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General household survey: 2006

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS), conducted in July 2006.

1. Introduction

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

This report has two broad objectives. Firstly to present key findings of the GHS 2006 in the context of the trends since the inception of the GHS programme in 2002; and secondly, to provide more in-depth analysis of the specific questions that were included in GHS 2006 with respect to: education and water services.

1.1 Background to the survey

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

1.2 How the GHS was conducted

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

1.3 The questionnaire

Details about the questions included in the GHS questionnaire are presented in Table A. The questionnaire has four core sections, each of which focuses on a particular area of interest. Each year, additional questions may either be added to existing sections or alternatively, new sections may be introduced on a different topic altogether. In total, the questionnaire contained 169 questions in 2006, 179 questions in 2005, 176 questions in 2004, 162 in 2003 and 156 in 2002.

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

Table A: Contents of the GHS 2006 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	41	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	19	Activities related to work and unemployment
Section 3	17	Trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey interview
Section 4	86	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of the dwelling and other assets, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, expenditure, etc.)
All sections	169	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions

1.4 Response details

Table B below shows that nationally, 86,0% of the expected 32 566 interviews were successfully completed and positive responses were obtained. It was not possible to complete interviews in 4,4 % of the sampled dwelling units. An additional 9,6% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as the sampled dwelling units had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration but were originally listed as dwelling units). These units are described as “out of scope” in Table B.

Table B: Response rates by households, GHS 2006

Province	Response	Non-response	Out-of-scope	Total	Number in Thousand
Western Cape	75,1	11,1	13,8	100,0	4 121
Eastern Cape	88,6	1,0	10,4	100,0	4 205
Northern Cape	84,0	1,1	14,9	100,0	2 163
Free State	84,9	4,0	11,2	100,0	2 590
Kwa-Zulu Natal	94,1	0,7	5,3	100,0	7 324
North West	86,7	3,3	10,0	100,0	2 757
Gauteng	79,9	11,4	8,8	100,0	4 011
Mpumalanga	81,2	6,0	12,8	100,0	2 432
Limpopo	91,5	2,2	6,2	100,0	2 963
RSA	86,0	4,4	9,6	100,0	32 566

1.5 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates in the light of mortality data released during 2005 (see Stats SA Statistical release P0309.3, 2005). The benchmarks for all previous GHSs discussed in this statistical release have been adjusted accordingly. Data for GHS 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 presented in this release are therefore comparable.

2. Summary of the key findings

The summary of the key findings reported here is intended to provide a snapshot of the overall results based on the GHS covering the period 2002 to 2006. Key indicators are presented in Table C and Table D (below) as follows. Table C provides a selection of key indicators regarding individuals while Table D focuses on key indicators regarding households. The population and household totals shown in Table C and Table D are not key findings of the GHS but they are included here for completeness. The technical details of the survey process and population benchmarks are provided in the technical notes. Caution is required in interpreting the “trends” reported here for the following reasons. Firstly, five years is not an adequate time-frame within which to analyse trends. And secondly, some of the differences may not be statistically significant.

Table C: Information with regards to persons

Indicator	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of persons (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391
Education					
Percentage of persons aged 7-15 attending an educational institution	96,3	97,1	97,8	97,9	97,7
Number of persons aged 7-24 years not attending an educational institution*	4 120	4 062	3 815	4 529	4 603
Percentage not attending an educational institution because of no money for fees	39,6	38,5	37,1	37,4	38,6
Number of teenage girls (13-19 years)	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375	3 317
Percentage not in an educational institution because of pregnancy	11,8	13,4	17,4	13,1	13,9
Number of persons aged 20 years and above (Thousand)	25 550	26 012	26 448	26 833	27 160
Percentage with no formal education	12,1	11,4	11,0	10,7	10,7
Percentage with Matric/Grade 12	21,1	21,6	23,4	22,5	23,9
Health					
	Percentage of population				
Medical aid coverage	15,2	14,8	14,9	14,0	13,7
Injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker					
	11,4	11,1	11,5	10,3	10,4
Public sector consultation if injured or ill in June	57,8	57,6	58,5	59,4	61,2
Private sector consultation if injured or ill in June	42,2	42,4	41,5	40,6	38,5
Public sector: Percentage satisfied with service	81,6	82,3	82,4	82,1	84,2
Private sector: Percentage satisfied with service	95,3	94,3	96,9	96,0	95,6
Injured/ill in June but did not consult a health worker					
Too expensive	31,3	29,7	21,0	19,2	19,4
Too far	6,8	7,9	7,3	7,6	8,6
Disability (percentage of total population)	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,1
Employed persons (15-65 years)					
In more skilled occupations**	21,6	22,0	22,4	21,3	19,7
Source of financial support of persons not employed (15-65 years)					
Old age pension/ Disability grant	6,8	8,4	9,4	9,4	9,4

*Excluding those who had completed their education.

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

Table C shows that the overall population increased from 45,5 million in July 2002 to 47,4 million in July 2006.

2.1 Education

- Among learners aged 7-15 years, attendance rates rose from 96,3% in 2002 to 97,9% in 2005 and declined slightly to 97,7% in 2006.
- There was a decline in the percentage of learners aged 7-24 years who were not attending an educational institution because of a lack of money for fees – from 39,6% in 2002 to 37,4% in 2005 but in 2006 there was an increase to 38,6%.
- Among persons aged 20 years and above, the percentage that had completed matric rose from 21,1% in 2002 to 23,9 % in 2006.
- However, although one in every ten persons aged 20 years and above (10-12%) still has no formal education, the percentage of persons in this category was 12,1% in 2002 compared with 10,7 % in 2006.

2.2 Health

- Regarding health, 2006 experienced a decline in the percentage of persons covered by a medical aid scheme, 13,7% in 2006 compared with 15,2% in 2002.
- Among persons who were injured or ill, proportionately more consultations took place in the public sector than in the private sector – the percentage of public sector consultations was 57,8% in 2002 compared with 61,2% in 2006. This may indicate a slight increase in the use of health services in the public sector.
- Among persons who were injured or ill and consulted a health worker, the majority of those who consulted in both the public and private sector were satisfied with the service they received, 84,2% and 95,6% respectively.
- The percentage of persons that were injured or ill during the month prior to the survey interview (i.e. June) and consulted a health worker reported that the cost of doing so was too high has declined from 31,3% in 2002 to 19,4% in 2006.

2.3 Disability

- The percentage of the population that reported a serious disability was 3,3% in 2002, and 3,1% in 2006. However, caution must be exercised in interpreting these figures because of the relatively small numbers of disabled persons.

2.4 Labour market activities

- Of the persons that were employed in July 2006, 19,7% were in the three most senior occupation categories combined (managers, professionals semi-professionals and technicians) as compared to 21,6% in 2002.
- Old age pensions and disability grants together provide an increasingly important source of financial support to household members that are not employed.

Table D provides a selection of key household indicators based on the GHS over the period 2002 to 2006.

Table D: Information with regard to households

Indicator	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of households (Thousand)	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972
	Percentage of households				
Housing					
Type: Informal	12,7	12,5	11,3	15,9*	14,5
Government housing subsidy received (all housing types)	5,5	6,3	6,5	8,4	9,6
Sanitation					
Bucket toilet or none	13,2	11,8	10,8	10,2	8,6
Electricity supply					
Connected to the mains	76,1	77,6	80,4	80,2	80,2
Energy sources					
Cooking: Paraffin/Wood	37,9	36,8	35,0	33,5	31,6
Lighting: Electricity	75,6	77,9	80,3	80,2	81,3
Refuse removal					
By municipality	55,0	56,8	57,1	60,1	60,6
Water					
Piped in the dwelling or on site	66,1	67,3	67,8	68,4	71,3
Hunger					
Adult hungry	6,9	6,2	5,5	4,3	2,5
Male-headed households	5,4	5,3	4,6	3,6	2,1
Female-headed households	9,7	7,9	6,9	5,3	3,3
Child hungry	6,7	7,0	5,1	4,7	2,4

* The figure was published as 11,7% in the 2005 publication. This did not include informal dwellings/shacks in backyards.

Table D shows that the total number of households in the country increased from 11,5 million in 2002 to 13,0 million in 2006. The following is noteworthy.

2.5 Housing

- The percentage of households that live in informal structures, commonly referred to as shacks, was 12,7% in 2002, rose to 15,9% in 2005 and declined slightly to 14,5% in 2006.
- The percentage of households that receive Government housing subsidies was 5,5% in 2002 and 9,6% in 2006.

2.6 Energy supply

- The percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, rose from 75,6% in 2002 to 81,3% in 2006.
- The percentage of households that use either paraffin or wood for cooking declined from 37,9% in 2002 to 31,6% in 2006.

2.7 Refuse removal, water and sanitation

- Use of municipality services for refuse removal, increased steadily - from 55,0% of all households in 2002 to 60,6% in 2006.
- The percentage of households that have access to piped water in their dwelling or on site, rose from 66,1% in 2002 to 71,3% in 2006.
- The percentage of households that used bucket toilets or had no toilet facility declined from 13,2% in 2002 to 8,2% in 2005 and increase slightly to 8,6% in 2006.

2.8 Hunger

- Over the period 2002 to 2006, the percentage of households in which an adult went hungry declined steadily – from 6,9% in 2002 to 2,5% in 2006.
- The percentage of female-headed households in which an adult went hungry was higher than in male-headed household from 2002 to 2005 but in 2006 a similar picture is observed for both female-headed and male-headed households.
- In 2006, the percentage of households in which at least one child went hungry (2,4%) was lower than in earlier years (6,7% in 2002 and 7,0% in 2003, 5,1% in 2004 and 4,7% in 2005).

2.9 Conclusion

The above findings suggest that in terms of several of the main dimensions of poverty, the situation is likely to have improved over the period 2002 to 2006. For example, the positive outcomes in education, health, employment and improved household access to services and facilities such as water, electricity and sanitation are perhaps contributing factors to the improvement in living circumstances and the decline in the percentage of households in which people went hungry.

3. Education

3.1 Introduction

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) acknowledges ... 'In all economies, human resources represent directly or indirectly the main productive resource: economies traditionally depend on the health, strength and basic skills of their workers to produce what is needed. The population's predisposition to acquire skills can be enhanced by experience, informal and formal education and training. However, the advance of complex organisations and knowledge requirements, as well as the introduction of sophisticated machinery and technology, mean that economic growth and improvements in welfare increasingly depend on the degree of literacy and educational attainment of the total population¹'.

3.2 What will be discussed?

The GHS provides a useful vehicle for gathering core education indicators, on an annual basis, that enable analysis of particular aspects of the circumstances of learners in the country. As noted earlier, the initial focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2006. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to attendance rates (age, province, and type of educational institution). This will be followed by an overview of the pattern of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older. Key aspects of the education profile of young learners will then be discussed.

