determining the progress of development in the country. It measures, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors in the country.

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

This report has three main objectives: firstly, to present the key findings of GHS 2013. Secondly, it provides trends across a thirteen year period, i.e. since the GHS was introduced in 2002; and thirdly, it provides a more in-depth analysis of selected service delivery issues. As with previous reports, this report will not include tables with specific indicators measured, as these will be included in a more comprehensive publication of development indicators, entitled *Selected development indicators (P0318.2)*.

Survey scope

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

The findings of the GHS 2013 provide a critical assessment of the levels of development in the country as well as the extent of service delivery and the quality of services in a number of key service sectors. Amongst these are: education, health, disability, social security, religious affiliation and observance, housing, energy, access to and use of water and sanitation, environment, refuse removal, telecommunications, transport, household income, access to food, and agriculture. Some topic covered such as religious affiliation and observance are totally new, whilst others, such as education, were deepened by focusing on access to work- and textbooks. Below is an executive summary of finding of each of the areas mentioned.

2. Summary and key findings

Education

Research confirms that addressing the early childhood development needs of those aged 0–4 years pays significant dividends. South Africa has, in this regard, made comprehensive early childhood development (ECD) programmes a very important educational priority. The ECD programmes are offered at day-care centres, crèches, playgroups, nursery schools and in pre-primary schools. At the time of the survey, 34% of the 0–4-year-olds attended these kinds of institutions. Disparities are observed in terms of coverage by province. For instance, 49,5% of those aged 0-4 years were enrolled in these institutions, while 47,4% were enrolled in Gauteng. A much lower enrolment was, however, observed amongst children in KwaZulu-Natal (23,2%) and Northern Cape (23,8%).

As far as attendance of an educational institution is concerned, nationally, 73,5% of persons aged 5–24 were attending educational institutions. This is almost the same level as observed in 2002 when the attendance rate was 73,6%. Whilst the percentage in this broad age group has not changed, at peak ages of 7-16 years, attendance is almost universal. A lack of money for fees remains the primary reason cited by a large proportion of individuals in this age group who were not studying. More than one-quarter (25,3%) of premature school leavers in this age group mentioned 'a lack of money' as the reason for not studying. The comparable figure is as high as 44,9% in KwaZulu-Natal. Whilst this observation is true, the data also suggest that the 'No fee' school system and other funding initiatives are beginning to show results. The percentage of learners who reported that they were exempted from paying tuition fees increased from 0,4% in 2002 to 62,4% in 2013. The highest proportion of no school fee paying learners were found in Limpopo (88,8%) and Eastern Cape (73,5%). However, in some provinces learners were less likely to benefit from the 'No fee' system, such as in Gauteng and Western Cape where only 31,7% and 27,0% of learners, respectively, benefited from this system.

In 2013, 94,0% of the surveyed pupils were attending public schools. Almost three-quarters (74,5%) of learners who attended public schools benefited from feeding schemes. This percentage has steadily increased from 67,8% in 2010. Learners in Limpopo (93,2%), Eastern Cape (88,4%) and Mpumalanga (83,2%) benefitted the most from these schemes.

Although the proportion of learners indicating that they experienced corporal punishment at school decreased from 16,7% in 2011 to 13,5% in 2013, very large increases were reported in Mpumalanga (from 6,7% to 10,3% during this period). This form of punishment continues to be commonly experienced by learners in Eastern Cape (24,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (22,2%).

Approximately 740 893 students were enrolled at higher educational institutions during 2013. Almost two-thirds (66,4%) of these students were black African. However, proportionally this group is still under-represented. Only 3,2% of Black Africans aged 18 to 29 years were studying as opposed to 9,2% of Indian/Asian individuals and 18,7% of the white population in this age group. Only 3,1% of the coloured population was studying during 2013.

Educational attainment outcomes continue to improve with improved access to educational facilities and services. Among individuals aged 20 years and older, the percentage who attained Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,9% in 2002 to 27,7% in 2013. The percentage of these individuals with tertiary qualifications furthermore improved from 9,3% to 12,8% whilst functional illiteracy declined from 27,3% to 16,2% between 2002 and 2013. While women have historically been more likely to be functionally illiterate, findings show that men in the age group 20–39 years were consistently less likely to have completed their primary school education than their female peers. The study also found that 92,9% of South Africans were able to read and write. The adult literacy rate, however, lagged behind this average in provinces such as Mpumalanga and Limpopo where 88% of populations in both provinces were literate.

Health

Nearly seven in every ten (69,9%) households reported that they went to public clinics and hospitals as their first point of access when household members fell ill or got injured. By comparison, a quarter 24,2% of households indicated that they would go to private doctors. A further 4,7% preferred private clinics or hospitals. Most households (92,1%) went to the nearest facility of its kind. Of those that preferred to travel further to access health facilities, 15,7% presented long waiting periods as a reason for securing services beyond their normal catchment areas. Nearly a quarter (24,5%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. A relatively small proportion 18,4% of the individuals in South Africa belonged to a medical aid scheme in 2013. The study found that 82,5% of households that attended public health-care facilities were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service they received compared to 98% of households that attended private health-care facilities. A slightly larger percentage of households that attended public facilities (5,7% as opposed to private facilities 0,7%) were very dissatisfied with the service they received.

Disability

The percentage of persons over the age of four years with disabilities increased from 5,6% in 2009 to 6,2% in 2010 before declining to 5,4% in 2013. In 2013, North West was home to the highest percentage of disabled individuals (8,1%), while the lowest percentage was observed in Gauteng (3,9%).

Social security

Out of the total population, the percentage of individuals who benefited from social grants increased from 12,7% in 2003 to 30,2% in 2013. Simultaneously, the percentage of households that received at least one grant increased from 29,9% to 45,5%. The largest percentage of individuals who accessed social grants were in Eastern Cape (40,3%), Limpopo (38,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (37,2%). More than half of households in Limpopo (60,6%), followed by Eastern Cape (58,5%), and Northern Cape (55,2%) received at least one grant compared to 29,6% of households in Gauteng and 36,5% of households in Western Cape.

Religious affiliation and observance

The vast majority (85,6%) of South Africans described their religious affiliation as 'Christian' while a further 5,6% said that they were not affiliated to any religion in particular. Five percent of individuals subscribed to religions that was described as, 'ancestral, tribal, animist or other traditional African religions'. Muslims, who comprised 2% of the total, were predominantly found in Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. Hindus comprised about 1% of the population of South Africa, but 3,9% of the population of KwaZulu-Natal.

Housing

Between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of households that lived in formal dwellings and whose dwellings were fully owned increased from 52,9% to 54,9% while the percentage of partially owned dwellings declined from 15,5% to 11,5%. About 12% of households had 'other' forms of tenure arrangements in 2012.

Households who resided in informal dwellings were the highest in North West, followed by Gauteng (19,8%) and Western Cape (16%). Limpopo has the smallest percentage of households living in informal dwellings (3,7%).

At the time of the survey, 15,3% of South African households were living in 'RDP' or state-subsidised dwellings. A higher percentage of female-headed (16,4%) than male-headed households (11,1%) received a government housing subsidy. Some residents have, however, raised concerns about the quality of subsidised houses and 15,9% said that the walls were weak or very weak while 15,3% regarded the dwellings' roofs as weak or very weak. About 29% of households in Eastern Cape reported problems with the quality of their walls and roofs.

Energy

The percentage of households connected to the electricity supply from the mains has increased consistently from 77,1% in 2002 to 85% in 2013. The survey found that connectivity actually decreased in North West and Gauteng over this period.

Countrywide the use of wood and paraffin for cooking decreased consistently in most provinces between 2002 and 2013. It is, however, notable that a relatively high percentage of households (44,9%) in Limpopo, and 23,9% of households in Eastern Cape were still using wood and paraffin for cooking.

Water access and use

Although 89,9% of South African households had access to piped water in 2013, only 77,5% of Limpopo households enjoyed such access. This situation does, however, represent a substantial improvement from that of 2002 when only 73,9% of households in this province had access to piped water.

Nationally, 63,2% of households rated the quality of water-related services they received as 'good'. Satisfaction has, however, been eroding steadily since 2005 when 76,4% of users rated the services as good. Residents of Free State, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape have consistently been least satisfied with the quality of water. In 2013, 18,1% of households in Free State felt that their water smelled bad compared to 12% of Mpumalanga households. Only 1,7% of Western Cape households expressed such a complaint. Free State households rated their water as unsafe to drink (17,3%), not clear (20,1%) and not tasting well (19,7%).

Sanitation

The percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation facilities (e.g. flush toilets or pit toilets with ventilation pipes) increased from 62,3% in 2002 to 77,9% in 2013. Only 50% of households in Limpopo and about two-thirds (62,7%) of households in Mpumalanga had access to improved sanitation facilities. The largest improvement is observed in Eastern Cape where the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities improved from 33,5% in 2002 to 71,2% in 2013.

The percentage of households who had no access to toilet facilities or who used bucket toilets decreased from 12,3% in 2002 to 5,3% in 2013. The highest proportions of households that had lack of access to toilet facilities or were still using bucket toilets were found in Eastern Cape (10%), followed by Free State (7,7%) and Northern Cape (7,4%).

More than one-quarter of households that shared toilet facilities complained about the poor hygiene (25,6%) and poor lighting (25,1%) at these facilities. A further 22% felt that their physical safety were threatened when they had to use the facilities, while 13,1% of households felt that the toilets were not adequately enclosed.

Refuse removal

The percentage of households for which refuse were removed at least once per week increased from 56,7% in 2002 to 63,5% in 2013. Concurrently, the percentage of households that had to rely on own refuse dumps or communal refuse dumps respectively declined from 31,8% to 29,2% and 3,1% to 1,6%. Large variations, however, remain between rural and urban areas. While 89,2% of households in metropolitan areas, and 84,3% of households in urban areas could rely on weekly kerbside removal, this was the case for only 6,9% of rural households. By comparison, 86,5% of rural households used their own refuse removal facilities compared to 9% of urban and 4,2% of metro households.

Telecommunications

The survey (GHS) found that there was high access to telecommunications for households nationally, as only 5% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellular phones in 2013. By comparison, 81,9% of households had access to at least one cellular phone, while 12,9% of households had access to both a landline and a cellular phone. Only 0,2% of households had only a landline. However access to these means of communication differed by province as a smaller percentage of households in Northern Cape (13%) and Eastern Cape (10,6%) had access to cellular and landline services together. Households in historically rural provinces such as Mpumalanga (90,6%) and Limpopo (92,6%) were very reliant on the more accessible cellular telephones than landlines. By contrast, a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (29%) and Gauteng (16,7%).

More than a third of South African households (40,9%) had at least one member who used the Internet either at home, workplace, place of study, or Internet cafés. More than half of households in Western Cape (54,4%) and Gauteng (54%) had access to the Internet while only just over a fifth of households in Limpopo (21,9%) had access to the Internet.

Transport

Taxis were the most commonly used form of public/subsidised transport in South Africa as 40,2% of households had at least one household member who used a minibus/sedan taxi or bakkie taxi during the

week preceding the survey. More than two-thirds (69,5%) of the individuals that attended an educational institution walked to get there compared to less than almost one-fifth (18,8%) of those that went to work. Only 9,1% of individuals travelling to school travelled by private car while a further 6,8% used taxis. Private vehicles remained the most common source of transport for individuals travelling to work (33,6%), followed by taxis (22,5%). Approximately 12,3% of the working population worked from home and therefore needed no transport.

Environment

Waste removal problems and littering (36%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (33,9%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households. The percentage of households that felt that there were problems with littering and waste removal in their areas increased significantly since 2003 when this question was first included in the questionnaire. Then 28,8% of households regarded this as a problem. In 2013, a lower percentage of households considered air pollution as a problem (19%) than almost a decade earlier in 2003 when 22,8% of households considered this to be a problem.

Household income sources

Most households in South Africa continued to rely on incomes from salaries. Nationally, salaries (64,7%) and grants (45,7%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, 78,5% and 74,8% of households in respectively Western Cape and Gauteng received salaries as a source of income, while 60,8% of households in Limpopo and 58,7% of households in Eastern Cape received grants as a source of income. More than a third of households in Eastern Cape (37,4%) and Limpopo (32,3%) had social grants as their households' main source of income while more than two-thirds of households in Western Cape (72,7%) and Gauteng (72%) had salaries as the main source of income. Almost a fifth (18,3%) of households in Limpopo had remittances as a main source of income.

Access to food

Although household access to food has improved since 2002, it has remained but has remained static since 2011. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale which is aimed at determining households' access to food showed that the percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 23,1% in 2013. During this time, the percentage of individuals that were at risk decreased from 28,6% to 26%. Between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% to 13,4% while the percentage of individuals who experienced hunger decreased from 23,8% to 11,4%. Since 2011, the percentage of individuals who experienced hunger increased very slightly by +0,3% to 13,4%.

Agriculture

Less than a fifth of South African households (18,9%) were involved in agricultural production. Most crop production took place in backyard gardens, and households involved in agricultural activities were mostly engaged in the production of food. Food production consisted of grains (51,7%), fruit and vegetables (45,2%), poultry (40,8%) and livestock farming (51,5%). Households in Limpopo (46,6%), Eastern Cape (35,3%) and Mpumalanga (31,2%) tended to be more involved in agricultural activities, while households in more urbanised provinces such as Western Cape (2,8%) and Gauteng (4,1%) tended to be least involved in such activities. The vast majority (76,9%) of households that were involved in agriculture did it to grow additional food for household use. Nationally, only 4,7% of households became involved in commercial agriculture in order to supplement household income.



Mr Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

3. Basic population statistics

The population figures in Table 1 are based on the mid-year population estimates that were generated by applying modelled projections that used the 2011 Census. In addition to the 2011 Census, this model incorporated the most recent demographic information available at the time. The new estimates were first used with the GHS 2012 that was released in 2013. To ensure comparability, historical data files (2002–2013) were also re-calibrated in 2012 based on the 2013 model. In order to maintain the comparability of population estimates used in the GHS, the 2013 model will be used until a new projection, with new assumptions and input data, is introduced into the GHS series. Please consult Statistical release P0302 for the most recent population estimates.

Table 1 shows that the population of South Africa has increased from 45,8 million in 2002 to 53 million in 2013. In 2013, Gauteng, with approximately 12,7 million residents, was the most populous followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape with respectively 10,4 million and 6,6 million residents. Northern Cape remained the least populous province in the country.

Table 1: Number of individuals per province, 2002–2013

Province	Total population (Thousands)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
WC	4 851	4 951	5 051	5 153	5 256	5 360	5 466	5 573	5 682	5 792	5 904	6 017
EC	6 290	6 316	6 343	6 371	6 400	6 431	6 460	6 491	6 522	6 554	6 586	6 620
NC	1 056	1 066	1 075	1 085	1 095	1 105	1 114	1 124	1 134	1 143	1 153	1 163
FS	2 724	2 725	2 726	2 728	2 729	2 732	2 735	2 737	2 740	2 744	2 749	2 753
KZN	9 326	9 420	9 517	9 616	9 715	9 816	9 918	10 023	10 129	10 237	10 346	10 457
NW	3 101	3 141	3 182	3 223	3 266	3 310	3 355	3 401	3 448	3 497	3 547	3 598
GP	10 048	10 273	10 501	10 731	10 965	11 202	11 446	11 694	11 946	12 202	12 464	12 728
MP	3 560	3 610	3 661	3 711	3 762	3 814	3 866	3 917	3 970	4 022	4 075	4 128
LP	4 852	4 907	4 964	5 022	5 081	5 141	5 201	5 262	5 325	5 388	5 452	5 518
RSA	45 809	46 409	47 020	47 640	48 270	48 910	49 561	50 223	50 896	51 580	52 275	52 982

Table 2: Number of households per province, 2002–2013

Province	Number of households (Thousands)											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
WC	1 198	1 233	1 269	1 307	1 348	1 389	1 432	1 477	1 524	1 571	1 619	1 669
EC	1 405	1 426	1 445	1 464	1 482	1 503	1 525	1 549	1 573	1 600	1 631	1 663
NC	231	236	242	248	254	261	268	275	282	289	296	304
FS	686	698	710	723	738	755	773	790	806	823	843	863
KZN	1 902	1 950	1 999	2 049	2 101	2 161	2 224	2 290	2 358	2 428	2 504	2 583
NW	837	857	878	901	926	952	980	1 010	1 040	1 071	1 105	1 140
GP	2 743	2 848	2 960	3 083	3 217	3 356	3 504	3 661	3 823	3 990	4 153	4 323
MP	774	799	825	852	882	914	947	981	1 015	1 051	1 088	1 127
LP	1 037	1 066	1 096	1 127	1 159	1 195	1 232	1 270	1 309	1 350	1 392	1 436
RSA	10 814	11 113	11 425	11 754	12 107	12 485	12 886	13 303	13 731	14 173	14 631	15 107

Table 2 outlines the estimated number of households to which the GHS data were benchmarked in each province. Households estimates, developed using the United National headship ratio methodology, were used to calibrate the household files. This model estimates that the number of households increased from 10,8 million in 2002 to 15,1 million in 2013. It is estimated that Gauteng had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. Northern Cape, the least populous province correspondingly, also had the smallest number of households.

4. Education

4.1 Introduction

All South Africans have a right to basic education and the Bill of Rights obliges government to progressively make education available and accessible through reasonable measures. Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of a nation, and it is therefore vital that a country develops the skills and knowledge of its residents to the greater benefit of all.

By tracking a number of core education and education related indicators on an annual basis, particular aspects of the circumstances of learners can be analysed. As noted earlier, the focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2013. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to educational attendance of persons aged 0–4 years, individuals currently attending schools and higher education institutions, general attendance rates and educational achievements of individuals aged 20 years and older.

4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

Policy decisions and investments by government in access to early childhood development (ECD) provisioning has increased over time. It is unfortunately very difficult to measure the direct contribution of the state towards ECD activities since a household based survey is unlikely to accurately identify the suppliers of ECD services. That notwithstanding, access to ECD activities has overall increased over time.

Table 3: Percentage of children aged 0–4 years using different child care arrangements by province, 2013

Care arrangements for children aged 0-4 years	Province (Per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Grade R, Pre-school, nursery school, crèche, edu-care centre	37,3	30,7	23,8	49,5	23,2	29,5	47,4	30,7	36,1	34,4
Day mother	10,4	8,1	13,1	12,2	18,0	6,9	14,7	4,2	11,1	11,9
At home with parent or guardian	42,7	52,5	52,9	32,2	48,2	57,2	33,4	56,2	43,1	45,4
At home with another adult	7,4	6,7	8,3	5,2	10,0	5,8	3,5	6,9	8,4	7,0
At home with someone younger than 18 years	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1
At somebody else’s dwelling	2,0	1,3	1,5	0,8	0,4	0,5	0,9	1,9	1,1	1,0
Other	0,0	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3 summarises the attendance of young children aged 0–4 years at different types of ECD facilities or care arrangements, and the extent to which children were exposed to stimulation activities across provinces during 2013. Approximately 46,3% of South African children aged 0–4 years attended day-care or educational facilities outside their homes. The highest attendance was reported in Free State (49,5%) and Gauteng (47,4%). Less than a quarter of children attended these facilities or centres in KwaZulu-Natal (23,2%) and Northern Cape (23,8%).

By comparison, 45,5% of children remained home with their parents or guardians while another 7% were looked after by other adults. A larger percentage of children stayed at home with other adults in North West (57,2%) and less so in Free State (32,2%).

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

In 2013, 33,8% of individuals aged 5 years and older attended an educational institution. Table 4 shows that, nationally, approximately 88% of individuals above the age of five years who attended educational institutions, attended school, while a further 4,7% attended tertiary institutions. By comparison, only 2,4% of individuals attended further education and training (FET) colleges.

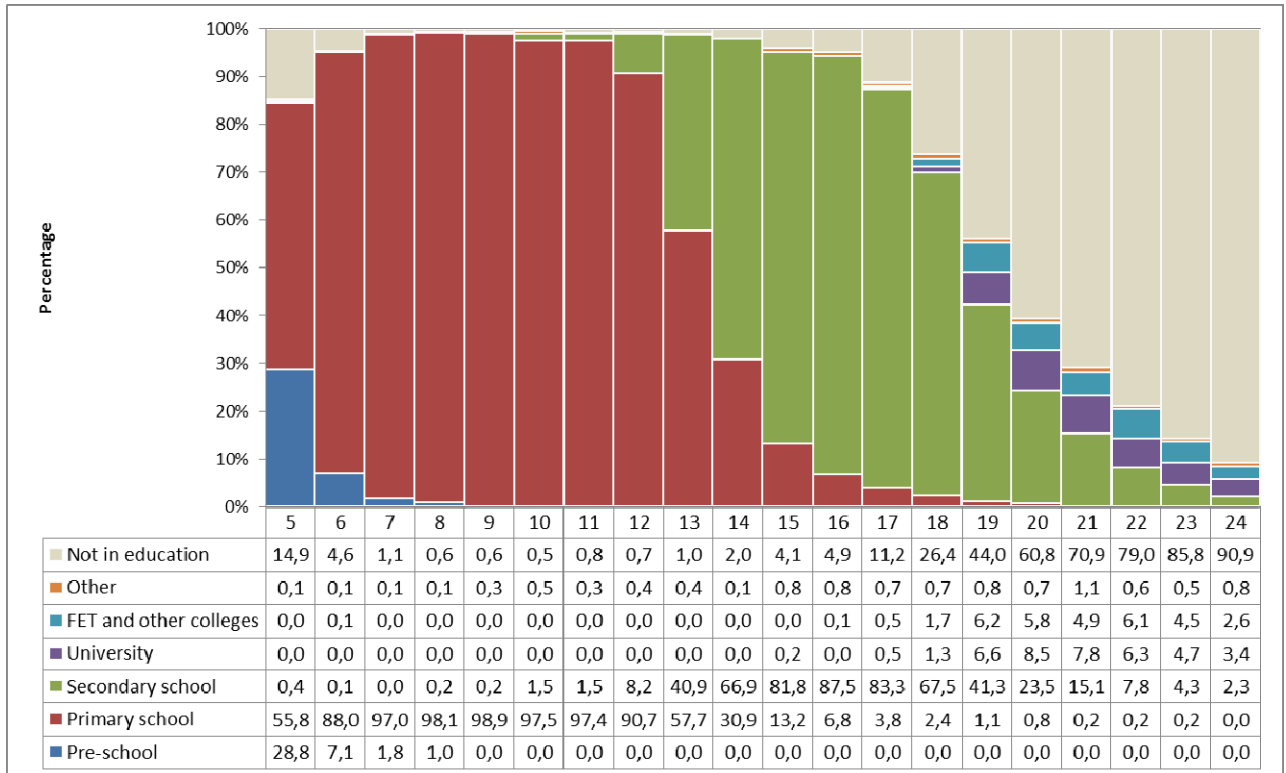
Table 4: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older who are attending educational institutions by province and type of institution attended, 2013

Type of institution	Province (per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre-school	3,8	2,1	3,6	3,8	1,9	3,3	4,3	3,1	1,8	2,9
School	84,0	92,8	88,4	84,8	91,9	87,9	80,7	90,0	92,2	88,2
ABET	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,9	0,3	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,6
Literacy classes	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Higher education institutions	7,9	2,8	3,0	4,0	3,6	4,0	9,0	2,0	2,3	4,7
FET	1,8	1,1	2,6	5,4	1,7	2,6	3,0	2,8	2,5	2,4
Other colleges	1,4	0,8	1,5	0,5	0,4	0,9	1,2	0,9	0,4	0,8
Home Schooling	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1
Other	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,4
Subtotal (thousands)	1 504	2 277	335	793	3 474	1 033	3 112	1 294	2 010	15 830
Unspecified (thousands)	7	8	0	8	19	5	45	6	7	106
Total (thousands)	1 511	2 285	335	800	3 493	1 038	3 157	1 300	2 017	15 936

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

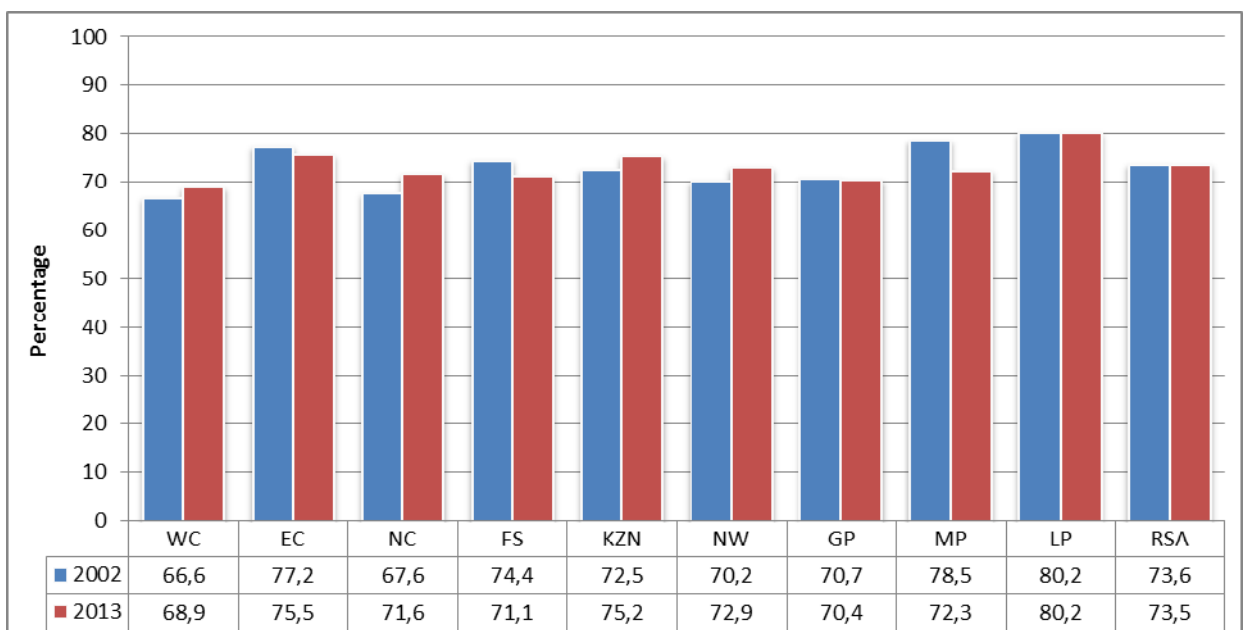
The percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years that attended educational institutions by single ages is presented in Figure 1. The figure shows almost universal school attendance in the age group 7–15 years, after which the attendance of educational facilities drops off rapidly. Less than 10% of individuals aged 24 years were still attending an educational facility. The figure also shows a noticeable representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

Figure 1 : Type of educational institution attended by population 5–24 years, 2013



The proportion of persons aged 5 to 24 who attended educational institutions remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2013, decreasing only slightly from 73,6% to 73,5% over this time. Enrolment rates declined in four of the nine provinces over this period. The highest enrolment in 2013 was recorded in Limpopo (80,2%), and the lowest in Western Cape (68,9%).

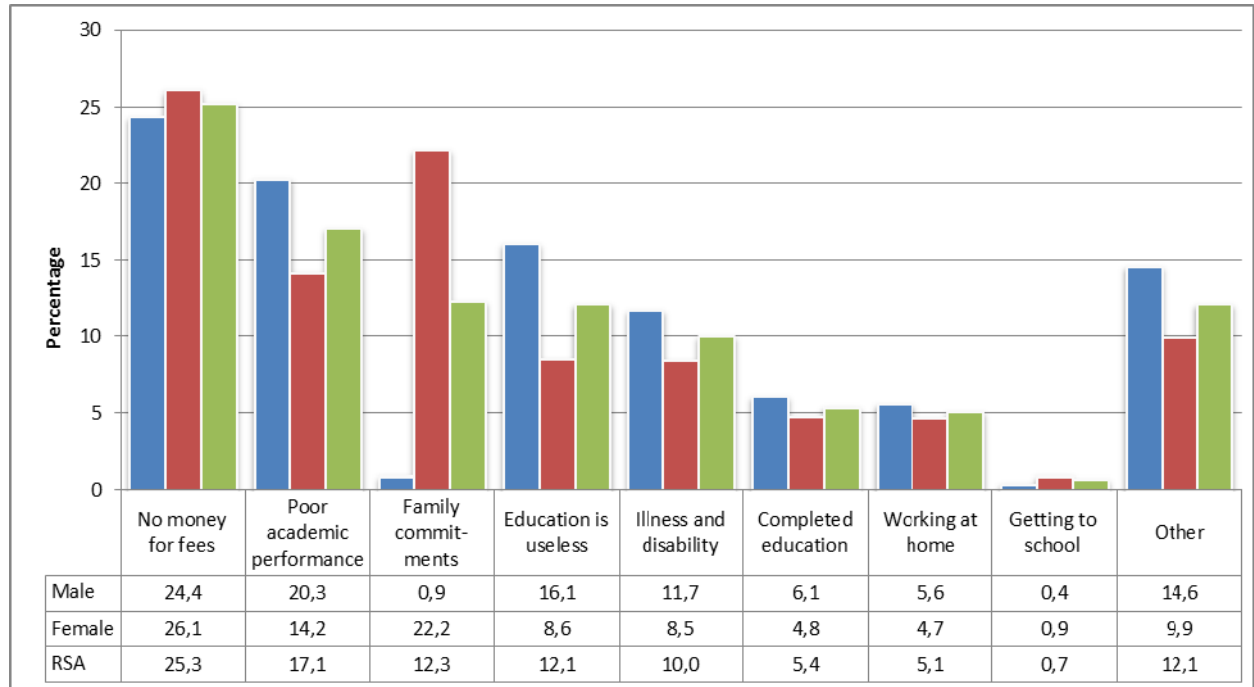
Figure 2: Percentage of persons aged 5 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2002 and 2013



The main reasons provided by males and females in the age group 7–18 years for not attending any educational institutions are depicted in Figure 3. One-quarter of learners cited a lack of money as the main reason for not attending an educational institution while 17% reportedly fell out due to poor academic performance. Although 12,3% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it is noticeable that females were much more likely

to offer this as a reasons than males (22,2% compared to 0,9%). Approximately 12% of individuals reported that education was useless. Less than one per cent of households felt that the distance to school, or difficulties getting to school were the main reasons for children not attending school.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution, by sex, 2013



Although inadequate access to money to pay for fees remain a major hurdle for learners, Figure 4 shows that attendance of no-fee schools have increased sharply over the past decade. The percentage of learners aged 5 years and older who attended schools where no tuition fees were levied increased from 0,4% in 2002 to 62,4% in 2013. Provincially, 91% of learners in Limpopo and 81% of learners in Eastern Cape attended no-fee schools, compared to 30% of learners in Western Cape and 39,4% of learners in Gauteng. Some 6,7% of learners benefitted from fee reductions or partial bursaries in 2013.

Figure 4: Percentage of those aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who do not pay tuition fees, 2002–2013

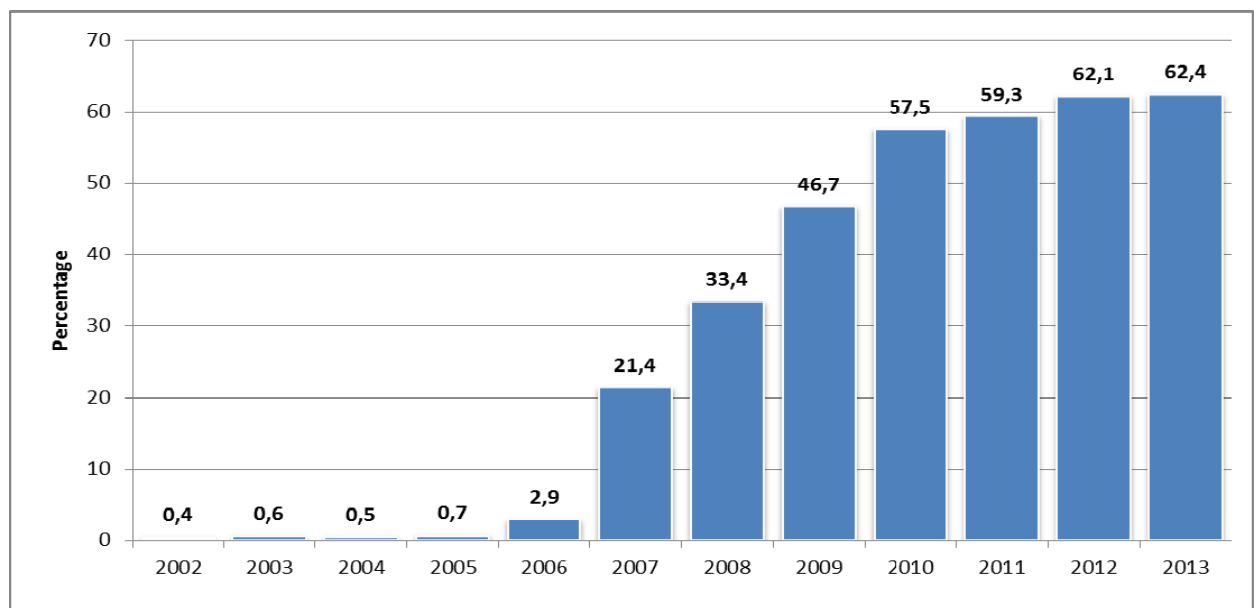


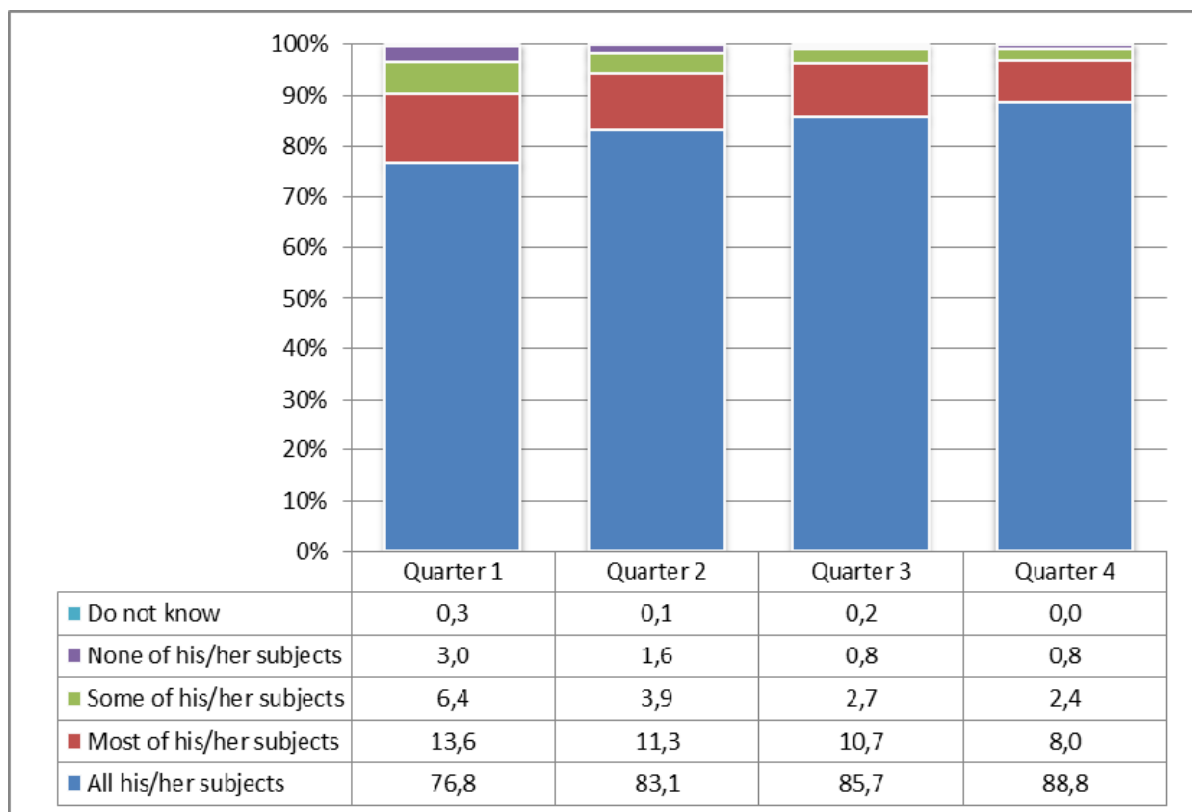
Table 5 presents some problems experienced by learners at the public schools they were enrolled at during the 2013 school year. Nationally, a lack of books (6,7%) and large classes (4,3%) were singled out as the most important problems, followed by high fees (3,9%) and bad facilities (3,7%). Learners in Mpumalanga (13%) and Western Cape (10%) were most concerned about a lack of books. Learners in Limpopo were least likely to complain about high fees (0,9%) while those in Western Cape (6,8%) were most likely to have done so.

Table 5: Nature of the problems experienced by all learners who attended public schools per province, 2013

Problems experienced in public school	Province (Per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Lack of books	10,0	6,8	3,5	3,7	6,9	5,1	4,6	13,0	5,2	6,7
Classes too large	7,6	4,4	3,1	2,5	3,3	7,7	4,7	3,9	2,4	4,3
Fees too high	6,8	4,8	2,5	2,2	2,6	4,9	5,7	3,8	0,9	3,9
Facilities bad	3,8	7,3	3,0	2,9	3,0	6,0	2,5	3,5	1,7	3,7
Lack of teachers	2,5	4,3	2,5	1,7	1,4	3,1	1,9	1,5	1,6	2,2
Teachers absent	2,4	2,1	2,6	1,8	1,1	4,5	2,7	1,9	1,4	2,0
Poor teaching	2,5	2,0	3,2	1,2	1,6	3,0	2,7	1,2	1,3	2,0
Teachers strike	1,8	2,1	0,8	1,4	1,2	2,8	1,7	1,7	1,1	1,6

Figure 5 shows that learners' access to workbooks improved during the year. While just over one-quarter (76,8%) had access to workbooks in all their subjects at the end of quarter 1 (31 March 2013), almost nine-tenths (88,8%) had access to workbooks in all their subjects at the end of the school year (quarter 4). The percentage of learners with access to workbooks in none of their subjects or in only some of their subjects also decreased throughout the year. Some 3,2% of learners, however, still did not have access to workbooks in most or all their subjects at the end of the 2013 academic year.

Figure 5: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older who attended grade 1– 9 in a public school by their access to workbooks by quarter, 2013



4.4 School attendance

There were approximately 14 million learners at school in 2013. The largest percentage of these learners attended schools in KwaZulu-Natal (22,8%) and Gauteng (18%).

Information about the type of schools that these learners attended revealed that approximately six per cent of them attended private schools, but there were large variations between provinces as to this type of school attendance. While 13,2% of learners in Gauteng and 7,1% of learners in Western Cape attended private schools, only 3,9% and 3,8% of learners in Northern Cape and Limpopo respectively attended these institutions.