Figure 1: Attendance rates by 5-year age group

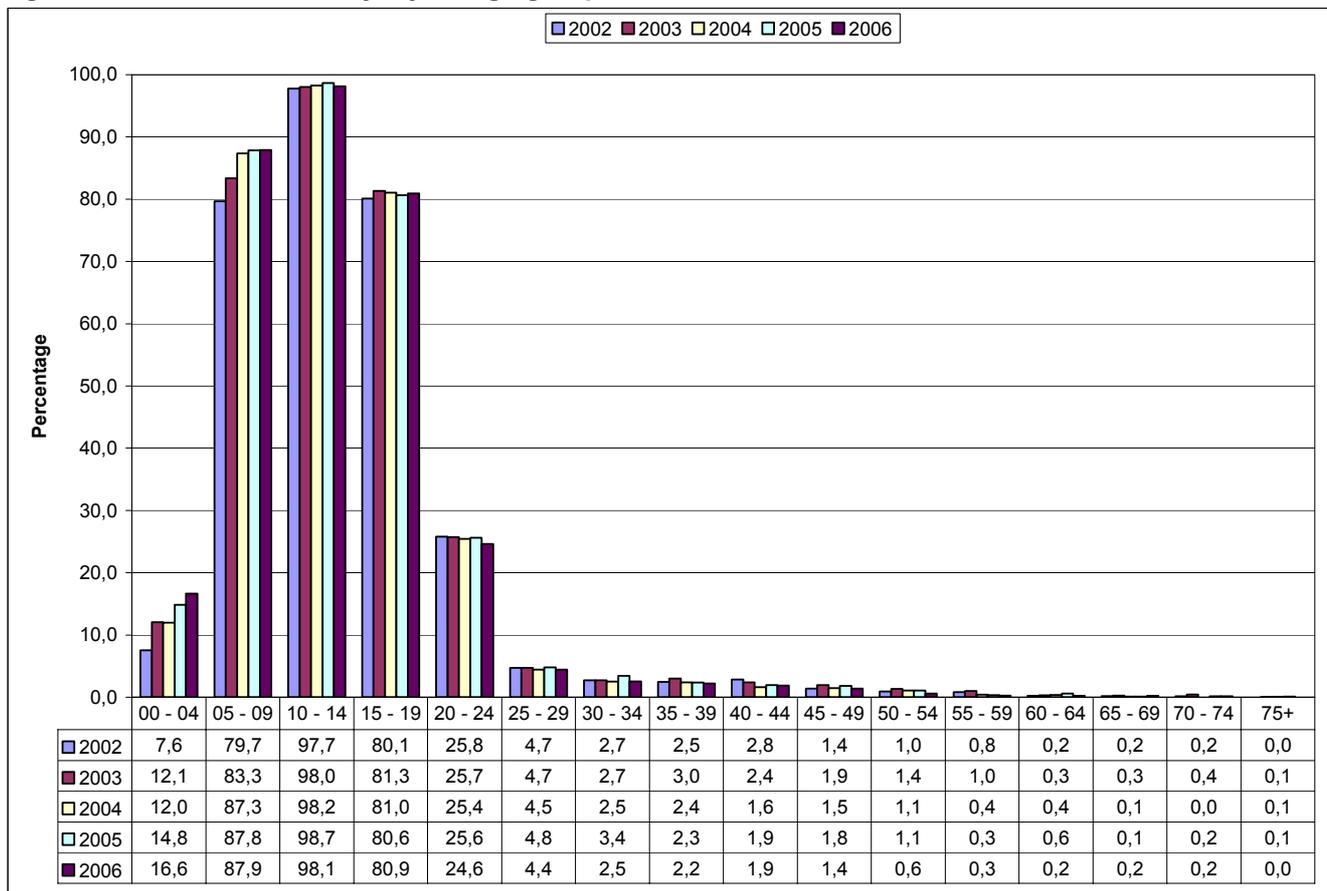


Figure 1 shows that the percentage of persons attending educational institutions declines with increasing age, as expected. This chart is included here to provide an overall picture of the attendance profile of all persons, given that special adult learning initiatives (such as ABET²) as well as post-graduate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

Figure 1 also indicates high attendance rates for persons for persons 15 years or younger (these are the persons expected to be in school).

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

² Adult Basic Education and Training

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

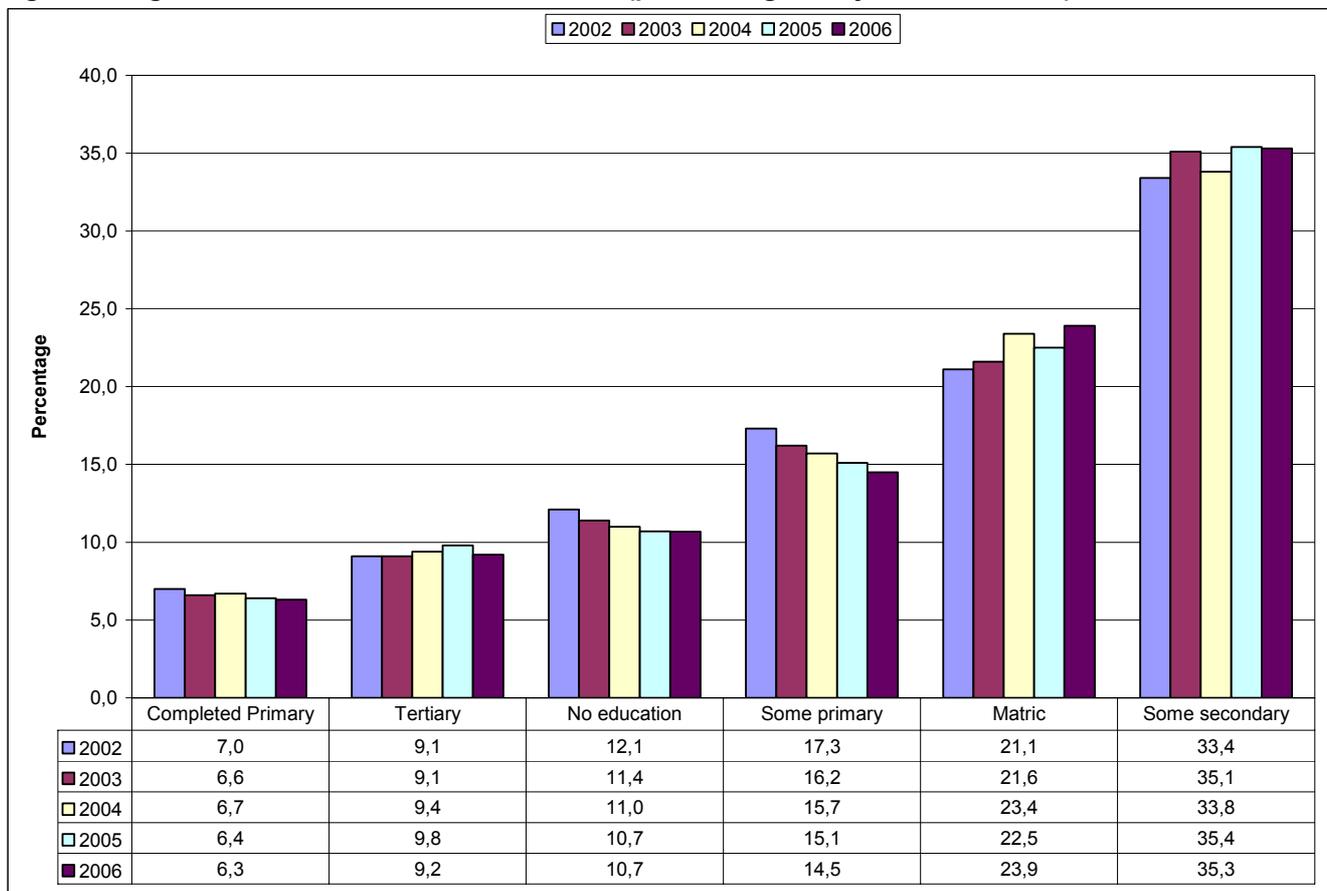
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Thousand				
Pre-school	912	1 305	1 254	1 407	1 562
School	12 927	13 046	13 320	13 361	13 282
University/Technikon	597	637	610	678	604
College	266	265	247	282	262
ABET	55	59	51	58	48
Other adult educational institution	33	53	27	25	35
Other	32	33	41	32	37
Total attending	14 821	15 398	15 550	15 844	15 830
Not attending	30 620	30 562	30 875	31 053	31 539
Unspecified	92	47	35	16	21
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 912	47 391

Table 1 shows that 13 282 000 learners were at school in 2006. An additional 1 562 000 were in pre-school institutions, while a further 604 000 were at university/technikon. Table 1 also shows that each year, over 31 000 000 persons were not attending any type of educational institution. Given the age profile of the population (See Figure 1), the vast majority of such persons have already completed their education.

3.3 Educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and above

Statistics on levels of educational attainment are currently the best available indicators of the level of skills in the labour force. These are important determinants of an economy’s capacity to compete successfully in world markets and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances; they are also a factor determining the employability of workers³.

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



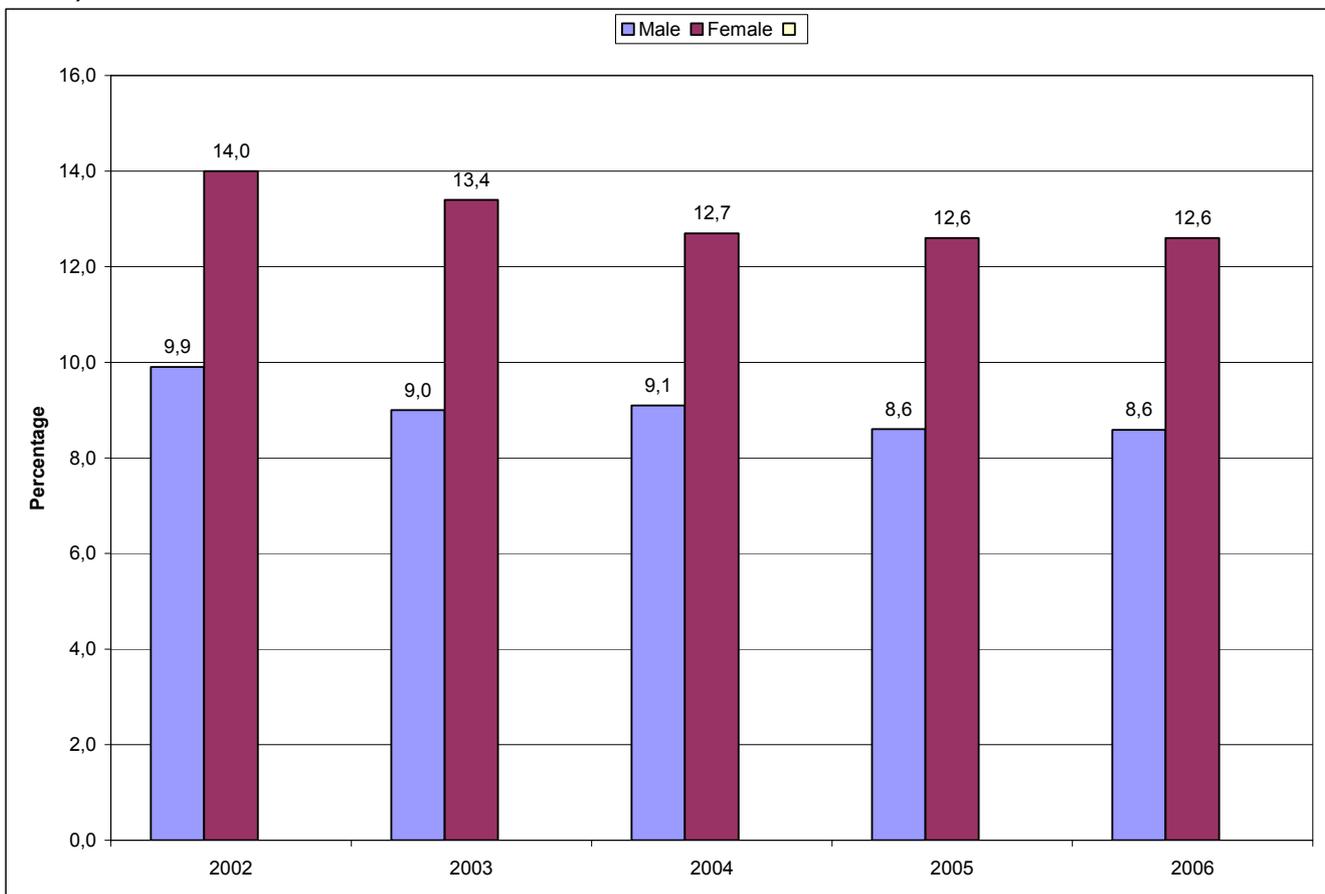
³ Key Indicators of the Labour Market, ILO, p.421

A relatively large number of learners still attend school at the ages between 20 and 24 years, over 20% as depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2006, there has been a notable improvement in the overall education profile of persons aged 20 years and above.
- In 2006, 9,2% of persons aged 20 years and above had completed tertiary education, as against 9,1 % in both 2002 and 2003, 9,4% in 2004 and 9,8% in 2005.
- In terms of matric (equivalent to Grade 12, and marking the completion of secondary education) the percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with Grade 12/Matric also increased – from 21,1% in 2002 to 21,6% in 2003 and 23,4% in 2004. However, during 2005 there was a slight decrease to 22,5 and in 2006 the percentage rose to 23,9%.
- The shift towards higher qualifications is reflected in the decline in the percentage of persons aged 20 years and above at lower levels of education.