Large variations were also observed in terms of transport used to travel to school. While nearly three-quarters (72,9%) of learners walked to school, a further 8% used private vehicles. Another 5,3% travelled to school by taxi or minibus taxi. The time it took the learners to get to school also formed part of the survey. This information revealed that more than eighty per cent of learners (82,4%) needed 30 minutes or less to get to school. In addition it seemed that most learners (85,4%) preferred to attend the nearest institution of the kind of their preference.

Figure 6 presents the percentage of individuals attending public schools and who benefited from a school nutrition programme. Almost three-quarters (74,5%) of learners who attended public schools benefited from school feeding schemes. Learners in Limpopo (93,2%), Eastern Cape (88,4%) and Mpumalanga (83,2%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme while learners in Gauteng (49%) and Western Cape (51,9%) were least likely to benefit from this type of programme. While large percentage point increases of learners that benefitted from school feeding schemes between 2010 and 2013 are noted in Free State (12,6%) and North West (12,3%), the percentage of learners that attended public schools that had feeding schemes actually declined by 3,1% in Northern Cape and 1,1% in Western Cape during the same period.

Figure 6: Percentage of learners attending public schools who benefited from the school nutrition programme, 2010–2013

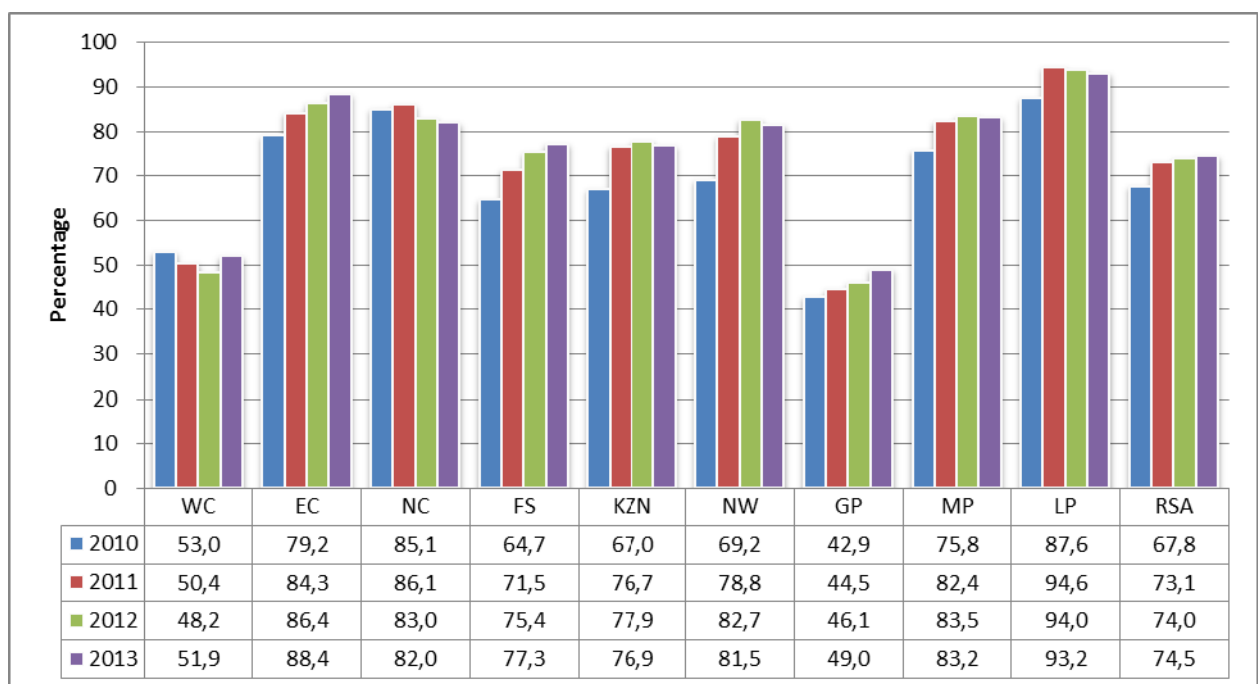
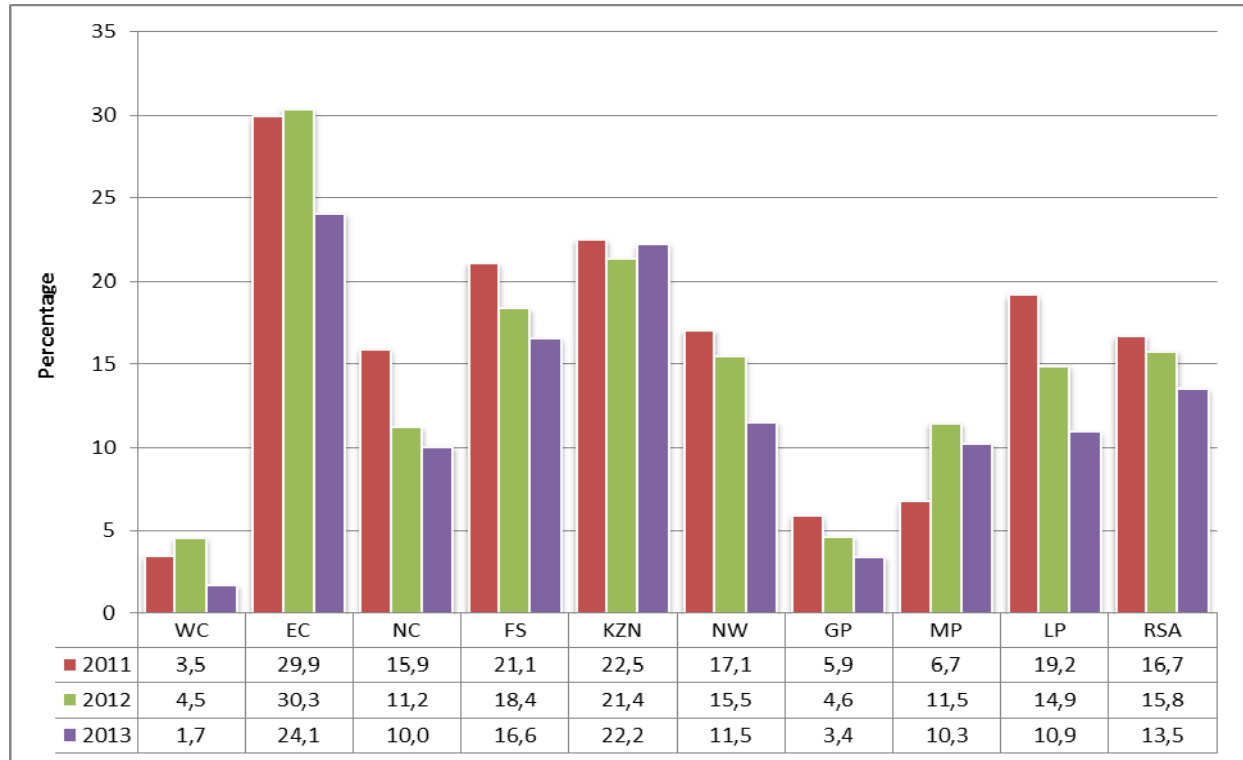


Figure 7 gives information on the percentage of learners who reported experience of corporal punishment at school. It shows that 13,5% of learners reportedly experienced corporal punishment at school in 2013. The provinces where corporal punishment was prevalent at schools were in Eastern

Cape (24,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (22,2%) and Free State (16,6%); while this sort of punishment was least likely to occur in Western Cape where it was reported for only 1,7% of learners. However, generally, the percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school in 2013 has decreased nationally since 2011.

Figure 7: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school, 2011–2013



4.5 Higher education institution attendance

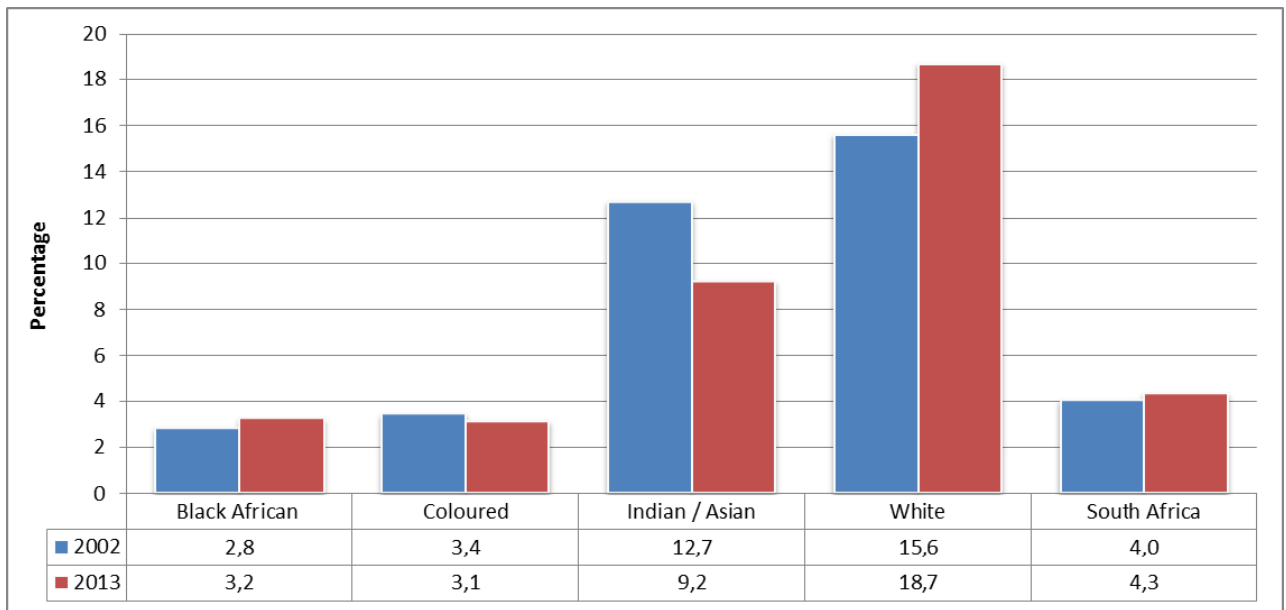
The survey estimates that 740 893 students were enrolled at higher education institutions (universities and universities of technology) in 2013. Almost two-thirds (66,4%) of these students were black African, while 22,3% were white; 6,7% coloured and 4,7% Indian/Asian.

Even though most students were black African, the student participation rate of this population group remained proportionally low in comparison with the Indian/Asian and white population groups. This can be seen in Figure 8. This figure shows that less than 4,3% of persons aged 18 to 29 were enrolled at a higher education institution in the country – up from 4% in 2002. An estimated 18,7% of white individuals in this age group and 9,2% of Indian/Asian individuals were enrolled at a university compared to 3,1% of the coloured and 3,2% of the black African population groups.

The study found that 77,8% of students were enrolled at public institutions. More than one-third (37%) travelled to their place of study in a private vehicle while a further 23,8% used a minibus/taxi. More than eight-tenths (81,9%) of students needed less than 30 minutes to reach their institutions, while a smaller percentage (2,6%) travelled for more than one hour.

Approximate 84,8% of students paid R4 000 or more per year in tuition fees, and 7% reportedly did not pay fees. Only 18% of students benefitted from bursaries or fee reductions.

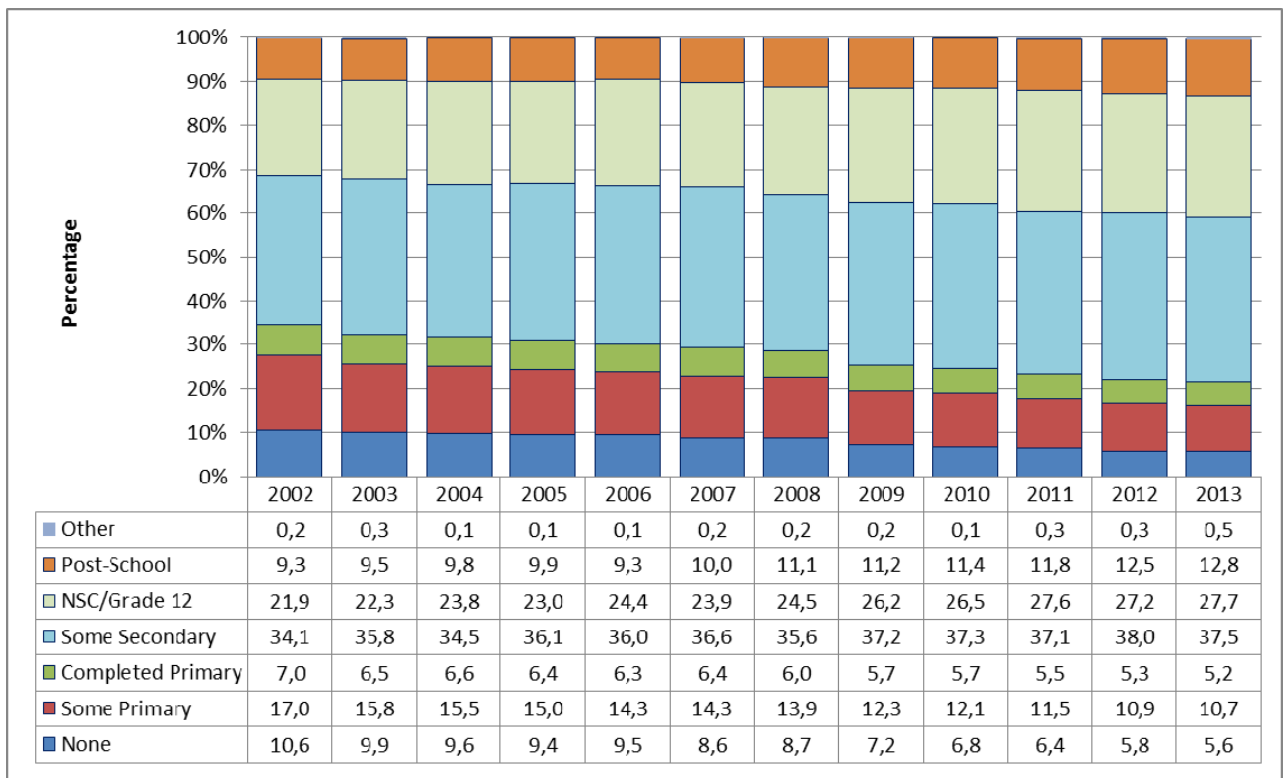
Figure 8: Percentage distributions of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by population group, 2002 and 2013



4.6 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older

Figure 9 shows that the percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who have attained Grade 12 has been growing since 2002, increasing from 21,9% in 2002 to 27,7% in 2013. Over the same period, the percentage of individuals with some post-school education increased from 9,3% to 12,8%. The percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 10,6% in 2002 to 5,6% in 2013.

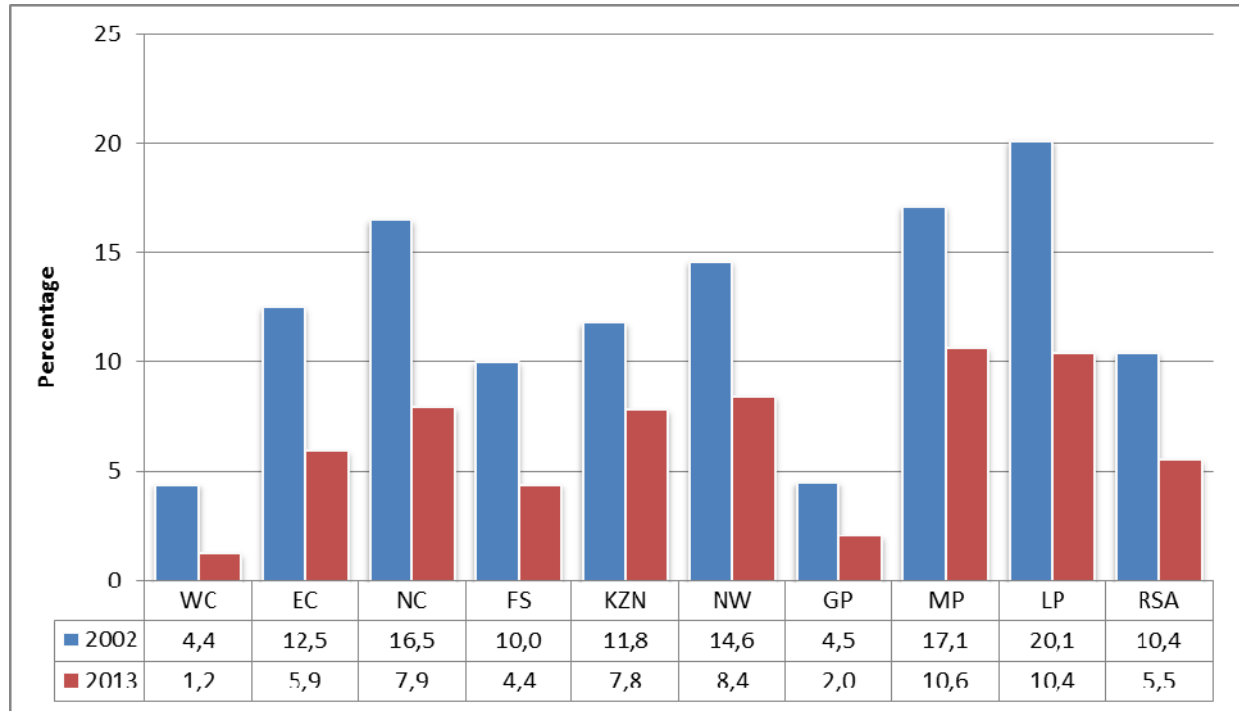
Figure 9: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002–2013



Please note that post-school education refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12.

The percentage of individuals without any formal education is presented in Figure 10. The highest percentage of persons without any schooling was observed in Mpumalanga (10,6%) and Limpopo (10,4%), while the lowest percentages were observed in Western Cape (1,2%) and Gauteng (2%). Figure 10 also shows that there were declines in percentages of persons who had no formal schooling in all the provinces over the period 2002 to 2013. The highest percentage point declines since 2002 were observed in Limpopo (9,7%) and Northern Cape (8,6%).

Figure 10: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal schooling per province, 2002 and 2013



The survey also investigated functional illiteracy among individuals aged 20 years and older. Functional illiteracy refers to individuals who have either received no schooling or who have not completed grade 7 yet. According to Figure 11, the percentage of individuals over the age of 20 years who could be regarded as functionally illiterate has declined from 27,3% in 2002 to 16,2% in 2013.

Individuals over the age of 60 years have consistently remained most likely to be functionally illiterate, followed by individuals in the age groups 40–59 and 20–39. Improved access to schooling has led to a significant decline in the percentage of functionally illiterate individuals in the 20–39 age group. Between 2002 and 2013, the prevalence of functional illiteracy in the age group 20–39 years declined noticeably for both men (17,2% to 7,6%) and women (15,6% to 5,3%).

With the exception of women in the age group 20–39, women remain more likely to be functionally illiterate across all age groups. The difference between men and women has, however, declined significantly over time. Whereas women over the age of 60 years were much more likely to be functionally illiterate than males in 2013 (47,9% compared to 39,7%), the difference has declined in each successive age group, to the point that women in the age group 20–39 were actually less likely to be functionally illiterate than their male peers in 2013 (5,3% compared to 7,6%).

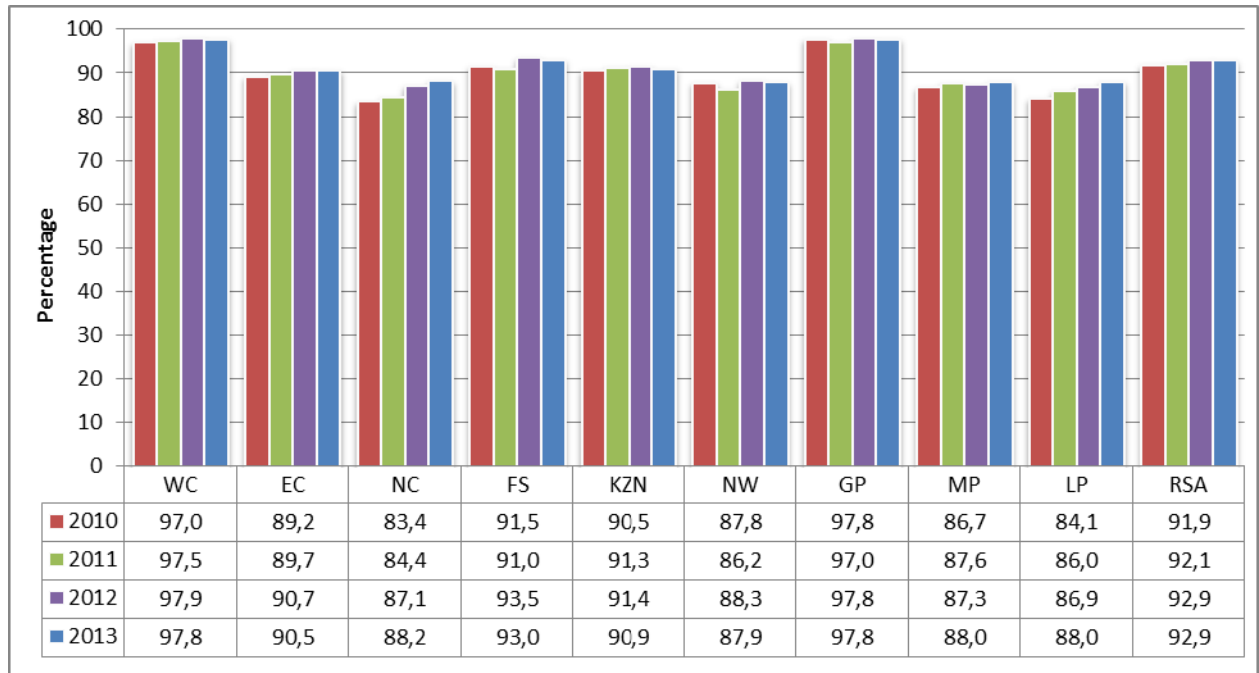
Figure 11: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 within each gender group, 2002–2013



Literacy rates can be used as a key social indicator of development. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write. The simplicity of this measure is, however, complicated by the need to know what is read and written, for what purpose and how well it is done. Because it is so difficult to measure literacy, the GHS has historically measured adult literacy rates based on an individual’s functional literacy, e.g. whether they have completed at least Grade 7. Since a specific educational achievement is, however, not necessarily a good reflection of an individual’s literacy ability, a question that directly measures literacy was introduced in 2009. The question requires respondents to indicate whether they have 'no difficulty', 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty' or are 'unable to' read newspapers, magazines and books in at least one language; or write a letter in at least one language.

Figure 12 shows that, nationally, the percentage of literate persons over the age of 20 years increased slightly from 91,9% in 2010 to 92,9% in 2013. Provincially, 97,8% of individuals in Western Cape and Gauteng were literate compared to 87,9% of individuals in North West.

Figure 12: Adult literacy rates for person aged 20 years and older by province, 2010–2013

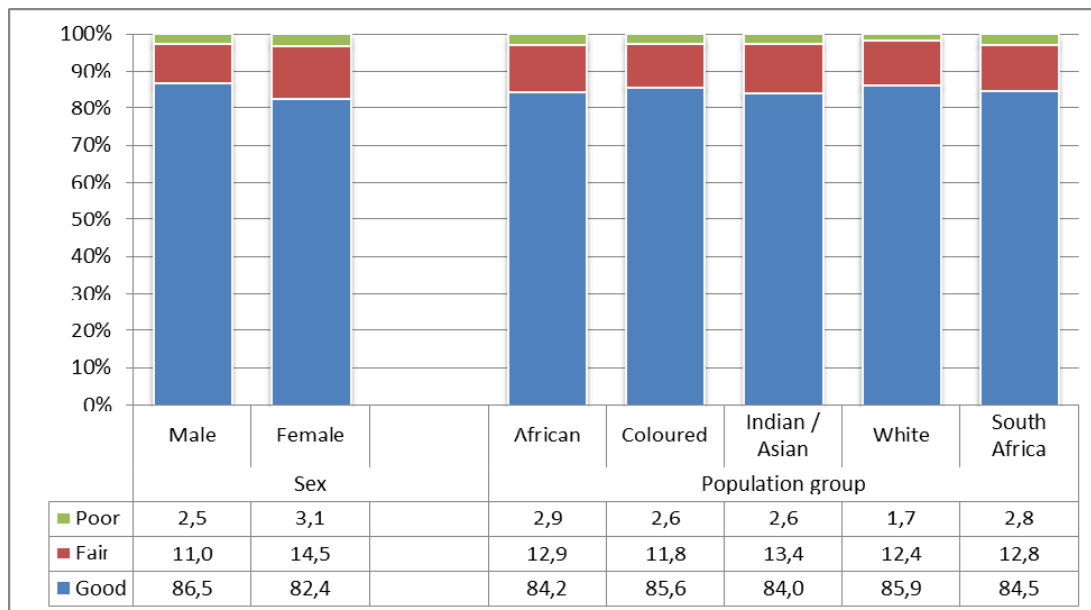


5. Health

5.1 Health care provision and quality

Figure 13 shows that the majority of South Africans perceived their health as good. Males were more likely to rate their health as ‘good’ than females (86,5% compared to 82,4%). Although white individuals were most likely to rate their health as ‘good’ and least likely to rate it as ‘poor’, the figure generally shows very little variation between the self-perceived health assessments of different population groups.

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of self-reported health status of individuals by sex and population group, 2013



The type of health-care facility consulted first by households when members fall ill or have accidents is presented in Figure 14. The figure shows that about 70,2% of households said that they would first go to public clinics and hospitals, while 28,9% of households said that they would first consult a private doctor, or go to a private clinic or hospital. Only 0,1% of respondents said that they would first go to a traditional

healer. It is noticeable that the percentage of households that would go to public or private facilities have remained relatively constant since 2004 when the question was first asked in the GHS. The percentage of households that would first go to public clinics increased noticeably while those that indicated that they would first go to public hospitals decreased. The large change in the percentage of individuals who used private and public hospitals between 2008 and 2009 is due to a change in the questions that were asked during the two years.

More than nine-tenths (92,1%) of all households used the nearest health facility of its kind. Those who did not use the nearest facility generally travelled elsewhere because:

- They preferred to use a private health institution (42,3%);
- The waiting period was too long (15,7%);
- Drugs that were needed were not available at their nearest facility (7,6%); or
- Staff was rude/uncaring or turned patients away (3,0%).

Figure 14: Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by the households when members fall ill or get injured, 2004–2013

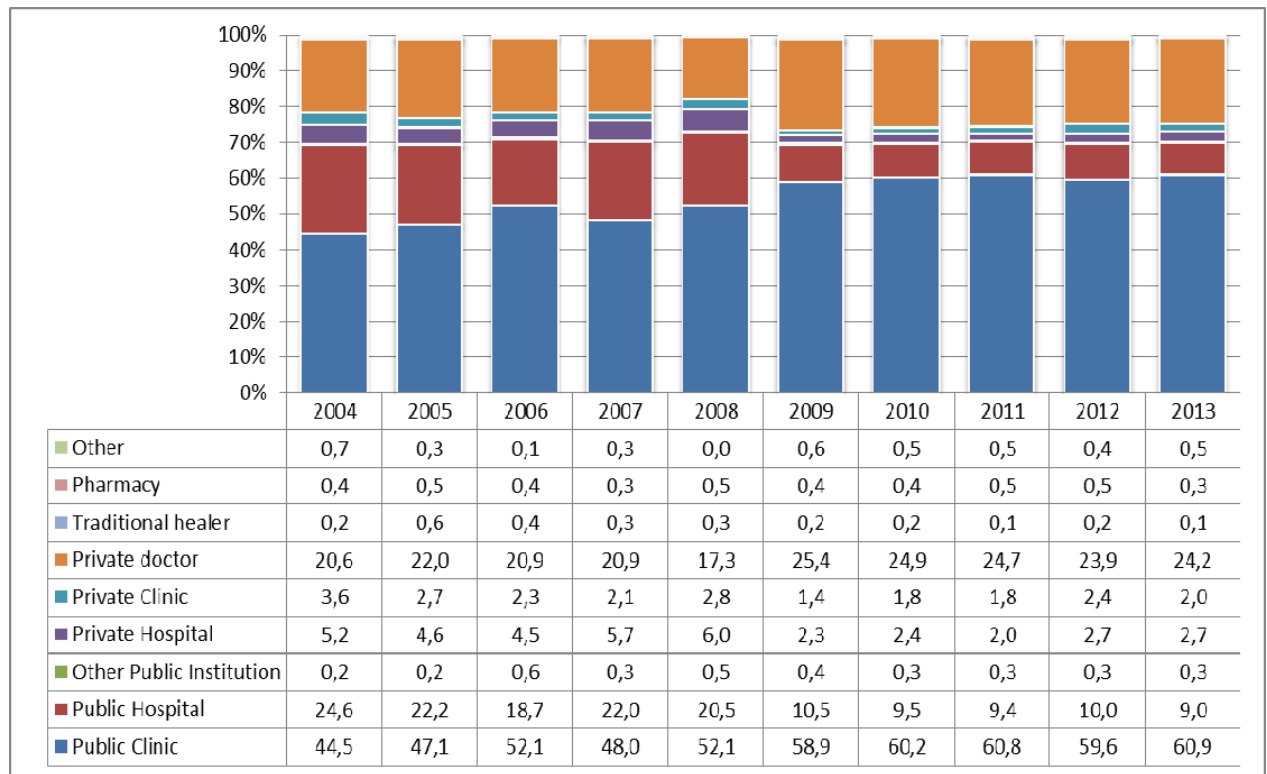


Table 6 shows that the users of private health-care facilities seemed to be more satisfied with those facilities than users of public health-care facilities across all provinces. Whereas 98% of users were satisfied with private facilities (94% were very satisfied), only 82,2% of users of public health-care facilities were somewhat satisfied or very satisfied. Only 60,5% of individuals that used public health-care facilities were very satisfied. Of those that used private health care facilities, households in Eastern Cape (97%) were most likely to be ‘very satisfied’. Households in Limpopo (94,3%) were most likely to be very satisfied with public health care while those in North West (54,2%) were least likely to be very satisfied.

Table 6: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare facilities, 2013

Level of satisfaction with the healthcare institution	Statistic	Province (Per cent)									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	502	850	119	351	1 081	387	1 293	522	782	5 887
	Per cent	60,3	67,3	58,8	62,1	56,8	54,2	54,4	65,0	73,3	60,5
Somewhat satisfied	Number	168	280	45	103	539	127	533	190	156	2 141
	Per cent	20,1	22,2	22,4	18,1	28,3	17,8	22,4	23,7	14,7	22,0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	63	69	14	29	153	57	262	37	45	728
	Per cent	7,6	5,5	7,1	5,1	8,0	8,0	11,0	4,5	4,2	7,5
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	48	52	10	36	61	46	115	27	33	426
	Per cent	5,7	4,1	4,8	6,4	3,2	6,5	4,8	3,3	3,1	4,4
Very dissatisfied	Number	53	12	14	47	71	97	176	28	51	550
	Per cent	6,3	1,0	6,9	8,4	3,8	13,6	7,4	3,5	4,8	5,7
Private healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	695	327	75	237	489	294	1 476	256	168	4 017
	Per cent	93,4	97,0	91,3	92,5	93,1	93,5	94,2	95,1	94,3	94,0
Somewhat satisfied	Number	30	9	4	12	27	15	60	7	7	170
	Per cent	4,1	2,6	4,5	4,6	5,2	4,7	3,8	2,7	4,0	4,0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	12	1	1	1	5	2	7	3	1	32
	Per cent	1,6	0,2	1,2	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,5	1,3	0,3	0,8
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	5	1	2	2	2	2	7	0	2	23
	Per cent	0,7	0,2	2,2	0,9	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,2	1,1	0,5
Very dissatisfied	Number	2	0	1	4	2	2	17	2	1	30
	Per cent	0,3	0,0	0,9	1,5	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,7	0,3	0,7

Totals exclude unspecified cases

5.2 Medical aid coverage

Table 7 shows that, between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of individuals covered by a medical aid scheme increased by approximately 2,5% to 18,4%. During this time the number of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme increased from 7,3 million to 9,7 million persons. Nearly a quarter (24,8%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme.

Table 7: Medical aid coverage, 2002 - 2013

Indicator (Numbers in thousands)	Year										
	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	7 296	7 331	6 880	6 871	7 224	8 156	8 698	9 146	8 450	9 285	9 732
Number not covered by a medical aid scheme	38 325	39 600	40 673	41 337	41 491	41 253	41 168	41 474	42 888	42 658	43 048
Subtotal	45 620	46 930	47 553	48 208	48 716	49 410	49 866	50 621	51 337	51 943	52 780
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,9	15,6	14,5	14,2	14,8	16,5	17,4	18,1	16,5	17,9	18,4
Do not know	135	60	43	36	130	98	20	23	0	51	36
Unspecified	53	29	44	25	64	54	337	252	242	281	166
Total population	45 809	47 019	47 640	48 270	48 910	49 561	50 223	50 896	51 580	52 275	52 982

White individuals remain much more likely to belong to a medical aid scheme than members of other population groups. While almost 77,0% of the white population belonged to some medical aid scheme,

only 46,1% of the Indian/Asian, 21,6% of the coloured and 10,8% of the black African population groups were covered by such schemes at the time the survey was conducted in 2013.

Figure 15: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2010-2013

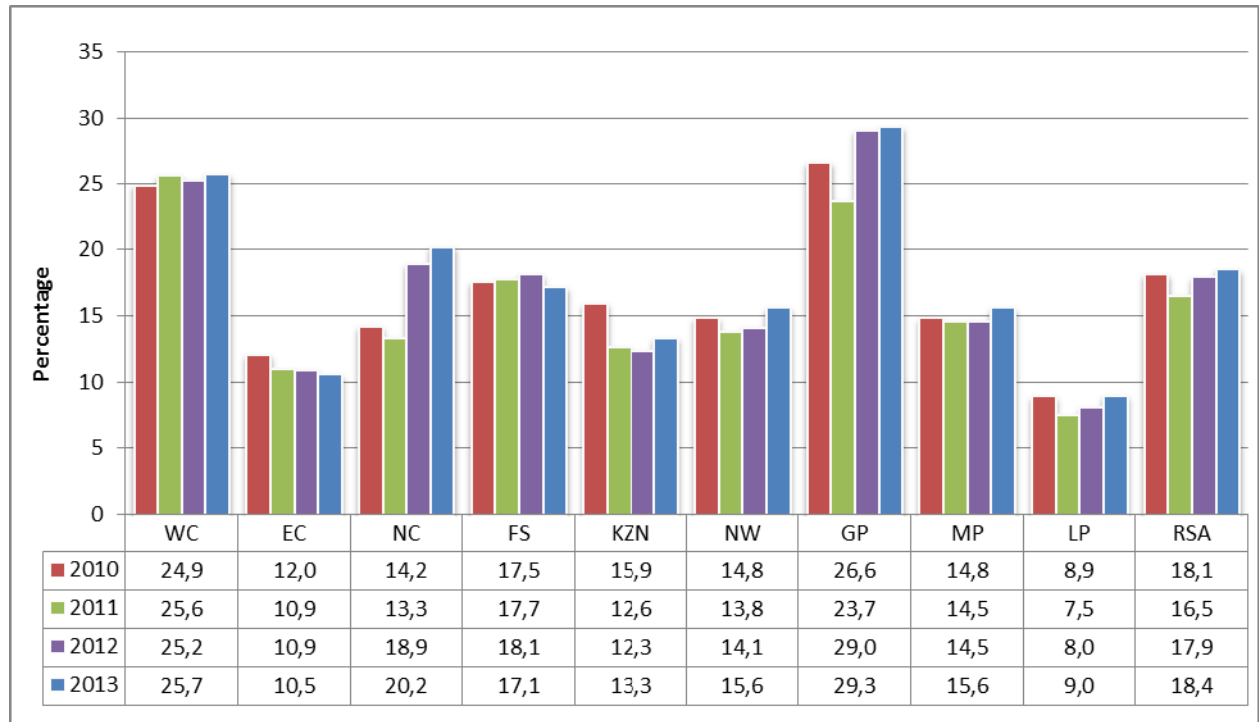
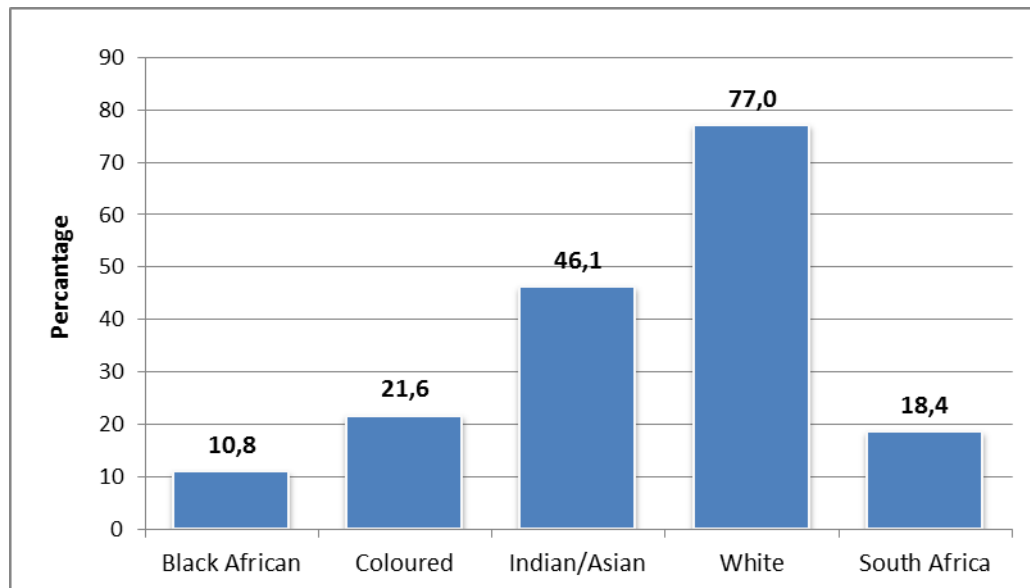


Figure 15 shows that individuals were more likely to be covered by medical aid schemes in Gauteng (29,3%) and Western Cape (25,7%) and least likely to be members of these schemes in Limpopo (9%) and Eastern Cape (10,5%). Although the growth in the percentage of individuals who are covered by medical aid has, by and large, been modest, the percentage of medical aid members increased by 6 percentage points in Northern Cape between 2010 and 2013.

Figure 16 shows that more than three-quarters (77,0%) of white were members of a medical aid scheme compared to 10,8% of black Africans, and 18,4% on average for all South Africans.

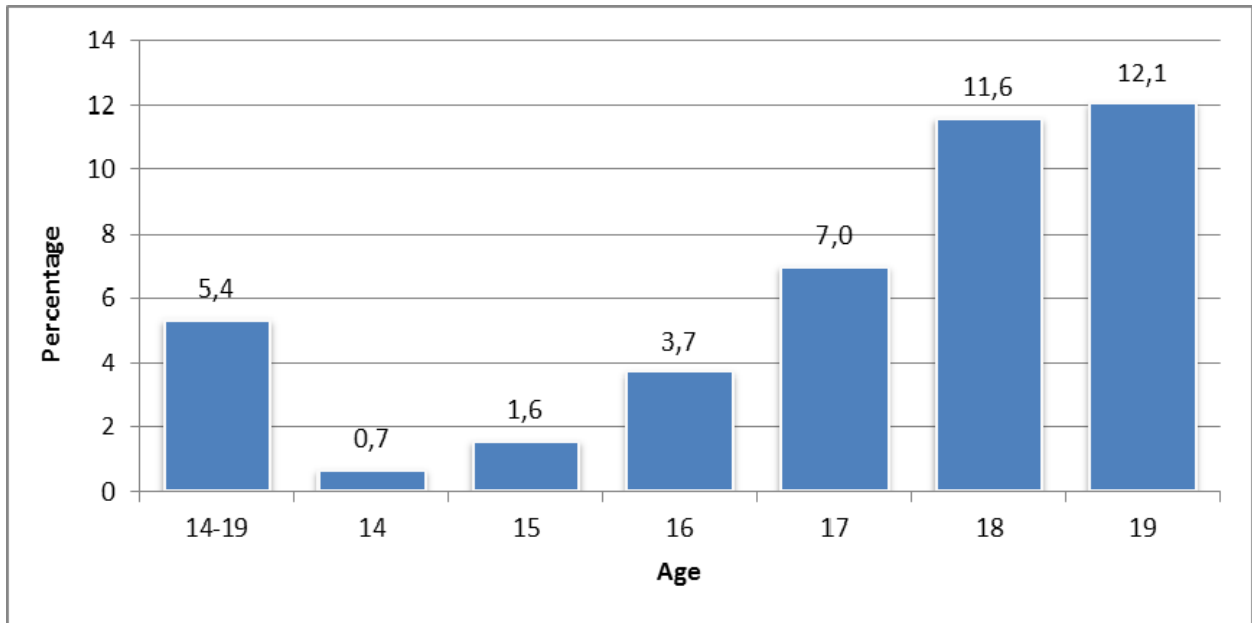
Figure 16: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by population group, 2013



5.3 Teenage pregnancy

The questionnaire asked whether any females between the ages of 12 and 50 years were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. Figure 17 shows that 5,4% of females in the age group 14–19 years were pregnant during the 12 months before they were surveyed. The prevalence of pregnancy increased with age, rising from 0,7% for females aged 14 years, to 12,1% for females aged 19 years.

Figure 17: Percentage of females aged 14–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2013



6. Disability

The questions used for disability were developed by the Washington Group and were first introduced in the 2009 questionnaire. These questions require each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis, individuals who said that they had some difficulty with two or more of the activities or had a lot of difficulty, or were unable to perform any one activity, were classified as disabled. The analysis was confined to individuals aged 5 years or older as children below the age of five years may often be mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. The findings are presented in Table 8.

Using this classification system, 5,4% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2013. Women (5,8%) were slightly more likely to be disabled than men (5,0%). Northern Cape (8,3%), North West (8,1%) and Free State (7,1%) presented the highest prevalence of disability in the country. Since older populations are more likely to have a higher prevalence of disability, the lower prevalence in Gauteng and Western Cape could be ascribed to the relatively youthful population that is often associated with net in-migration in these provinces.

Table 8: Persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province, 2013

Indicator	Statistic (number in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Number	113	177	39	70	233	109	222	81	106	1 149
	Per cent	4,3	6,3	7,7	6,0	5,3	7,0	3,7	4,6	4,7	5,0
Female	Number	137	184	48	105	312	147	235	114	122	1 404
	Per cent	4,8	6,1	8,9	8,1	6,4	9,1	4,1	6,0	4,7	5,8
Total	Number	250	362	86	175	544	257	457	194	229	2 553
	Per cent	4,6	6,2	8,3	7,1	5,9	8,1	3,9	5,3	4,7	5,4
Subtotal	Number	5 458	5 879	1 039	2 466	9 304	3 184	11 641	3 665	4 856	47 493
Unspecified	Number	14	13	1	11	60	18	51	6	23	196
Total	Number	5 472	5 892	1 040	2 477	9 363	3 202	11 692	3 671	4 879	47 690
GHS 2012	Per cent	4,6	6,0	7,1	7,6	5,0	7,2	3,5	5,4	5,0	5,1

7. Social security services

The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants consistently increased from 12,7% in 2003 to 30,2% in 2013. Concurrently, the percentage of households that received at least one grant increased from 29,9% in 2003 to 45,3% in 2009, before declining slightly to 43,6% in 2012 and rebounding to 45,5% in 2013. This is presented in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Percentage of households and persons who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2013

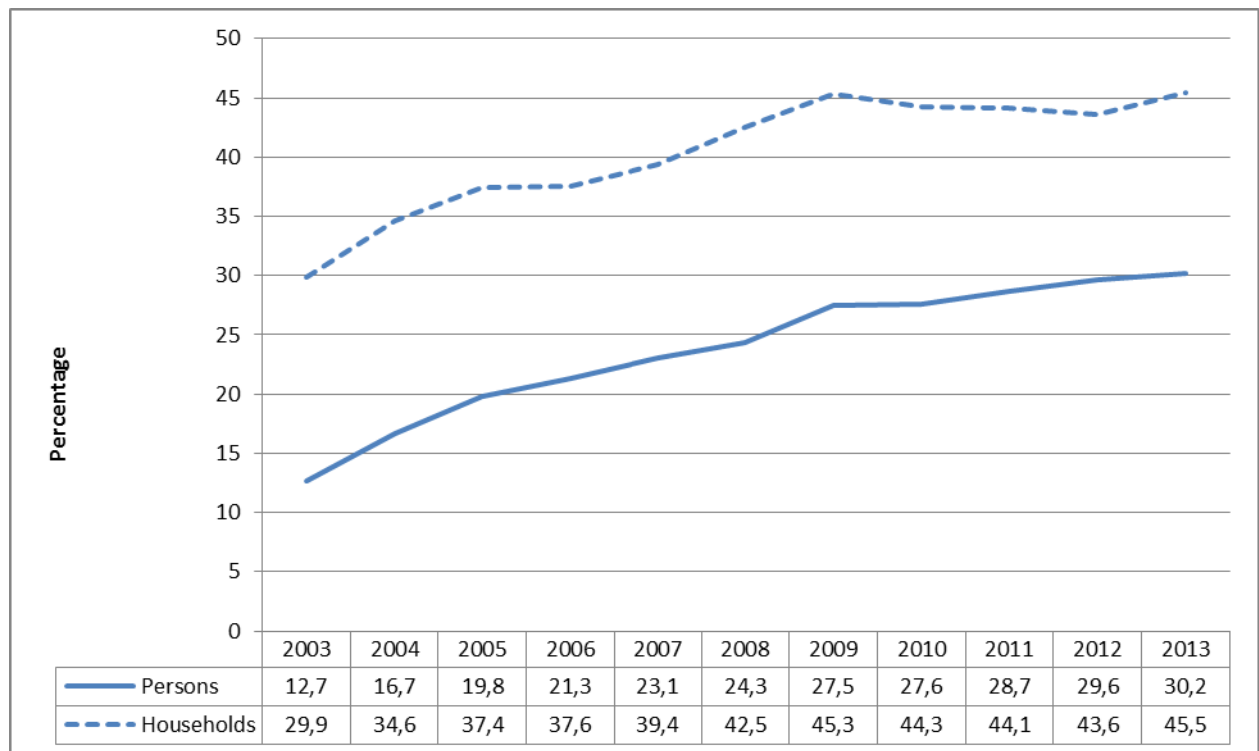
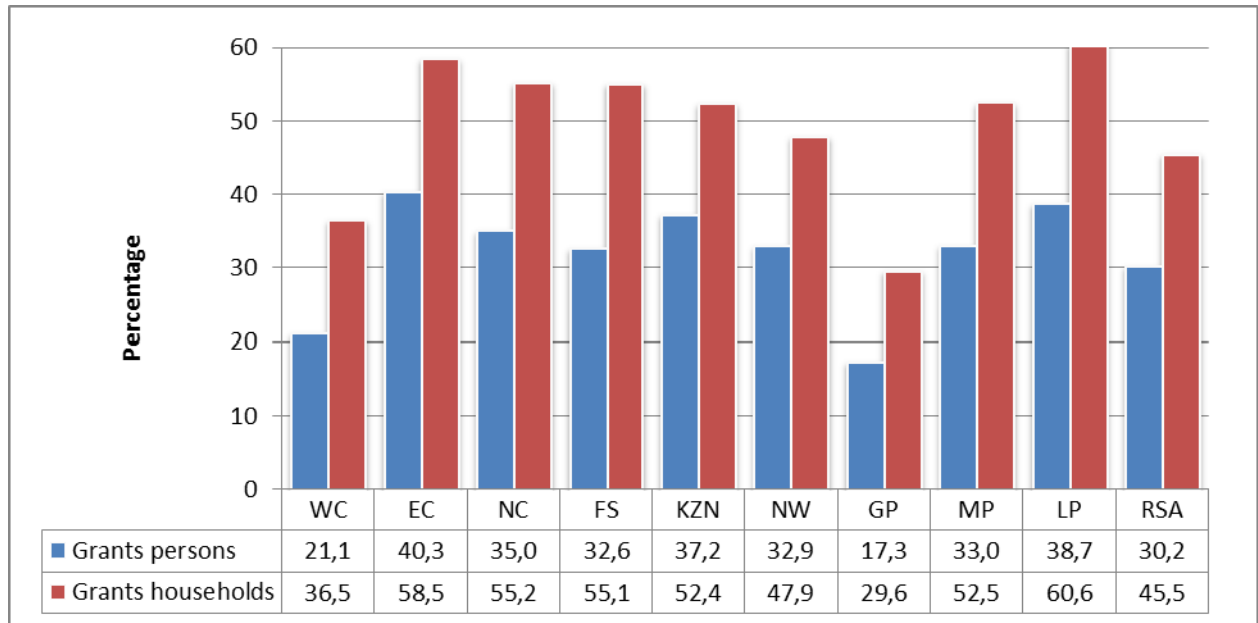


Figure 19 summarises the provincial distribution of individuals and households that benefited from social grants in 2013. More than one-third of individuals in Eastern Cape (40,3%), Limpopo (38,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (37,2%) and Northern Cape (35%) were grant beneficiaries, compared to 17,3% in Gauteng and

21,1% in Western Cape. Similarly, more than half of households in Limpopo (60,6%), Eastern Cape (58,5%) and Northern Cape (55,2%) received at least one grant compared to 29,6% of households in Gauteng and 36,5% of households in Western Cape.

More than one-third of black African individuals (34,2%) received a social grant, compared to 24,4% of coloured individuals, and 11,9% of Indian/Asian individuals. Only 5,3% of the white population received grants.

Figure 19: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per province, 2013



8. Religious affiliation and observance

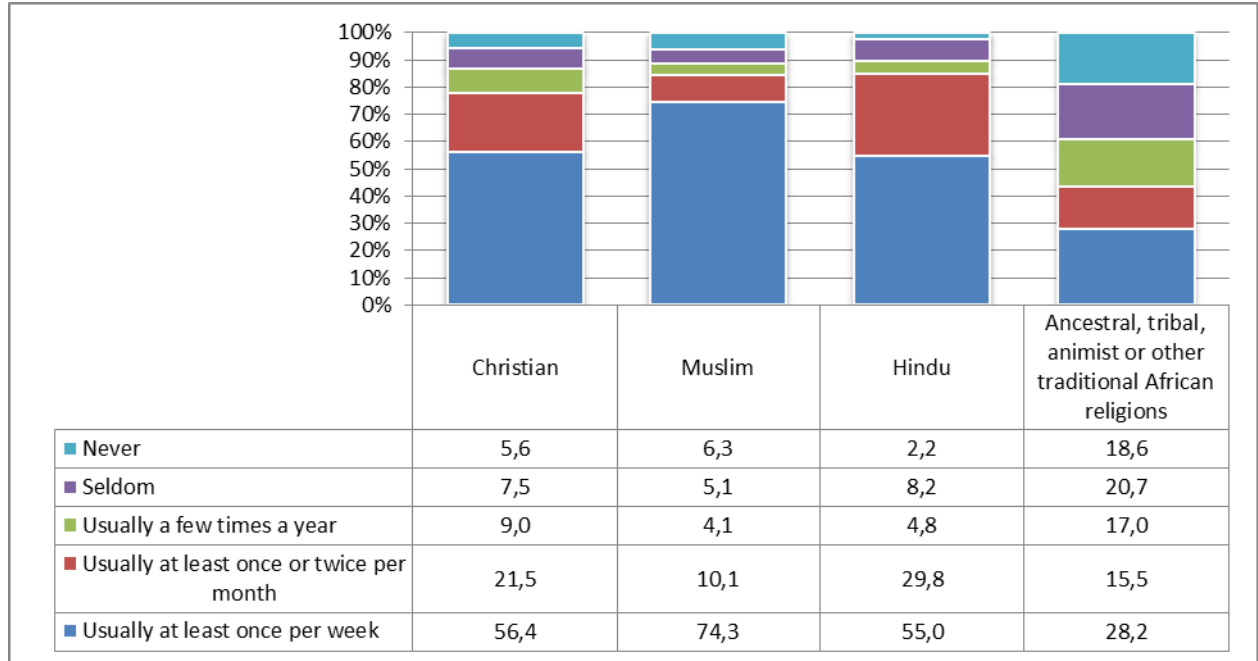
Table 9 shows that an estimated 85,6% of South Africans were affiliated to the Christian religion in South Africa, while 5% professed to follow ancestral, tribal, animist or other traditional religions. Two percent of the population considered themselves Muslim while 5,6% did not follow any religion in particular. Only 0,2% of individuals were estimated to be Jewish.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of religious affiliation by province, 2013

Religious affiliation	Province (per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Christian	88,7	86,2	98,2	96,9	77,6	94,5	85,1	91,5	78,8	85,6
Muslim	7,4	0,4	1,0	0,2	2,6	0,5	1,5	1,3	0,6	2,0
Ancestral, tribal, animist or other traditional African religions	1,2	6,0	0,1	2,0	11,5	1,4	3,3	4,6	5,1	5,0
Hindu	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	3,9	0,1	0,7	0,2	0,0	1,0
Jewish	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,2
Other religion	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,3
Nothing in particular	1,6	7,1	0,7	0,5	3,9	3,0	7,5	2,0	15,2	5,6
Do not know	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,8	0,0	0,1	0,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Individuals were most likely to be Christians in Northern Cape (98,2%), Free State (96,9%) and least likely to be so in KwaZulu-Natal (77,6%) where 11,5% of individuals followed ancestral, tribal, animist or other traditional African religions. The highest concentrations of Muslims were found in Western Cape (7,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (2,6%), while the highest percentage of Hindus was found in KwaZulu-Natal (3,9%).

Figure 20: Percentage distribution of religious observance by religious affiliation, 2013



Religious observance by religious affiliation is explored in Figure 20. Almost three-quarters (74,3%) of individuals that followed the Muslim faith attended religious services and ceremonies (excluding weddings and funerals) at least once per week. By comparison, 56,4% of Christians and 55,0% of Hindus attended services on a weekly basis. The most infrequent participation in services were noted for individuals that said they followed ancestral, tribal, animist or other traditional African religions. Individuals affiliated to this religion (18,6%) were most likely to never attend religious services followed by Muslims (6,3%) and Christians (5,6%).

9. Housing

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households regarding their access to a range of basic services as well as their general living conditions. In this regard, this section presents selected findings over the period 2002 to 2013. The analyses will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the extent of use of state-subsidised housing as well as the perceived quality thereof.

9.1 Housing types and ownership

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.

Figure 21 shows the percentage of households according to their tenure status. The percentage of households that fully own the dwellings they inhabit increased slightly from 52,9% in 2002 to 61,4% in 2008, before declining to 54,9% in 2013. This increase was accompanied by a decrease of four percentage points for households that partially owned their houses, and a slight increase in the percentage of households that rented accommodation. Households that maintained 'other' tenure arrangements increased from 11,7% in 2002 to 12% in 2013.

Figure 21: Percentage distribution of dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings, 2002–2013

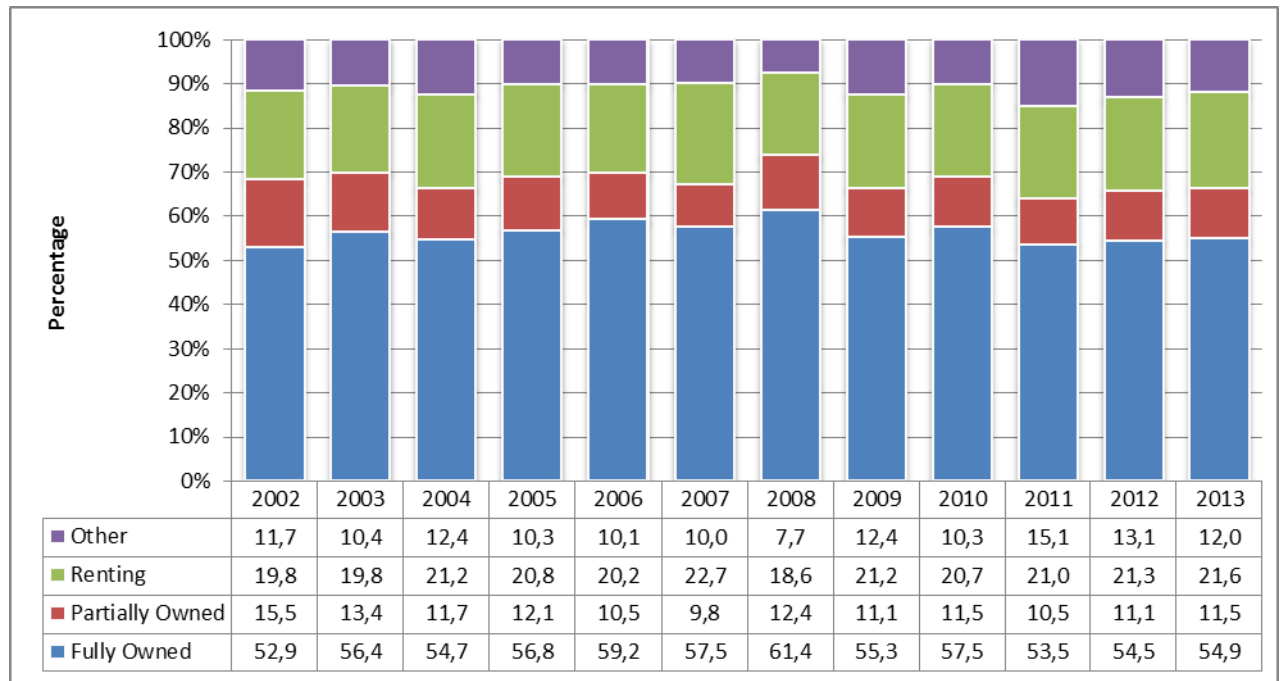
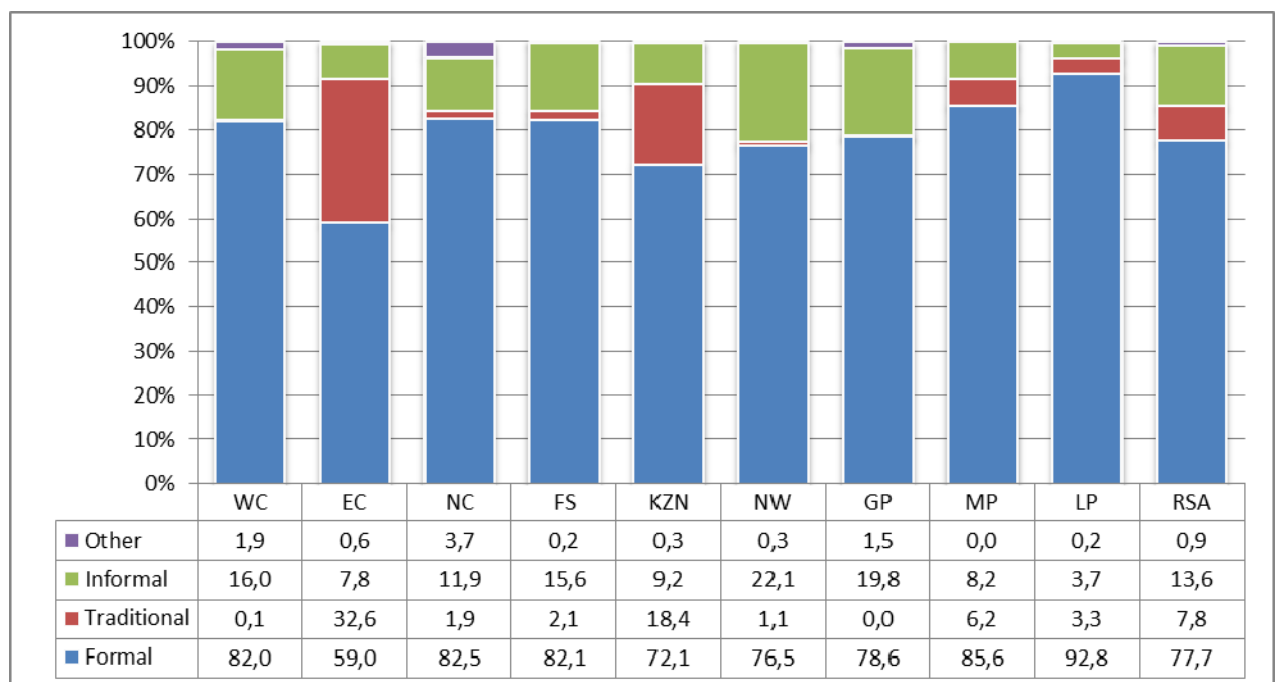


Figure 21 shows that, in 2013, more than three-quarters (77,7%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings, followed by 13,6% who lived in informal dwellings, and 7,8% in traditional dwellings. The highest concentration of households in Limpopo (92,8%) lived in formal dwellings (92,8%), followed by the households in Mpumalanga (85,6%). Although the highest concentration of informal dwellings were found in North West (22,1%) and Gauteng (19,8%), it is worth noting though that the majority of households in these two provinces lived in formal dwellings: with 78,6% of Gauteng households living in formal dwellings and 76,5% of North West living in formal households. Almost one-third of households in Eastern Cape resided in traditional dwellings compared to 18,4% of households in KwaZulu-Natal. No households were reported to be living in traditional dwellings in Western Cape and Gauteng.

Figure 22: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2013

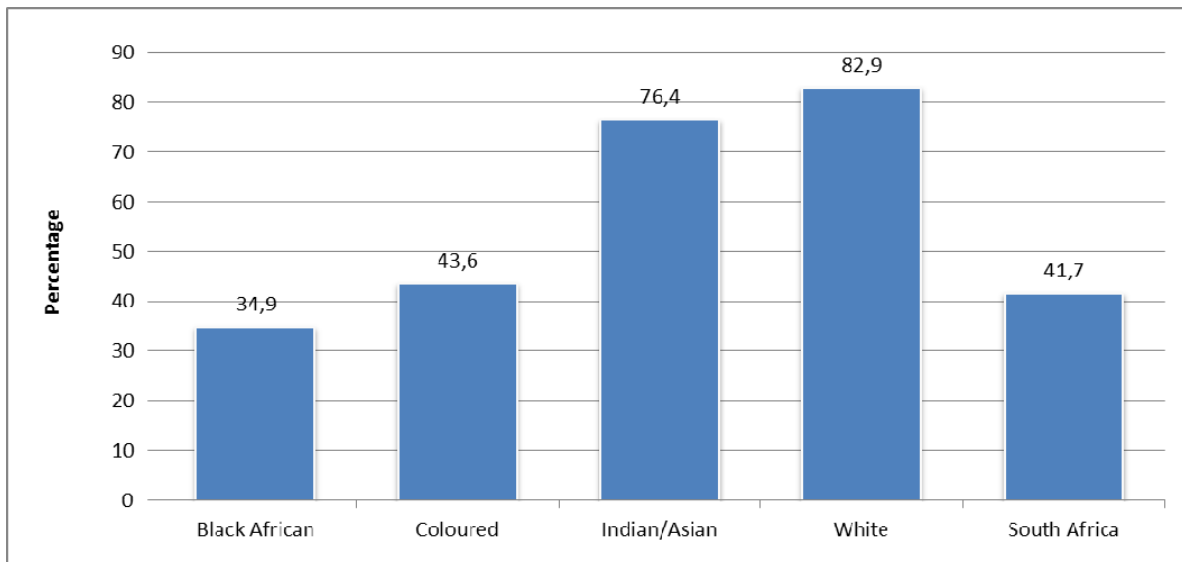


Between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of households that lived in formal dwellings increased slightly from 73,7% to 77,7 while households that lived in informal dwellings increased by +0,4% to 13,6%. The percentage of households that lived in traditional dwellings declined by +2,5% over this period.

The percentage of households that lived in formal dwellings increased slightly from 73,7% in 2002 to 74,6% in 2008, and continued to increase to 77,7% in 2013. Households that lived in ‘other’ types of dwellings remained the same in 2012 and 2013 while both ‘traditional’ and ‘informal’ dwelling categories experienced a decrease of 0,5% and 0,3% respectively.

Findings from the previous GHS studies found that the percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more per population group is depicted in Figure 23. The number of rooms includes all rooms in the dwelling (including toilets and bathrooms). This question reflects the standard of living of the household and can be tied to other characteristics such as education. White headed (82,9%) and Indian/Asian headed (76,4%) households were much more likely to live in dwellings with six or more rooms than coloured headed (43,6%) or black African headed (34,9%) households. Black African-headed households inhabited dwellings with an average of 5,2 rooms, compared to six rooms for coloured, 8,7 for Indian/Asian and 9,2 for white-headed households.

Figure 23: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group of the household head, 2013



9.2 State-subsidised housing

The GHS 2013 included a number of questions aimed at establishing the extent to which subsidised housing provided by the state was used, the quality of these dwellings as well as the use of waiting lists. At the time of the survey, 15,3% of South African households were living in an ‘RDP’ or state-subsidised dwellings while a further 13,6% had at least one household member on a demand database/waiting list for state-subsidised housing. Figure 24 shows that the percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy increased from 5,5% in 2002 to 13,3% in 2013. Female-headed households were more likely to have received housing subsidies than male-headed households in 2013 (16,4% compared to 11,1%). This is in line with government policies that give preference to households headed by individuals from vulnerable groups, including females, and individuals with disabilities.

Figure 24: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by sex of the household head, 2002–2013

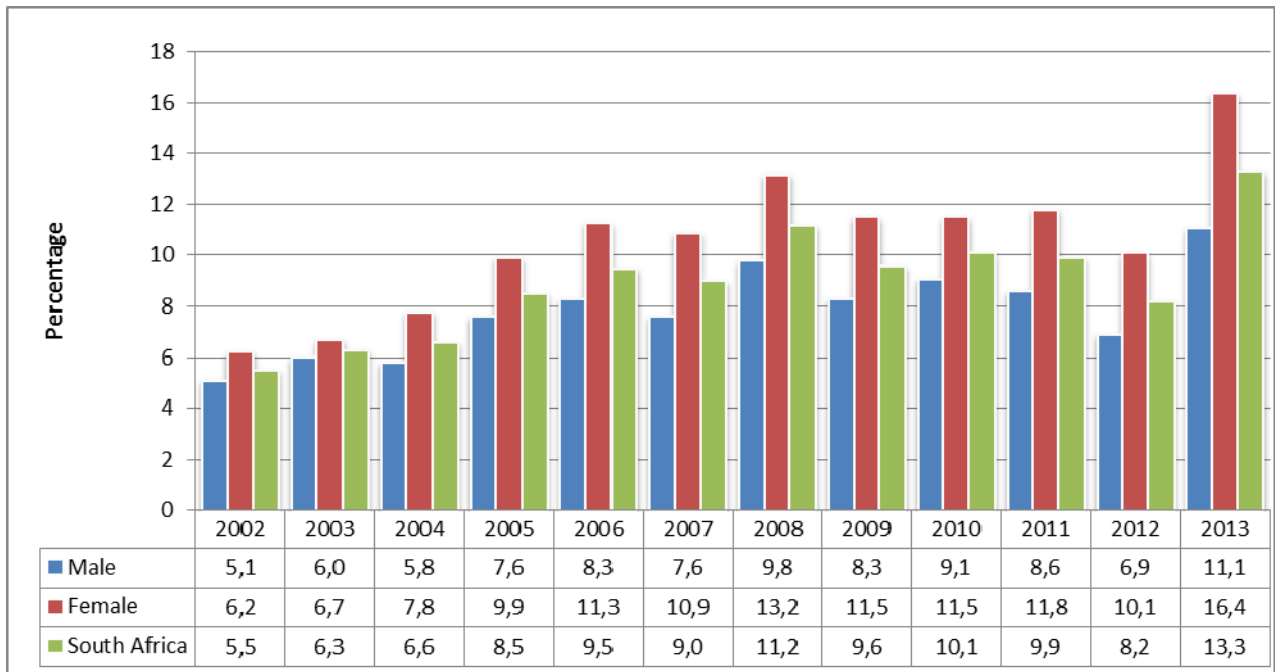
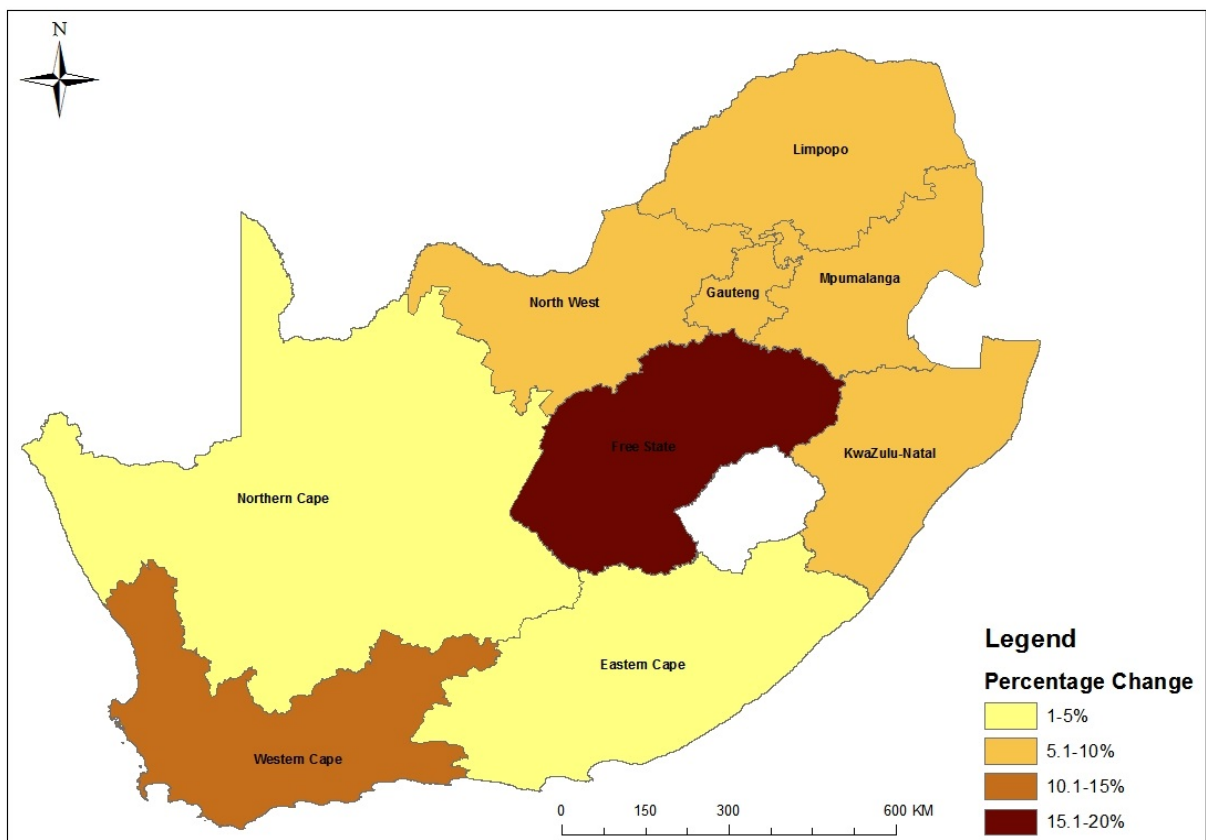


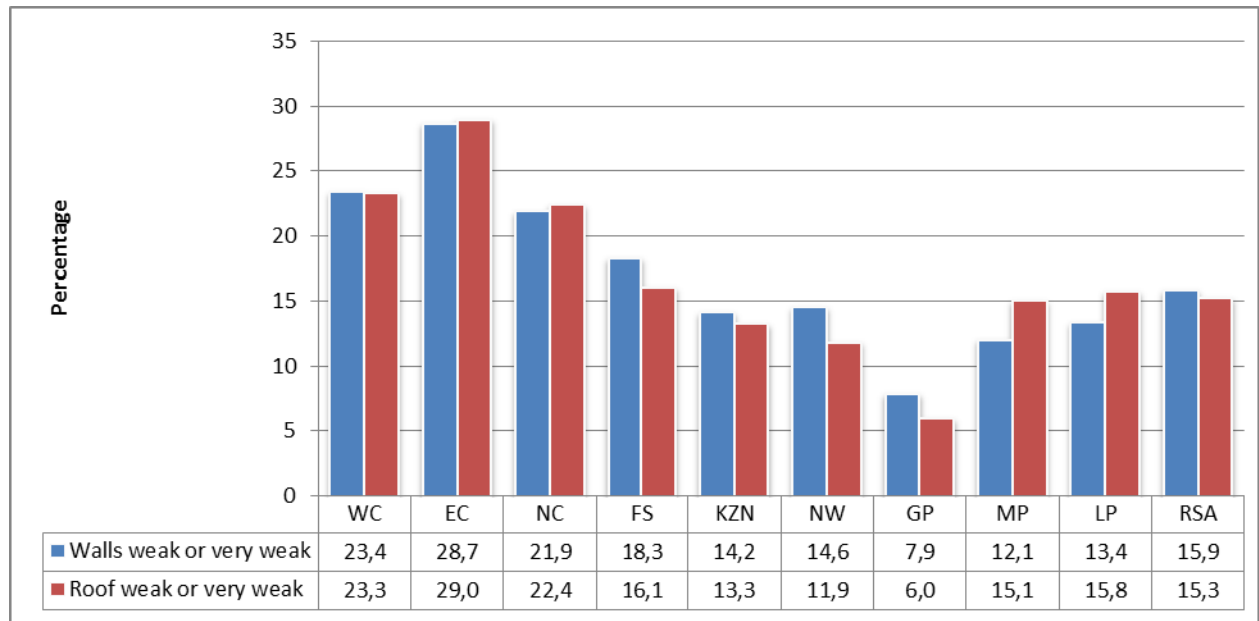
Figure 25 shows the change in the percentage of households that received subsidised dwellings between 2002 and 2013 by province. The largest change was observed in Free State (+17,1%), followed by Western Cape (+10,7%) and Limpopo (+9,7%). The slowest growth was observed in Northern Cape (+1,6%) and Eastern Cape (+4,1%).

Figure 25: Provincial percentage of households that received housing subsidies



As a result of the concerns raised by community groups about the quality of state-provided housing, a number of questions were included in the GHS questionnaires to facilitate an analysis of the extent of problems experienced by households with the construction of these dwellings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the walls and roof of their dwellings were: very good, good, needed minor repairs, weak or very weak. Figure 26 shows that 15,9% of households with subsidised dwellings reported weak or very weak walls while 15,3% reported the same for their roofs. Responses vary across provinces. Households in Eastern Cape were least satisfied with the quality of walls (28,7%) and roofs (29,0%), while those in Gauteng complained least about walls (7,9%) and roofs (6,0%).

Figure 26: Percentage of households that said that their 'RDP' or state-subsidised house had weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2013



10. Household sources of energy

The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased from 77,1% in 2002 to 85,4% in 2013. This is presented in Figure 27. The largest increases (in percentage points) were noted in Eastern Cape (+26 percentage points), Limpopo (+17,8 percentage points) Mpumalanga (+13,4 percentage points) and KwaZulu-Natal (+11 percentage points). The percentage of households with access to mains electricity grew by less than one percentage point in Western Cape over this time, while the percentage of households with access to mains electricity actually declined by 3,5 percentage points between 2002 and 2013. The decline noted in Western Cape is almost certainly linked to the high influx of migrants and creation of informal dwellings. Households in Free State (91,7%) and Limpopo (90,3%) were most likely to have access to electricity, while those in KwaZulu-Natal (79,9%) and Eastern Cape (81,3%) were least likely to have access.

The main sources of energy used by households for cooking during the period 2002 to 2013 are presented in Figure 27. The figure shows that the percentage of households that used electricity for cooking increased from 58% in 2002 to 78,4% in 2013. Concurrently, the use of paraffin and fire wood declined. The percentage of households that used paraffin declined from 16,2% in 2002 to 6,8% in 2013, while the percentage of households that used firewood decreased from 19,3% to 10,5%. The percentage of households that used gas increased slightly to 3,2%.