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



As indicated earlier, in 2006, although a larger percentage of persons obtained matric compared with earlier years, a substantial proportion (10,7%) of persons aged 20 years and above still have no formal qualifications. Figure 3 shows that:

- Gender differences are pronounced. In 2006 among persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education, among men, 8,6% had no formal education, whereas among women, 12,6% had no formal education.

Figure 4: Problems experienced among those attending an educational institution

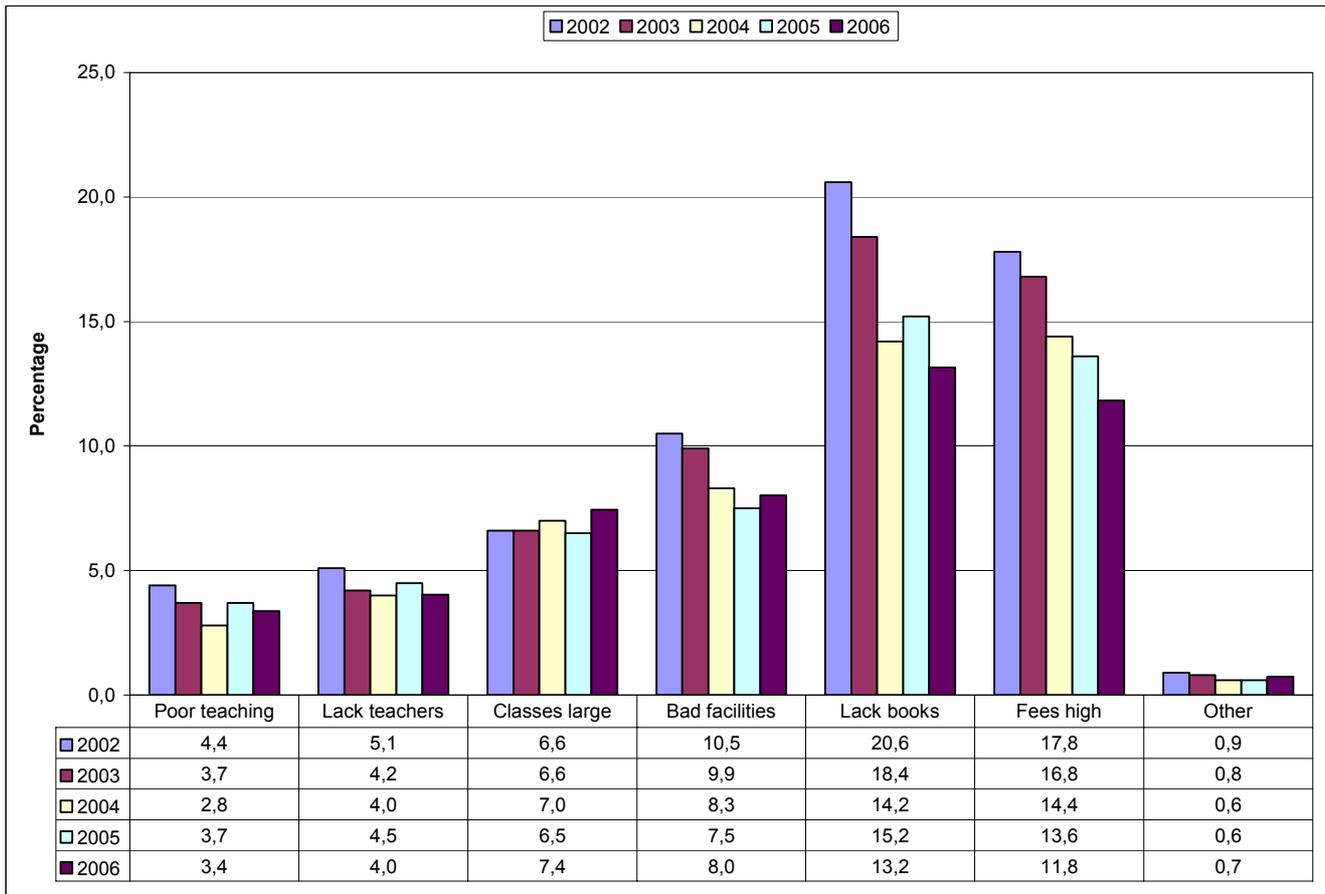


Figure 4 suggests a decline in the perceptions pertaining to high fees and bad facilities since 2002. In other problem areas the perceived problems are reported to vary from year to year, such as in the areas of poor teaching, large classes and other problem areas.

- For example, the percentage of learners that reported the lack of books as a problem declined steadily – from 20,6% in 2002 to 18,4% in 2003 and 14,2% in 2004 rising to 15,2% in 2005 and declining to 13,2% in 2006.
- There was also a decline in the percentage of learners that reported that the facilities were bad – from 10,5% in 2002 to 9,9% in 2003, 8,3% in 2004 and 7,5% in 2005 but in 2006 there was a slight increase to 8,0%.