Figure 27: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2013

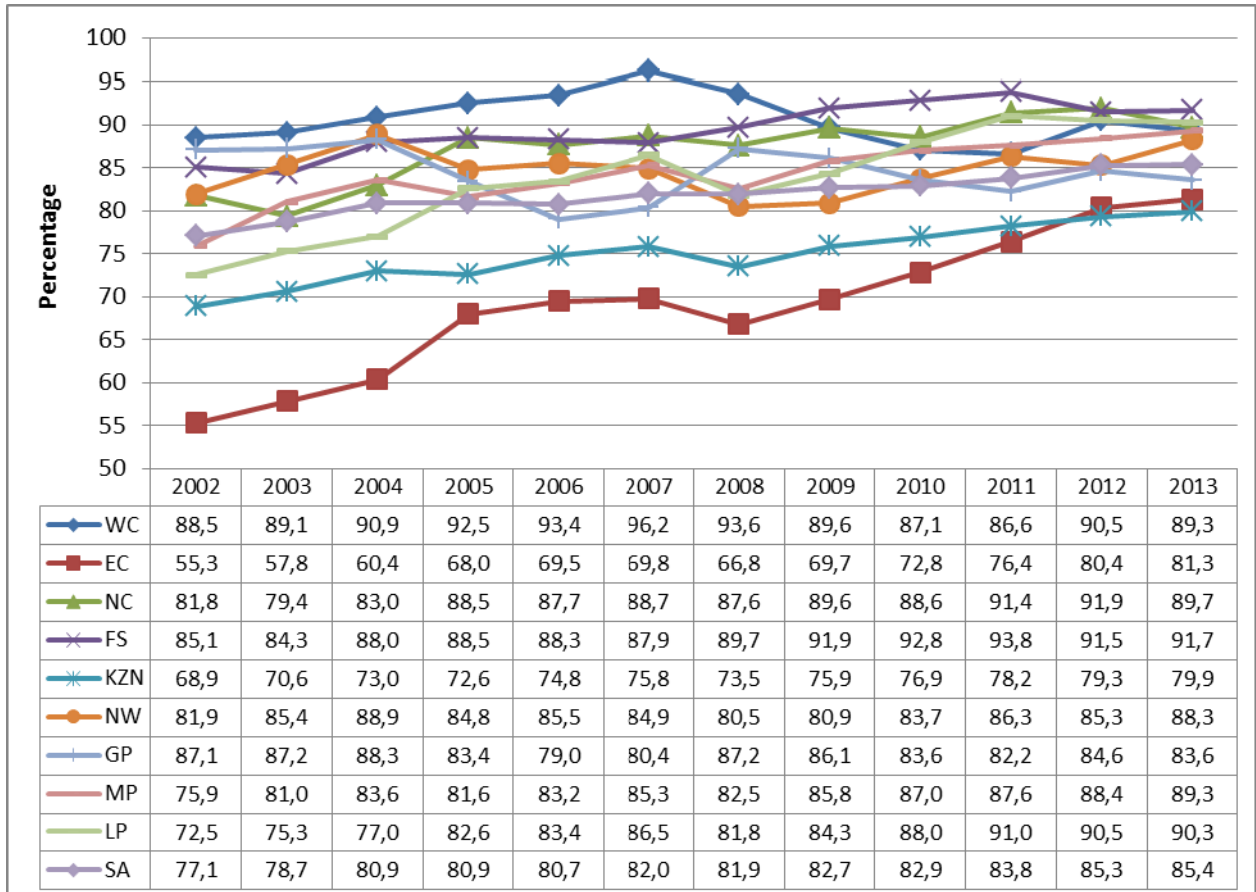
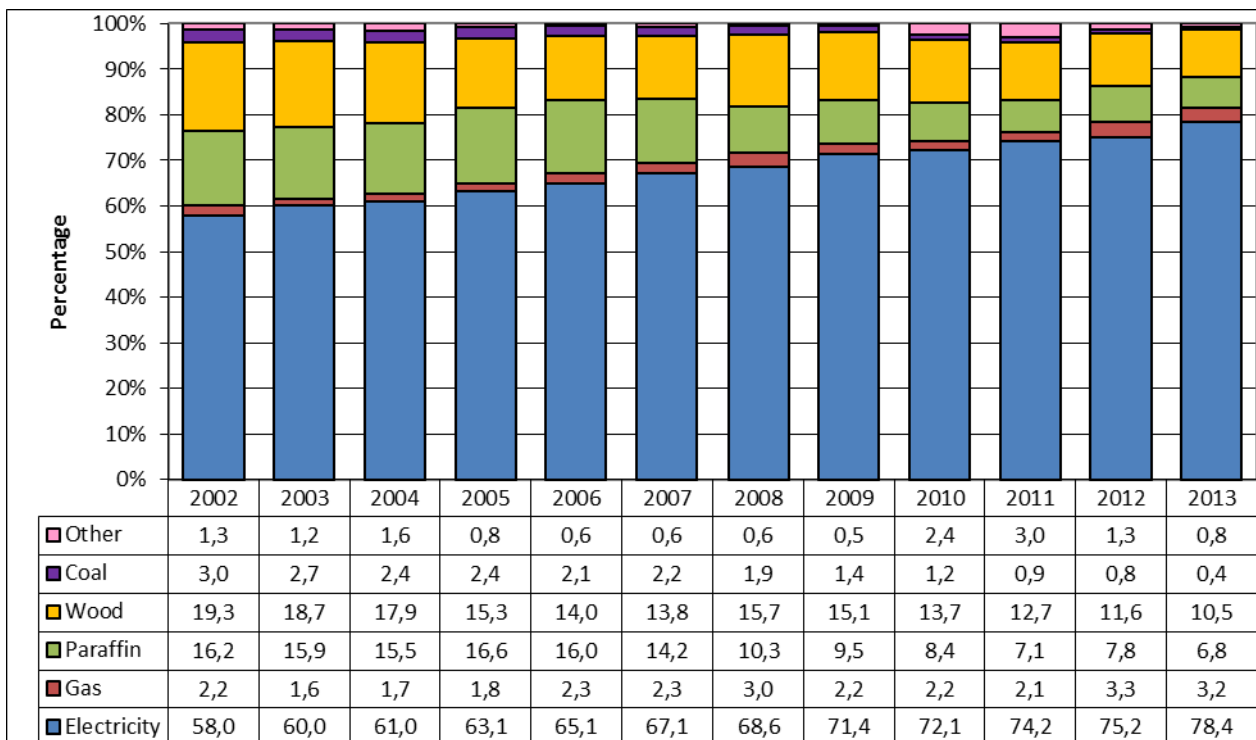


Figure 28: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2013



The main sources of energy used for cooking in 2013 by province are presented in Figure 29. The use of electricity as a source of energy for cooking was highest in Free State (88,8%), Western Cape (88,4%) and Gauteng (84,6%) and lowest in more rural provinces such as Limpopo (53,5%), Eastern Cape (71,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (75,5%) where alternative fuels such as wood are, perhaps, more accessible and

affordable. More than one-tenth of households in Eastern Cape (10,7%) and Gauteng (10,3%) used paraffin, compared to only 2,1% in Western Cape. The use of wood was particularly noticeable in Limpopo (41,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (16%), Mpumalanga (15,4%) and Eastern Cape (13,2%). Less than one percent of households usually used wood for cooking in Western Cape and Gauteng. The use of gas was more common in Western Cape (8,5%), Northern Cape (5,3%) and Gauteng (2,9%).

Figure 29: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by province, 2013

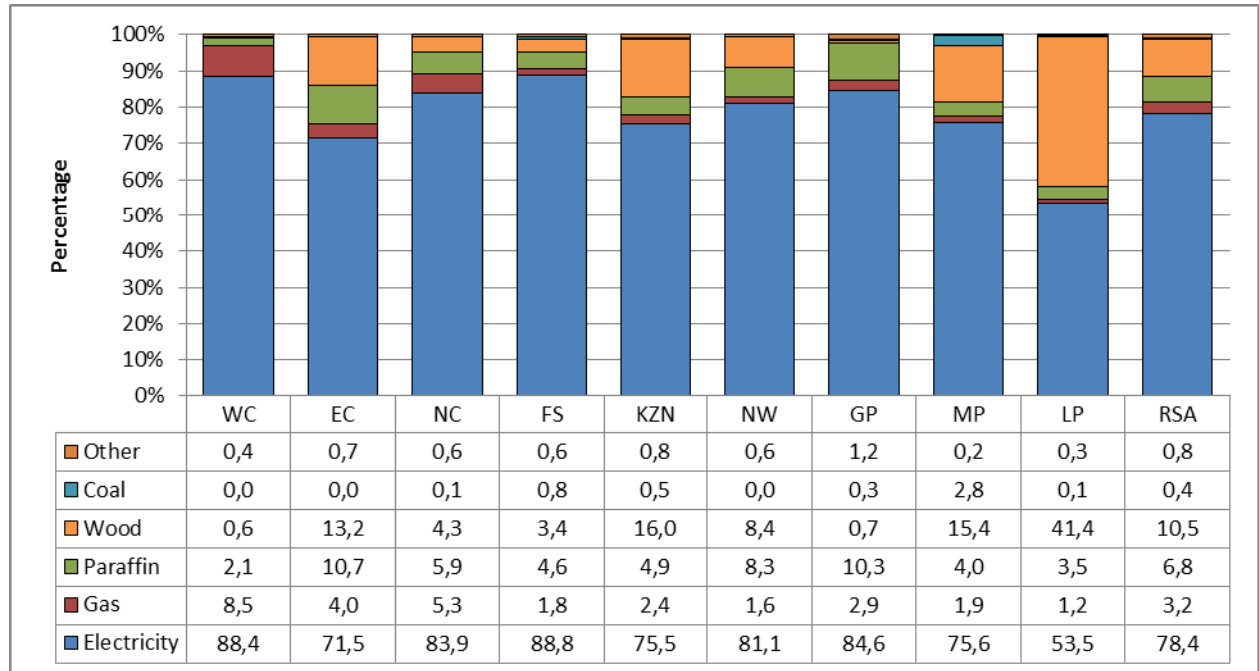


Figure 30 presents information on households that rated their electrical supply services as ‘good’. The figures shows that households in Western Cape (84,3%), Limpopo (81,1%) and North West (74,8%) rated their supply services as ‘good’, while only 53,3% of households in Eastern Cape and 59,9% of households in Gauteng did likewise. Having dropped between 2010 and 2012, the percentage of households that rated electricity supply as ‘good’ have increased to 68,2% nationally.

Figure 30: Percentage of household rating the quality of electrical supply services as ‘good’, 2010–2013

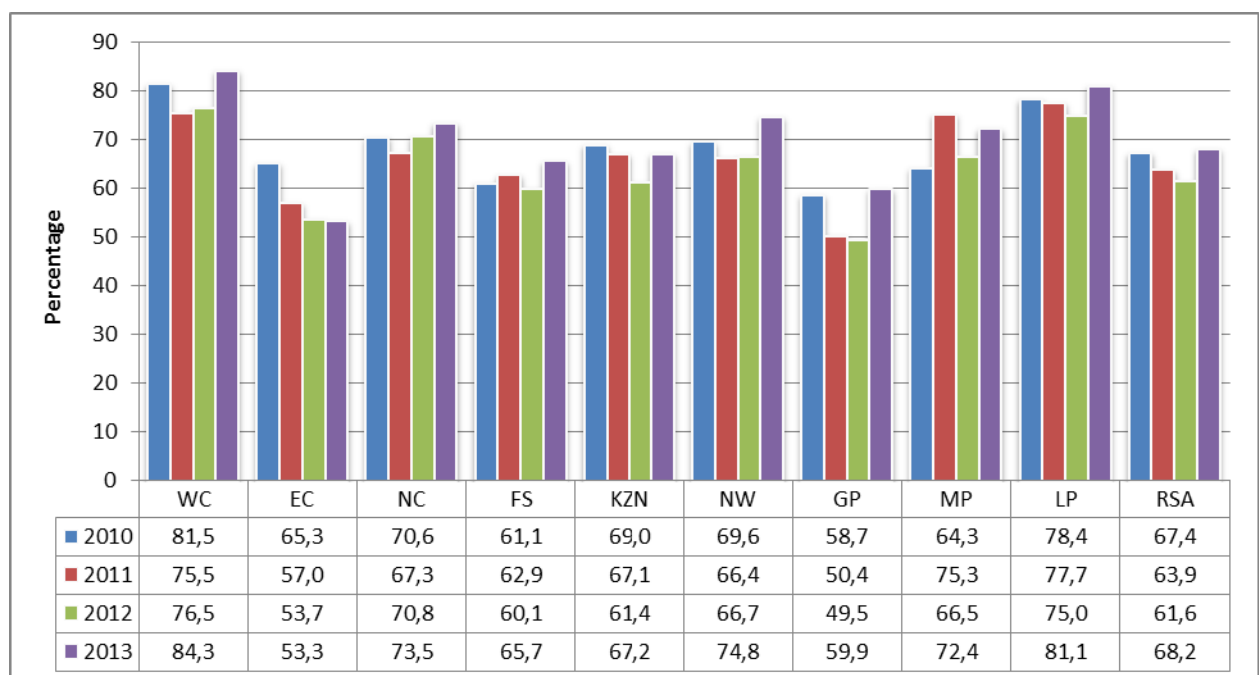
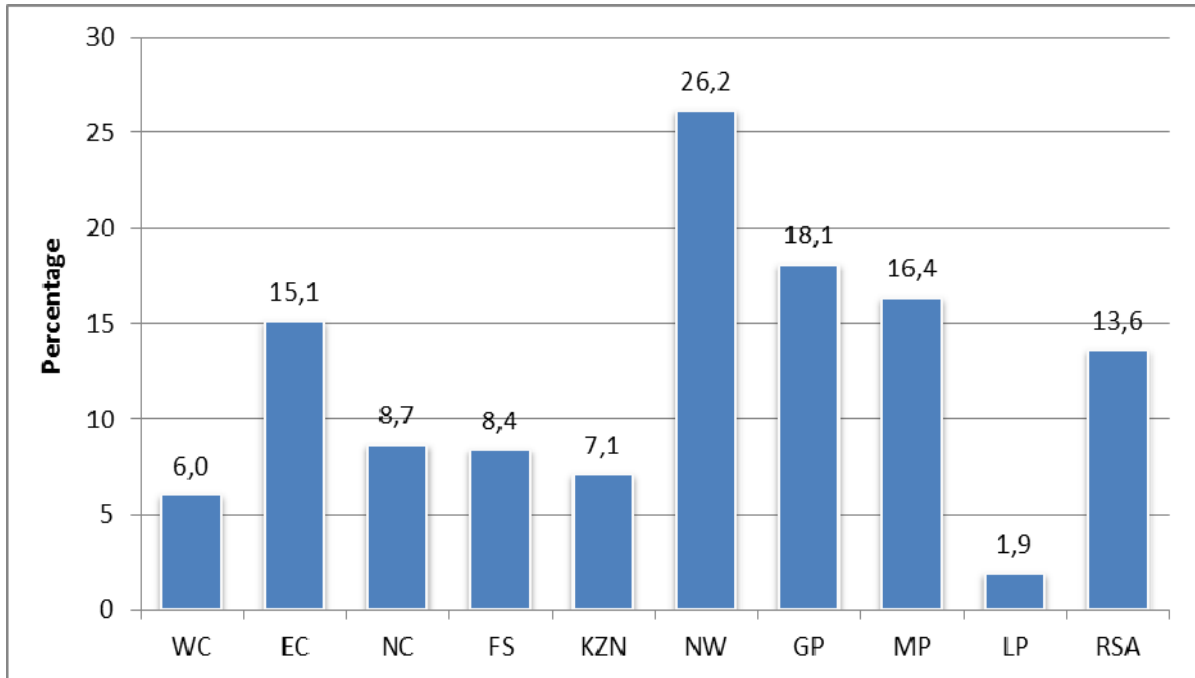


Figure 31 shows that 13,6% of households that paid for electricity, either through bills or buying pre-paid electricity, reported that they had electrical interruptions in the six months before they were surveyed. The prevalence of interruptions was highest in North West (26,2%), Gauteng (18,1%) and Mpumalanga (16,4%), and lowest in Limpopo (1,9%), Western Cape (6,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (7,1%).

Figure 31: Percentage of households that paid for electricity that reported having had electricity interruptions during the six months before the survey, 2013



11. Water access and use

The proportion of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province is presented in Figure 32. There were very high proportions of households in Western Cape (98,7%), Northern Cape (96,3%) Free State (96%), and Gauteng (95,9%) that had access to water either in their dwellings, off-site, or on-site than in other provinces. Since 2002, the percentage of households in Eastern Cape with access to water increased by 24 percentage points to 80,5%. By contrast, the percentage of households with easy access to water (as defined above) in Limpopo declined from 84,0% to 77,5% between 2010 and 2013. As a result Limpopo became the province in which households had the poorest access to water in 2013.

Figure 32: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province, 2002–2013

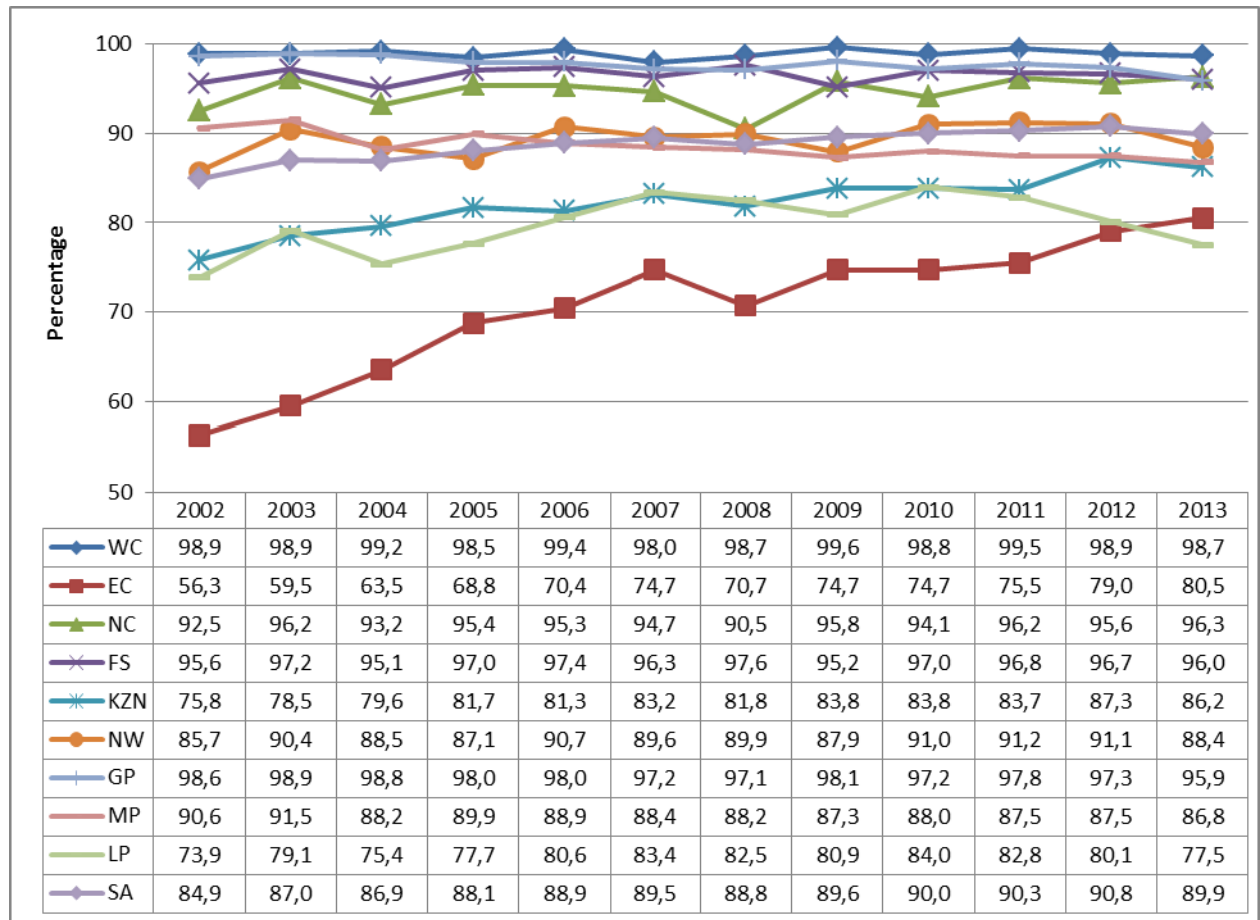


Table 10 presents a comparison of the main sources of drinking water used by households. An estimated 45,3% of households had access to piped water in their dwellings in 2013. A further 26,8% accessed water on site while 15,2% relied on communal taps and 2,6% relied on neighbours’ taps. Although generally households’ access to water is improving, 4,2% of households still had to fetch water from rivers, streams, stagnant water pools and dams, wells and springs in 2013. This is a decrease of more than five percentage points from 9,5% of households that had to access water from these sources in 2002.

Even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who received piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 78,7% in 2004, with a low point of 75,0% in 2008, to 85,9% in 2013.

Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking used by households, 2002–2013

Water source	Statistic	Year											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Piped water in dwelling	Number	4 409	4 559	4 607	4 749	4 980	5 163	5 611	5 622	5 862	6 294	6 504	6 845
	Percentage	40,8	41,1	40,4	40,5	41,2	41,6	43,7	42,3	42,7	44,4	44,5	45,3
Piped water on site	Number	3 009	3 173	3 367	3 490	3 681	3 838	3 501	3 743	4 019	4 106	4 055	4 051
	Percentage	27,8	28,6	29,5	29,7	30,5	30,9	27,3	28,1	29,3	29,0	27,7	26,8
Borehole on site	Number	290	284	188	160	141	155	155	190	157	212	203	259
	Percentage	2,7	2,6	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,5	1,4	1,7
Rainwater tank on site	Number	142	90	38	33	49	61	68	44	45	91	82	74
	Percentage	1,3	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,5
Neighbour's tap	Number	60	48	260	257	250	265	336	358	346	388	424	388
	Percentage	0,6	0,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,9	2,6
Public/communal tap	Number	1 465	1 649	1 682	1 858	1 852	1 910	1 996	2 201	2 131	2 008	2 307	2 290
	Percentage	13,6	14,8	14,7	15,8	15,3	15,4	15,6	16,5	15,5	14,2	15,8	15,2
Water-carrier/tanker	Number	68	65	69	115	134	123	146	171	200	134	199	230
	Percentage	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,4	1,5
Borehole off-site/communal	Number	300	254	297	273	273	199	248	209	177	183	165	189
	Percentage	2,8	2,3	2,6	2,3	2,3	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,3
Flowing water/stream/river	Number	606	511	519	421	390	406	442	507	433	374	336	382
	Percentage	5,6	4,6	4,5	3,6	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,8	3,2	2,6	2,3	2,5
Stagnant water/dam/pool	Number	77	75	62	35	30	52	37	30	41	53	30	42
	Percentage	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3
Well	Number	146	115	113	76	124	64	70	50	37	75	55	71
	Percentage	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,6	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5
Spring	Number	208	254	196	226	158	146	188	119	208	172	191	143
	Percentage	1,9	2,3	1,7	1,9	1,3	1,2	1,5	0,9	1,5	1,2	1,3	0,9
Other	Number	28	30	17	45	24	26	32	59	75	82	70	143
	Percentage	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	1,0
Subtotal	Number	10 806	11 107	11 413	11 737	12 087	12 409	12 830	13 303	13 731	14 172	14 620	15 107
	Percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	8	6	12	16	20	76	55	0	0	1	11	0
Total	Number	10 814	11 113	11 425	11 753	12 107	12 485	12 885	13 303	13 731	14 173	14 631	15 107

Table 11 confirms that the number and percentage of households with access to piped water had increased since 2002, and that 12,8 million households had access to piped water in 2013 compared to less than 9 million in 2004. The increase in the percentage of households with access to water coincided with a decline in the percentage of households who paid for the piped water they received. The proportion of households who reported paying for water has been declining steadily over the past decade, dropping from 66,9% in 2004 to only 44,5% in 2013.

Less than two-thirds (63,2%) of households rated the water services as 'good' in 2013. Although this is slightly higher than the 60,1% recorded in 2012, it is much lower than the 76,4% approval rating reported in 2005. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,8% in 2009, before it eventually declined to 25,1% in 2013. Although the percentage of households that rated water services as 'poor' decreased slightly from 2012, it is still much higher than in 2005 (11,7% compared to 7,8%). This deterioration in levels of satisfaction is mirrored by an increase over time in the

percentage of households who feel that their water is not clean, clear, does not taste or is free of bad smells.

Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities, 2004–2013

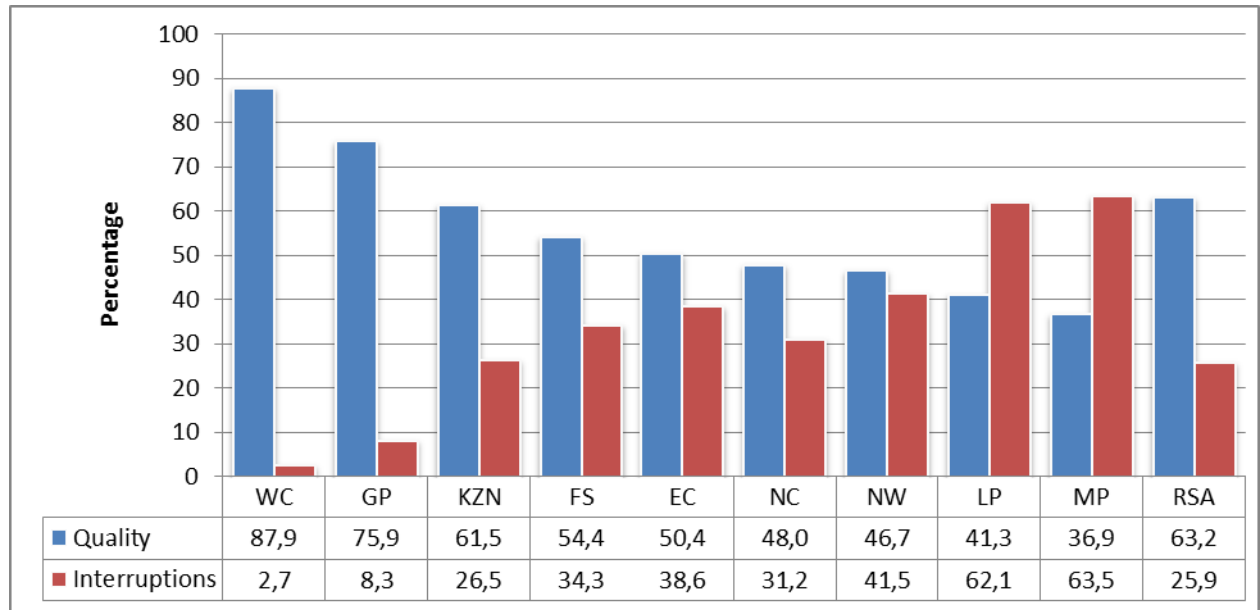
Access to piped water	Statistic	Year									
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	Number	8 976	9 369	9 254	9 976	9 619	11 100	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858
	Percentage	78,7	79,9	76,6	80,2	75,0	83,9	86,5	85,6	85,9	86,4
No	Number	2 426	2 358	2 826	2 467	3 208	2 131	1 833	2 015	2 022	2 020
	Percentage	21,3	20,1	23,4	19,8	25,0	16,1	13,5	14,4	14,1	13,6
Subtotal	Number	11 402	11 727	12 080	12 443	12 827	13 231	13 557	13 947	14 394	14 878
	Percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified/do not know	Number	24	26	27	42	59	72	173	227	237	228
Total	Number	11 426	11 753	12 107	12 485	12 886	13 303	13 730	14 174	14 631	15 106
Pay for water		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	Number	6 003	5 794	5 991	6 375	6 417	5 471	5 483	5 601	5 586	5 720
	Percentage	66,9	61,9	65,0	64,2	67,3	49,3	46,8	47,2	45,3	44,5
No	Number	2 965	3 569	3 221	3 560	3 113	5 616	6 220	6 266	6 745	7 124
	Percentage	33,1	38,1	35,0	35,8	32,7	50,7	53,2	52,8	54,7	55,5
Subtotal	Number	8 968	9 363	9 212	9 935	9 530	11 087	11 703	11 867	12 331	12 844
	Percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	7	7	42	41	88	12	21	65	41	14
Total	Number	8 975	9 370	9 254	9 976	9 618	11 099	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858
Water services ratings		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Good	Number	N/A	7 141	6 784	7 177	5 844	6 399	7 398	7 369	7 380	8 077
	Percentage	N/A	76,4	73,5	72,1	61,1	58,0	63,6	62,1	60,1	63,2
Average	Number	N/A	1 472	1 818	2 039	2 785	3 511	3 152	3 347	3 415	3 207
	Percentage	N/A	15,8	19,7	20,5	29,1	31,8	27,1	28,2	27,8	25,1
Poor	Number	N/A	730	634	734	939	1 127	1 089	1 159	1 490	1 488
	Percentage	N/A	7,8	6,9	7,4	9,8	10,2	9,4	9,8	12,1	11,7
Subtotal	Number	N/A	9 343	9 236	9 950	9 568	11 037	11 639	11 875	12 285	12 772
	Percentage	N/A	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	N/A	27	18	25	51	63	85	57	87	86
Total	Number	N/A	9 370	9 254	9 975	9 619	11 100	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858

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

Figure 33 shows a comparison of the percentage of households that rated the water services they received from municipalities as ‘good’ and the percentage that reported water interruptions. An inverse relationship between the perceived quality of services and the number of interruptions seems to exist. The provinces with the lowest percentage of households that reported interruptions with water services, namely Western Cape (2,7%) and Gauteng (8,3%), also reported the highest satisfaction with water delivery services (87,9% for Western Cape, and 75,9% for Gauteng). Conversely, the provinces in which interruptions were more frequent were less likely to rate water service delivery as ‘good’. Whereas 63,5% of households in Mpumalanga and 62,1% of households in Limpopo reported having had interruptions,

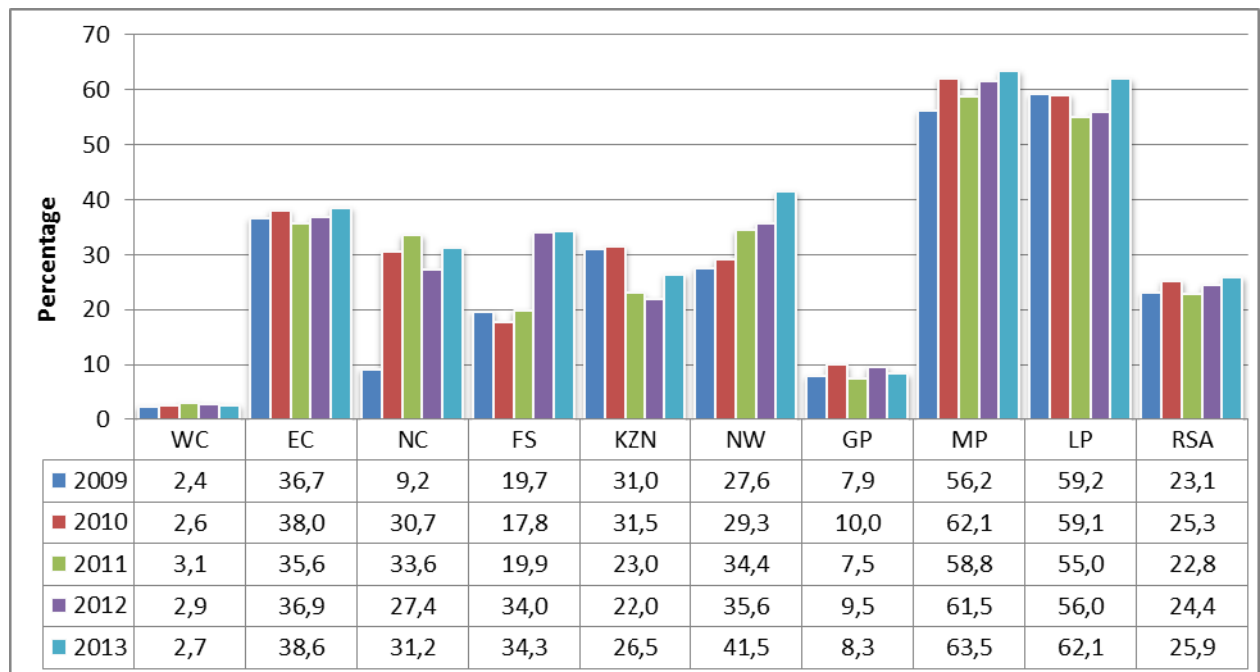
only 36,9% of households in Limpopo and 41,3% of households in Mpumalanga rated water service delivery as ‘good’.

Figure 33: Percentage of households rating the quality of water services provided by the municipality as good, and those that reported water interruptions, by province, 2013



The functionality of municipal water supply services measures the extent to which households that received water from a municipality had reported, over the 12 months before the survey, interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time, or more than 15 days in total during the whole period. Figure 34 shows that households in Mpumalanga (63,5%) and Limpopo (62,1%) consistently reported the most interruptions, while Gauteng (8,3%) and Western Cape (2,7%) experienced the least interruptions. More than one-quarter (25,9%) of South African households reported some dysfunctional service with their water supply in 2013. Since 2009, the percentage of households that had reported interruptions increased strongly Free State and North West while it decreased in KwaZulu-Natal. No strong patterns are observed in other provinces.

Figure 34: Percentage distribution of households that received municipal water and that reported water interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time by province, 2009-2013



Households' perceptions regarding the quality of water they drink are presented in Table 12. It seems as if households in Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga have consistently, since 2005, been the most displeased with the quality of water they received while those in Western Cape and Gauteng have been the most satisfied. Although the proportion of households in South Africa complaining about the safety of water remained stable between 7,7% in 2005 and 7,4% in 2013 improvements were noted in Eastern Cape (from 23,9% to 12,6%). While households' perceptions of water safety generally did not improve between 2011 and 2013, a larger percentage of households in Free State (+12,0 percentage points) felt that their water was more unsafe to drink compared to 2005. Households living in these provinces were, however, generally more content with the general quality of water services they received. By comparison, households in Eastern Cape have consistently been most unhappy with the cleanness, taste and smell of their water, followed by households in Mpumalanga, and in 2013 also households in KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 12: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2005–2013

Year	Perception	Statistic (numbers in thousands)	Province										
			WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA	
2005	Not safe to drink	Number	23	349	13	39	264	27	28	73	90	905	
		Percentage	1,8	23,9	5,3	5,3	12,9	3,0	0,9	8,6	8,0	7,7	
	Not clear	Number	32	335	16	49	254	45	45	93	91	959	
		Percentage	2,4	22,9	6,3	6,7	12,4	5,0	1,5	11,0	8,1	8,2	
	Not good in taste	Number	37	373	22	57	269	45	45	76	154	1 078	
		Percentage	2,9	25,5	8,8	7,9	13,1	5,0	1,5	8,9	13,7	9,2	
	Not free from bad smells	Number	44	312	14	46	272	79	46	74	96	983	
		Percentage	3,4	21,4	5,6	6,4	13,3	8,7	1,5	8,7	8,6	8,4	
	2006	Not safe to drink	Number	18	289	17	47	254	35	48	106	61	876
			Percentage	1,3	19,6	6,6	6,5	12,1	3,8	1,5	12,1	5,3	7,3
Not clear		Number	32	285	20	55	247	37	60	135	59	931	
		Percentage	2,4	19,3	8,0	7,5	11,8	4,0	1,9	15,3	5,1	7,7	
Not good in taste		Number	21	312	22	58	261	41	67	121	116	1 019	
		Percentage	1,6	21,1	8,8	7,8	12,4	4,5	2,1	13,7	10,0	8,4	
Not free from bad smells		Number	39	256	14	49	249	46	74	114	61	903	
		Percentage	2,9	17,3	5,4	6,7	11,9	5,0	2,3	13,0	0,5	7,5	
2007		Not safe to drink	Number	20	256	11	40	229	27	28	101	89	800
			Percentage	1,4	17,1	4,3	5,3	10,6	2,9	0,8	11,1	7,5	6,4
	Not clear	Number	30	231	12	48	228	56	31	106	84	826	
		Percentage	2,2	15,4	4,7	6,3	10,6	5,8	0,9	11,6	7,1	6,6	
	Not good in taste	Number	24	263	18	52	230	54	40	110	139	930	
		Percentage	1,8	17,5	6,8	6,9	10,7	5,7	1,2	12,1	11,7	7,5	
	Not free from bad smells	Number	33	221	10	46	229	51	25	108	86	807	
		Percentage	2,4	14,7	4,0	6,1	10,6	5,3	0,8	11,8	7,2	6,5	
	2008	Not safe to drink	Number	44	313	18	53	238	62	43	126	98	993
			Percentage	3,1	20,5	6,8	6,9	10,7	6,3	1,2	13,3	8,0	7,7
Not clear		Number	60	316	24	56	218	73	48	160	93	1 048	
		Percentage	4,2	20,7	9,1	7,3	9,9	7,5	1,4	16,9	7,6	8,2	
Not good in taste		Number	66	308	27	54	223	83	63	144	151	1 120	
		Percentage	4,6	20,2	10,1	7,0	10,1	8,5	1,8	15,2	12,3	8,7	
Not free from bad smells		Number	65	288	16	49	241	84	96	138	101	1 077	
		Percentage	4,6	18,9	5,9	6,3	10,9	8,6	2,8	14,6	8,2	8,4	

Table 12: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2005–2013 (concluded)

Year	Perception	Statistic (numbers in thousands)	Province										
			WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA	
2009	Not safe to drink	Number	27	306	18	70	204	52	54	116	99	946	
		Percentage	1,9	19,8	6,4	8,8	8,9	5,2	1,5	11,9	7,8	7,1	
	Not clear	Number	35	313	19	69	228	52	50	145	90	1 002	
		Percentage	2,4	20,2	7,1	8,8	9,9	5,2	1,4	14,7	7,2	7,5	
	Not good in taste	Number	47	371	22	70	222	55	57	132	134	1 109	
		Percentage	3,2	24,0	8,0	8,8	9,7	5,5	1,6	13,5	10,6	8,3	
	Not free from bad smells	Number	74	296	12	42	243	44	37	102	87	937	
		Percentage	5,0	19,1	4,3	5,4	10,6	4,4	1,0	10,4	6,9	7,1	
	2010	Not safe to drink	Number	14	306	34	49	264	77	57	157	89	1 046
			Percentage	0,9	19,6	12,2	6,1	11,3	7,4	1,5	15,5	6,8	7,7
Not clear		Number	22	335	42	69	222	82	64	166	83	1 084	
		Percentage	1,5	21,4	14,9	8,5	9,5	7,9	1,7	16,5	6,4	7,9	
Not good in taste		Number	34	367	41	61	209	97	71	170	150	1 200	
		Percentage	2,2	23,5	14,6	7,6	8,9	9,3	1,9	16,8	11,6	8,8	
Not free from bad smells		Number	25	250	32	54	201	69	89	137	74	932	
		Percentage	1,6	16	11,4	6,8	8,6	6,7	2,4	13,6	5,7	6,8	
2011		Not safe to drink	Number	45	246	35	41	236	60	75	107	60	905
			Percentage	2,9	15,5	12,0	5,0	9,9	5,6	2,0	10,2	4,5	6,4
	Not clear	Number	51	241	40	53	221	72	88	109	59	936	
		Percentage	3,3	15,2	14,0	6,5	9,2	6,7	2,2	10,4	4,4	6,6	
	Not good in taste	Number	60	268	45	47	207	77	93	116	114	1026	
		Percentage	3,8	16,9	15,5	5,7	8,6	7,2	2,3	11,1	8,5	7,3	
	Not free from bad smells	Number	48	186	24	40	203	41	71	99	53	765	
		Percentage	3,1	11,8	8,3	4,8	8,4	3,8	1,8	9,5	4,0	5,4	
	2012	Not safe to drink	Number	46	238	24	127	191	50	115	156	72	1020
			Percentage	2,9	14,7	8,2	15,1	7,7	4,6	2,8	14,4	5,2	7,0
Not clear		Number	62	243	35	138	177	74	114	141	69	1 052	
		Percentage	3,9	15,0	11,7	16,5	7,2	6,8	2,8	13,1	5,0	7,3	
Not good in taste		Number	67	247	31	127	174	76	130	164	131	1 147	
		Percentage	4,2	15,3	10,6	15,2	7,0	6,9	3,2	15,2	9,5	7,9	
Not free from bad smells		Number	54	182	21	127	226	54	98	126	65	954	
		Percentage	3,4	11,3	7,3	15,1	9,2	5,0	2,4	11,7	4,7	6,6	
2013		Not safe to drink	Number	29	209	41	149	222	106	94	150	112	1 110
			Percentage	1,7	12,6	13,5	17,3	8,6	9,3	2,2	13,3	7,8	7,4
	Not clear	Number	44	204	46	173	210	130	115	157	109	1 189	
		Percentage	2,7	12,4	15,1	20,1	8,2	11,4	2,7	14,0	7,7	7,9	
	Not good in taste	Number	41	243	46	169	207	133	124	175	194	1 332	
		Percentage	2,5	14,7	15,1	19,7	8,1	11,7	2,9	15,6	13,5	8,9	
	Not free from bad smells	Number	28	125	33	156	203	107	104	135	150	1 043	
		Percentage	1,7	7,6	10,9	18,1	7,9	9,5	2,4	12,0	10,5	6,9	

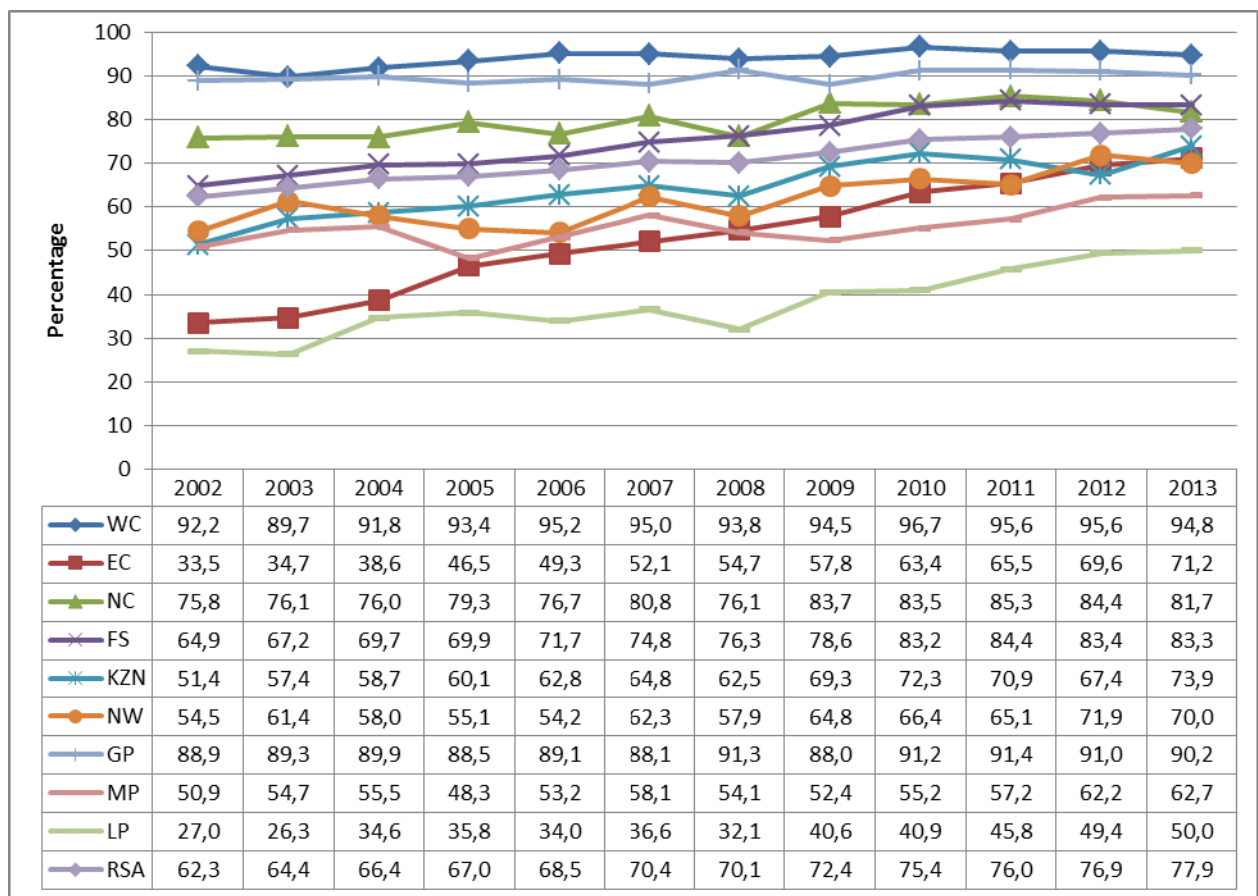
The total used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses on the quality of water. Perceptions related to water quality were not measured prior to 2005.