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

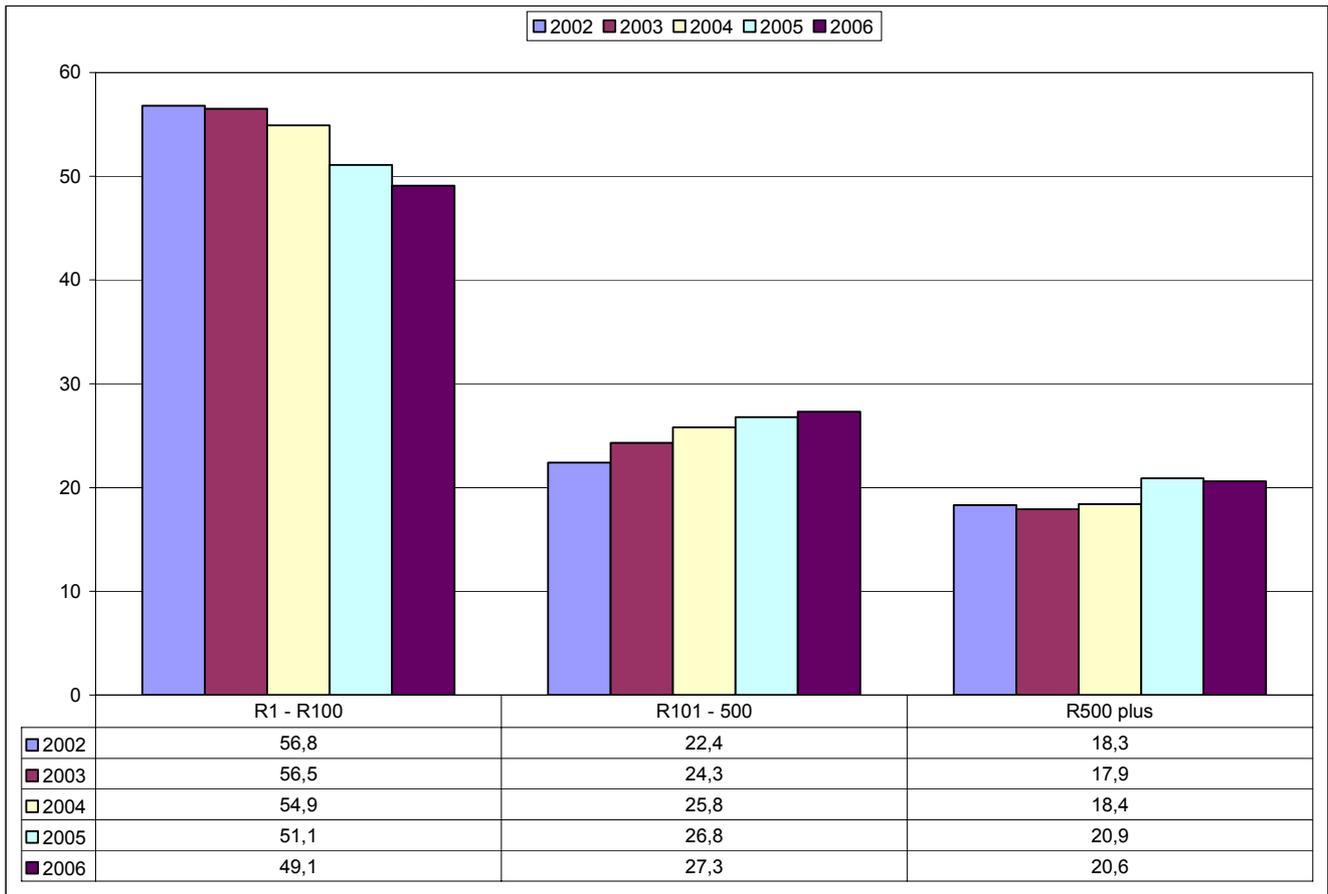


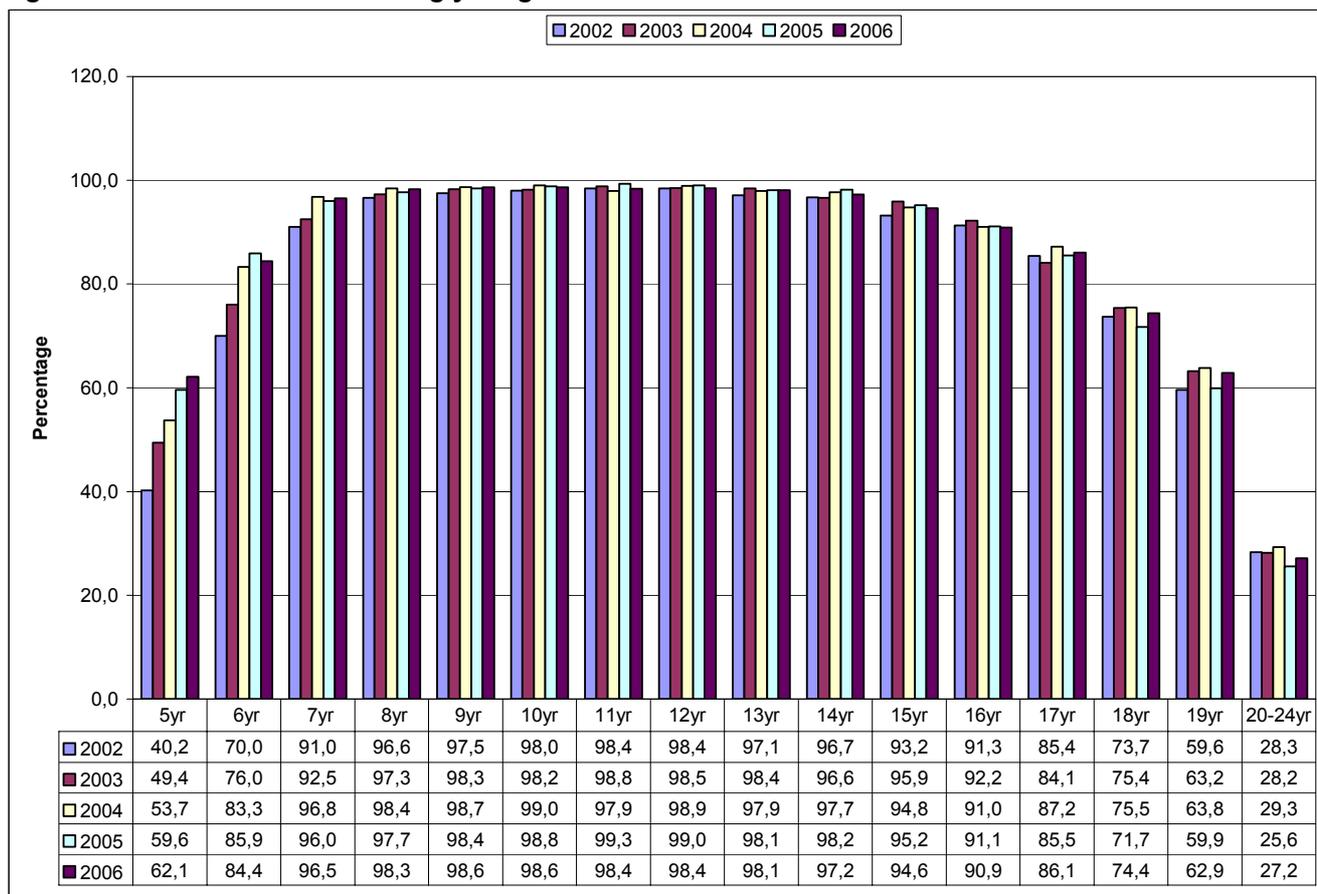
Figure 5 shows that about 80% of those attending an educational institution pay R500 or less in fees each year.

- Over the period 2002 to 2006 the percentage of those paying R1-R100 has declined steadily and that of those paying R101 – R500 has increased.
- For example in 2002 56,8% of those attending an educational institution paid between R1 and R100 per year as compared to 49,1% in 2006 and for those paying between R101 and R500 the percentage rose from 22,4 percent in 2002 to 27,3% in 2006.

3.4 The profile of young learners

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

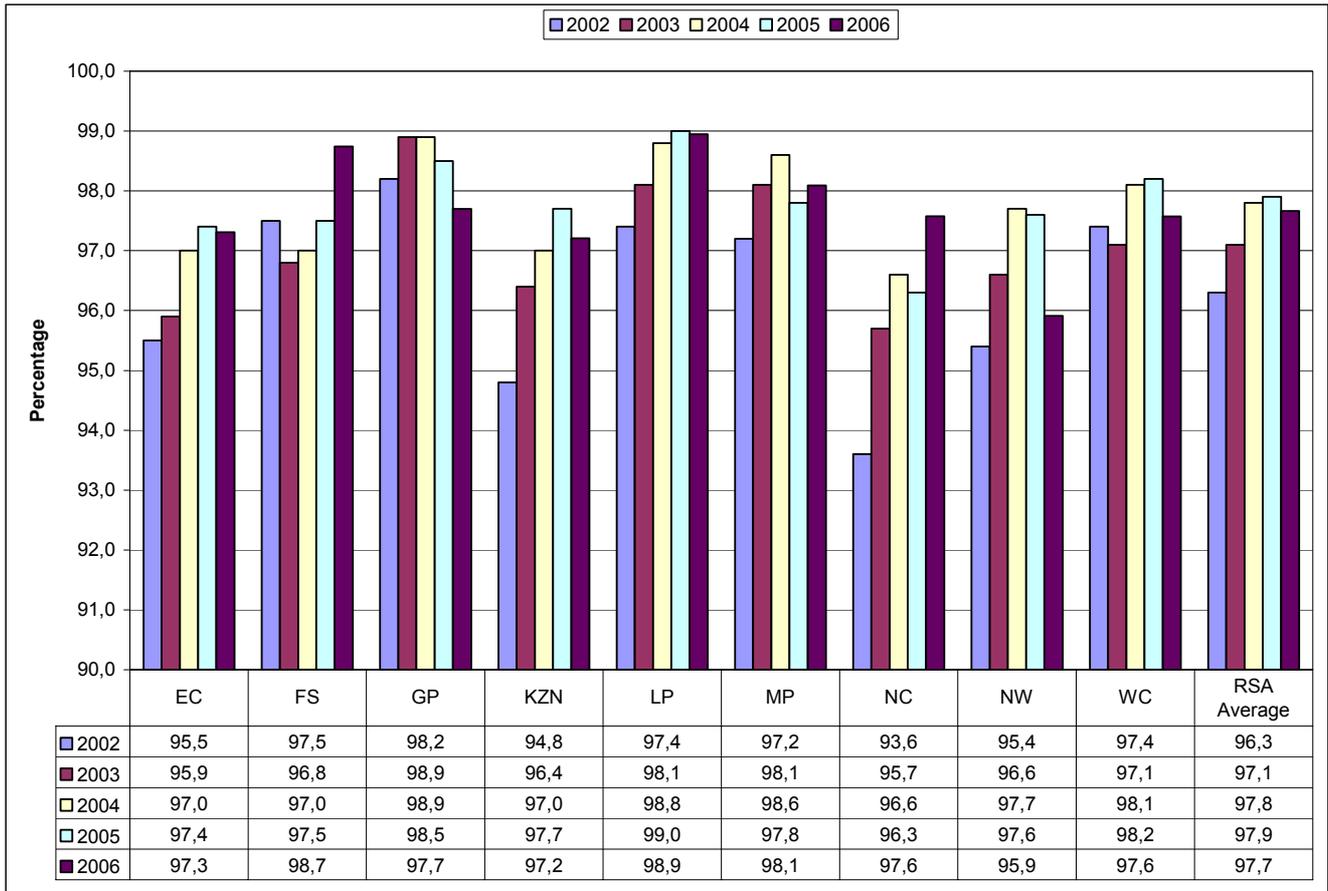
Figure 6: Attendance rates* among young learners



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

Figure 6 shows that indeed, attendance rates at educational institutions are highest for the age group 7-15 years. In 2006 for example, 96,5% of seven-year-old learners were attending school, as against 91,0% in 2002, 92,5% in 2003, 96,8% in 2004 and 96,0% in 2005. From age 16 years, attendance rates decline steadily.

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



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

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

- In 2006, overall, 97,7% of learners aged 7-15 years were attending an educational institution as compared to 96,3% in 2002, 97,1% in 2003, 97,8% in 2004 and 97,9% in 2005.
- Over the period 2002 to 2004, each year Gauteng (GP) had the highest percentage of learners attending educational institutions, while Northern Cape (NC) had the lowest percentage. During 2006 and 2005, however, the highest percentage is noted in the Limpopo (LP). North West (NW) had the lowest attendance rate in 2006.
- Most provinces experienced a slight decline in the attendance rates from 2005 to 2006.
- For example, in North West, of all learners aged 7-15 years 95,9% were attending educational institutions in 2006 as against 97,6% in 2005.

This section focuses on persons aged 7-24 years who were not attending any educational institution at the time of the survey in July 2006.

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

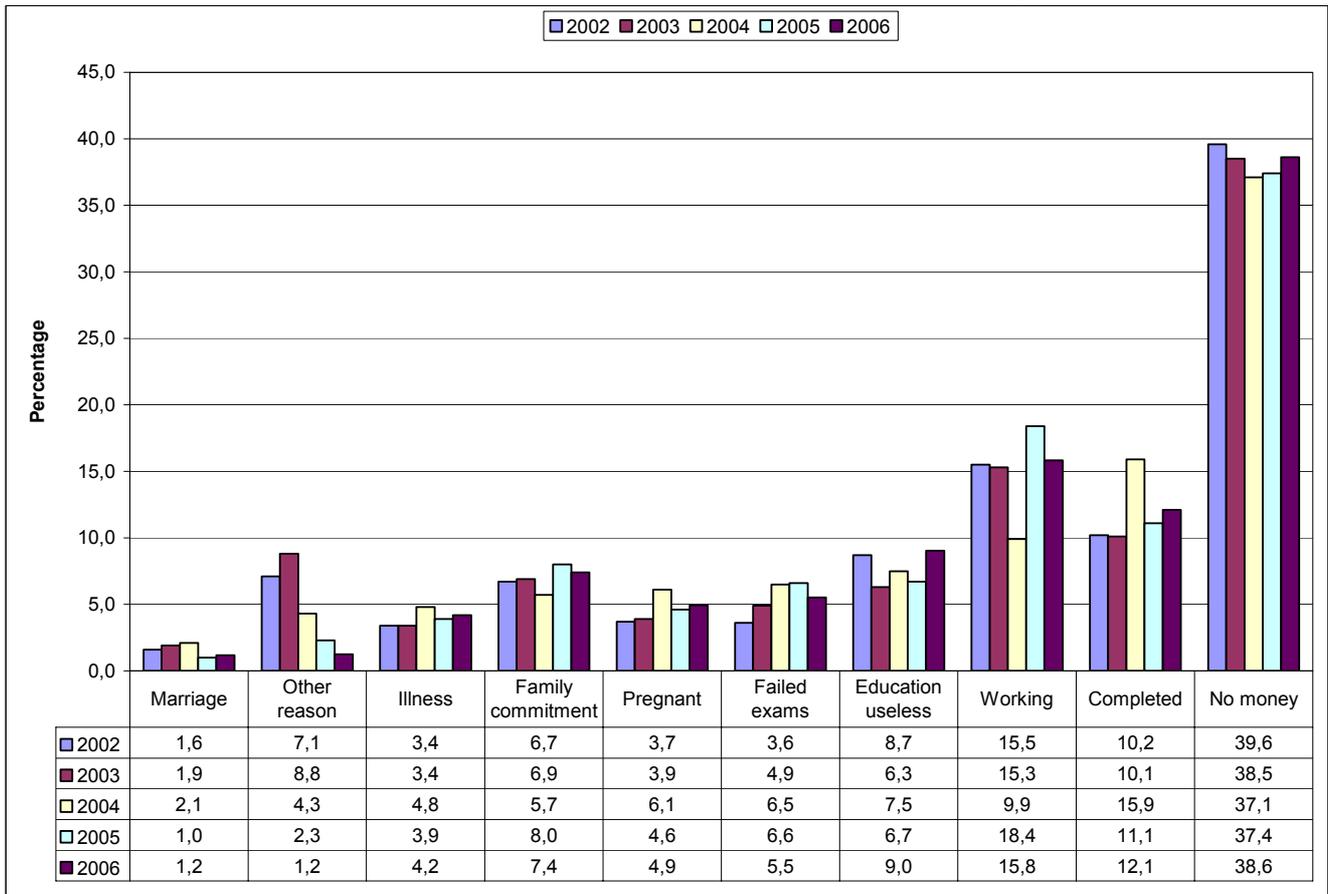


Figure 8 shows interesting patterns in the reason given by persons aged 7-24 years for not attending school. Among persons aged 7-24 years that were not attending an educational institution, lack of money for fees was the most common reason given for all the years. However, a decline is noted in the lack of money as a reason for not attending school for the years 2002 to 2004. In 2005 this percentage rose to 37,4% and rose again to 38,6% in 2006.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Thousand				
Completed	40	38	50	34	50
Too far	13	11	6	5	6
No money	225	205	177	183	169
Working	30	25	14	38	27
Education useless	55	34	37	48	51
Illness	23	24	28	37	33
Pregnancy	66	70	86	72	71
Failed exams	14	17	16	30	26
Marriage	12	11	17	4	5
Family commitment	64	62	41	75	55
Other/unspecified	15	26	24	16	14
Total not attending	556	522	495	547	510
Attending	2 662	2 738	2 750	2 827	2 806
Unspecified			2	1	1
Total teenage girls	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375	3 317
	Percentage				
Pregnancy among those not attending*	11,8	13,4	17,4	13,1	13,9
Pregnancy among all teenage girls	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,1	2,1

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

Table 2 is included here to provide additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls - particularly with respect to pregnancy - since the picture presented above (Figure 8) includes male teenagers as well as both male and female learners outside the child-bearing ages. As shown in Table 2, in 2002, there were 66 000 teenage girls that reported pregnancy as the main reason for not attending an educational institution, rising to 86 000 in 2004 and dropping to 71 000 in 2006. But caution must be exercised in interpreting these numbers, since the GHS questionnaire does not ask the detailed questions required to make conclusive statements about the degree of teenage pregnancy. However, in 2002, 11,8% of teenage girls that were not in an educational institution reported pregnancy as the main reason, rising to 17,4% in 2004 and declining to 13,9% in 2006 – and as a percentage of all teenage girls only 2,0% reported pregnancy in 2002, rising to 2,6% in 2004. In 2005 and 2006 2,1% reported to be pregnant.

4. Health

Each year, the GHS collects information regarding various issues related to the health of people in the country. Accordingly, this section provides highlights of these health issues over the period 2002 to 2006.

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

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

Table 3: Medical aid coverage

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total population (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391
Number covered by a medical aid scheme (Thousand)	6 923	6 794	6 902	6 561	6 506
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,2	14,8	14,9	14,0	14,7

Table 3 shows that in 2002 the number of persons covered by a medical aid scheme was 6 923 000 or 15,2%. By 2006, the percentage covered by a medical aid scheme was slightly lower at 14,7%.

Figure 9: Medical aid coverage by population group

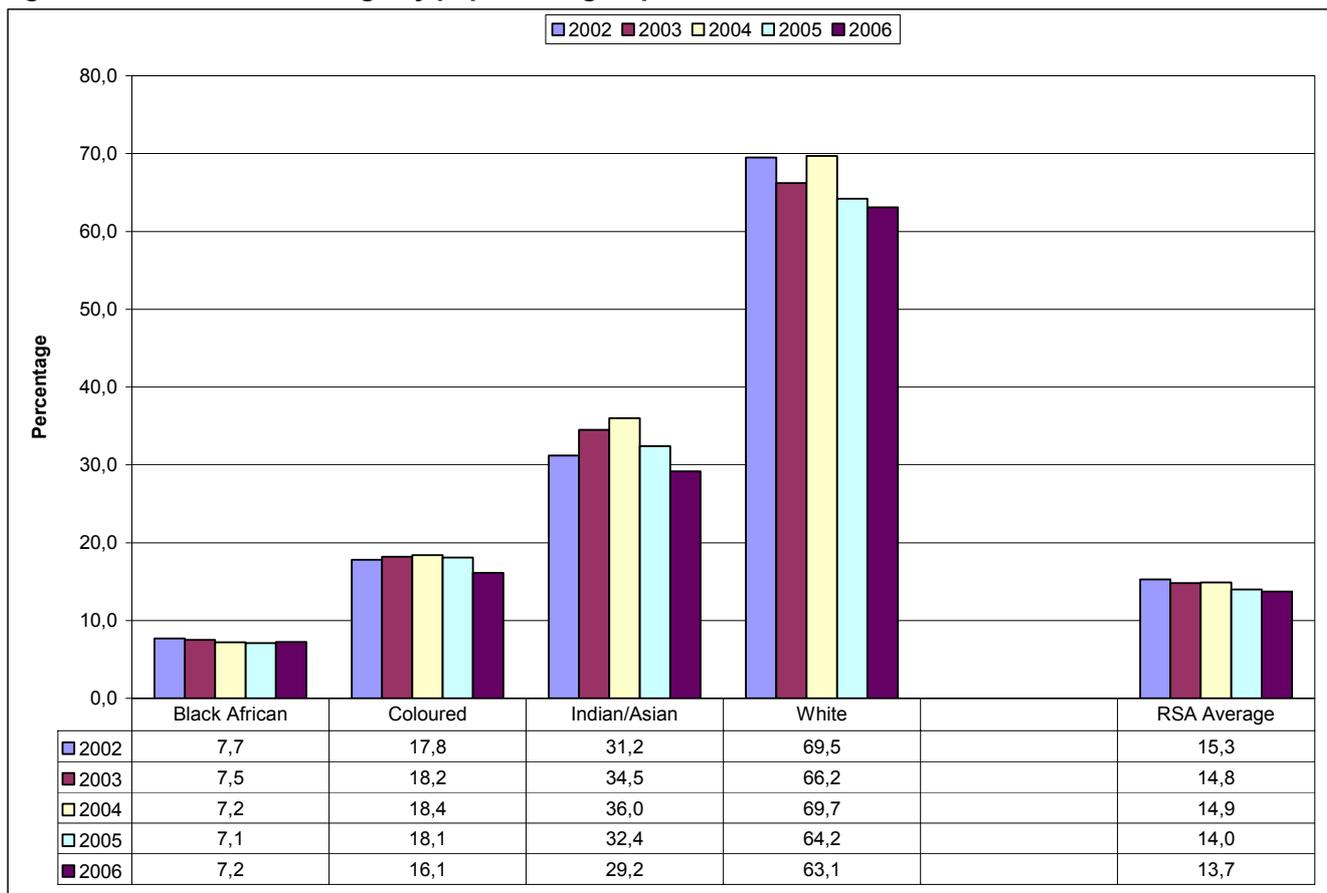
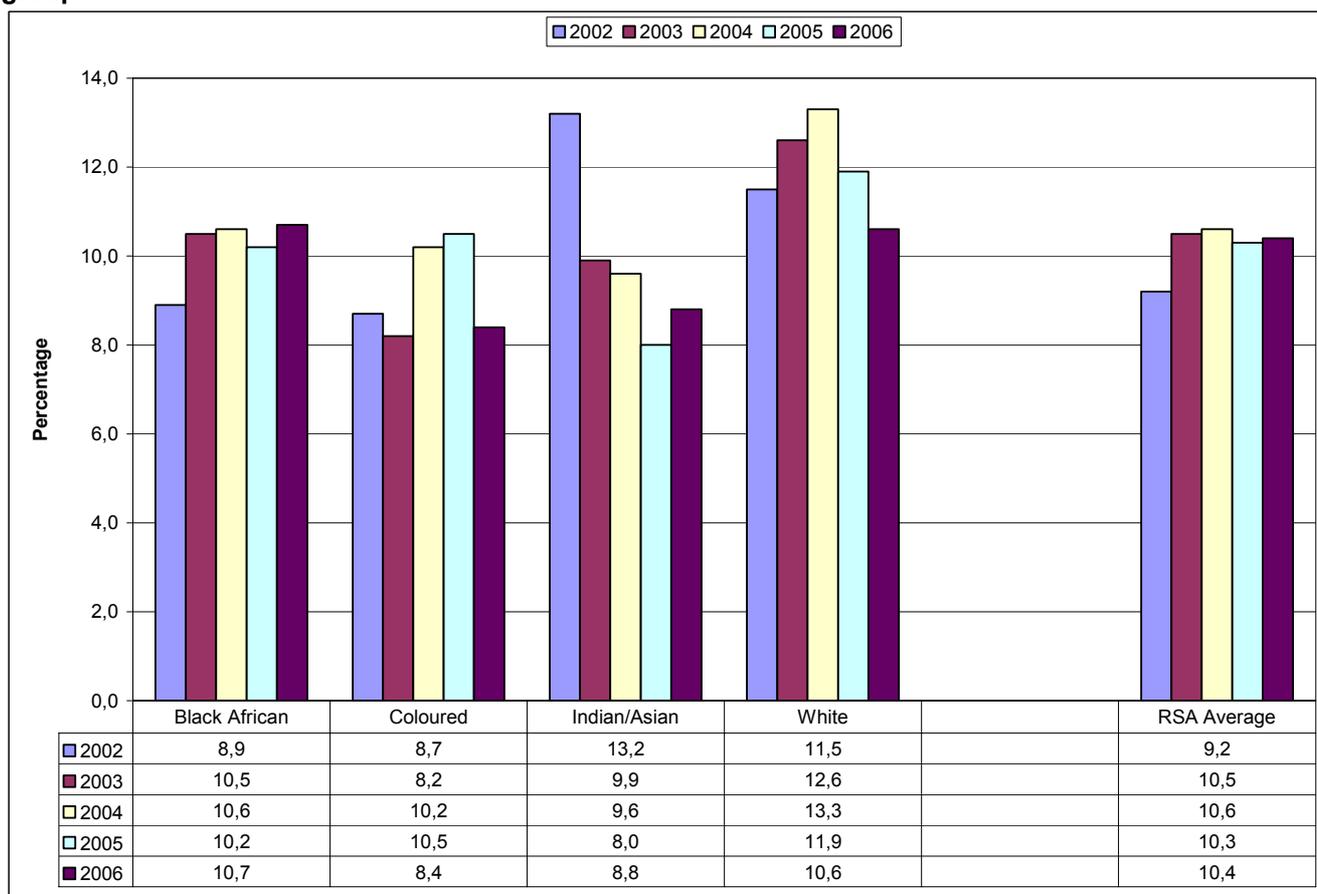


Figure 9 shows large disparities in medical aid coverage by population group. More than nine times the percentage of white people (63,1% in 2006) have coverage compared to the Black African population group where only 7,2% had such coverage in 2006.