12. Sanitation and refuse removal

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

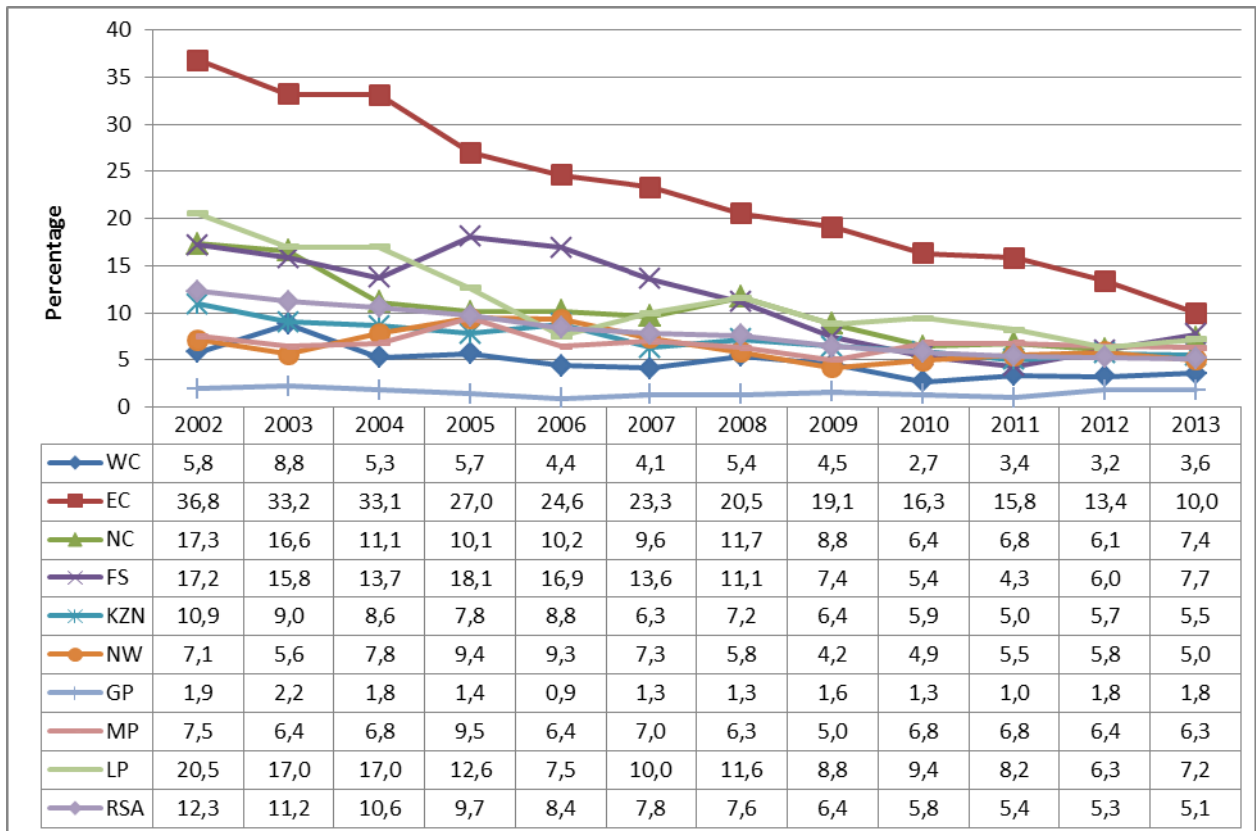
Figure 35 identifies the percentage of households per province that had access to RDP standard toilet facilities, i.e. flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, and a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe. Nationally, the percentage of households with access to RDP-standard sanitation increased from 62,3% in 2002 to 77,9% in 2013. The majority of households in Western Cape (94,8%) and Gauteng (90,2%) had access to adequate sanitation, while about half those in Limpopo (50,0%) and just under two-thirds of those in Mpumalanga (62,7%) had adequate access. It is notable that access to adequate sanitation grew most rapidly in Eastern Cape (+37,7 percentage points) between 2002 and 2013.

Figure 35: Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2013



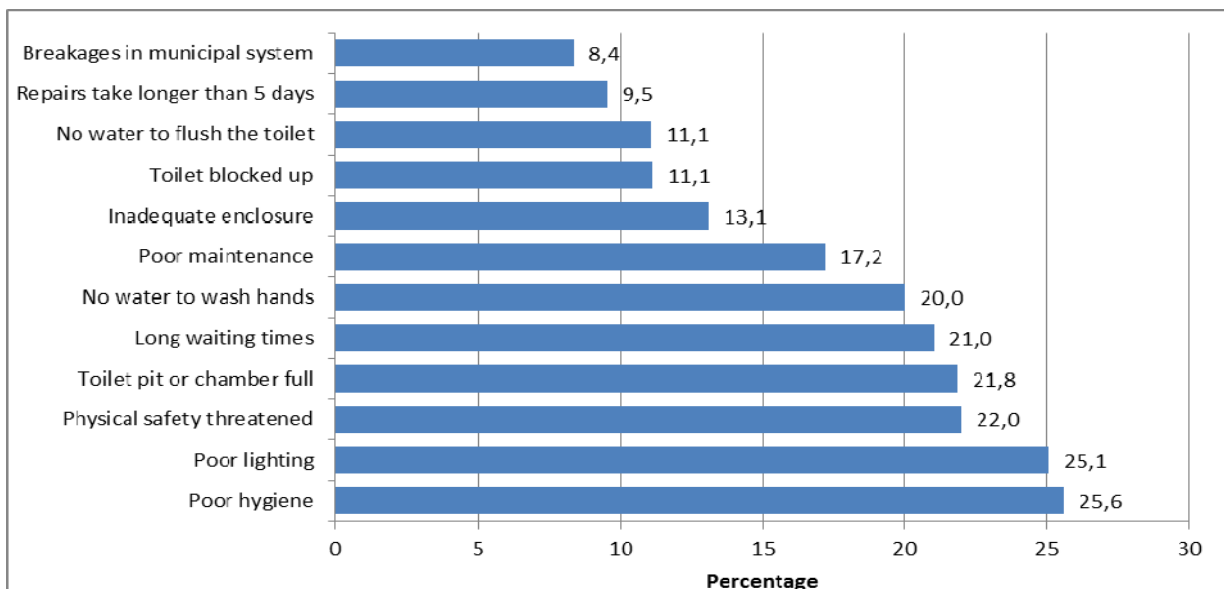
Despite the improved access to RDP-standard sanitation facilities, many households continue to be without any proper sanitation facilities. Figure 36 shows the percentage of households that either had no sanitation facilities or that had to use bucket toilets. Nationally, the percentage of households that continued to live without proper sanitation facilities had been declining consistently between 2002 and 2013, decreasing from 12,3% to 5,1% during this period. The most rapid decline over this period was observed in Eastern Cape (-26,8%), Limpopo (-13,3%), Northern Cape (-9,9%) and Free State (-9,5%). Scores of households in Eastern Cape (10,0%), Free State (7,7%), Northern Cape (7,4%) and Limpopo (7,2%) remained without any sanitation facilities in 2013.

Figure 36: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or that have been using bucket toilets per province, 2002–2013



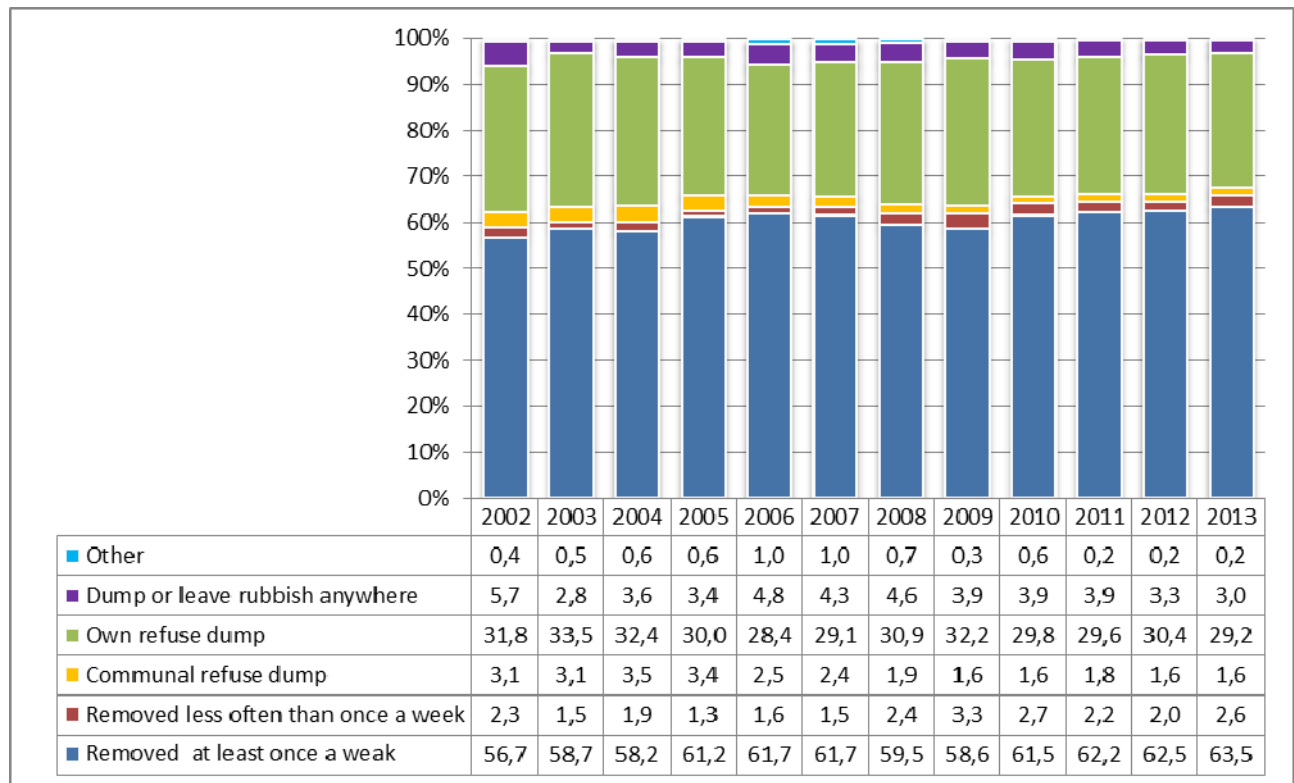
A set of questions were introduced in GHS 2013 in order to assess the quality of the sanitation facilities to which households had access to. Figure 37 outlines the extent to which households that share toilet facilities, regardless of its modality, have experienced some of the issues raised in the questionnaire. About one-quarter of households were concerned by poor lighting and inadequate hygiene, while 22% felt that their physical safety were threatened when using the toilet. One-fifth complained that there was no water to wash their hands after they had used the toilet, and another 21% pointed to long waiting times. Only 13,1% of households complained that the toilets were not properly enclosed. More than a quarter (25,6%) complained about the cleanliness of the toilets.

Figure 37: Problems experienced by households that share sanitation facilities during the six months before the survey, 2013



The proper disposal of household waste and refuse is important to maintain environmental hygiene of the households' neighbourhoods. Figure 38 shows that the percentage of household for which refuse was removed at least once per week increased from 56,7% in 2002 to 63,5% in 2013, while the percentage of households that had to rely on their own or communal rubbish dumps, or who had no facilities at all, decreased.

Figure 38: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal, 2002–2013



The national figures, however, hide large discrepancies between particularly rural and urban areas, but also between urban and metropolitan areas. Households in urban areas were much more likely to receive some rubbish removal service than those in rural areas, and rural households were therefore much more likely to rely on their own rubbish dumps. This is presented in Table 13.

Table 13 shows that households in Western Cape (91,1%) and Gauteng (90,2%) were most likely to have had their refuse removed at least once per week, while households in Limpopo (20,2%), Eastern Cape (35,2%) and Mpumalanga (38,2%) were least likely to have had regular refuse removal. Various modes of refuse removal are closely aligned with particular geographic areas. Households in urban and metropolitan areas were most likely to have had refuse removal services which are usually provided through local municipalities, while rural areas mostly relied on their own refuse dumps. Nationally, more than nine-tenths (91,1%) of households in rural areas relied on their own or no refuse dumps compared to only 11,6% of households in urban, and 5,4% of households in metropolitan areas. The latter households were most likely in informal settlement areas.

In 2013, 56,8% of South African households were paying for the removal of their refuse. In addition to the 60,8% of households for whom refuse was removed on a weekly basis by the municipality, the municipality less frequently removed refuse for a further 2,3% of households.

Table 13: Households refuse removal by province and geotype, 2013

Province	Geotype	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	Other
Western Cape	Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Urban	95,5	0,3	2,8	1,1	0,3	0,0
	Metro	93,0	0,6	6,1	0,1	0,2	0,0
	Total	91,2	1,8	5,0	1,8	0,3	0,1
Eastern Cape	Rural	0,1	0,0	0,0	98,0	1,9	0,1
	Urban	75,1	4,2	1,0	16,9	0,7	2,2
	Metro	61,9	35,8	0,0	0,7	1,2	0,4
	Total	35,2	7,6	0,3	54,6	1,5	0,8
Northern Cape	Rural	0,0	0,0	1,6	94,6	3,7	0,0
	Urban	85,3	3,1	1,3	2,8	7,1	0,4
	Metro	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	69,8	2,4	1,7	18,8	6,6	0,7
Free State	Rural	0,8	0,0	1,6	73,5	24,2	0,0
	Urban	90,1	2,1	0,3	3,1	4,0	0,4
	Metro	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	76,1	1,8	0,8	14,0	6,9	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	Rural	1,4	0,8	1,2	92,5	4,2	0,0
	Urban	72,4	4,4	0,0	21,3	1,4	0,5
	Metro	86,6	3,9	0,3	8,9	0,3	0,0
	Total	51,9	3,1	0,6	42,5	1,9	0,1
North West	Rural	32,5	3,8	0,9	59,0	3,8	0,0
	Urban	90,1	2,4	1,2	2,5	3,8	0,1
	Metro	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	58,1	2,9	1,1	32,8	5,1	0,0
Gauteng	Rural	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Urban	89,3	2,9	0,4	6,5	1,0	0,0
	Metro	90,9	0,8	2,0	4,4	1,7	0,2
	Total	90,1	1,0	1,8	5,2	1,7	0,2
Mpumalanga	Rural	7,4	2,4	0,4	84,1	5,6	0,2
	Urban	75,8	2,9	2,1	14,1	5,1	0,0
	Metro	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	38,2	2,7	1,9	51,0	6,1	0,1
Limpopo	Rural	4,9	0,8	0,6	87,7	5,7	0,3
	Urban	89,0	2,0	0,5	8,3	0,3	0,0
	Metro	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	20,2	1,3	0,9	71,1	6,3	0,3
South Africa	Rural	6,9	1,2	0,6	86,5	4,6	0,1
	Urban	84,3	2,8	1,0	9,0	2,6	0,4
	Metro	89,2	2,9	2,4	4,2	1,2	0,1
	Total	63,5	2,6	1,6	29,2	3,0	0,2

13. Telecommunications

Figure 39 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular phones within the sampled dwelling units in 2013. Nationally, only 5% of households did not have access to either landlines or cell phones. Households without access to these communication media were most common in Northern Cape (13,6%) and Eastern Cape (10,6%). Merely 0,2% of South African households used only landlines. By comparison, 81,9% of South African households used only cellular phones in their dwellings. The largest percentages were observed in Limpopo (92,6%), Mpumalanga (90,6%), North West (89,4 %) and Free State (86,1%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who had only cellular phones in their dwellings (63,1%) and this province also had the highest percentage of households that

were using only landlines (1,0%). The use of a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households was most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (29%) and Gauteng (16,7%).

Figure 39: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2013

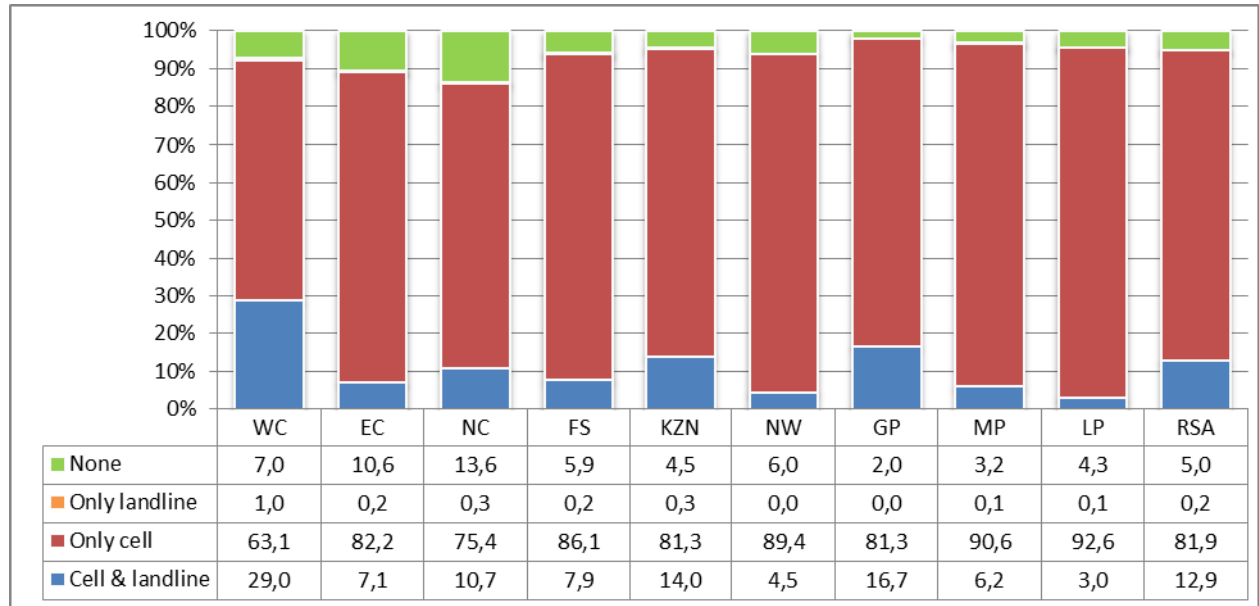
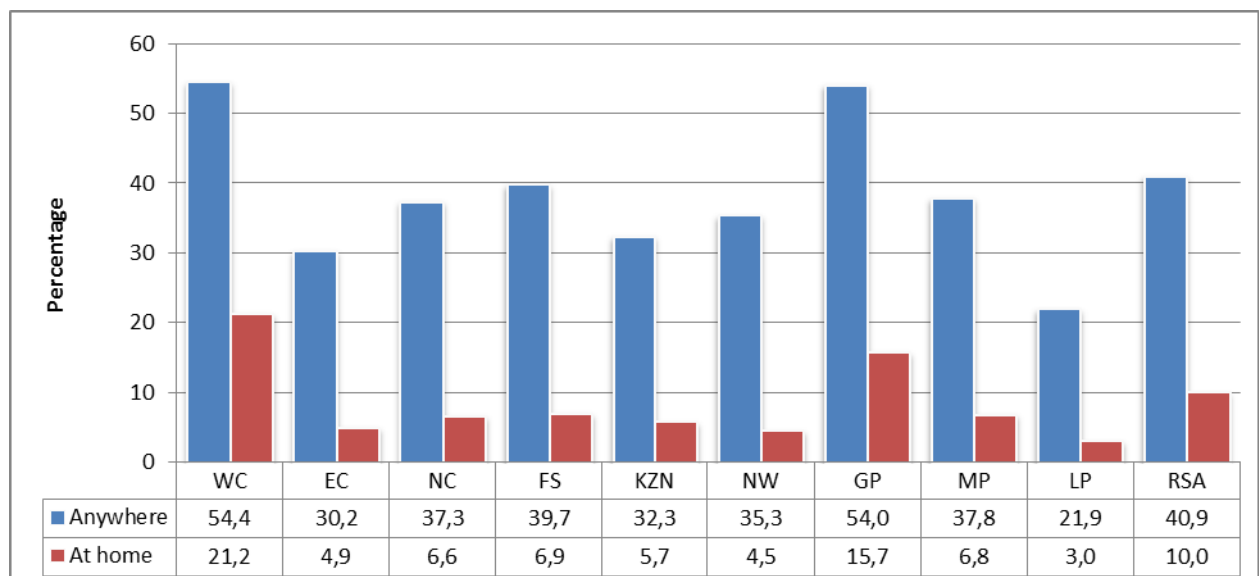


Figure 40 shows that 40,9% of South African households had at least one member who had access to or used the Internet either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafés. Access to the Internet using all available means was highest in Western Cape (54,4%), Gauteng (54,0%) and Free State (39,7%). The lowest was in Limpopo (21,9%) and Eastern Cape (30,2%). One-tenth of South African households had access to the Internet at home. Access to the Internet in the home was highest among households in Western Cape (21,1%) and Gauteng (15,7%), and lowest in North West (4,5%) and Limpopo (3%).

Figure 40: Percentage of households with access to the Internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to or used the Internet by province, 2013



The places where the largest percentages of South Africans tend to access the Internet include, at work (16,2%), within the household/at home (10,0%), and at school/university/college (5,1%).

Table 14 shows that households in rural areas were generally least likely to have had access to the Internet while those in metro areas generally had the best access. Households in Western Cape (21,0%) and Gauteng (15,6%) were most likely to access the Internet at home while households in Limpopo (3,0%) were least likely to have done so. While 16,4% of households in metropolitan areas had access to the Internet, only 1,0% of households in rural KwaZulu-Natal and 1,2% of households in rural Eastern Cape enjoyed the same access. Households were generally more likely to have access to the Internet at work than at home or at Internet cafes or at educational institutions. Households in Gauteng and Western Cape were most likely to access the Internet at work while those in Limpopo were least likely.

Table 14: Households access to the Internet by place of access, geotype and province, 2013

Place Internets accessed	Geotype	Province (per cent)									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
At home	Metro	24,3	10,2	NA	NA	9,5	NA	16,3	NA	NA	16,4
	Urban	14,8	7,7	8,0	7,4	7,0	7,6	11,0	11,1	9,8	9,2
	Rural	10,6	1,2	1,8	4,3	1,0	1,7	7,7	3,3	1,7	2,0
	Total	21,0	4,8	6,6	6,9	5,7	4,4	15,6	6,8	3,0	10,0
At work	Metro	27,6	16,4	NA	NA	16,9	NA	29,5	NA	NA	26,5
	Urban	18,5	18,4	12,5	11,6	16,8	14,1	13,8	13,5	18,6	15,1
	Rural	14,6	1,6	2,0	4,5	2,9	3,8	9,4	4,5	2,2	3,2
	Total	24,4	9,5	10,2	10,4	11,5	8,6	27,5	8,5	4,9	16,1
Using mobile devices	Metro	41,3	42,3	NA	NA	28,7	NA	37,9	NA	NA	37,2
	Urban	25,6	29,9	37,2	37,7	32,9	38,0	42,1	42,5	27,7	35,3
	Rural	11,5	14,7	15,9	17,7	17,4	24,8	29,1	23,5	14,3	17,9
	Total	35,4	24,4	32,5	34,3	25,3	30,9	38,3	31,9	16,5	30,8
At Internet Cafes or educational facilities	Metro	20,1	11,0	NA	NA	8,8	NA	16,1	NA	NA	15,4
	Urban	10,9	7,5	3,8	11,6	10,8	8,8	8,5	6,5	5,2	8,8
	Rural	3,5	1,6	0,6	2,3	3,2	5,6	3,4	3,5	0,9	2,6
	Total	16,7	5,1	3,1	10,0	7,1	7,1	15,1	4,8	1,6	9,6

Using mobile devices to access the Internet comprises access on cellular telephones or using mobile access devices such as a 3G cards. It is clear from Table 14 that mobile access to the Internet has made it much more accessible to households in rural areas. Whereas only 2,0%, 3,2% and 2,6% of households respectively had access to the Internet at home, at work and elsewhere, almost 18% had access through mobile devices. Mobile devices also created opportunities in urban areas where larger proportions of urban and metro households had access to the Internet through mobile devices in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng.

14. Transport

The transport questions focus primarily on the use of public and/or state-subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and health facilities. Figure 41 shows that 40,2% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: Mpumalanga (42,8%), Gauteng (43,2%), North West (42,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (42,6%). By comparison, only 7,2% of South African households used a bus during the preceding week. It is notable that 16,1% of households in Mpumalanga used the bus. The use of trains was most common in Western Cape (16,1%) and Gauteng (7,8%).

Figure 41: Percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2013

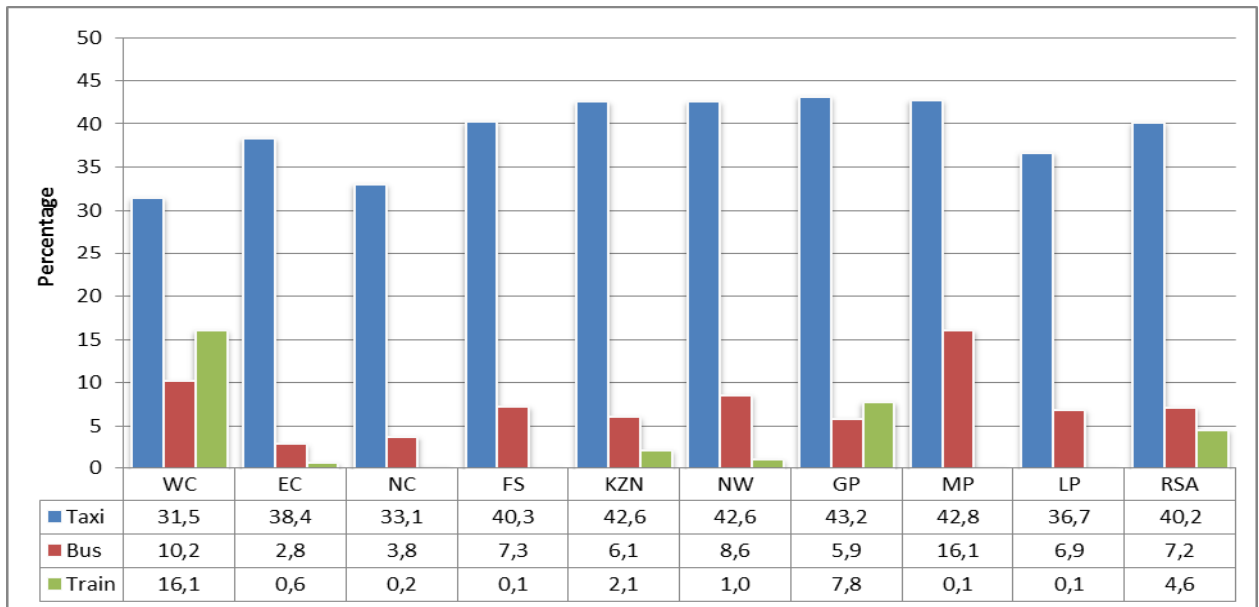


Table 15 shows that more than two-thirds (69,5%) of the individuals attending school walked to get there. A further 9,1% travelled by private car while another 7,6% used taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to travel to work was a private car (33,6%), followed by taxis (22,5%) and walking (18,8%). The study found that 12,3% of the working population worked from home and that they therefore had no need for transport.

Table 15: Mode of transport used by household members to travel to school and work, 2013

Mode of transport	Statistic (Numbers in thousands)	Usual transport to school	Usual transport to work
Walking	Number	10 608	3 002
	Percentage	69,5	18,8
Bicycle/motorcycle	Number	117	129
	Percentage	0,8	0,8
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	Number	1 044	3 594
	Percentage	6,8	22,5
Bus	Number	519	941
	Percentage	3,4	5,9
Train	Number	128	601
	Percentage	0,8	3,8
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	Number	271	Na
	Percentage	1,8	Na
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	Number	1 152	Na
	Percentage	7,6	Na
Own car or other private vehicle	Number	1 388	5 363
	Percentage	9,1	33,6
Lift club	Number	Na	327
	Percentage	Na	2,1

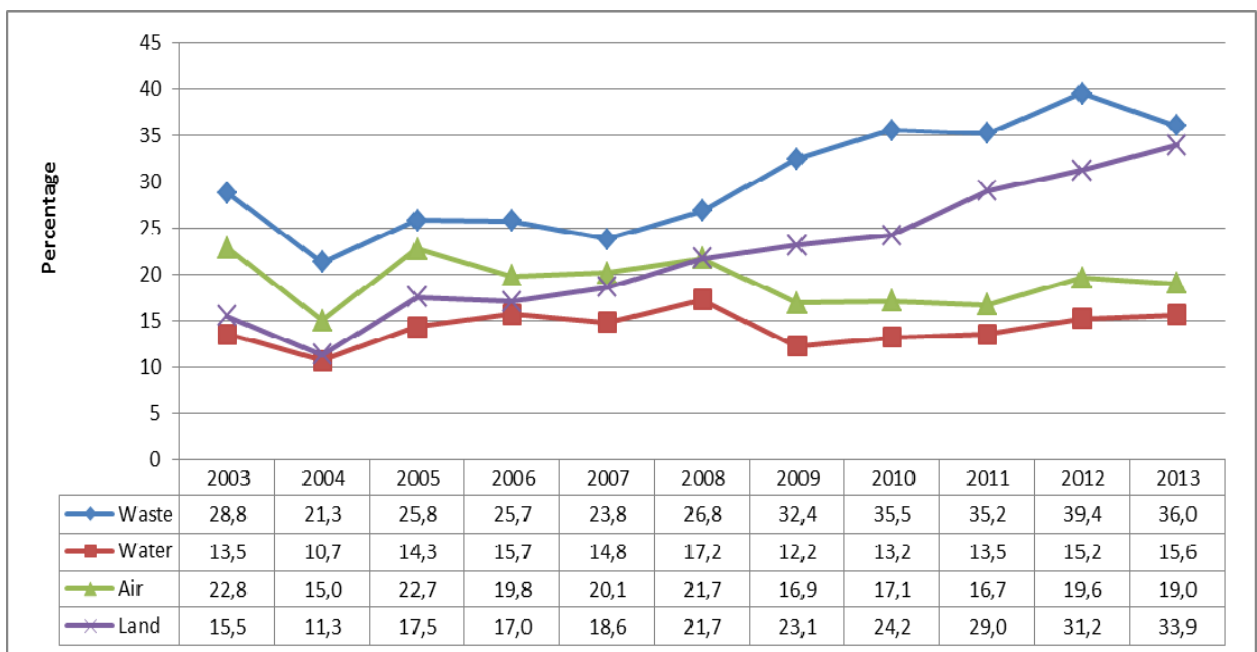
Table 15: Mode of transport used by household members to travel to school and work, 2013 (concluded)

Mode of transport	Statistic (Numbers in thousands)	Usual transport to school	Usual transport to work
None, studies/works from home	Number	Na	1 971
	Percentage	Na	12,3
Other	Number	45	48
	Percentage	0,3	0,3
Subtotal	Number	15 272	15 977
	Percentage	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	228	151
Total	Number	15 500	16 128

15. Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment, the most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards, and which specifically asks households whether they have experienced any of a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. Figure 42 summarises these responses between 2003 and 2013. The figure reveals that waste removal problems and littering¹ (36,0%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (33,9%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households. Strikingly, the percentage of households that considered land degradation and soil erosion a problem increased from 15,5% in 2003 to 33,9% in 2013. The proportion of households that felt that there were problems with littering and waste removal in their areas increased notably since 2003 when 28,8% of households regarded this as a problem. The percentage of households that perceived water pollution as a problem has fluctuated significantly before settling on 15,6% in 2013. Households that considered air pollution to be a problem decreased from 22,8% in 2003 to 19,0% in 2013.

Figure 42: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2013



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

During the 12 months preceding the survey, 48,0% of households used pesticides in their dwellings and 13,4% used pesticides in their yards. A further 8,2% used herbicides in their yards or gardens. Most South Africans are aware of the need to save resources.

16. Household assets and sources of income

Household assets influence the extent to which households can diversify their livelihoods. Asset poverty is an economic and social condition that is more persistent and prevalent than income poverty. Figure 43 shows that 28,6% of households owned at least one vehicle, and that about one-fifth (19,4%) owned one or more computers. More than eight-tenths of households owned television sets (80,2%) and electric stoves (82,6%), while less than one-third (32,4%) owned washing machines.

Households in urban and metropolitan areas were much more likely to own any of the assets used in Figure 43 than households in rural areas. The figures also shows that metropolitan households were generally more likely to own these assets than households in other urban areas. While a large percentage of rural households owned electric stoves (71,6%), televisions (68,6%) and refrigerators (56,8%), their ownership of vehicles (11,8%), washing machines (11,5%) and computers (6,6%) were much more limited. By contrast, three-quarters or more of metropolitan and urban households owned refrigerators, televisions and electric stoves, while ownership of computers, vehicles and washing machines was also more common.

Figure 43: Percentage distribution of households by selected assets owned, by geotype, 2013

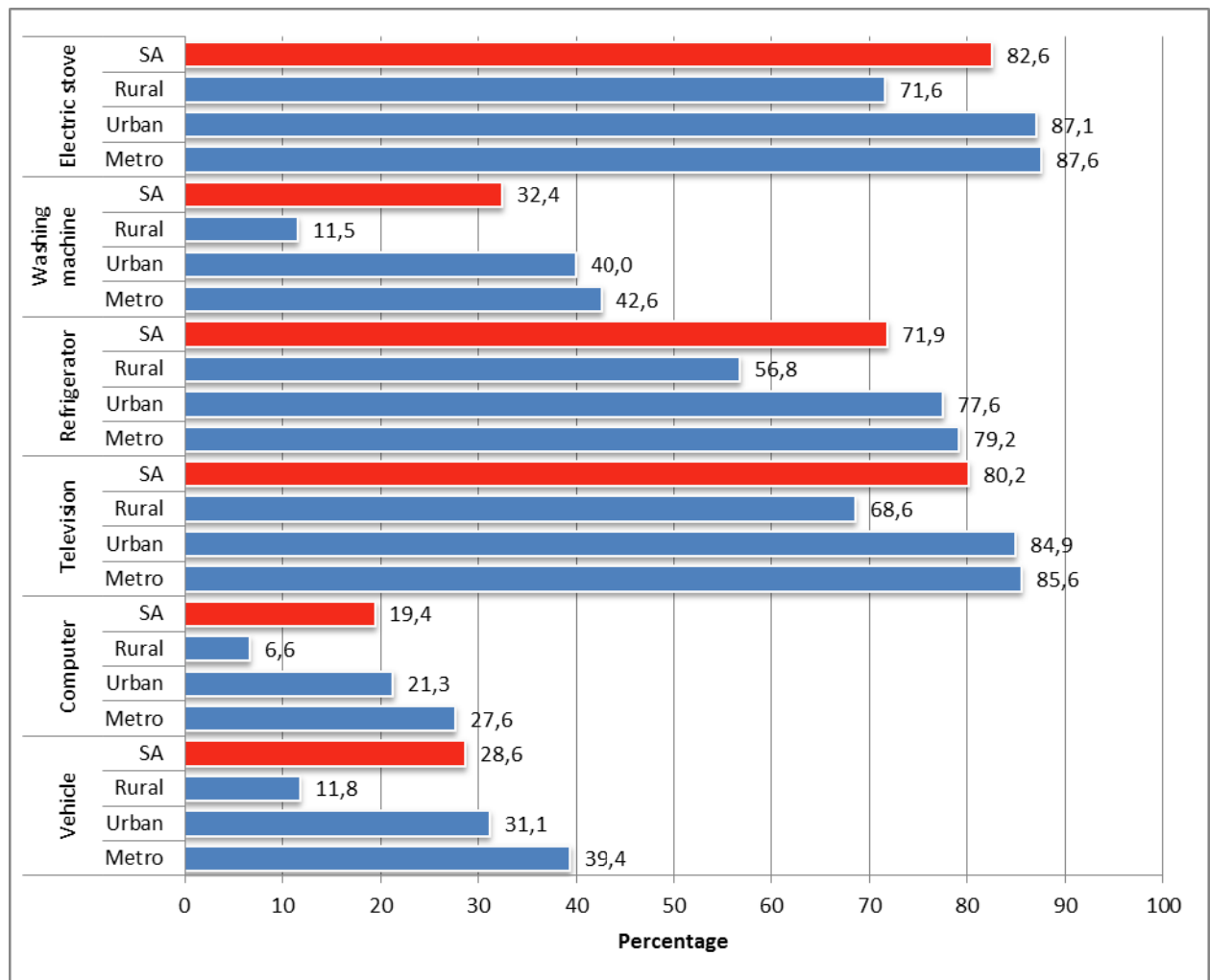
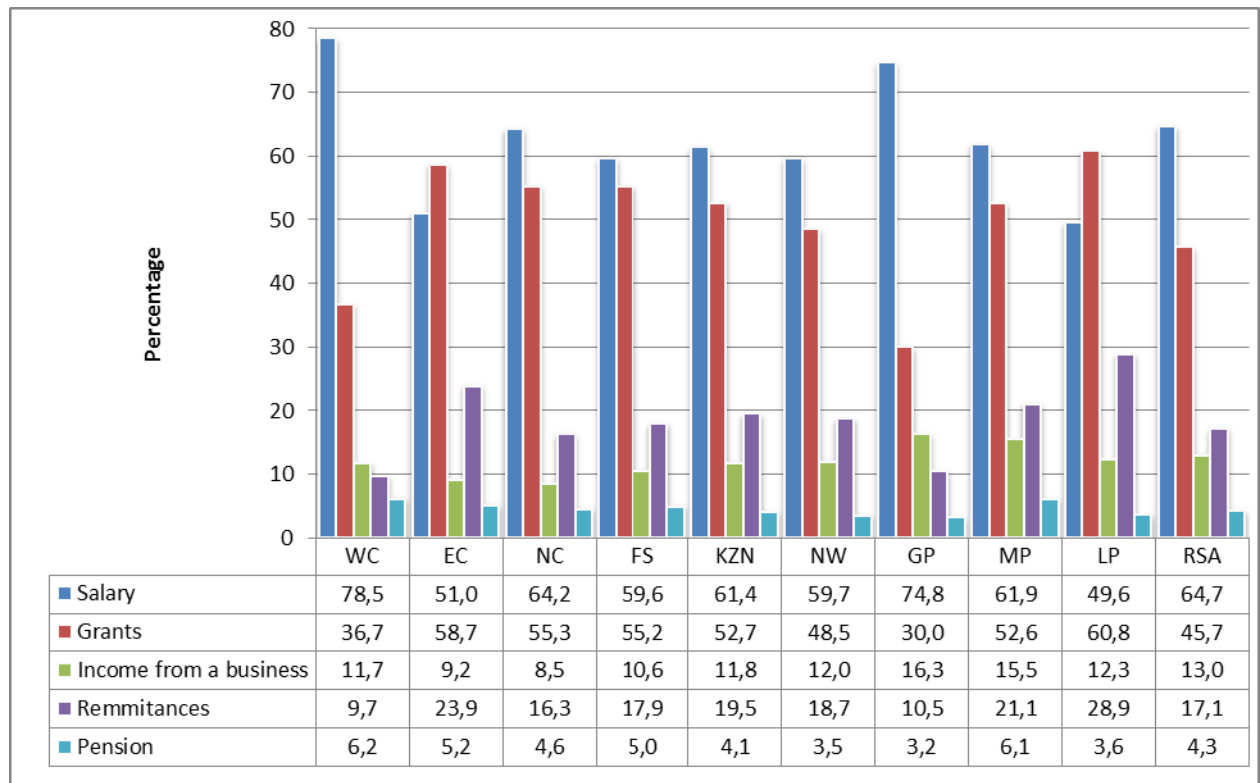


Figure 44 summarises the percentage of households according to the various sources of income reported by households. Nationally, salaries (64,7%) and grants (45,7%) were reported as income sources by the

highest percentages of households. Provincially, the largest percentage of households that earned salaries were found in Western Cape (78,5%) and Gauteng (74,8%). Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Limpopo (60,8%) and Eastern Cape (58,7%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Limpopo (28,9%), Eastern Cape (23,9%) and North West (18,7%).

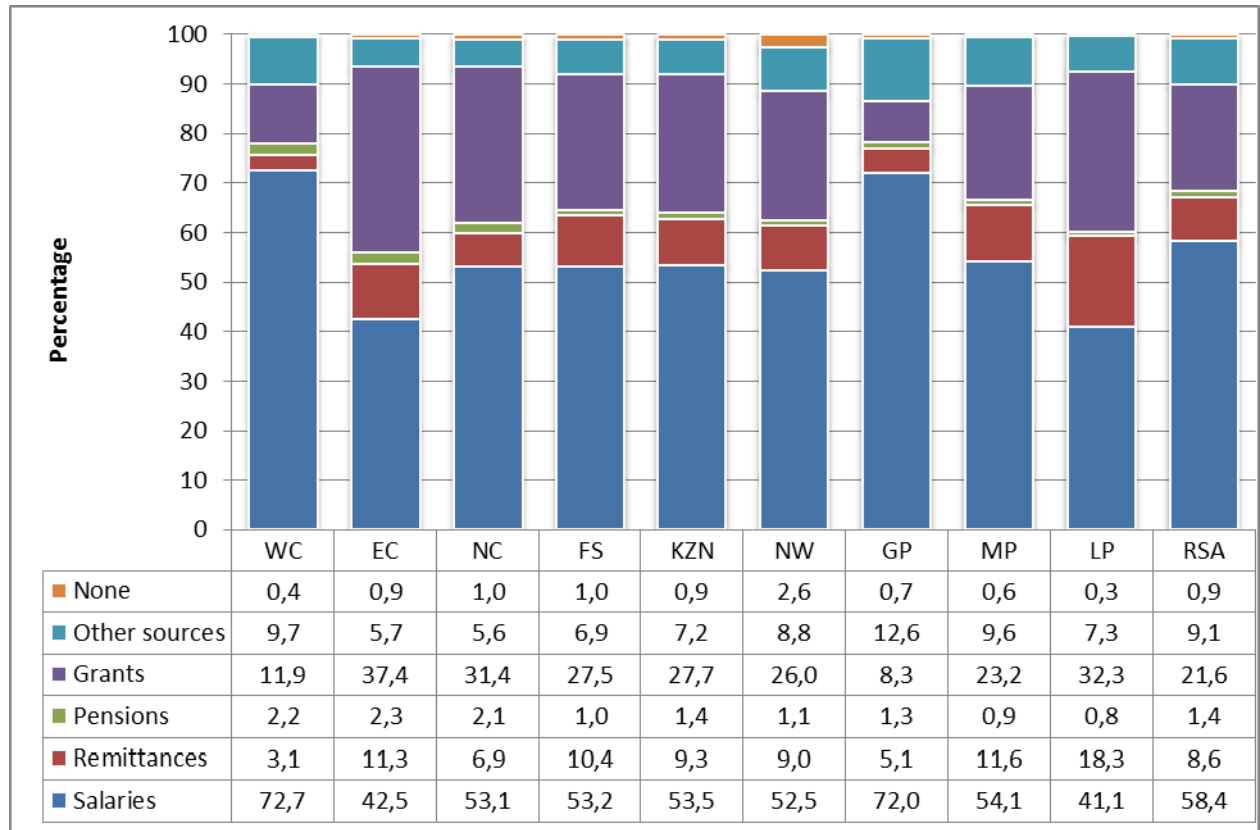
Figure 44: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2013



A specific household can have more than one source of income. Percentages therefore do not add up to 100%.

Households' main sources of income are presented in Figure 45. Nationally, 58,4% of households reported salaries/wages/commission as the main source of income, followed by grants (21,6%), other sources (9,1%) and remittances (8,6%). Considerable provincial variations are notable. Western Cape (72,7%) and Gauteng (72,0%) were the only two provinces in which more than two-thirds of households reported salaries as their main sources of income. By comparison, a large dependence on social grants was noticed in Eastern Cape (37,4%), Limpopo (32,3%), Northern Cape (31,4%) and Free State (27,5%). Nearly a fifth (18,3%) of Limpopo households listed remittances as their main source of income.

Figure 45: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2013



17. Access to food

Between 2002 and 2008, the GHS has asked households to indicate whether, and how often adults and children went hungry because there was not enough food in the household. The question was discontinued in 2009 but reinstated in the 2010 questionnaire. Figure 43 shows that the percentage of persons that experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% in 2002 to 13,7% in 2007, before rebounding slightly to 15,9% in 2008. The percentage dropped to 13,4% in 2013. The percentage of households who were vulnerable to hunger reflects the same pattern as persons. The percentage of households that were vulnerable to hunger declined from 23,8% in 2002 to 11,4% in 2013, including a spell during which the percentage increased to 16% in 2008 before continuing its decline.

Since 2009, the GHS questionnaire has also included a set of questions based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to determine households’ access to food. These questions aim to measure household food access by asking households about modifications they made in their diet or eating patterns during the previous month because of limited sources available where they can obtain food. The index provides a slightly more sensitive measure of food access than the question on hunger. The question used in 2009 was expanded in 2010 with the addition of a question on possible decreases in the variety of foods consumed, making it incompatible with the index used for 2011 and 2013. The index seems to reflect a similar pattern, though it is slightly higher.

Figure 46 shows that the percentage of households that had limited access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 23,1% in 2013. Simultaneously, the percentage of persons with more limited access to food declined from 28,6% in 2010 to 26,0% in 2013.

Figure 46: Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2008; 2010–2013

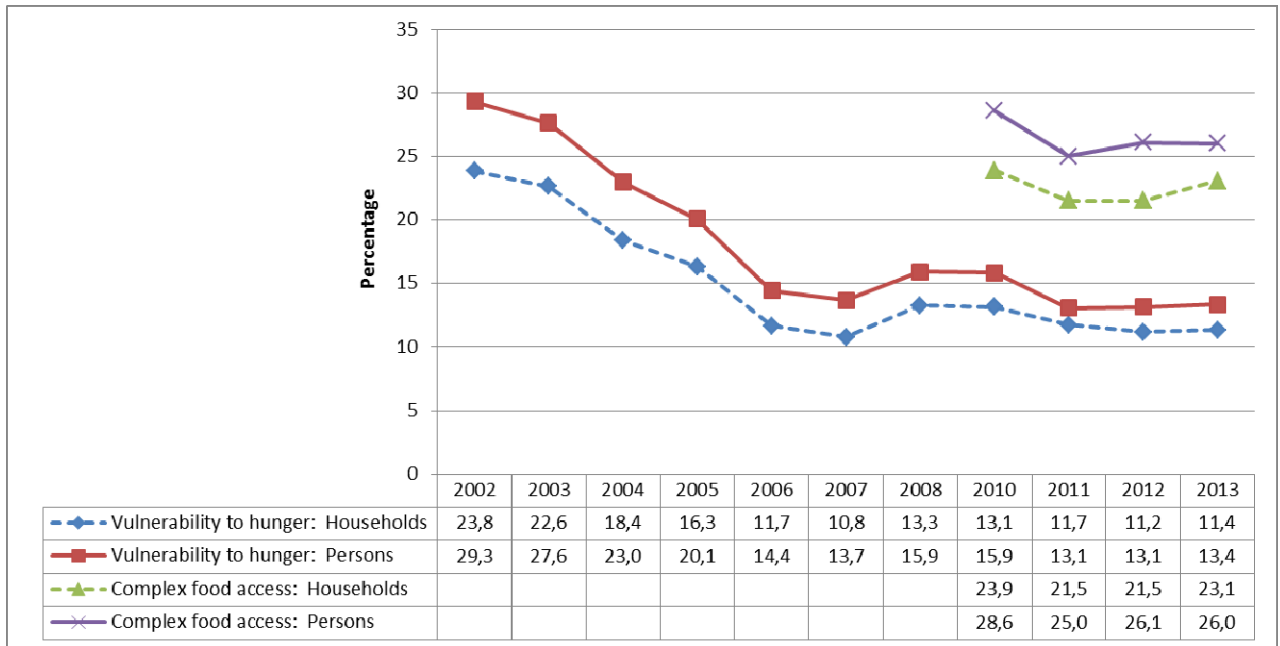
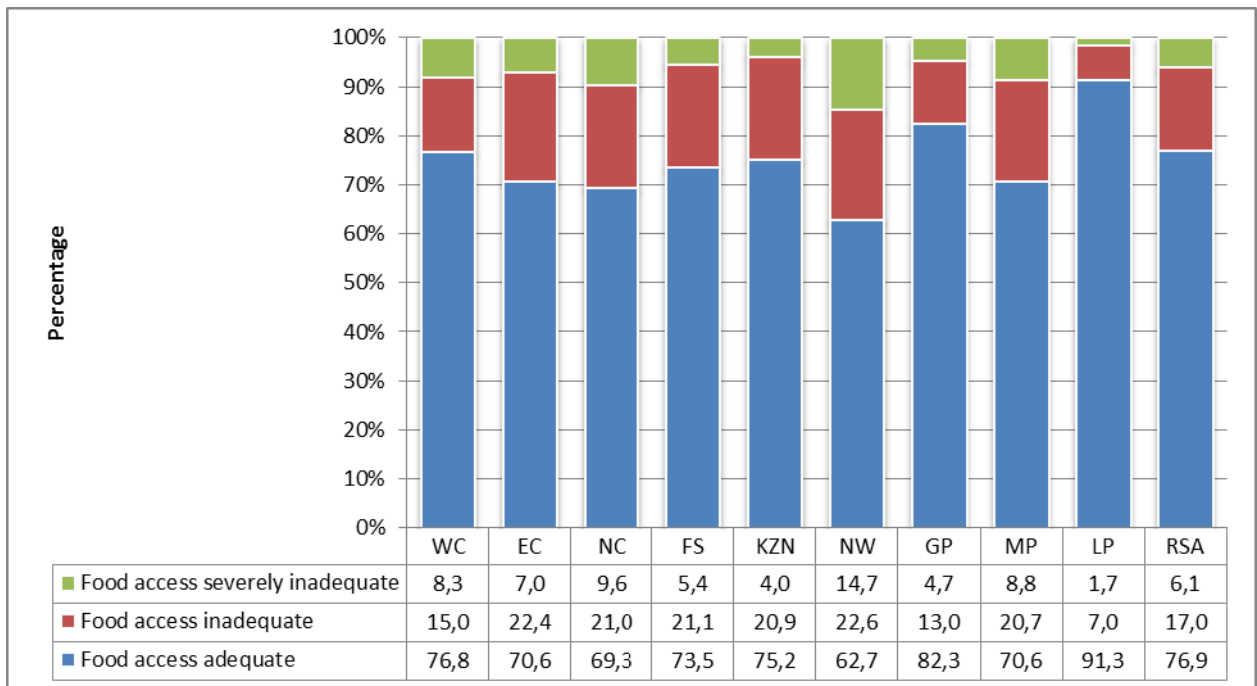


Figure 47 shows that food access problems were the most serious in North West where 37,3% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. Inadequate or severely inadequate access to food were also observed in Northern Cape (31,7%), Eastern Cape (29,4%), Mpumalanga (29,4%), and Free State (26,5%).

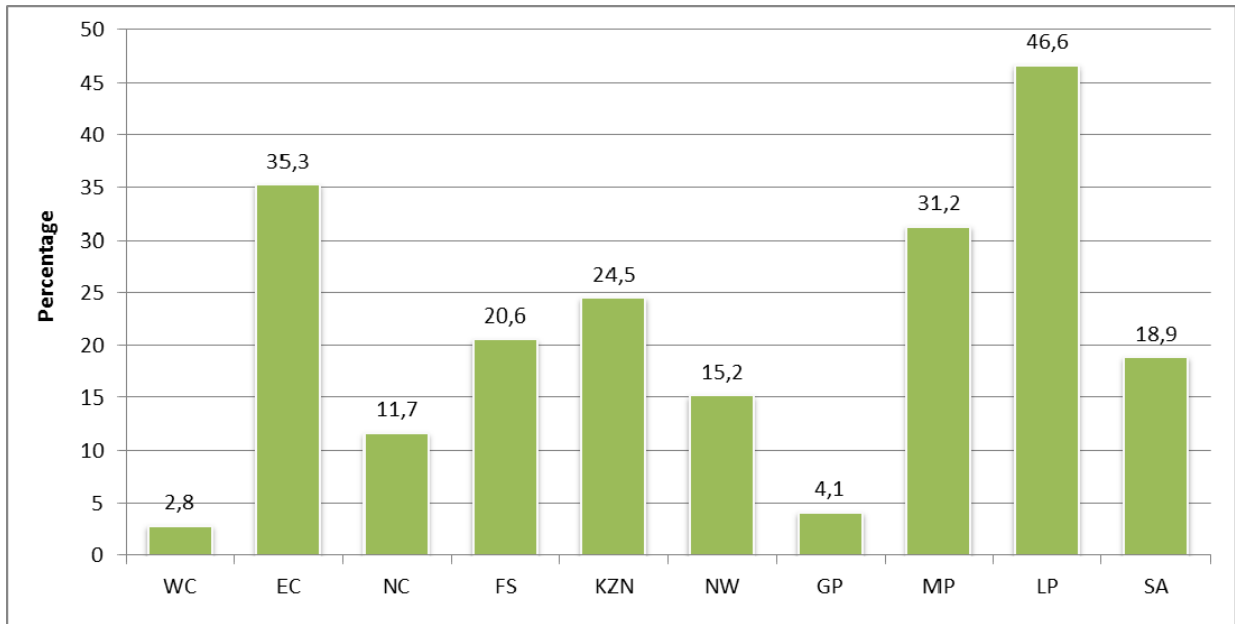
Figure 47: Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2013



18. Agriculture

Figure 48 shows that almost one-fifth of South African households (18,9%) were involved in agricultural production during the reference period. Of these, 14,2% cultivated farmland while 87,8% created backyard gardens.

Figure 48: Percentage of household involved in agricultural activities by province, 2013



It is clear from Figure 49 that, nationally, more than three-quarters (76,9%) of households that were involved in agriculture were involved in an attempt to secure an additional source of food. Provincially, 91,5% of households in Eastern Cape and 83,2% of households in Mpumalanga wanted to augment their existing sources of food. One-half (49,1%) of households in Western Cape used agriculture as a leisure activity. In Northern Cape, 31,1% of households attempted to create an additional source of income through agriculture. It is noticeable that almost one-quarter (24,7%) of households that were involved in agriculture in Gauteng, reported that they did so to create a main source of food. Since agriculture is not so common in Gauteng (see Figure 48) this finding might point to the fact that many households that do engage in it do so as a last option.

Figure 49: Percentage distribution of the main reasons for agricultural involvement by province, 2013

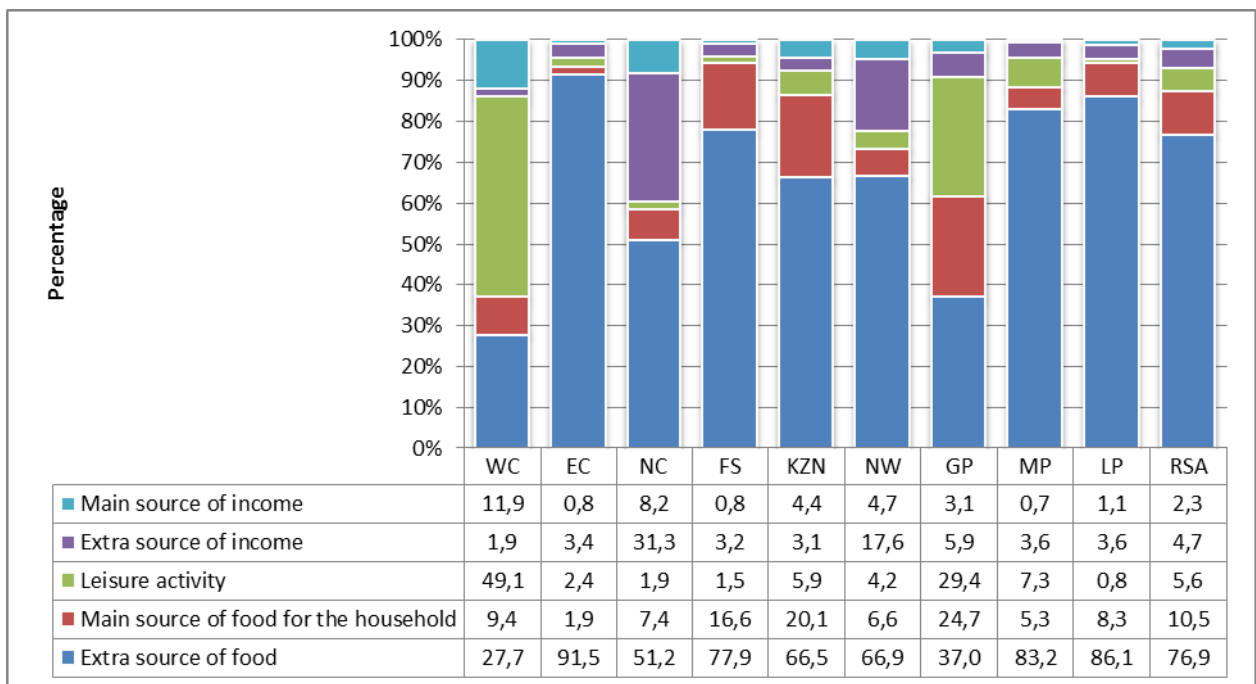


Table 16 shows that, of the households that were engaged in agricultural production, 51,7% cultivated grains, while 45,2% grew fruit and vegetables. Poultry was produced by 40,8% of the households, while 51,5% also produced livestock.

Only 14,6% of the households involved in agriculture reported getting agricultural-related support from the government during the year preceding the survey. The only provinces where significant support was provided for farming households were KwaZulu-Natal (27,6%), Eastern Cape (28,6%) and Northern Cape (14,0%). Nationally, slightly more than three per cent (2,9%) of the households reported receiving training and 7,0% received dipping services. The most frequently used services in Eastern Cape were dipping services, whilst visits by the agricultural extension officer were the most commonly mentioned services in Eastern Cape and Gauteng.

Table 16: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2013

Production activity	Statistic (Numbers in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Livestock production	Number	8	472	23	38	404	124	50	113	219	1 452
	Percentage	17,7	81,0	65,5	21,6	64,8	72,5	28,4	32,2	33,3	51,5
Poultry production	Number	1	428	10	38	319	84	14	108	148	1 150
	Percentage	3,1	73,3	28,5	21,6	51,1	49,3	8,1	30,9	22,5	40,8
Grains and food crops	Number	2	356	1	33	345	22	16	189	495	1 459
	Percentage	5,0	61,0	3,2	18,5	55,3	13,1	8,9	54,1	75,2	51,7
Industrial crops	Number	0	2	1	0	9	0	1	1	3	17
	Percentage	0,0	0,4	2,1	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,6
Fruit and vegetable crops	Number	38	240	12	150	201	51	114	224	246	1 275
	Percentage	81,6	41,2	34,0	85,0	32,1	29,9	64,7	64,1	37,4	45,2
Fodder grazing/ pasture grass of animals	Number	2	3	0	3	10	2	1	3	6	31
	Percentage	3,9	0,5	0,8	1,8	1,6	1,4	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,1
Forestry	Number	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Percentage	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Fish farming/aquaculture	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Game farming	Number	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Percentage	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
Other	Number	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	8
	Percentage	0,0	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,3	0,3	1,8	0,0	0,2	0,3

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

19. Technical notes

19.1 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage design was used in this survey, which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2001 data (secondary stratification). Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 25 330 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

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

19.2 The questionnaire

Table 17 summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. The questions are covered in four sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

Table 17: A summary of the contents of the GHS 2013 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	40	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	14	Health and general functioning
Section 3	5	Social grants and social relief
Section 4	19	Economic activities
Section 5	54	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, etc.)
Section 6	11	Communication, postal services and transport
Section 7	15	Health, welfare and food security
Section 8	28	Households Livelihoods (agriculture, household income sources and expenditure)
All sections	192	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery

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

Even though the number of sections and pages in the questionnaire remained the same, questions in the GHS 2009 were increased from 166 to 185 between 2006 and 2008. Following the introduction of a dedicated survey on Domestic Tourism, the section on tourism was dropped for GHS 2010. Due to a further rotation of questions, particularly the addition of a module on energy, the GHS 2013 questionnaire contained 182 questions.

19.3 Response rates

The national response rate for the survey was 94,7%. The highest response rate (99,1%) was recorded in Limpopo and the lowest in Gauteng (84,5%).

Table 18: Response rates per province, GHS 2013

Province	Per cent
Western Cape	95,9
Eastern Cape	96,5
Northern Cape	95,3
Free State	96,4
KwaZulu-Natal	98,7
North West	96,9
Gauteng	84,5
Mpumalanga	96,1
Limpopo	99,1
South Africa	94,7

19.4 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates during 2013 in the light of the Census 2011 finding. The new data have been used to adjust the benchmarking for all previous datasets. Weighting and benchmarking were also adjusted for the provincial boundaries that came into effect in 2011. The data for the GHS 2002 to GHS 2013 as presented in this release are therefore comparable.

As a result of statistical programs used for weighting, which discard records with unspecified values for the benchmarking variables, namely age, sex and population group, it became necessary to impute missing values for these variables. A combination of logical and hot-deck imputation methods were used to impute the demographic variables of the whole series from 2002 to 2013.

Household estimates, developed using the UN headship ratio methodology, were used to calibrate household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

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

19.5 Limitations of the study

The questionnaires for the GHS series were revised extensively in 2009 and some questions might not be exactly comparable to the data series before then. Please refer to Section 18.10 for more details about

the questions that are not comparable. Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail, as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions that are not highlighted in Section 18.10.

In addition to changes to the questions, the data collection period has also changed since 2002. Between 2002 and 2008 data were gathered during July. The data collection period was extended to 3 months (July to September) between 2010 and 2012. As from 2013, the data collection period was extended to 12 months (January to December). Although the extension is not necessarily a limitation, it should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

19.6 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2013 was based on a master sample (MS) that was originally designed for the QLFS and was used for the first time for the GHS in 2008. This master sample is shared by the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS), Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) and the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES).

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

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

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

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

19.7 Allocating sample sizes to strata²

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

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

²Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. HussainChoudhry, 2007.

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by x_i the measure of size (MOS) of PSU i within the design stratum. Then, the measure of

size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as

$p_i = \frac{x_i}{X}; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then, p_i is

the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata. It should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one.

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

First, define N real numbers $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to verify that $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$.

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

Let " d " be the difference between the value $n \times R$ and the sum $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$, where $[.]$ is the integer

function, then R_i values can be obtained by rounding up the " d " Z_i values with the largest fraction parts, and by rounding down the remaining $(N-d)$ of them. It should be noted that the integer sizes $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

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

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

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

.

.

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

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

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

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

.

.

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

Then, the n PSUs with the labels i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n would get selected with probabilities proportional to size,

and the selection probability of the PSU i will be given by $\frac{R_i}{R}$.

19.8 Weighting³

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province.

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The

³ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. HussainChoudhry, 2007.

calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

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

Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

19.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

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

19.10 Comparability with previous surveys

The revision of the GHS questions are never taken lightly but are necessitated by changing government priorities as well as gaps identified through stakeholder interaction. When modifying the questionnaire, a balance is always struck between trying to maintain comparability over time and improving the quality of our measurements over time.

Table 19, below, summarises key questions that have been included in the GHS since 2002/2003 and highlights those questions where changes may affect comparability.

Table 19: Most important differences between the questionnaires introduced in 2013 and those used during preceding years

GHS 2002–2008	GHS 2009–2013	Comparability
Marital status	Categories in GHS 2009 were moved around and single was separated into two subgroups.	Good if single categories are re-combined
Highest level of education	Categories in 2009 have been expanded and are more detailed than before.	Good if categories are combined
Literacy	Completely different question on different literacy types included.	None
Attendance of educational institutions	In GHS 2009 and 2010 the age group 0–4 has its own separate section. Thus the questions about attendance are only asked for persons aged 5 years and older.	Good only if in historical data the age group 0–4 is excluded
Type of educational institution attended	Categories are different from previous years.	Poor for some categories
Tuition fees paid	More categories in the higher range were added.	Good if categories are combined
Reasons for non-payment	Categories were expanded.	Fair
Problems experienced in educational institutions	Very similar – one category added.	Good

Table 19: Most important differences between the questionnaires introduced in 2013 and those used during preceding years (continued)

GHS 2002–2008	GHS 2009–2013	Comparability
Disability	A set of questions devised by the Washington Group replaced the questions used until 2008. Each individual is asked to rate their ability to perform six different tasks and their inability to perform two or more of the activities, of alternatively being unable to do one renders them disabled.	None
Social grants	Very similar, GHS 2009 added a general question about grant receipt. Prompt details are added next to each grant to help individuals identify each grant better.	Good
Tenure status of dwelling	Options are arranged differently and the option 'owned, but not fully paid off' split in two. Rental of informal dwellings was for the first time very clearly defined to also include cases where someone owns the dwelling, but pays rent for the land on which it was erected.	Good, except for informal dwellings
Total number of rooms	Number of individual rooms and total number of rooms. One room with multiple uses were added in 2013, based on the Census 2011 categories.	Not good. Previous question was sometimes confused in the vernacular with 'bedrooms' and bathrooms and toilets were excluded.
Reason why do not pay for water	All the options are different and now correspond with the in-house survey of DWA	None
Type of toilet facility	The main components of the question remain the same, however, the structure of the question was simplified.	Good
Quality of sanitation facility	A battery of questions to measure the quality of sanitation facilities to which households had access to were included in 2013.	None
Making a living from waste sold for recycling	The question was modified to specifically ask whether the household sells waste for recycling.	None
Use of pesticides/herbicides	The options not applicable were added for households who do not have yards.	Fair provided that some editing can be done
Cellular phone	Before 2009 the question was whether someone has access to a cellular phone; in 2009 the question asks whether it is available within the household.	None
Assessment of the quality of health services	Before 2009, the question was asked of individuals who were sick and who used a specific service. However, because of proxy respondents it was difficult to get an accurate assessment of levels of satisfaction with the service. In 2009 the question very specifically relates to the respondents' own experience during their most recent visit.	Not comparable

Table 19: Most important differences between the questionnaires introduced in 2013 and those used during preceding years (concluded)

GHS 2002–2008	GHS 2009–2013	Comparability
Agricultural production	The question before was general and did not specifically prod the interviewer to include small-scale activities such as backyard food gardening etc. In 2009 all activities that relate to food production have to be included.	Not comparable
Sources of income	Income from a business was never listed as a separate source of income and was often not recorded, or recorded under 'Other'. In 2009 this option was added to the list.	Fair
Monthly household expenditure	In 2009 the response categories were broken down into finer categories than before.	Good if categories are re-combined

19.11 Editing and imputation

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

With GHS 2009, Stats SA introduced an automated editing and imputation system that was continued for GHSs 2010–2013. The challenge was to remain true, as much as possible, to the conservative approach used prior to GHS 2009, and yet, at the same time, to develop a standard set of rules to be used during editing which could be applied consistently across time. When testing for *skip violations* and doing automated editing, the following general rules are applied in cases where *one question follows the filter question* and the skip is violated:

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

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

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

When dealing with *internal inconsistencies*, as much as possible was done using logical imputation, i.e. information from other questions is compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If

the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

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

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

19.12 Definitions of terms

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Note: The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

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

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

Multiple households occur when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

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

Household head is the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Acting household head is any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Contrasted with *informal dwelling* and *traditional dwelling*.

Informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example *shacks* or *shanties* in *informal settlements* or in backyards

Piped water in dwelling or onsite is 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.

Free basic water is an amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6 kℓ per month per household within 200 metres from each dwelling.

Hygienic toilet facility refers to flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

Indigent households are households that qualify to receive some or all basic services for free because they have no income or low income.

19.13 Classifications

UN disability

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

Severe disability

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

Water of RDP standard or higher

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

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2013

Province	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	873	891	1 764	1 546	1 676	3 222	15	9	24	462	545	1 007	2 896	3 121	6 017
Eastern Cape	2 835	2 980	5 815	235	232	467	8	9	17	151	170	321	3 230	3 390	6 620
Northern Cape	297	330	628	229	227	456	3	3	6	37	36	73	566	596	1 163
Free State	1 165	1 301	2 467	26	30	56	6	3	9	108	113	222	1 305	1 448	2 753
KwaZulu-Natal	4 351	4 764	9 116	46	59	106	440	446	886	178	172	349	5 015	5 442	10 457
North West	1 660	1 707	3 367	20	24	43	10	6	16	78	93	172	1 768	1 830	3 598
Gauteng	5 097	4 884	9 981	178	187	365	149	155	304	1 042	1 036	2 078	6 466	6 263	12 728
Mpumalanga	1 838	1 951	3 789	19	18	37	19	17	37	125	141	266	2 002	2 126	4 128
Limpopo	2 490	2 868	5 359	7	7	14	19	11	30	57	58	115	2 574	2 944	5 518
South Africa	20 608	21 676	42 284	2 307	2 459	4 766	669	660	1 329	2 239	2 363	4 602	25 823	27 159	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex, 2013

Age group	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	2 270	2 237	4 508	211	209	420	51	49	100	135	130	265	2 667	2 625	5 293
05-09	2 154	2 142	4 296	217	215	431	48	47	94	137	132	270	2 556	2 535	5 091
10-14	2 121	2 123	4 244	225	223	448	47	46	93	146	141	287	2 538	2 533	5 071
15-19	2 152	2 151	4 303	226	224	450	52	51	103	159	154	313	2 588	2 581	5 169
20-24	2 114	2 076	4 191	210	209	420	56	54	110	159	155	314	2 540	2 495	5 035
25-29	2 010	1 965	3 976	187	191	378	62	57	118	148	146	294	2 407	2 359	4 766
30-34	1 841	1 784	3 625	179	190	370	64	57	121	141	143	284	2 226	2 174	4 400
35-39	1 577	1 558	3 135	183	198	381	59	52	111	141	145	286	1 960	1 953	3 913
40-44	1 218	1 336	2 555	168	187	355	51	47	99	157	159	316	1 595	1 729	3 324
45-49	870	1 005	1 875	140	158	298	45	44	89	176	176	351	1 230	1 382	2 613
50-54	737	893	1 630	118	136	254	39	39	78	172	176	348	1 066	1 244	2 310
55-59	565	692	1 257	89	107	196	32	35	67	162	169	332	849	1 003	1 852
60-64	395	516	911	62	80	141	26	30	56	145	156	301	628	782	1 409
65-69	259	496	755	42	54	95	18	21	39	105	135	241	424	705	1 129
70-74	166	346	512	26	37	63	11	14	26	75	102	177	278	500	778
75+	157	355	513	24	43	67	10	16	26	80	144	224	271	559	830
Total	20 608	21 676	42 284	2 307	2 459	4 766	669	660	1 329	2 239	2 363	4 602	25 823	27 159	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
None	49	216	55	75	463	181	176	256	316	1 788
Grade R/0	5	11	1	6	10	3	6	4	4	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	22	34	4	19	44	21	29	13	21	206
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	27	53	7	23	97	34	67	32	48	388
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	28	93	14	33	120	44	71	40	58	501
Grade 4/Standard 2	57	127	20	49	176	56	74	57	77	694
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	74	138	21	40	137	63	114	50	64	702
Grade 6/Standard 4	89	185	31	65	135	85	143	58	88	879
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	204	281	52	111	263	129	320	116	189	1 665
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	283	316	60	136	329	163	483	130	218	2 118
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4	290	286	60	140	364	153	460	161	266	2 181
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	544	462	83	198	652	247	942	253	356	3 738
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	369	455	55	178	718	229	1 023	300	374	3 699
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	970	586	139	432	1 736	446	2 680	559	541	8 089
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	156	40	15	13	87	50	211	52	39	663
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	4	2	1	3	4	3	17	2	6	40
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	7	3	1	2	*	4	19	11	6	55
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	16	6	2	4	16	5	33	20	12	114
N4/NTC 4	6	3	1	4	9	3	23	11	6	65
N5/NTC 5	5	*	3	5	5	4	13	5	7	47
N6/NTC 6	6	3	4	7	9	4	42	9	19	104
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	8	5	2	4	11	8	11	4	7	61

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province (concluded), 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	14	14	2	3	17	3	23	13	8	98
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	56	28	12	20	75	40	161	43	53	487
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	217	142	27	53	171	71	454	88	125	1 347
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	43	25	6	23	65	12	189	18	17	398
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	31	17	1	3	16	6	36	2	2	115
Bachelor's Degree	139	67	14	29	123	41	378	37	56	883
Bachelor's Degree and post-graduate diploma	40	11	1	6	10	6	86	4	4	169
Honours Degree	48	8	3	15	17	14	122	16	21	263
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	43	4	1	16	18	4	101	6	9	201
Other	22	5	*	2	6	*	83	26	5	151
Do not know	69	8	1	7	28	32	130	13	8	297
Unspecified	7	15	2	3	20	10	30	6	9	101
Total population aged 20 years and older	3 947	3 650	704	1 724	5 953	2 177	8 751	2 415	3 039	32 358

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

This table measures the highest level of education for adults over the age of 20 years.