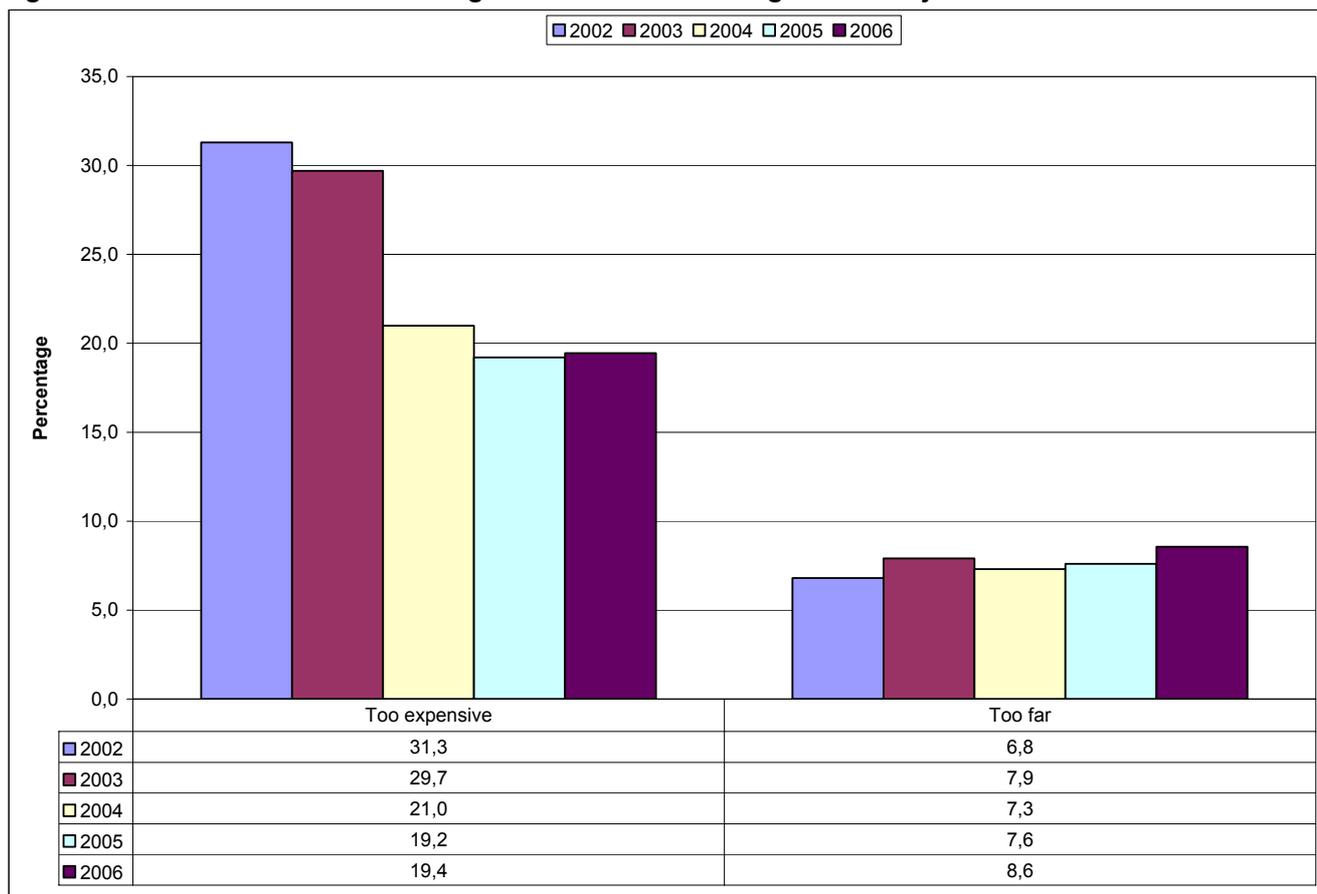
⁴ “World Development Report, 1993. *Investing in Health*. World Bank. Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 1993, p 17

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



On average, in 2006, 10,4% of all persons were ill or injured in the month prior to the survey interview (June 2006), as a result consulted a health worker such as a nurse, doctor or traditional healer. Figure 10 shows that in general, a larger percentage of White people and African/Black people expressed as a percentage of the total population tend to consult a health worker when injured or ill than among the other population groups. However, caution must be exercised when interpreting these results - particularly for the Indian/Asian population group - given the small numbers of persons that were ill/injured and consulted a health worker.

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



Approximately between 16% and 18% of persons that were injured/ill during June of each year from 2002 to 2006 did not consult a health worker.

- Of those that did not consult a health worker, Figure 11 shows that most reported that the service was too expensive.
- However, over the period 2002 to 2006, there is a steady decrease in the percentage of persons that were injured/ill and did not consult a health worker because of high costs – from 31,3% in 2002 to 19,4% in 2006.

The 2006 results suggest that most medical consultations take place in public sector institutions rather than in those belonging to the private sector. Over the period 2002 to 2006, among persons who were injured or ill in the month prior to the survey interview, each year a larger percentage of persons consulted in public sector institutions rather than in private sector institutions. And notably, the percentage of persons who were satisfied with the service increased with respect to both types of institutions. For example, in terms of public sector consultations, the percentage of persons who were satisfied with the service provided, was 81,6% in 2002 compared with 84,2% in 2006.

4.1 Disability

One of the core questions included in the GHS each year concerns disability. Specific information is asked of each household member regarding whether or not persons in the household are limited in their daily activities, at home, at work or at school, because of a long-term physical, sensory, hearing, intellectual, or psychological condition, lasting six months or more.

However, disability is a complex issue with many factors affecting and impacting on a person's experience of their disability. Disability is not a static entity that can be measured in a straightforward and objective manner using a simple standardised test or instrument. It is a subjective entity whose presence is determined, to a large extent, by the person experiencing it. Since the question relies on the perception of respondents, caution is required in drawing conclusions about disability. Moreover, variation in the reporting of disability is likely to be a result of the fact that the questions depend on self-diagnosis and it is also influenced by social stigma often attached to certain types of disability.

Table 4: Disability by sex

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Thousand				
Disabled population					
Male	769	624	680	787	792
Female	723	486	582	725	685
Total disabled	1 492	1 110	1 262	1 512	1 479
Total population					
Male	22 388	22 625	22 163	23 079	23 319
Female	23 132	23 377	23 603	23 825	24 054
Total	45 533	46 007	45 766	46 913	47 391
	Percent				
Male	3,4	2,8	3,0	3,4	3,4
Female	3,1	2,1	2,5	3,0	2,8
Total population	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,1

As indicated in Table 4, 769 000 men and 723 000 women reported a serious disability in 2002, such that overall, there were 1 492 000 disabled persons in that year. In 2006 792 000 men and 685 000 women reported disability. On average, the percentages of the overall population that reported being disabled declined from 3,3% in 2002 to 2,4% in 2003, increased to 3,2% in 2005 and declined slightly again to 3,1% in 2006.

5. Labour market activities

This section focuses on work-related activities of household members.

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

Table 5: Key elements of the labour market, comparison of GHS with LFS*

	GHS					LFS		
	Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Jul'05	Jul'06	Sep'05	Mar'06	Sep'06
	Thousand					Thousand		
a. Employed	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634	11 982	12 301	12 541	12 800
b. Unemployed	4 817	4 747	4 666	4 413	4 792	4 487	4 275	4 391
c. Not economically active	12 485	13 332	13 442	13 602	13 161	12 909	13 126	12 815
d. Labour force	15 961	15 563	15 795	16 047	16 774	16 788	16 726	17 191
e. Working age	28 447	28 896	29 237	29 650	29 935	29 697	29 852	30 006
	Percentage					Percentage		
f. Unemployment rate (b/d*100) ⁵	30,2	30,5	29,5	27,5	28,6	26,7	25,6	25,5
g. Labour absorption rate (a/e*100) ⁶	39,2	37,4	38,1	39,2	40,0	41,4	41,7	42,7
h. Labour force participation rate (d/e*100) ⁷	56,1	53,9	54,0	54,1	56,0	56,5	56,0	57,3

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

Table 5 shows key labour market indicators based on the GHS and the LFS datasets that have been adjusted to reflect the new population benchmarks. According to the GHS, the unemployment rate declined from 30,5% in July 2003 to 27,5% in July 2005 and increased slightly to 28,6% in 2006 whereas between March 2006 and September 2006 the rates are almost stable, based on the LFS.

⁵ Unemployed persons (official definition) as a proportion of the labour force

⁶ Employed persons as a proportion of the working age population (15-65 years)

⁷ The labour force as a proportion of the working age population (15-65 years)