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	614	1 092	1 705	26	33	59	*	19	20	*	3	3	642	1 146	1 788
Grade R/0	26	20	45	3	2	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	29	22	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	91	96	187	7	8	15	*	*	4	*	*	*	100	107	206
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	161	185	346	7	14	22	*	4	6	7	7	15	178	211	388
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	224	230	454	19	14	33	*	5	6	4	4	8	248	253	501
Grade 4/Standard 2	294	335	629	27	27	54	2	6	9	*	2	3	324	370	694
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	294	321	615	38	39	77	4	6	10	*	*	*	336	366	702
Grade 6/Standard 4	380	383	763	48	52	100	6	6	11	2	3	5	436	443	879
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	683	745	1 428	98	109	207	5	16	21	4	5	9	791	875	1 665
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	801	905	1 706	130	153	283	33	26	58	30	40	70	993	1 125	2 118
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4	974	863	1 838	125	135	261	12	14	26	32	25	57	1 143	1 037	2 181
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	1 442	1 390	2 832	219	240	459	53	37	89	153	204	357	1 867	1 871	3 738
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	1 552	1 770	3 321	102	147	249	27	24	51	34	44	78	1 715	1 985	3 699
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	2 891	2 978	5 870	349	373	722	172	170	342	486	670	1 155	3 898	4 191	8 089
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	135	158	292	50	47	97	21	18	39	111	124	236	316	347	663
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	18	10	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	3	9	27	13	40
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	25	12	37	3	*	4	*	*	*	11	*	12	41	13	55
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	32	23	56	8	2	9	3	*	3	36	10	46	79	35	114
N4/NTC 4	23	20	44	2	1	3	*	*	*	16	*	18	42	24	65
N5/NTC 5	14	18	32	*	2	3	*	*	*	10	*	11	25	22	47
N6/NTC 6	41	30	71	2	4	6	*	*	*	21	5	25	65	39	104
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	19	24	43	2	5	7	*	*	*	6	4	10	28	33	61

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex (concluded), 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	19	36	55	4	6	11	6	5	11	9	11	20	38	59	98
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	148	236	384	15	18	33	4	9	13	33	24	57	200	287	487
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	361	477	838	52	60	112	26	21	47	161	189	350	600	747	1 347
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	91	114	206	8	11	18	12	13	25	73	76	148	184	213	398
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	16	28	43	4	5	9	5	*	7	33	22	55	57	57	115
Bachelor's Degree	203	233	436	26	23	49	35	33	67	169	162	331	433	450	883
Bachelor's Degree and post-graduate diploma	20	28	48	3	5	8	5	5	11	49	52	102	78	91	169
Honours Degree	44	71	115	5	12	18	10	14	24	51	55	106	111	153	263
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	36	22	58	5	7	13	15	3	17	74	39	113	130	70	201
Other	75	42	117	9	*	10	*	*	*	14	9	23	99	52	151
Do not know	125	86	211	26	30	56	5	5	10	13	6	20	170	127	297
Unspecified	40	40	79	2	2	4	*	*	2	8	7	15	50	51	101
Total population aged 20 years and older	11 911	13 023	24 934	1 428	1 590	3 017	473	466	939	1 662	1 806	3 468	15 473	16 885	32 358

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	16	14	30	52	50	103	84	103	187	491	979	1 470	642	1 146	1 788
Grade R/0	4	3	7	7	2	9	8	8	15	11	10	21	29	22	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	7	7	14	15	10	25	16	12	29	61	78	138	100	107	206
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	8	9	17	33	19	52	38	34	72	99	148	247	178	211	388
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	13	9	22	40	15	55	46	38	84	149	191	340	248	253	501
Grade 4/Standard 2	24	7	32	53	29	82	66	62	128	180	272	452	324	370	694
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	25	16	40	60	46	106	78	59	137	174	245	418	336	366	702
Grade 6/Standard 4	43	19	62	89	57	145	87	79	166	217	288	505	436	443	879
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	91	54	144	193	147	340	153	181	334	354	494	848	791	875	1 665
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	150	101	252	234	199	433	185	217	402	424	607	1 031	993	1 125	2 118
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4	289	185	474	365	304	669	251	260	511	238	288	526	1 143	1 037	2 181
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	377	318	696	583	558	1 140	394	384	778	513	611	1 124	1 867	1 871	3 738
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	391	441	832	653	753	1 407	461	522	983	209	268	477	1 715	1 985	3 699
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	783	916	1 699	1 468	1 472	2 939	944	1 012	1 956	703	792	1 495	3 898	4 191	8 089
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	98	121	219	94	82	175	57	60	117	67	84	151	316	347	663
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	12	7	18	6	2	8	4	*	5	5	4	9	27	13	40
NTC 2/N2/NC (V) Level 3	6	6	13	14	4	18	9	*	10	12	3	14	41	13	55
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	9	3	12	22	16	37	17	7	25	32	8	40	79	35	114
N4/NTC 4	7	6	13	9	11	20	11	4	14	15	4	18	42	24	65
N5/NTC 5	3	5	8	9	11	20	6	4	10	7	*	8	25	22	47
N6/NTC 6	16	6	23	15	20	34	15	11	26	18	3	21	65	39	104
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	4	5	10	8	12	20	3	7	10	12	9	21	28	33	61

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex (concluded), 2013

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	4	13	17	15	20	35	11	9	20	9	17	26	38	59	98
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	30	53	83	88	129	216	45	61	105	38	45	83	200	287	487
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	39	53	93	194	227	420	191	211	401	176	257	433	600	747	1 347
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	8	13	21	51	59	110	51	65	116	74	76	150	184	213	398
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	6	4	10	10	24	34	22	11	33	20	18	38	57	57	115
Bachelor's Degree	25	46	71	124	131	256	129	120	249	154	153	307	433	450	883
Bachelor's Degree and post-graduate diploma	4	12	17	24	24	48	22	21	43	27	33	61	78	91	169
Honours Degree	8	10	17	19	50	69	29	44	73	55	50	104	111	153	263
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	*	*	*	20	16	36	41	28	68	67	27	93	130	70	201
Other	15	14	30	37	16	53	26	13	39	21	9	30	99	52	151
Do not know	6	3	8	19	8	27	42	27	69	103	90	193	170	127	297
Unspecified	13	14	27	11	12	23	12	10	22	13	16	29	50	51	101
Total population aged 20 years and older	2 540	2 495	5 035	4 633	4 532	9 165	3 555	3 683	7 237	4 746	6 175	10 921	15 473	16 885	32 358

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	275	688	107	240	727	328	460	357	405	3 587
	Some difficulty	14	13	4	10	48	19	31	19	26	184
	A lot of difficulty	6	22	5	7	66	15	16	21	50	210
	Unable to do	44	205	44	52	282	144	40	120	192	1 122
	Total	339	927	160	309	1 123	506	546	517	674	5 102
Reading	No difficulty	238	522	71	182	560	239	295	206	263	2 576
	Some difficulty	28	82	17	25	93	38	89	49	71	492
	A lot of difficulty	17	63	11	21	113	44	69	56	89	485
	Unable to do	57	258	60	80	355	184	93	206	250	1 542
	Total	340	925	160	309	1 121	505	545	517	674	5 094
Filling in a form	No difficulty	185	305	38	95	290	126	202	106	141	1 487
	Some difficulty	36	121	18	34	132	47	104	58	93	643
	A lot of difficulty	19	114	13	46	161	60	83	87	116	700
	Unable to do	99	385	90	133	536	273	155	266	323	2 261
	Total	339	925	160	308	1 119	505	544	518	673	5 090
Writing a letter	No difficulty	225	507	61	155	512	208	298	189	258	2 412
	Some difficulty	32	77	17	42	90	35	75	39	62	469
	A lot of difficulty	16	65	14	23	112	38	58	60	87	473
	Unable to do	66	276	68	89	402	225	116	229	266	1 737
	Total	339	926	160	308	1 116	506	547	517	673	5 092

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Calculating change	No difficulty	283	744	109	252	752	403	458	406	480	3 886
	Some difficulty	18	46	19	20	103	33	46	27	59	372
	A lot of difficulty	9	18	9	8	72	14	15	18	48	210
	Unable to do	30	117	24	29	198	56	24	67	86	631
	Total	340	926	160	309	1 126	506	542	517	673	5 099
Reading road signs	No difficulty	282	484	73	215	550	265	360	297	317	2 843
	Some difficulty	17	99	16	32	148	62	75	45	85	580
	A lot of difficulty	7	73	8	18	115	32	35	40	75	402
	Unable to do	34	267	62	43	310	145	69	136	195	1 262
	Total	339	924	159	309	1 123	504	539	518	672	5 088
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		373	958	164	327	1 258	524	719	549	714	5 587
Total population aged 15 years and older		4 435	4 446	817	1 991	7 038	2 522	9 717	2 830	3 731	37 527

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Writing his/her name	Male	27	98	117	23	24	90	33	43	70	525
	Female	37	142	279	31	45	88	53	117	199	991
	Total	64	239	396	54	69	178	86	160	269	1 516
Reading	Male	54	198	192	43	64	152	124	120	121	1 069
	Female	60	221	412	56	89	146	125	208	294	1 611
	Total	114	419	604	99	154	298	249	328	415	2 680
Filling in a form	Male	21	206	165	33	27	104	68	61	97	781
	Female	37	234	408	53	67	135	111	161	258	1 463
	Total	58	440	572	86	94	239	179	222	355	2 244
Writing a letter	Male	49	190	175	39	55	140	121	112	123	1 004
	Female	52	212	386	50	72	126	129	199	288	1 514
	Total	101	402	561	89	127	266	250	311	411	2 519
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	72	315	285	55	91	193	160	167	181	1 520
	Female	82	305	544	67	122	186	183	245	351	2 083
	Total	154	620	829	122	213	379	342	411	532	3 603
Reading road signs	Male	20	85	118	22	20	47	29	36	56	434
	Female	37	96	255	30	37	56	55	76	136	778
	Total	57	181	373	51	57	103	84	112	193	1 212
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	196	489	479	75	149	276	383	232	278	2 557
	Female	177	469	779	89	178	248	336	318	436	3 030
	Total	373	958	1 258	164	327	524	719	549	714	5 587

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province (concluded), 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population aged 15 years and older	Male	2 132	2 103	3 268	389	932	1 245	4 953	1 349	1 689	18 062
	Female	2 303	2 343	3 769	427	1 060	1 277	4 764	1 480	2 041	19 466
	Total	4 435	4 446	7 038	817	1 991	2 522	9 717	2 830	3 731	37 527

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex, 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Writing his/her name	Male	492	30	*	*	525
	Female	930	46	13	2	991
	Total	1 422	76	14	4	1 516
Reading	Male	949	52	*	*	1 004
	Female	1 428	67	18	2	1 514
	Total	2 377	119	19	4	2 519
Filling in a form	Male	1 432	84	*	*	1 520
	Female	1 956	102	22	3	2 083
	Total	3 388	186	23	6	3 603
Writing a letter	Male	1 003	63	*	*	1 069
	Female	1 513	76	20	2	1 611
	Total	2 516	139	21	4	2 680
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	395	36	*	*	434
	Female	713	47	17	2	778
	Total	1 109	82	17	4	1 212
Reading road signs	Male	745	34	*	*	781
	Female	1 394	50	16	2	1 463
	Total	2 139	84	17	4	2 244
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	2 321	194	20	22	2 557
	Female	2 763	198	48	20	3 030
	Total	5 085	392	68	42	5 587

2. Education

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex (concluded), 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Total population aged 15 years and older	Male	14 062	1 654	524	1 821	18 062
	Female	15 175	1 813	518	1 960	19 466
	Total	29 237	3 467	1 042	3 781	37 527

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group, 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55+	Total
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	306	157	177	236	238	320	348	448	1 355	3 587
	Some difficulty	5	2	6	6	10	16	13	18	107	184
	A lot of difficulty	2	4	5	9	11	15	16	26	122	210
	Unable to do	24	21	26	38	55	64	78	96	720	1 122
	Total	337	185	214	290	314	416	456	588	2 304	5 102
Reading	No difficulty	267	124	134	173	181	235	254	309	898	2 576
	Some difficulty	20	12	25	30	22	40	51	59	232	492
	A lot of difficulty	13	11	20	23	27	43	41	72	235	485
	Unable to do	35	35	34	63	82	98	110	148	937	1 542
	Total	335	182	213	290	312	416	456	588	2 302	5 094
Filling in a form	No difficulty	169	81	82	113	119	132	152	184	456	1 487
	Some difficulty	46	23	30	46	40	59	67	74	258	643
	A lot of difficulty	39	22	37	34	33	65	56	97	317	700
	Unable to do	83	59	65	96	121	160	180	232	1 268	2 261
	Total	336	184	214	289	312	415	454	587	2 298	5 090
Writing a letter	No difficulty	247	115	124	173	166	218	242	302	825	2 412
	Some difficulty	29	16	22	24	30	47	38	53	212	469
	A lot of difficulty	15	15	23	24	26	42	40	57	230	473
	Unable to do	45	38	44	69	90	110	133	176	1 032	1 737
	Total	336	185	213	289	312	416	453	588	2 299	5 092

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group (concluded), 2013

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55+	Total
Calculating change	No difficulty	288	144	181	238	256	339	372	468	1 600	3 886
	Some difficulty	19	8	8	16	12	27	25	44	212	372
	A lot of difficulty	7	4	5	9	11	13	12	22	127	210
	Unable to do	24	28	20	25	35	37	47	51	364	631
	Total	338	185	214	289	314	416	456	585	2 303	5 099
Reading road signs	No difficulty	236	123	131	190	202	255	275	360	1 072	2 843
	Some difficulty	40	21	28	25	26	46	54	73	267	580
	A lot of difficulty	19	8	15	23	23	30	31	49	203	402
	Unable to do	41	33	37	49	60	86	91	106	759	1 262
	Total	336	185	211	286	311	416	452	588	2 301	5 088
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		377	224	251	325	364	454	496	633	2 463	5 587
Total population aged 15 years and older		5 169	5 035	4 766	4 400	3 913	3 324	2 613	2 310	5 999	37 527

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2013

Population group and age group		Thousands				
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	05–06	1 629	145	*	36	1 809
	07–15	7 507	83	*	9	7 600
	16–20	3 115	1 158	*	16	4 290
	21–25	702	3 453	*	50	4 207
	26+	504	19 091	9	268	19 871
	Total	13 457	23 930	11	379	37 777
Coloured	05–06	137	33	*	4	174
	07–15	778	25	*	*	803
	16–20	239	199	*	*	439
	21–25	29	386	*	6	421
	26+	44	2 446	2	17	2 509
	Total	1 227	3 089	2	28	4 346
Indian/Asian	05–06	38	3	*	*	41
	07–15	159	*	*	*	159
	16–20	63	47	*	*	110
	21–25	13	97	*	*	112
	26+	18	764	*	25	806
	Total	290	911	*	28	1 229

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group (concluded), 2013

Population group and age group		Thousands				
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
White	05-06	82	15	*	5	102
	07-15	500	5	*	*	505
	16-20	241	89	*	*	330
	21-25	81	228	*	*	312
	26+	59	2 987	*	39	3 088
	Total	963	3 324	5	46	4 338
Total	05-06	1 885	195	*	45	2 126
	07-15	8 945	113	*	10	9 068
	16-20	3 658	1 493	*	18	5 169
	21-25	824	4 165	3	60	5 053
	26+	624	25 287	14	349	26 274
	Total	15 936	31 254	18	482	47 689

Totals exclude not applicable attendance.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2013

Educational institution	Thousands																	
	05-06			07-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	188	169	357	43	39	82	9	8	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	240	216	456
School	731	782	1 513	4 444	4 376	8 820	1 683	1 594	3 276	198	135	333	12	14	26	7 067	6 901	13 968
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	*	*	*	2	*	4	2	13	15	6	14	19	10	39	50	20	68	88
Literacy classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	4	4	3	7
Higher Educational Institution	*	*	*	*	*	*	75	97	171	112	143	255	132	182	313	320	421	741
Further Education and Training College (FET)	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	70	114	79	80	159	37	62	99	160	212	372
Other College	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	21	31	18	22	40	19	36	55	47	79	127
Home-based education/home schooling	*	*	2	3	3	7	3	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	7	15
Other than any of the above	*	*	*	7	12	19	11	5	16	4	7	11	4	6	10	27	30	57
Unspecified	6	6	13	6	5	11	4	7	11	3	2	6	35	31	65	54	51	106
Total	927	958	1 885	4 508	4 437	8 945	1 840	1 817	3 658	421	403	824	252	372	624	7 948	7 988	15 936

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2013

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	56	47	12	30	65	34	135	40	36	456
School	1 262	2 112	296	672	3 191	907	2 511	1 164	1 853	13 968
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	6	2	2	7	10	11	28	9	13	88
Literacy classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Higher Educational Institution	119	64	10	32	125	41	279	26	45	741
Further Education and Training College (FET)	28	26	9	42	60	27	94	37	50	372
Other College	21	18	5	4	12	9	37	12	8	127
Home-based education/home schooling	2	*	*	2	*	*	*	3	*	15
Other than any of the above	8	2	1	3	9	2	24	3	4	57
Unspecified	7	8	*	8	19	5	45	6	7	106
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	1 511	2 285	335	800	3 493	1 038	3 157	1 300	2 017	15 936

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2013

Educational institution	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	199	169	368	18	23	41	*	4	7	20	19	40	240	216	456
School	6 046	5 895	11 941	548	533	1 081	121	119	239	352	355	707	7 067	6 901	13 968
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	18	66	84	2	2	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	68	88
Literacy classes	*	2	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	3	7
Higher Educational Institution	189	303	492	25	25	50	14	20	35	92	73	165	320	421	741
Further Education and Training College (FET)	141	191	332	8	9	18	*	3	5	8	9	17	160	212	372
Other College	37	59	95	8	10	18	*	*	*	3	7	10	47	79	127
Home-based education/home schooling	5	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	6	9	8	7	15
Other than any of the above	19	24	42	6	3	9	*	*	*	3	3	5	27	30	57
Unspecified	46	46	91	2	3	5	*	*	*	5	*	8	54	51	106
Total	6 701	6 756	13 457	618	609	1 227	141	149	290	488	474	963	7 948	7 988	15 936

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2013

Tuition fees	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	4 357	4 238	8 595	185	168	353	7	6	13	20	21	41	4 569	4 434	9 002
R1–R100	407	396	803	28	23	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	436	420	856
R101–R200	392	359	751	46	48	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	439	407	846
R201–R300	175	184	359	38	32	69	6	*	8	*	*	4	221	219	440
R301–R500	152	148	300	56	56	112	8	6	14	12	6	18	228	216	444
R501–R1 000	162	176	338	76	88	164	21	27	48	7	14	21	266	305	571
R1 001–R2 000	165	194	360	48	44	92	38	26	64	14	18	32	266	282	548
R2 001–R3 000	89	112	201	15	20	34	6	12	17	17	25	43	127	168	295
R3 001–R4 000	113	112	225	15	9	24	*	5	6	34	13	47	163	139	302
R4 001–R8 000	227	281	507	34	36	70	11	9	21	73	75	147	345	400	745
R8 001–R12 000	138	155	293	24	34	58	6	8	14	77	91	168	245	287	533
R12 001–R16 000	72	96	168	8	12	20	10	13	23	52	48	100	142	169	311
R16 001–R20 000	58	75	133	11	9	20	6	7	14	44	42	86	119	134	253
More than R20 000	61	96	157	18	15	32	12	22	34	114	93	207	205	226	431
Do not know	60	67	127	10	11	20	5	3	8	12	17	29	86	97	184
Unspecified	75	67	141	6	7	13	3	*	6	9	9	17	92	85	177
Total	6 701	6 756	13 457	618	609	1 227	141	149	290	488	474	963	7 948	7 988	15 936

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2013

Tuition fees	Thousands										
	Pre-school	School	Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	Literacy classes	Higher Educational Institution	Further Education and Training College (FET)	Other College	Home-based education/home schooling	Other than any of the above	Unspecified	Total
None	110	8 683	49	5	47	70	9	*	19	10	9 002
R1–R100	35	813	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	856
R101–R200	28	801	6	*	*	4	*	*	*	3	846
R201–R300	17	400	8	*	9	4	*	*	2	*	440
R301–R500	16	413	5	*	4	2	*	*	2	*	444
R501–R1 000	54	489	8	*	*	8	3	*	7	*	571
R1 001–R2 000	66	438	*	*	9	22	6	*	6	*	548
R2 001–R3 000	21	227	*	*	14	22	7	*	2	*	295
R3 001–R4 000	19	229	*	*	16	26	7	*	*	2	302
R4 001–R8 000	33	508	*	*	91	72	32	*	5	*	745
R8 001–R12 000	20	340	*	*	102	49	15	*	*	5	533
R12 001–R16 000	12	168	*	*	98	23	9	*	*	*	311
R16 001–R20 000	5	114	*	*	96	20	11	*	*	6	253
More than R20 000	9	195	*	*	184	22	16	*	*	*	431
Do not know	4	97	*	*	53	21	6	*	3	*	184
Unspecified	5	54	*	*	14	6	*	13	8	74	177
Total	456	13 968	88	7	741	372	127	15	57	106	15 936

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2013

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	Male	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
	Female	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
	Total	*	5	*	1	3	*	*	*	*	25
School	Male	66	85	7	49	166	4	35	50	6	469
	Female	53	84	6	43	180	6	29	40	2	442
	Total	119	169	13	92	346	10	64	90	8	911
Adult Basic Education and Training Learning Centre	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Total	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Literacy classes	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Higher Educational Institution	Male	11	7	1	6	8	1	8	*	4	48
	Female	13	11	3	4	19	4	15	4	7	79
	Total	24	18	4	10	27	6	23	4	11	127
Further Education and Training College (FET)	Male	5	3	1	6	5	3	3	5	7	38
	Female	3	6	2	10	15	2	9	3	4	55
	Total	7	8	3	16	21	5	13	8	11	92
Other College	Male	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Female	3	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	16
	Total	3	2	3	*	*	*	4	*	*	22

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province (concluded), 2013

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other than any of the above	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Unspecified	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total	Male	85	98	12	62	182	8	60	56	16	580
	Female	76	104	11	59	219	14	55	53	14	604
	Total	161	203	23	120	401	22	115	108	31	1 184

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.8 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by the kind of problems they experience at the institution, and by province, 2013

Kind of problem experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Lack of books	130	158	11	26	232	47	118	155	99	975
Poor quality of teaching	33	45	10	9	54	29	67	15	25	287
Lack of teachers	34	91	8	13	48	30	48	19	31	321
Facilities in bad condition	54	161	9	21	98	58	64	40	32	537
Fees too high	93	118	8	19	102	53	192	53	19	657
Classes too large/too many learners	99	96	10	17	111	73	119	47	44	616
Teachers are often absent from school	33	47	8	14	38	42	65	22	26	293
Teachers were involved in a strike	25	45	3	9	39	27	45	19	21	233
Other	27	35	3	6	19	11	40	16	18	175
Total	527	795	68	134	742	368	759	387	313	4 093

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade, and by province, 2013

School grade	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Grade R/0	80	110	13	29	137	49	79	45	91	633
Grade 1	123	189	23	52	299	83	215	98	129	1 212
Grade 2	101	181	22	60	270	71	239	103	130	1 176
Grade 3	93	158	24	50	225	70	187	100	124	1 031
Grade 4	94	170	30	44	241	86	204	90	120	1 078
Grade 5	110	158	22	56	244	62	208	94	120	1 074
Grade 6	119	171	25	48	249	77	184	89	147	1 109
Grade 7	96	166	27	52	268	75	184	90	132	1 091
Grade 8	96	169	23	48	274	68	211	96	124	1 109
Grade 9	91	174	27	78	235	79	214	97	225	1 220
Grade 10	96	183	27	64	294	88	224	104	234	1 315
Grade 11	73	162	17	48	246	60	181	85	158	1 031
Grade 12/Matric	68	108	15	41	174	35	155	68	104	767
NC (V) Level 2 (N1/NTC 1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
NC (V) Level 3 (N2/NTC 2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NC (V) Level 4 (N3/NTC 3)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	2	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	3	14
Unspecified	20	12	*	*	30	3	24	3	8	102
Total	1 262	2 112	296	672	3 191	907	2 511	1 164	1 853	13 968

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2013

Province	Thousands		
	Attend	Do not attend	Total
Western Cape	189	345	534
Eastern Cape	213	504	717
Northern Cape	28	93	122
Free State	128	144	272
KwaZulu-Natal	232	809	1 040
North West	109	280	389
Gauteng	443	543	986
Mpumalanga	132	312	444
Limpopo	220	408	629
South Africa	1 695	3 438	5 133

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.11 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands		
		Attend	Do not attend	Total
Black African	Male	697	1 501	2 198
	Female	723	1 461	2 183
	Total	1 420	2 962	4 382
Coloured	Male	57	150	207
	Female	54	148	203
	Total	111	299	410
Indian/Asian	Male	21	30	51
	Female	13	35	48
	Total	34	65	99
White	Male	61	63	124
	Female	68	50	118
	Total	130	113	242
Total	Male	837	1 744	2 581
	Female	858	1 694	2 553
	Total	1 695	3 438	5 133

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2013

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Covered	Black African	174	392	100	281	734	412	1 655	403	416	4 567
	Coloured	603	93	83	14	37	6	161	19	7	1 024
	Indian/Asian	15	10	*	5	341	*	217	17	2	607
	White	751	199	51	170	272	141	1 680	202	68	3 535
	Total	1 543	693	234	471	1 384	559	3 713	641	493	9 732
Not Covered	Black African	1 580	5 396	527	2 184	8 340	2 943	8 280	3 380	4 927	37 558
	Coloured	2 607	371	373	42	67	37	205	16	7	3 725
	Indian/Asian	9	7	6	4	535	16	84	19	28	709
	White	255	121	22	51	77	30	390	64	47	1 056
	Total	4 451	5 894	928	2 280	9 020	3 026	8 959	3 479	5 010	43 048
Do not know	Black African	*	*	*	*	7	4	17	*	3	32
	Coloured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	3	*	*	*	7	4	18	*	3	36
Unspecified	Black African	9	28	*	2	34	8	29	5	12	127
	Coloured	10	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	12
	White	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	10
	Total	19	33	1	2	45	8	38	8	12	166

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group (concluded), 2013

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	Black African	1 764	5 815	628	2 467	9 116	3 367	9 981	3 789	5 359	42 284
	Coloured	3 222	467	456	56	106	43	365	37	14	4 766
	Indian/Asian	24	17	6	9	886	16	304	37	30	1 329
	White	1 007	321	73	222	349	172	2 078	266	115	4 602
Total	Total	6 017	6 620	1 163	2 753	10 457	3 598	12 728	4 128	5 518	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands				
		Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	2 245	18 281	19	62	20 608
	Female	2 322	19 277	13	65	21 676
	Total	4 567	37 558	32	127	42 284
Coloured	Male	492	1 806	*	8	2 307
	Female	531	1 918	*	9	2 459
	Total	1 024	3 725	*	17	4 766
Indian/Asian	Male	296	365	*	7	669
	Female	311	344	*	5	660
	Total	607	709	*	12	1 329
White	Male	1 716	516	*	7	2 239
	Female	1 819	540	*	*	2 363
	Total	3 535	1 056	*	10	4 602
Total	Male	4 749	20 968	21	85	25 823
	Female	4 983	22 079	14	82	27 159
	Total	9 732	43 048	36	166	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2013

Age group	Thousands				
	Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
00-09	1 584	8 733	4	63	10 384
10-19	1 564	8 637	5	33	10 240
20-29	1 253	8 513	7	27	9 800
30-39	1 675	6 609	10	18	8 313
40-49	1 534	4 392	*	9	5 937
50-59	1 126	3 024	5	7	4 162
60+	996	3 140	2	9	4 147
Total	9 732	43 048	36	166	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.1 Population who were ill in the month prior to the interview, by province, 2013

Province	Thousands				
	People who were ill	People who were not ill	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	424	5 589	*	4	6 017
Eastern Cape	532	6 086	*	2	6 620
Northern Cape	123	1 040	*	*	1 163
Free State	312	2 440	*	2	2 753
KwaZulu-Natal	541	9 911	*	5	10 457
North West	317	3 277	*	3	3 598
Gauteng	1 061	11 647	*	19	12 728
Mpumalanga	335	3 785	2	6	4 128
Limpopo	258	5 250	*	10	5 518
South Africa	3 903	49 024	3	51	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.2 People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and who consulted a health worker, by province, 2013

Province	Thousands				Total
	Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified	
Western Cape	270	144	*	9	424
Eastern Cape	414	112	*	5	532
Northern Cape	96	26	*	2	123
Free State	233	69	*	10	312
KwaZulu-Natal	392	137	*	12	541
North West	235	75	*	7	317
Gauteng	783	238	*	40	1 061
Mpumalanga	241	79	*	15	335
Limpopo	172	67	*	19	258
South Africa	2 835	947	*	119	3 903

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.3 People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by population group and sex, 2013

Population group an sex		Thousands				
		Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	891	326	*	43	1 260
	Female	1 327	394	*	52	1 773
	Total	2 218	720	*	94	3 033
Coloured	Male	90	53	*	4	147
	Female	133	55	*	5	193
	Total	223	108	*	9	341
Indian/Asian	Male	24	8	*	3	34
	Female	27	10	*	*	37
	Total	50	18	*	3	72
White	Male	143	58	*	4	205
	Female	201	43	*	9	253
	Total	344	101	*	13	458
Total	Male	1 147	445	*	54	1 646
	Female	1 688	503	*	66	2 257
	Total	2 835	947	*	119	3 903

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.4 The household's normal place of consultation by province, 2013

Place of consultation		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Public sector	Public hospital	269	131	25	63	231	34	408	87	104	1 352
	Public clinic	611	1 177	191	528	1 773	756	2 245	748	1 125	9 154
	Other in public sector	*	4	2	7	17	3	4	5	7	49
	Total	881	1 312	217	597	2 021	793	2 657	841	1 236	10 555
Private sector	Private hospital	59	8	3	13	83	27	196	5	12	407
	Private clinic	37	20	6	10	35	16	135	17	23	299
	Private doctor/specialist	656	307	75	232	421	273	1 274	245	148	3 631
	Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	2	5	20
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	6	6	34
	Pharmacy/chemist	13	6	1	7	*	3	11	5	*	48
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	1	*	21	*	*	*	23
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	8
Total	769	342	85	264	545	342	1 653	281	195	4 476	
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	18	9	1	1	17	5	13	5	6	75
	Total	18	9	1	1	17	5	13	5	6	75
Total	Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.5 The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid, 2013

Place of consultation		Thousands			
		Covered	Not Covered	Unspecified	Total
Public sector	Public hospital	134	1 214	*	1 352
	Public clinic	531	8 614	8	9 154
	Other in public sector	10	39	*	49
	Total	676	9 867	12	10 555
Private sector	Private hospital	349	58	*	407
	Private clinic	163	136	*	299
	Private doctor/specialist	2 501	1 126	4	3 631
	Traditional healer	3	17	*	20
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	4	31	*	34
	Pharmacy/chemist	14	34	*	48
	Health facility provided by employer	17	6	*	23
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	7	*	8
	Total	3 052	1 420	5	4 476
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	16	57	*	75
	Total	16	57	*	75
Total	Total	3 743	11 344	19	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.6 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by kind of health facility used, 2013

Place of consultation		Thousands						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Unspecified	
Public sector	Public hospital	818	241	61	54	65	6	1 245
	Public clinic	5 025	1 878	660	364	480	54	8 461
	Other in public sector	26	11	3	*	*	*	43
	Total	5 870	2 130	724	418	547	61	9 749
Private sector	Private hospital	340	13	*	2	11	7	374
	Private clinic	228	30	10	8	7	*	285
	Private doctor/specialist	3 321	121	20	12	10	15	3 498
	Traditional healer	15	*	*	*	*	*	16
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	34	*	*	*	*	*	34
	Pharmacy/chemist	43	3	*	*	*	*	48
	Health facility provided by employer	16	*	*	*	*	*	19
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Other in private sector	5	*	*	*	*	*	7
	Total	4 002	170	32	23	30	29	4 285
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	8	4	*	*	*	*	16
	Total	8	4	*	*	*	*	16
Total number of households (RSA)		9 880	2 304	757	440	578	90	14 050

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.7 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit to a health facility, by population group and sex, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Unspecified	
Black African	Male	4 128	1 102	375	202	265	50	6 123
	Female	3 277	957	312	186	243	28	5 003
	Total	7 405	2 059	688	388	509	78	11 125
Coloured	Male	485	75	33	18	27	*	639
	Female	305	60	21	15	16	*	418
	Total	790	135	55	33	43	*	1 057
Indian/Asian	Male	196	34	*	*	8	*	241
	Female	58	20	*	4	*	*	90
	Total	254	54	*	5	11	*	331
White	Male	1 020	41	9	10	7	5	1 092
	Female	410	16	4	*	10	*	445
	Total	1 430	56	13	14	16	7	1 537
Total	Male	5 829	1 252	419	231	307	56	8 094
	Female	4 051	1 053	338	209	272	34	5 956
	Total	9 880	2 304	757	440	578	90	14 050

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.8 People who were sick/injured and who did not consult a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by the reason for not consulting, and by population group and sex, 2013

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Too expensive	11	21	31	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	3	4	13	24	37
Too far	4	5	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	6	10
Not necessary/problem not serious enough	75	69	144	11	6	17	3	4	7	12	8	21	102	88	189
Self medicated/treated myself	211	265	476	38	46	84	5	4	9	41	31	73	295	347	642
Fear of stigmatization	2	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	6
Queues too long	5	3	7	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	3	8
Transportation problems	2	5	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	5	7
Experiencing difficulty getting a diagnosis	*	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4
Do not know	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other	3	9	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	11	15
Unspecified	11	10	22	1	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	11	26
Total	326	394	720	53	55	108	8	10	18	58	43	101	445	503	947

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2013

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Tuberculosis	Male	17	38	4	11	30	20	39	16	10	184
	Female	16	26	4	10	51	11	32	15	10	175
	Total	33	64	9	21	81	30	71	31	20	359
Heart attack / Myocardial infarction	Male	26	11	3	9	19	6	30	9	5	116
	Female	30	33	7	31	41	9	57	13	8	229
	Total	56	45	9	40	60	14	88	22	13	346
Stroke	Male	9	14	*	4	18	5	23	9	5	88
	Female	13	17	2	6	33	8	36	5	4	125
	Total	22	31	3	10	51	14	59	14	9	213
Asthma	Male	89	55	11	16	93	22	142	45	27	499
	Female	135	72	16	23	131	37	149	49	38	651
	Total	224	127	27	39	224	59	291	94	65	1 150
Diabetes	Male	100	54	12	30	99	25	143	38	33	533
	Female	134	142	25	52	245	47	191	52	44	932
	Total	233	195	37	82	344	72	335	90	76	1 465
Cancer	Male	9	5	1	4	9	6	31	5	*	71
	Female	20	12	1	5	18	5	46	11	6	126
	Total	30	17	2	9	27	11	77	17	7	197
HIV and AIDS	Male	18	41	8	33	99	33	75	37	26	368
	Female	34	104	10	52	241	50	128	66	34	721
	Total	52	145	18	84	341	83	204	103	60	1 089

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province (concluded), 2013

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Hypertension/high blood pressure	Male	205	117	48	95	166	105	363	86	55	1 240
	Female	389	403	95	209	530	223	656	192	148	2 844
	Total	594	520	143	304	696	328	1 018	278	202	4 085
Arthritis	Male	27	32	6	16	42	12	51	14	7	208
	Female	99	143	20	64	268	42	186	39	23	884
	Total	126	176	25	80	310	54	237	54	30	1 092
Other	Male	83	84	11	24	56	30	103	23	29	442
	Female	99	67	17	33	61	31	99	23	29	459
	Total	182	151	28	57	117	60	202	46	58	900
Total population	Male	2 896	3 230	566	1 305	5 015	1 768	6 466	2 002	2 574	25 823
	Female	3 121	3 390	596	1 448	5 442	1 830	6 263	2 126	2 944	27 159
	Total	6 017	6 620	1 163	2 753	10 457	3 598	12 728	4 128	5 518	52 982

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2013

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Seeing	Some difficulty	269	335	95	205	454	199	850	231	198	2 837
	A lot of difficulty	55	41	9	26	80	38	56	46	32	383
	Unable to do	12	14	4	4	18	7	9	4	7	78
	Total	336	389	107	235	553	244	915	281	237	3 297
Hearing	Some difficulty	63	107	26	61	187	68	209	57	51	828
	A lot of difficulty	17	19	5	10	21	11	25	15	10	133
	Unable to do	8	6	2	3	12	4	13	*	3	53
	Total	87	133	34	74	220	84	247	73	63	1 013
Walking	Some difficulty	69	146	27	47	193	64	212	53	96	907
	A lot of difficulty	40	46	9	19	73	15	45	23	24	294
	Unable to do	33	21	7	11	27	17	30	9	12	167
	Total	142	212	43	78	293	95	287	84	132	1 367
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	58	180	21	69	192	130	143	43	37	872
	A lot of difficulty	16	49	7	22	51	57	33	16	18	268
	Unable to do	13	13	2	5	24	15	19	4	8	102
	Total	87	242	30	96	266	201	195	62	63	1 242
Self-care	Some difficulty	60	170	25	26	243	59	163	53	152	951
	A lot of difficulty	28	50	9	21	64	31	28	27	64	322
	Unable to do	23	44	22	20	73	33	41	25	29	310
	Total	111	264	57	67	380	123	233	104	245	1 584

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province (concluded), 2013

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Communication	Some difficulty	21	67	8	7	80	14	83	8	10	298
	A lot of difficulty	10	17	1	3	14	*	11	5	5	66
	Unable to do	9	10	3	3	21	5	20	3	7	82
	Total	40	95	12	13	115	20	114	16	22	446
Total aged 5 years and older		5 472	5 892	1 040	2 477	9 363	3 202	11 692	3 671	4 879	47 689

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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

Only individuals aged five years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2013

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	Some difficulty	822	1 340	2 162	91	145	236	30	40	70	181	187	368	1 123	1 713	2 837
	A lot of difficulty	115	189	304	12	21	33	2	3	6	20	20	40	150	233	383
	Unable to do	29	37	66	2	5	7	*	*	*	4	*	4	35	42	78
	Total	966	1 567	2 532	105	170	275	33	44	77	205	208	413	1 309	1 989	3 297
Hearing	Some difficulty	262	374	635	25	32	57	7	11	18	63	54	117	356	472	828
	A lot of difficulty	43	53	96	5	10	15	*	*	*	11	10	21	61	73	133
	Unable to do	22	16	38	2	3	5	*	*	*	5	5	9	29	24	53
	Total	327	443	770	32	45	77	9	11	20	78	69	147	445	568	1 013
Walking	Some difficulty	296	434	730	23	37	60	7	14	21	38	58	96	364	543	907
	A lot of difficulty	87	131	218	17	20	37	*	4	6	9	23	32	115	178	294
	Unable to do	53	59	112	17	11	28	*	3	4	12	10	23	83	83	167
	Total	435	624	1 060	57	69	125	11	21	31	60	91	151	563	805	1 367
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	305	413	717	32	42	74	6	10	16	30	35	65	373	499	872
	A lot of difficulty	111	123	234	11	8	20	3	*	4	5	5	11	130	137	268
	Unable to do	47	41	88	5	5	10	*	*	*	*	*	2	54	49	102
	Total	463	577	1 040	48	55	104	10	12	21	37	41	78	557	685	1 242
Self-care	Some difficulty	412	426	839	30	31	61	4	6	10	18	24	42	464	488	951
	A lot of difficulty	138	140	278	14	12	26	*	*	3	9	6	15	162	160	322
	Unable to do	147	123	271	11	10	21	*	*	3	8	7	15	168	141	310
	Total	697	690	1 387	55	53	108	7	9	16	35	37	72	794	789	1 584

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex (concluded), 2013

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Communication	Some difficulty	128	123	251	10	16	26	4	4	8	6	7	13	147	151	298
	A lot of difficulty	31	24	55	7	1	8	*	*	*	2	2	3	39	27	66
	Unable to do	42	31	73	5	*	6	*	*	*	3	*	3	50	33	82
	Total	201	179	379	21	18	39	4	4	8	10	10	20	236	210	446
Total aged 5 years and older		18 337	19 439	37 777	2 095	2 251	4 346	619	611	1 229	2 105	2 233	4 338	23 156	24 534	47 689

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

Only individuals aged five years or older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.3 Population aged 5 years and older that are using assistive devices, by sex and province, 2013

Assistive devices		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Eye glasses/spectacles/contact lenses	Male	434	130	53	87	219	109	803	116	70	2 021
	Female	643	233	84	132	338	157	1 073	159	95	2 914
	Total	1 077	363	137	219	557	266	1 875	275	165	4 935
Hearing aid	Male	7	3	1	2	2	2	16	5	*	40
	Female	6	3	*	3	4	2	25	2	*	46
	Total	12	6	1	6	7	3	41	7	2	86
Walking stick/walking frame	Male	13	28	4	12	34	17	21	9	12	149
	Female	21	33	4	15	50	20	29	14	25	211
	Total	34	61	8	26	83	37	51	23	37	360
A wheelchair	Male	12	7	1	2	10	*	12	4	7	55
	Female	14	6	1	1	10	2	8	*	4	47
	Total	26	13	2	3	20	2	20	5	11	102
Chronic medication	Male	370	254	55	161	305	158	382	143	85	1 912
	Female	553	528	102	283	663	285	554	241	148	3 356
	Total	923	782	157	444	968	442	937	384	233	5 269
Other assistive devices	Male	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
	Female	4	4	*	*	3	*	2	*	*	14
	Total	7	6	*	*	5	*	5	*	*	24
Total aged 5 years and older	Male	2 630	2 843	501	1 173	4 444	1 578	5 959	1 771	2 259	23 156
	Female	2 843	3 050	539	1 303	4 920	1 624	5 733	1 900	2 620	24 534
	Total	5 472	5 892	1 040	2 477	9 363	3 202	11 692	3 671	4 879	47 689

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Only individuals over the age of five years are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

7. Social welfare

7.1 Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	203	1 239	119	388	1 781	550	950	647	981	6 859
	Female	240	1 285	131	472	1 916	606	1 101	696	1 142	7 591
	Total	443	2 524	250	861	3 697	1 156	2 051	1 343	2 123	14 449
Coloured	Male	360	64	73	8	8	5	28	3	*	551
	Female	414	63	78	7	10	9	30	*	*	611
	Total	775	127	151	15	18	14	58	3	*	1 162
Indian/Asian	Male	*	*	*	*	57	*	6	*	*	66
	Female	*	*	*	*	80	*	10	*	*	92
	Total	*	*	2	*	137	*	16	*	*	158
White	Male	19	6	1	10	14	3	28	4	5	90
	Female	33	11	3	13	18	8	50	12	5	153
	Total	52	17	4	23	32	11	78	16	10	243
Total	Male	584	1 309	194	407	1 861	559	1 012	655	986	7 566
	Female	688	1 360	213	492	2 024	623	1 191	708	1 148	8 447
	Total	1 271	2 668	407	899	3 885	1 182	2 203	1 363	2 134	16 012

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

7. Social welfare

7.2 Population younger than 22 years not living with one or more of their biological parents and that has been placed by the court in the care of an individual in this household for the purposes of foster care, by sex and province, 2013

Province	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	14	23	37
Eastern Cape	45	43	89
Northern Cape	11	9	20
Free State	17	14	31
KwaZulu-Natal	57	46	103
North West	16	18	35
Gauteng	30	23	54
Mpumalanga	8	7	15
Limpopo	16	19	35
South Africa	216	204	419

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

Totals exclude unspecified foster care or cases where biological parent status could not be determined.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.1 All population groups, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 261	2 812	5 294	60	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	411	386	370	6	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	183	369	132	*	686
Cluster house in complex	2	34	124	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	12	70	131	*	216
Semi-detached house	29	97	77	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	425	31	30	*	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	655	36	6	3	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 078	209	62	9	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	468	69	22	3	562
Caravan/tent	4	*	*	*	6
Other	110	9	7	*	128
Total	4 638	4 123	6 254	91	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.2 Black African population group, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 163	2 461	3 570	36	7 230
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	410	386	367	6	1 168
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	165	206	65	*	437
Cluster house in complex	*	*	29	*	40
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	24	44	*	82
Semi-detached house	21	27	12	*	61
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	411	21	25	*	459
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	614	29	5	2	651
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 049	198	59	8	1 315
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	443	39	8	*	491
Caravan/tent	4	*	*	*	5
Other	95	2	2	*	100
Total	4 388	3 405	4 186	60	12 038

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.3 Other** population groups, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	98	350	1 724	24	2 196
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1	*	3	*	5
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	19	163	67	*	249
Cluster house in complex	*	25	94	*	120
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	46	87	*	134
Semi-detached house	7	70	64	*	142
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	14	10	6	*	30
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	41	7	*	*	49
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	29	11	3	*	44
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	25	30	14	*	71
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*
Other	15	8	5	*	28
Total	251	719	2 068	30	3 068

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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

8. Dwellings and services

8.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	982	800	220	651	1 515	756	2 402	896	1 205	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	542	6	18	475	13	*	70	48	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	139	25	10	20	139	29	302	11	12	686
Cluster house in complex	30	8	*	1	20	*	90	6	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	22	13	3	6	13	6	144	3	5	216
Semi-detached house	123	44	6	4	7	*	18	*	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	16	5	4	13	41	37	323	12	38	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	113	32	5	59	26	71	373	9	12	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	154	97	32	75	211	180	484	83	41	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	57	87	8	13	128	39	121	36	73	562
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	32	9	11	*	7	4	64	*	*	128
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands							
	Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/ Tanker	Borehole off site/ communal
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	5 212	2 231	184	41	254	919	128	121
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	18	182	2	28	29	477	36	40
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	627	46	*	*	3	5	*	*
Cluster house in complex	160	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	210	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	178	18	*	*	*	5	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	74	347	21	*	2	37	*	4
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	55	526	13	*	17	70	3	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	56	452	8	*	73	663	57	8
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	181	209	28	3	8	99	4	11
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	73	37	*	*	*	13	*	*
Total	6 845	4 051	259	74	388	2 290	230	189

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water,2013 (concluded)

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	Flowing water/Stream / River	Dam/Pool/ Stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	134	15	56	52	80	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	230	25	14	86	7	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	*	*	*	*	*	686
Cluster house in complex	*	*	*	*	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	*	*	*	*	216
Semi-detached house	*	*	*	*	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	*	*	*	*	*	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	*	*	*	*	14	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	8	*	*	*	31	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	5	*	*	3	10	562
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	128
Total	382	42	71	143	143	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands							Total
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank /financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	929	92	1 005	165	6 135	1 004	82	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	51	*	3	12	977	122	8	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	453	95	37	6	49	45	*	686
Cluster house in complex	64	3	24	24	38	5	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	129	3	32	9	41	*	*	216
Semi-detached house	40	12	29	6	88	27	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	326	5	*	*	71	78	7	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	463	*	*	4	92	116	25	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	200	*	*	5	803	330	17	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	366	19	5	*	13	146	10	562
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	20	6	*	*	9	87	4	128
Total	3 043	240	1 141	233	8 317	1 962	155	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.5 Tenure status of households, by province, 2013

Province	Thousands							Total
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	
Western Cape	409	58	252	37	732	173	5	1 669
Eastern Cape	243	9	65	22	1 105	215	3	1 663
Northern Cape	41	8	14	4	185	46	4	304
Free State	125	20	46	8	437	166	61	863
KwaZulu-Natal	499	38	95	41	1 735	160	9	2 583
North West	247	15	45	7	676	146	3	1 140
Gauteng	1 170	58	552	82	1 577	811	68	4 323
Mpumalanga	158	9	51	16	778	115	*	1 127
Limpopo	152	25	19	17	1 092	129	2	1 436
South Africa	3 043	240	1 141	233	8 317	1 962	155	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.6 Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands							Total
		Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	
Black African	Male	1 667	99	339	72	3 440	1 103	81	6 807
	Female	658	51	140	57	3 585	677	59	5 232
	Total	2 326	149	479	129	7 025	1 779	140	12 038
Coloured	Male	133	23	134	16	273	84	4	668
	Female	85	26	42	7	221	45	*	428
	Total	218	49	176	22	494	129	6	1 096
Indian/Asian	Male	70	7	55	8	108	8	*	259
	Female	25	*	12	2	53	*	*	94
	Total	95	9	67	10	161	9	*	354
White	Male	261	20	341	55	437	26	5	1 146
	Female	144	12	77	16	201	18	*	472
	Total	404	32	419	71	638	44	7	1 619
Total	Male	2 131	148	869	151	4 258	1 222	91	8 881
	Female	912	91	272	82	4 059	741	63	6 226
	Total	3 043	240	1 141	233	8 317	1 962	155	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.1 For cooking, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands											
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 798	5	330	244	979	43	4	7	*	8	7	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	519	*	25	134	482	*	*	11	*	*	*	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	662	*	15	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	686
Cluster house in complex	155	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	211	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	216
Semi-detached house	187	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	425	*	13	26	8	*	*	*	*	11	*	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	554	*	5	93	13	3	*	*	*	24	5	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	722	*	50	488	74	17	*	*	*	*	5	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	490	*	19	27	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	562
Caravan/tent	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	110	*	4	7	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	128
Total	11 837	7	481	1 029	1 581	64	10	20	*	51	24	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.2 For heating, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands											
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 712	5	299	667	1 026	154	9	14	6	7	3 526	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	89	*	3	141	563	10	4	11	*	*	353	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	384	*	12	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	272	686
Cluster house in complex	117	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	132	*	14	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	65	216
Semi-detached house	61	*	*	17	10	*	*	*	*	*	114	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	201	*	3	27	14	*	*	*	*	6	236	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	236	*	*	76	26	9	*	*	*	7	343	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	234	*	7	173	161	53	*	*	*	*	727	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	204	*	8	32	24	*	*	*	*	*	290	562
Caravan/tent	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	6
Other	67	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	49	128
Total	5 440	5	350	1 155	1 838	229	13	30	6	27	6 014	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.3 For lighting, 2013

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 941	12	*	98	5	*	348	15	4	*	9 426
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	783	*	*	87	2	*	290	8	*	*	1 174
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	673	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	686
Cluster house in complex	160	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	160
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	216	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	216
Semi-detached house	200	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	203
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	440	*	*	*	*	*	30	*	11	*	488
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	585	*	*	19	*	*	72	*	23	*	700
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	781	*	*	151	*	*	414	7	*	*	1 358
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	517	*	*	11	*	*	29	*	*	*	562
Caravan/tent	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	119	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	128
Total	13 418	14	3	373	8	*	1 207	31	45	8	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.1 Main source of water for households, by province, 2013

Main source of water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	1 308	511	147	344	955	298	2 720	326	236	6 845
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	194	236	89	432	675	435	1 097	461	431	4 051
Borehole on site	4	*	5	9	10	47	73	18	92	259
Rain-water tank on site	4	58	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	74
Neighbour's tap	6	17	5	21	74	61	30	79	96	388
Public tap	139	574	51	31	522	213	298	111	350	2 290
Water-carrier/Tanker	*	8	1	5	48	38	56	59	13	230
Borehole off site/communal	*	5	3	15	51	24	23	27	42	189
Flowing water/Stream/River	5	157	*	*	153	*	*	16	51	382
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	*	*	*	*	33	*	*	*	4	42
Well	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	16	30	71
Spring	3	92	1	*	25	*	*	5	17	143
Other	4	3	*	5	7	23	22	7	73	143
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.2 Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2013

Main source of water	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	4 053	906	340	1 547	6 845
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	3 905	137	5	4	4 051
Borehole on site	207	6	*	45	259
Rain-water tank on site	69	2	*	3	74
Neighbour's tap	382	6	*	*	388
Public tap	2 258	27	3	*	2 290
Water-carrier/Tanker	228	1	*	*	230
Borehole off site/communal	172	3	5	10	189
Flowing water/Stream/River	376	1	*	5	382
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	42	*	*	*	42
Well	70	*	*	*	71
Spring	140	3	*	*	143
Other	138	3	*	*	143
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.3 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2013

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 573	1 269	269	814	2 091	800	4 115	967	960	12 858
No	75	385	24	46	427	287	160	156	461	2 020
Do not know	5	3	10	2	50	50	35	2	12	169
Unspecified	16	5	1	*	15	3	12	3	4	60
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.4 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	5 726	4 232	9 958	612	417	1 029	255	94	348	1 068	454	1 522	7 660	5 197	12 858
No	965	909	1 874	46	10	55	2	*	2	73	16	89	1 086	935	2 020
Do not know	92	69	161	7	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	100	69	169
Unspecified	24	22	46	3	*	4	*	*	3	5	*	7	35	25	60
Total	6 807	5 232	12 038	668	428	1 096	259	94	354	1 146	472	1 619	8 881	6 226	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.5 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2013

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Less than 200m	2 007	27	*	3	2 038
Between 201m–500m	833	3	*	*	837
Between 501m–1km	425	*	*	*	429
More than 1km	163	*	*	*	166
Do not know	8	*	*	*	9
Unspecified	369	13	6	11	398
Total	3 805	45	8	20	3 878

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.6 Households' perceptions of water quality, per province, 2013

Perceptions of water quality		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Safe to drink	Yes	1 625	1 449	2 349	262	713	1 031	4 221	975	1 322	13 948
	No	29	209	222	41	149	106	94	150	112	1 110
	Unspecified	15	5	12	1	*	2	8	*	3	48
	Total	1 669	1 663	2 583	304	863	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107
Clear	Yes	1 603	1 447	2 344	257	686	1 008	4 189	967	1 317	13 818
	No	44	204	210	46	173	130	115	157	109	1 189
	Unspecified	22	12	28	1	4	2	18	3	11	100
	Total	1 669	1 663	2 583	304	863	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107
Good in taste	Yes	1 612	1 413	2 364	258	692	1 005	4 188	951	1 240	13 721
	No	41	243	207	46	169	133	124	175	194	1 332
	Unspecified	15	6	12	1	1	2	11	1	3	54
	Total	1 669	1 663	2 583	304	863	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107
Free from bad smells	Yes	1 623	1 532	2 366	270	705	1 029	4 204	991	1 282	14 002
	No	28	125	203	33	156	107	104	135	150	1 043
	Unspecified	17	6	14	1	*	4	14	*	4	62
	Total	1 669	1 663	2 583	304	863	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107
Total household RSA	Total	1 669	1 663	2 583	304	863	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.1 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	6 423	379	4	6 807
	Female	4 979	247	6	5 232
	Total	11 402	626	11	12 038
Coloured	Male	598	70	*	668
	Female	373	54	*	428
	Total	971	124	*	1 096
Indian/Asian	Male	256	3	*	259
	Female	89	6	*	94
	Total	345	8	*	354
White	Male	1 139	8	*	1 146
	Female	458	15	*	472
	Total	1 596	22	*	1 619
Total	Male	8 416	459	5	8 881
	Female	5 898	321	7	6 226
	Total	14 314	780	12	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2013

Cell phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 535	1 483	262	810	2 458	1 071	4 231	1 091	1 373	14 314
No	131	178	42	52	122	69	89	36	62	780
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	3	*	3	*	*	12
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.3 Households with connection of a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	316	6 420	70	6 807
	Female	210	4 978	44	5 232
	Total	527	11 398	114	12 038
Coloured	Male	181	483	4	668
	Female	95	331	2	428
	Total	275	814	7	1 096
Indian/Asian	Male	164	93	3	259
	Female	58	35	*	94
	Total	222	128	4	354
White	Male	669	474	3	1 146
	Female	269	200	*	472
	Total	938	675	6	1 619
Total	Male	1 330	7 470	81	8 881
	Female	632	5 544	50	6 226
	Total	1 962	13 014	131	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2013

Ownership of a landline phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	494	120	33	69	365	51	716	69	43	1 962
No	1 156	1 536	270	790	2 194	1 082	3 566	1 043	1 377	13 014
Unspecified	18	7	1	3	24	6	41	15	16	131
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.1 Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2013

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	265	552	82	385	794	538	1 756	492	581	5 447
	Female	170	587	70	316	850	380	988	417	670	4 446
	Total	435	1 139	152	701	1 645	918	2 744	909	1 251	9 894
Coloured	Male	398	62	50	9	16	9	63	5	3	616
	Female	256	37	42	5	13	4	36	3	4	399
	Total	653	99	92	14	30	13	99	8	7	1 015
Indian/Asian	Male	7	3	1	2	161	3	69	7	5	258
	Female	3	*	*	*	71	*	11	*	*	92
	Total	10	5	1	2	232	7	80	8	5	350
White	Male	249	74	18	57	108	44	506	60	24	1 141
	Female	137	35	10	16	47	24	174	18	10	470
	Total	386	109	27	73	155	68	680	78	34	1 611
Total	Male	919	691	151	453	1 080	595	2 395	565	613	7 462
	Female	565	660	121	337	981	411	1 209	438	684	5 407
	Total	1 484	1 352	272	790	2 062	1 006	3 604	1 003	1 297	12 869

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

11.2.1 For cooking, 2013

Energy for cooking	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 474	1 189	255	766	1 949	925	3 658	852	769	11 837
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	7
Gas	142	66	16	15	61	18	123	22	17	481
Paraffin	35	177	18	40	126	95	444	45	50	1 029
Wood	10	219	13	29	414	96	32	174	594	1 581
Coal	*	*	*	7	12	*	12	32	2	64
Candles	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	10
Animal dung	*	8	*	1	6	1	*	*	*	20
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	10	*	39	*	*	51
None	4	*	1	3	*	4	*	*	3	24
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

11.2.2 For heating, 2013

Energy for heating	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	459	212	100	310	746	517	2 343	398	355	5 440
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Gas	40	16	8	36	10	7	208	25	2	350
Paraffin	153	488	12	218	34	38	199	8	5	1 155
Wood	84	432	60	78	362	104	96	200	424	1 838
Coal	*	4	3	34	18	4	77	85	3	229
Candles	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	2	*	13
Animal dung	*	6	*	2	7	4	9	*	1	30
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	27
None	929	503	121	183	1 396	466	1 361	410	645	6 014
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

11.2.3 For lighting, 2013

Energy for lighting	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 612	1 384	276	811	2 183	1 023	3 780	1 031	1 319	13 418
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	14
Gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Paraffin	25	163	8	10	9	40	97	6	14	373
Wood	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	2	8
Coal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Candles	26	109	18	40	372	76	389	86	90	1 207
Solar energy	2	*	*	*	9	*	7	*	*	31
Other	*	*	*	*	3	*	39	*	*	45
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.1 For cooking, 2013

Energy for cooking	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	9 046	996	340	1 455	11 837
Electricity from generator	3	*	*	*	7
Gas	253	61	11	156	481
Paraffin	1 014	12	*	*	1 029
Wood	1 559	21	*	*	1 581
Coal	64	*	*	*	64
Candles	9	*	*	*	10
Animal dung	20	*	*	*	20
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	*
Other	50	*	*	*	51
None	18	3	*	2	24
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.2 For heating, 2013

Energy for heating	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	3 890	384	232	934	5 440
Electricity from generator	3	*	*	*	5
Gas	169	20	8	153	350
Paraffin	1 137	13	*	5	1 155
Wood	1 705	80	*	51	1 838
Coal	220	3	*	5	229
Candles	12	*	*	*	13
Animal dung	22	*	*	*	30
Solar energy	*	*	*	4	6
Other	22	*	*	4	27
None	4 856	594	110	454	6 014
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.3 For lighting, 2013

Energy for lighting	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	10 394	1 061	351	1 612	13 418
Electricity from generator	11	*	*	*	14
Gas	*	*	*	*	3
Paraffin	364	8	*	*	373
Wood	8	*	*	*	8
Coal	*	*	*	*	*
Candles	1 181	24	*	*	1 207
Solar energy	28	2	*	*	31
Other	44	*	*	*	45
None	7	*	*	*	8
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2013

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	1 504	671	213	597	1 103	494	3 627	421	260	8 891
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	53	25	11	16	139	65	107	55	57	527
Chemical toilet	17	*	*	*	55	*	13	*	*	87
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	11	482	23	104	655	237	153	231	399	2 296
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	6	310	32	75	465	283	328	346	611	2 456
Bucket toilet	38	11	6	46	19	3	46	*	8	177
None	21	155	17	20	121	55	31	71	95	587
Other	2	*	1	3	9	*	6	*	*	25
Unspecified	16	7	1	*	16	3	10	*	5	61
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.2 Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2013

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	6 030	1 006	332	1 523	8 891
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	398	28	16	85	527
Chemical toilet	87	*	*	*	87
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	2 283	11	*	*	2 296
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2 434	19	2	*	2 456
Bucket toilet	166	11	*	*	177
None	572	15	*	*	587
Other	23	1	*	*	25
Unspecified	45	4	4	7	61
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2013

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands					
	Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	5 986	20	663	157	211	189
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	339	7	7	2	*	9
Chemical toilet	36	20	*	*	*	*
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 335	581	3	*	*	*
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1 418	355	8	*	*	3
Bucket toilet	34	*	*	*	*	*
None	233	183	4	*	*	*
Other	10	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	36	7	*	*	*	*
Total	9 426	1 174	686	160	216	203

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling (concluded), 2013

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands						
	Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	382	525	303	338	2	114	8 891
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	23	17	58	60	*	3	527
Chemical toilet	*	*	28	*	*	*	87
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	43	51	218	62	*	4	2 296
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	26	70	502	72	*	*	2 456
Bucket toilet	10	20	98	11	*	*	177
None	2	11	134	18	*	2	587
Other	*	*	11	*	*	*	25
Unspecified	*	3	6	*	*	*	61
Total	488	700	1 358	562	6	128	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal

13.1 Households who pay for their refuse removal, by type of refuse removal service and province, 2013

Refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	1 048	351	137	306	681	308	2 206	274	126	5 436
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	1	63	4	4	13	5	6	9	9	112
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	*	*	*	*	45	14	*	25	51	139
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	2	4	10
Removed by community members at least once a week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Communal refuse dump/communal container	3	*	*	*	*	*	9	9	*	26
Unspecified	12	4	1	3	8	1	11	2	4	45
Total	1 066	419	143	314	749	331	2 233	321	197	5 773

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal

13.2 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2013

Refuse removal	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	6 238	983	331	1 493	9 046
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	301	22	5	9	338
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	338	5	8	15	366
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	33	3	*	2	39
Removed by community members at least once a week	18	16	*	4	37
Removed by community members less often than once a week	3	*	*	*	4
Communal refuse dump/communal container	217	7	*	10	235
Own refuse dump	4 244	36	4	67	4 350
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	437	5	*	*	444
Other	25	*	*	2	32
Unspecified	184	13	4	15	216
Total	12 038	1 096	354	1 619	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal

13.3 Households currently paying for the removal of refuse, by province, 2013

Pay for refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 055	415	142	311	742	329	2 222	319	193	5 728
No	546	286	77	348	659	354	1 689	159	122	4 239
Do not know	7	6	*	*	13	13	52	*	3	97
Total	1 608	707	219	660	1 414	697	3 964	479	318	10 065

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.1 Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2013

Mode of transport and number of trips		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Train	0-10	1 589	1 660	304	862	2 571	1 138	4 255	1 127	1 436	14 942
	11-20	59	2	*	*	11	*	54	*	*	128
	21-30	15	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	25
	31-40	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
	41+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Taxi	0-10	1 551	1 555	286	775	2 358	1 030	3 689	1 065	1 380	13 688
	11-20	92	85	14	65	163	83	495	46	48	1 090
	21-30	19	16	2	16	44	20	91	10	4	222
	31-40	2	5	1	3	7	3	27	4	*	53
	41+	4	*	1	4	7	2	10	2	*	33
	Unspecified	*	*	*	*	3	*	11	*	3	21
Bus	0-10	1 631	1 656	301	850	2 551	1 124	4 259	1 079	1 422	14 872
	11-20	30	6	2	12	23	13	52	38	13	187
	21-30	7	*	1	*	5	1	8	6	*	30
	31-40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	4
	41+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	5
	Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	8

Totals exclude unspecified.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2013

Mode of transport	Distance travelled	Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Train	Less than 1km	225	37	*	11	273
	Between 1km and 3km	159	32	*	9	202
	More than 3km	67	9	*	15	94
Taxi	Less than 1km	4 464	279	49	17	4 809
	Between 1km and 3km	653	35	3	2	694
	More than 3km	39	10	*	*	49
Bus	Less than 1km	701	64	11	18	794
	Between 1km and 3km	113	16	*	5	134
	More than 3km	6	*	*	*	8

Totals exclude unspecified.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.3 Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2013

Mode of transport	Money spent in the previous calendar week	Thousands		
		Male	Female	Total
Train	0–199	400	186	586
	200–399	32	14	46
	400–599	4	*	4
	600–799	*	*	*
	800+	*	*	*
	Unspecified	27	21	48
Taxi	0–199	2 483	2 145	4 628
	200–399	556	390	946
	400–599	147	75	221
	600–799	55	24	79
	800+	38	15	52
	Unspecified	83	76	158
Bus	0–199	455	368	823
	200–399	73	50	123
	400–599	18	10	28
	600–799	10	4	14
	800+	4	2	6
	Unspecified	57	40	97

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.4 Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2013

Mode of transport	Thousands						
	Time in minutes						
	Less than 15 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–89 minutes	90 minutes and more	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Walking	2 867	2 922	1 180	142	11	14	7 136
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	1 039	2 030	822	78	8	14	3 990
Bus	25	57	63	4	1	*	151
Train	3	8	4	*	*	*	17
Own transport	2 047	1 116	225	9	2	19	3 419
Bicycle/motorcycle	14	7	4	*	*	*	26
Other	55	78	62	13	3	3	213
Unspecified	29	27	9	*	*	88	154
Total	6 080	6 244	2 370	247	27	139	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.1 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2013

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Irregular or no waste removal	109	285	75	303	473	278	572	661	390	3 146
Littering	379	458	93	378	794	363	1 106	544	439	4 555
Water pollution	198	312	36	204	489	168	568	154	210	2 340
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	184	233	58	238	440	266	848	283	297	2 848
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	255	741	77	441	627	564	1 105	705	552	5 068
Excessive noise/noise pollution	290	207	38	196	188	157	692	206	368	2 342
Other	34	8	1	7	13	2	142	5	21	233
Total number of household (RSA)	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.2 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Nature of environmental problem	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Irregular or no waste removal	1 655	1 304	2 959	34	22	55	22	3	24	84	23	107	1 794	1 352	3 146
Littering	2 343	1 767	4 110	131	84	215	35	9	44	130	57	187	2 638	1 917	4 555
Water pollution	1 230	947	2 177	51	30	81	10	2	12	49	22	70	1 339	1 001	2 340
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	1 549	1 077	2 626	52	44	95	15	*	16	84	26	110	1 699	1 148	2 848
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	2 524	2 115	4 639	95	54	149	33	3	36	179	64	243	2 831	2 236	5 068
Excessive noise/noise pollution	1 210	862	2 072	83	54	136	22	3	25	76	32	108	1 392	950	2 342
Other	131	79	209	7	3	10	*	*	*	11	*	14	149	85	233
Total number of household (RSA)	6 807	5 232	12 038	668	428	1 096	259	94	354	1 146	472	1 619	8 881	6 226	15 107

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure

16.1 Sources of income for households, by province, 2013

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Salaries/wages/commission	1 310	848	195	514	1 585	681	3 235	697	712	9 778
Income from a business	195	154	26	91	304	137	704	175	176	1 962
Remittances	162	397	50	154	504	213	455	238	415	2 588
Pensions	104	86	14	43	105	39	139	69	51	650
Grants	614	976	169	477	1 362	552	1 297	593	874	6 914
Sales of farm products and services	6	49	12	15	37	30	10	21	35	213
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	102	17	6	11	42	38	187	21	13	438
No income	6	14	3	8	22	29	30	6	4	123
Total number of household (RSA)	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure

16.2 Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Sources of income	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Salaries/wages/commission	4 788	2 731	7 519	555	317	872	203	64	266	847	275	1 122	6 392	3 387	9 778
Income from a business	974	508	1 482	61	21	81	60	9	69	280	51	330	1 374	588	1 962
Remittances	850	1 453	2 303	42	75	117	12	16	28	64	75	139	969	1 619	2 588
Pensions	194	202	396	34	20	55	11	5	17	115	68	183	354	296	650
Grants	2 572	3 529	6 101	289	253	542	54	44	99	90	81	172	3 006	3 907	6 914
Sales of farm products and services	101	83	184	3	1	4	*	*	*	24	*	25	128	85	213
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	155	91	246	22	17	39	9	7	16	88	50	137	274	164	438
No income	94	17	112	5	*	6	*	*	*	4	*	4	104	19	123
Total number of household (RSA)	6 807	5 232	12 038	668	428	1 096	259	94	354	1 146	472	1 619	8 881	6 226	15 107

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure

16.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2013

Expenditure category	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
R0	6	14	3	3	20	8	20	1	6	81
R1–R199	4	13	2	6	8	10	24	7	11	84
R200–R399	14	56	5	29	58	31	69	26	68	357
R400–R799	63	211	30	112	250	115	251	97	233	1 363
R800–R1 199	101	242	49	124	407	136	401	190	308	1 958
R1 200–R1 799	131	367	47	157	496	188	463	226	324	2 399
R1 800–R2 499	185	212	42	104	370	154	504	153	160	1 885
R2 500–R4 999	353	228	57	126	426	184	763	187	140	2 463
R5 000–R9 999	306	163	43	98	285	105	638	115	75	1 827
R10 000 or more	374	108	24	65	162	106	860	83	49	1 831
Do not know	53	*	1	13	26	48	169	5	7	324
Refuse	47	2	*	4	5	3	35	2	*	98
Unspecified	33	44	3	23	68	51	126	36	54	437
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure

16.4 Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Expenditure category	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
R0	46	24	70	3	*	3	*	*	*	5	*	6	54	27	81
R1–R199	59	21	80	3	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	62	22	84
R200–R399	199	146	346	7	5	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	206	151	357
R400–R799	712	611	1 323	18	17	35	2	*	3	*	*	3	733	630	1 363
R800–R1 199	918	937	1 855	31	43	74	4	5	9	6	13	19	959	998	1 958
R1 200–R1 799	1 100	1 141	2 241	61	54	116	10	7	17	10	16	25	1 181	1 218	2 399
R1 800–R2 499	923	782	1 705	64	61	126	11	4	15	20	18	39	1 019	866	1 885
R2 500–R4 999	1 253	749	2 003	153	95	248	45	26	71	80	62	142	1 531	932	2 463
R5 000–R9 999	741	378	1 120	134	76	209	77	33	110	259	129	388	1 211	616	1 827
R10 000 or more	486	179	665	150	50	200	97	10	106	673	186	859	1 405	425	1 831
Do not know	150	94	243	23	15	39	3	3	6	23	13	36	199	125	324
Refuse	12	10	22	6	5	11	*	*	*	44	19	63	65	34	98
Unspecified	207	160	367	15	5	19	7	5	12	26	13	39	255	182	437
Total	6 807	5 232	12 038	668	428	1 096	259	94	354	1 146	472	1 619	8 881	6 226	15 107

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Households assets, 2013

17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2013

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
TV Set	1 472	1 196	240	735	1 852	879	3 635	908	1 052	11 969
Swimming pool	122	24	7	19	83	18	344	37	17	672
DVD player/ Blu ray player	1 134	759	156	506	1 191	577	2 701	620	811	8 455
Pay TV (M-Net/DSTV/Top TV) Subscription	599	290	96	244	628	268	1 671	356	404	4 555
Air conditioner (Excluding fans)	147	16	19	39	177	44	221	54	68	787
Computer/Desktop/Laptop	557	138	61	132	295	174	1 174	185	175	2 892
Vacuum cleaner/Floor polisher	485	106	43	90	182	90	792	94	50	1 932
Dish washing machine	242	44	16	43	117	47	431	48	46	1 033
Washing machine	993	296	138	234	393	360	1 850	358	201	4 823
Tumble dryer	305	86	33	55	179	78	474	87	71	1 368
Deep freezer - free standing	523	229	100	170	467	192	763	330	347	3 120
Refrigerator or combined fridge freezer	1 399	970	216	675	1 696	782	3 307	785	888	10 719
Electric stove	1 526	1 299	265	761	1 949	867	3 618	961	1 048	12 293
Microwave oven	1 214	677	162	529	1 133	493	2 710	512	434	7 864
Built-in kitchen sink	1 151	374	102	279	699	254	2 029	334	174	5 397
Home security service	307	86	15	60	220	56	814	82	35	1 675
Home theatre system	242	203	40	166	327	262	1 298	193	137	2 868
Total households	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Agriculture

18.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2013

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	47	583	35	176	625	170	176	349	658	2 820
No	1 604	1 069	267	682	1 929	952	4 099	769	754	12 125
Unspecified	18	10	1	4	29	17	48	9	24	162
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Agriculture

18.2 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	1 184	1 470	2 654	25	13	37	7	*	9	92	28	119	1 307	1 513	2 820
No	5 550	3 712	9 262	639	413	1 052	247	90	337	1 036	438	1 474	7 472	4 653	12 125
Unspecified	72	50	122	5	2	7	6	*	8	18	7	25	101	61	162
Total	6 807	5 232	12 038	668	428	1 096	259	94	354	1 146	472	1 619	8 881	6 226	15 107

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Agriculture

18.3 Land used for crop production by province, 2013

Tenure status	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Owens the land	34	141	12	145	299	51	102	255	463	1 501
Rents the land	2	*	*	4	2	3	*	*	4	22
Sharecropping	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	7	*	11
Tribal authority	*	288	*	*	136	*	*	9	80	513
State land	*	4	*	*	13	*	*	3	*	24
Other	*	*	*	2	*	*	4	3	3	15
Do not know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Not engaged in crop plantation	1 611	1 209	289	703	2 089	1 064	4 153	833	851	12 800
Unspecified	22	18	2	9	38	19	56	17	35	216
Total	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107

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

18. Agriculture

18.4 Land used for crop production by population group and sex of the household head, 2013

Population group and sex of the household		Thousands								
		Owns the land	Rents the land	Share-cropping	Tribal authority	State land	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	613	15	6	199	12	12	*	95	955
	Female	780	3	5	315	12	3	*	75	1 192
	Total	1 393	18	11	513	24	14	4	170	2 147
Coloured	Male	13	2	*	*	*	*	*	7	22
	Female	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	11
	Total	21	2	*	*	*	*	*	10	34
Indian/Asian	Male	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	9
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Total	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	13
White	Male	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	83
	Female	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	29
	Total	81	2	*	*	*	*	*	28	113
Total	Male	691	19	6	199	12	13	*	127	1 070
	Female	810	3	5	315	12	3	*	88	1 237
	Total	1 501	22	11	513	24	15	4	216	2 306

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Agriculture

18.5 The number of livestock the household has, per province, 2013

Number of livestock		Thousand									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Cattle	0	*	246	8	25	218	65	10	60	125	756
	0-10	*	152	5	11	135	27	13	31	59	433
	11-100	2	42	3	3	25	19	*	13	21	131
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	9
	Unspecified	4	45	9	12	55	16	29	39	60	270
	Total	9	486	25	50	433	129	57	144	266	1 599
Sheep	0	*	289	9	32	334	94	12	95	176	1 043
	0-10	*	65	3	3	26	8	17	5	17	144
	11-100	*	64	4	3	5	7	*	2	3	90
	100+	2	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
	Unspecified	5	65	7	12	68	20	25	41	71	314
	Total	9	486	25	50	433	129	57	144	266	1 599
Goats	0	3	251	9	38	222	79	11	87	121	819
	0-10	*	110	5	2	126	26	12	15	64	359
	11-100	*	65	2	*	28	9	4	5	13	127
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
	Unspecified	5	59	9	10	56	15	27	36	68	287
	Total	9	486	25	50	433	129	57	144	266	1 599

18.5 The number of livestock the household has, per province, 2013 (concluded)

Number of livestock		Thousand									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pigs	0	3	318	14	36	346	105	12	102	172	1 109
	0-10	*	95	2	2	13	6	8	5	19	151
	11-100	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
	Unspecified	4	68	9	11	73	18	30	37	74	323
	Total	9	486	25	50	433	129	57	144	266	1 599
Other	0	3	57	9	15	93	36	*	34	99	350
	0-10	*	242	7	13	170	49	13	36	76	608
	11-100	*	149	2	12	107	29	7	37	25	369
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	4
	Unspecified	4	38	6	10	63	13	32	35	66	269
	Total	9	486	25	50	433	129	57	144	266	1 599

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.