Figure 12: Means of support of household members

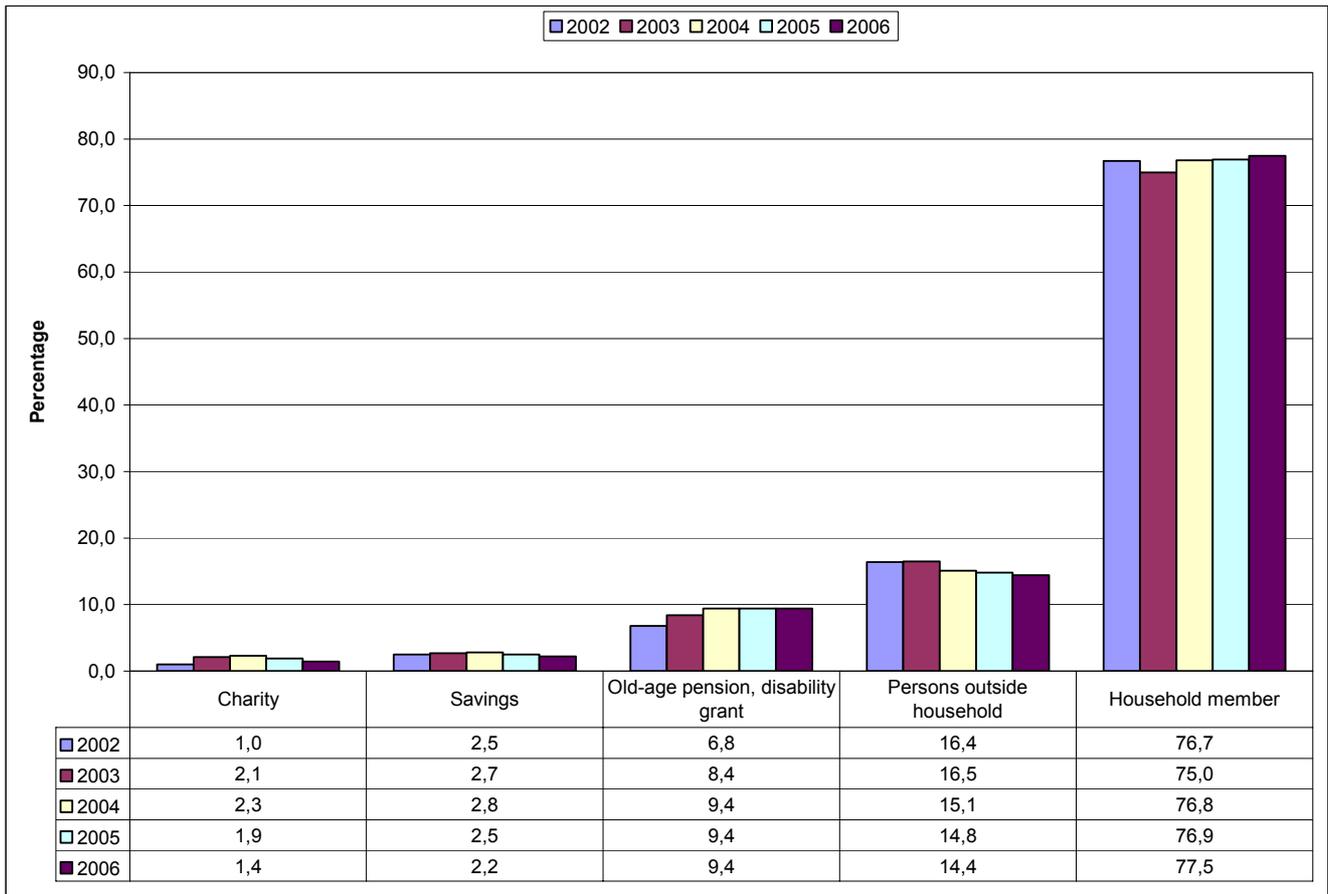


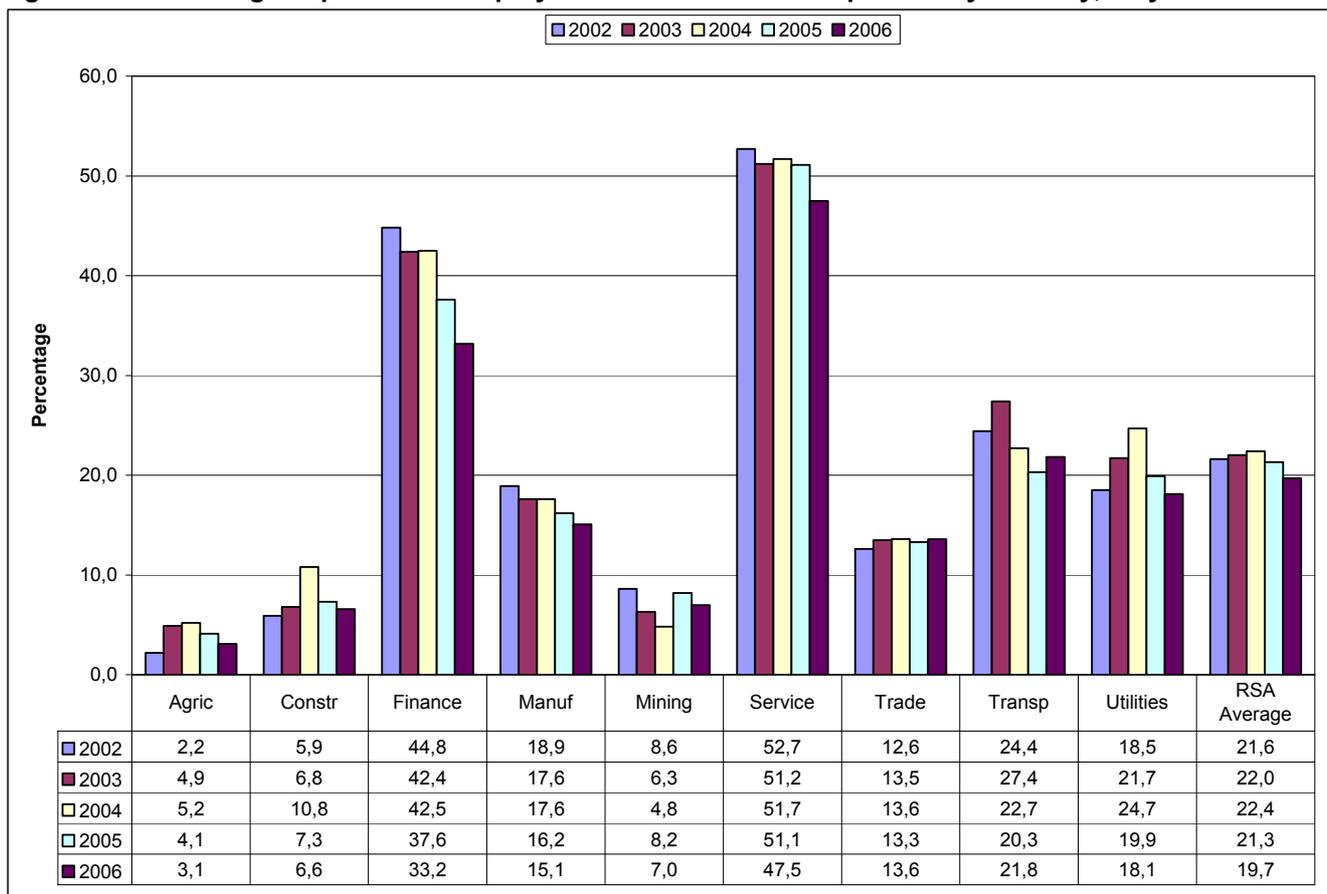
Figure 12 shows the means of support available to household members that are not employed. The data reported here are based only on the results of the GHS. As indicated in Figure 12, the vast majority of persons that are not employed, rely on financial assistance from persons within their household (76,7% in 2002, 76,8% in 2004 and 77,5% in 2006). An additional 14%-17% each year rely on assistance from persons outside their household. Old age pensions and disability grants are becoming an important source of income for those not employed.

Table 6: Industry of employed persons

Industry	Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Jul'05	Jul'06	Sep'06
	Thousand					Thousand
Agriculture	1 287	1 141	1 184	843	819	1 088
Mining	556	560	543	427	419	398
Manufacturing	1 582	1 517	1 455	1 677	1 649	1 737
Utilities	85	80	87	101	72	119
Construction	612	626	657	815	1 059	1 024
Trade	2 270	2 169	2 306	2 693	2 717	3 055
Transport	569	536	526	560	661	611
Finance	1 080	1 053	1 127	1 214	1 224	1 309
Services	2 009	2 083	2 198	2 219	2 208	2 319
Private households	1 026	1 013	1 009	1 057	1 128	1 108
Unspecified	69	38	35	30	25	33
Total	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634	11 982	12 800

Table 6 shows that since 2004, employment has been on the rise. For example, overall employment was 11 145 000 in 2002, declined to 10 816 000 in 2003 and rose to 11 129 000 in 2004 and to 11 982 000 in 2006. This may be an indication that employment opportunities are increasing. Over the period July 2006 to September 2006, the increase in employment was largely in the agriculture, manufacturing, trade and finance sectors.

Figure 13: Percentage of personnel employed in more skilled occupations by industry, July 2002-2006



For convenience, the three most senior categories of personnel (by occupation), are added as a single group (i.e. managers, professionals and semi-professionals including technicians), and together, comprise the “more skilled” group of employed persons. Figure 13 shows a wide disparity across various industries in the percentage of more skilled occupations. A larger percentage of persons employed in services, finance and transport tend to be “more skilled” than in the other sectors.

- As indicated in Figure 13, for the country as a whole, the percentage of “more skilled” personnel in the employed labour force, seems to have fluctuated slightly over the period 2002 to 2006 – from 21,6% in 2002 to 22,4% in 2004 and 19,7% in 2006.
- Increase in the percentage of “more skilled” personnel was in the trade and transport sectors, while the rest of the sectors experienced slight declines.
- For example, the percentage of “more skilled” personnel in the manufacturing and finance sectors declined slightly from 18,9% and 44,8% in 2002 to 15,1% and 33,2% in 2006 respectively.

6. Housing and household access to services and facilities

6.1 Introduction

The characteristics of the dwellings in which households live and their access to various services and facilities provide an important indication of the well being of household members. It is widely recognised that shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort. Participatory poverty assessments in South Africa suggest that local communities view poverty not only as lacking or being deficient in income, but also being isolated, lacking water supply, inadequate education and health services and the inability to participate in the economic and social life of the community.

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households about various aspects of their living arrangements. In this regard, this section presents selected findings from the GHS over the period 2002 to 2006. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the distribution of services such as water, sanitation and refuse removal.

Table 7: Basic statistics

Provinces	Total population (Thousand)					Number of households (Thousand)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2 002	2 003	2 004	2 005	2 006
Western Cape	4 344	4 446	4 547	4 652	4 745	1 139	1 212	1 228	1 283	1 323
Eastern Cape	7 002	7 017	7 030	7 040	7 052	1 681	1 682	1 651	1 732	1 729
Northern Cape	885	891	897	903	911	236	235	236	243	240
Free State	2 929	2 939	2 947	2 953	2 959	795	822	844	858	849
KwaZulu-Natal	9 424	9 505	9 581	9 655	9 732	2 189	2 328	2 380	2 457	2 589
North West	3 747	3 775	3 801	3 825	3 858	975	989	1 022	1 033	1050
Gauteng	8 498	8 674	8 848	9 029	9 211	2 475	2 712	2 747	2 983	3 032
Mpumalanga	3 154	3 178	3 200	3 221	3 252	768	813	805	793	797
Limpopo	5 550	5 580	5 608	5 636	5 671	1 222	1 248	1 283	1 345	1 362
Total	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972

The previous sections of this report were based on individuals in the population whereas this section is based on households as discussed above. Table 7 indicates that in terms of people, the total population increased from 45 533 000 in 2002 to 47 391 000 in 2006. And in terms of households, the total number increased from 11 479 000 in 2002 to 12 972 000 in 2006.

Figure 14: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings

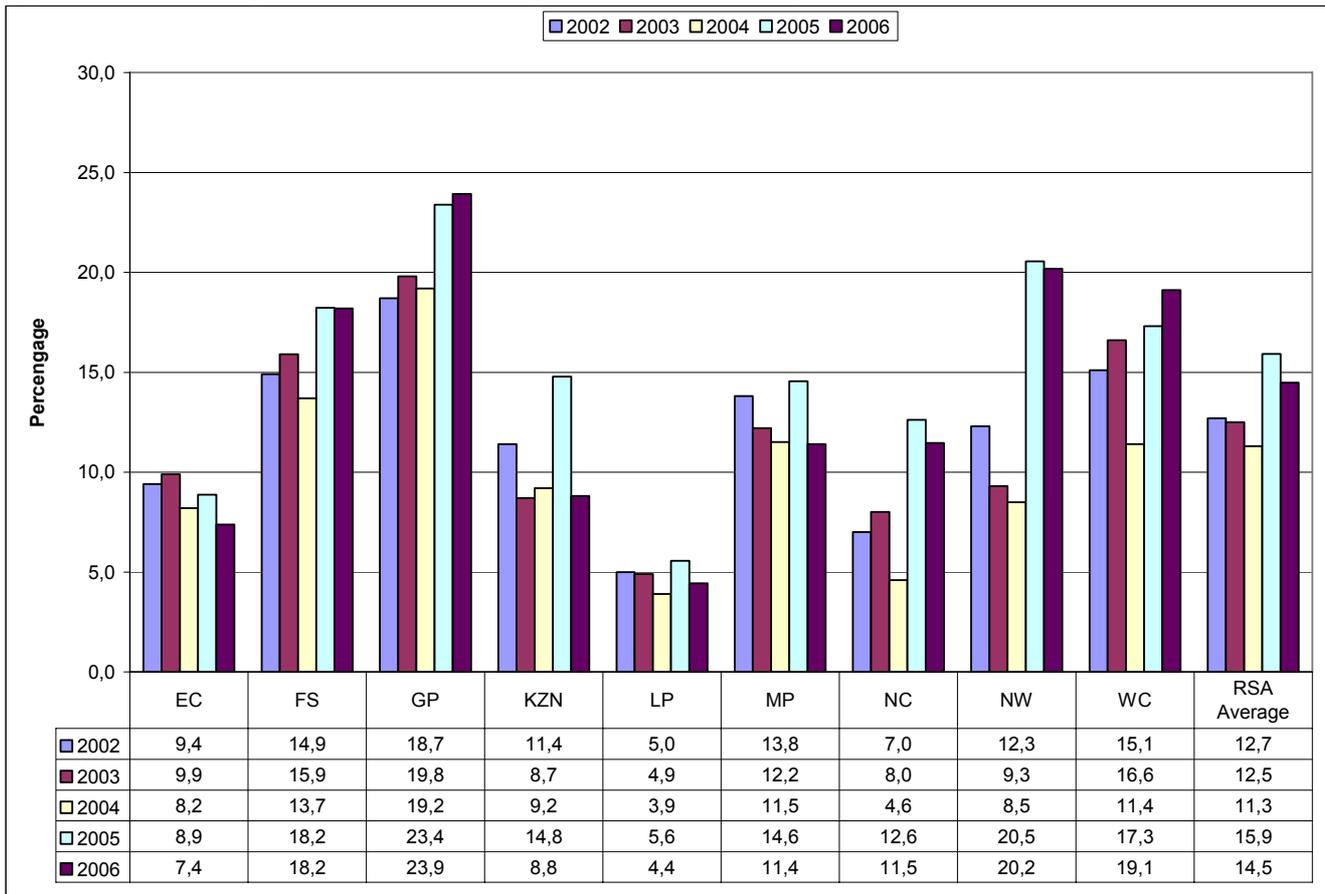


Figure 14 shows large provincial differences in the percentages of households living in informal dwellings. Over the period 2002 to 2004, the percentage of households living in such dwellings declined steadily – from 12,7% in 2002 to 11,3% in 2004 while a slight increase is noted during 2005 to 11,7% and a further increase to 14,5% in 2006. Provinces such as Limpopo and Eastern Cape have proportionately fewer households living in informal shacks, compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng. The percentage of households living in informal dwellings is on the increase in Free State, Northern Cape and North West.

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

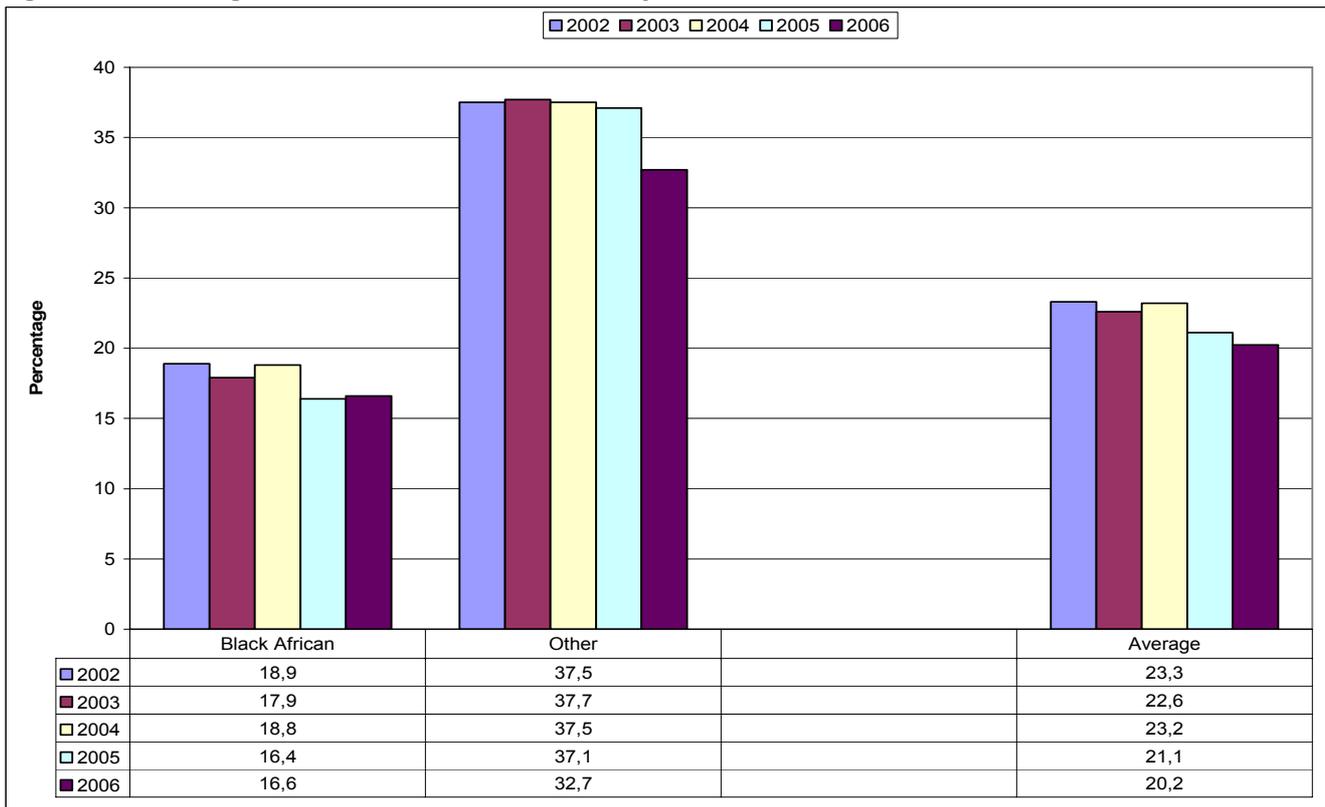


Figure 15 shows that in 2006 16,6% of Black African headed-households lived in dwellings with six rooms or more, whereas 32,7% of households headed by other population groups lived in such houses.

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

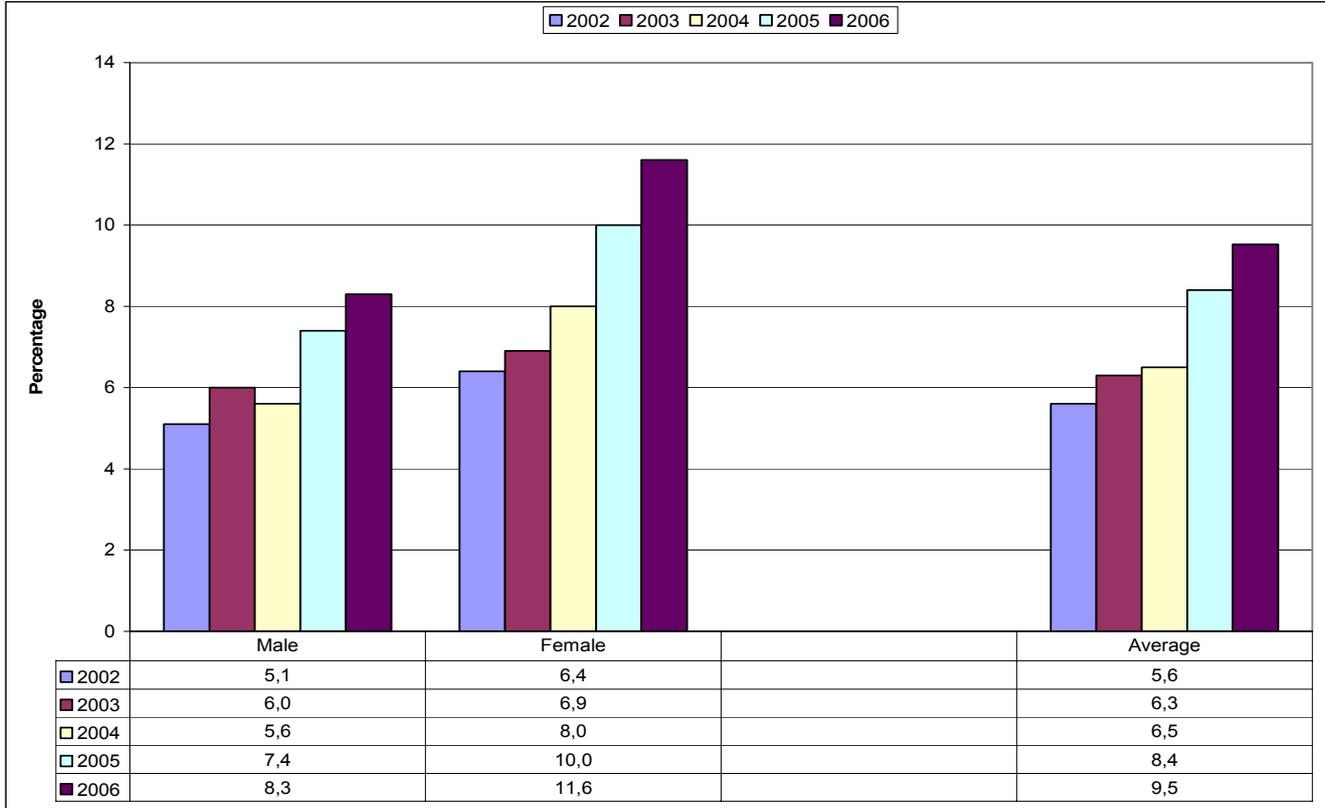


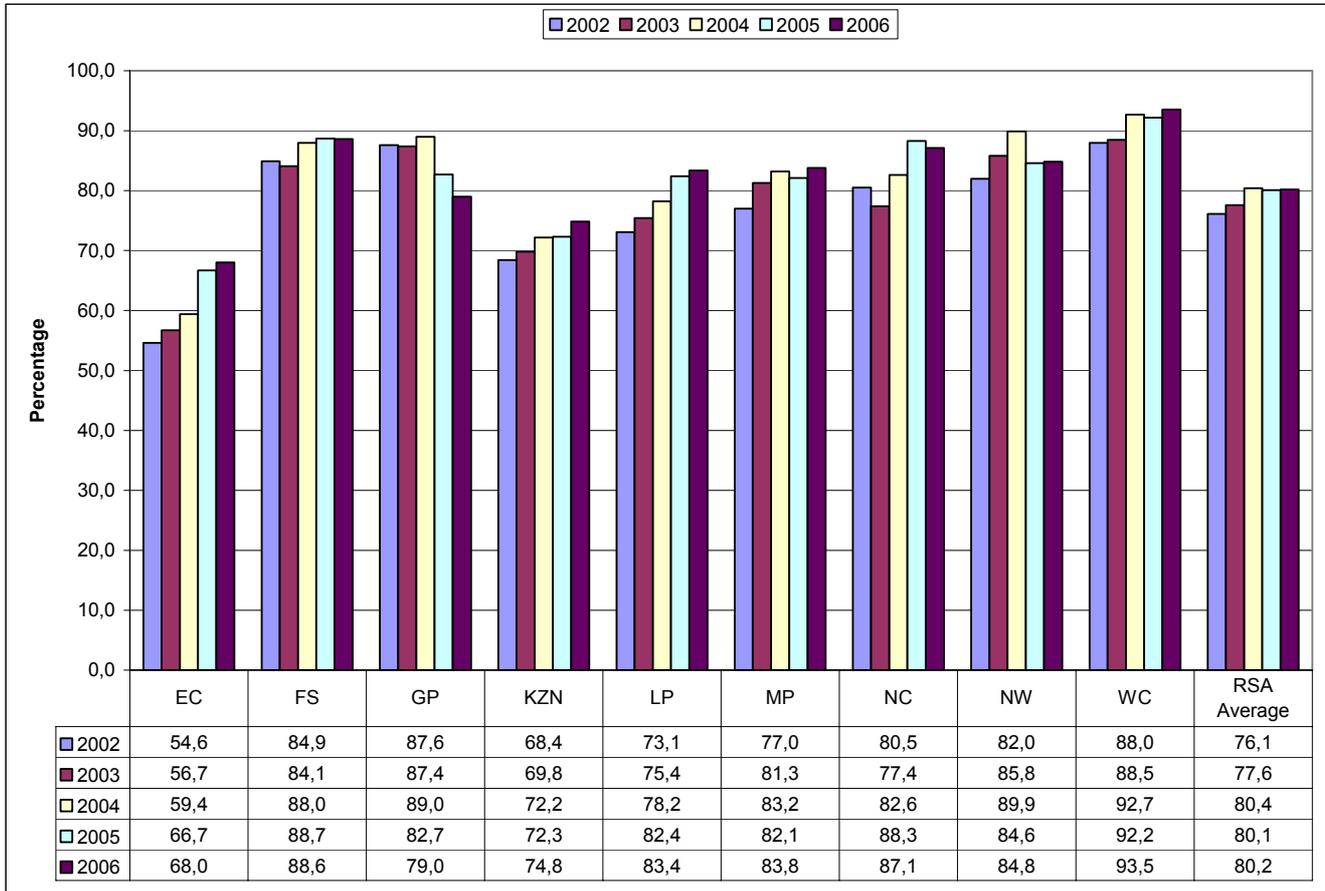
Figure 16 shows that nationally, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy – from 5,6% in 2002 to 9,5% in 2006. And a larger percentage of female-headed households received such subsidies compared with male-headed households.

6.2 Household access to facilities and services

6.2.1 Sources of energy used by households

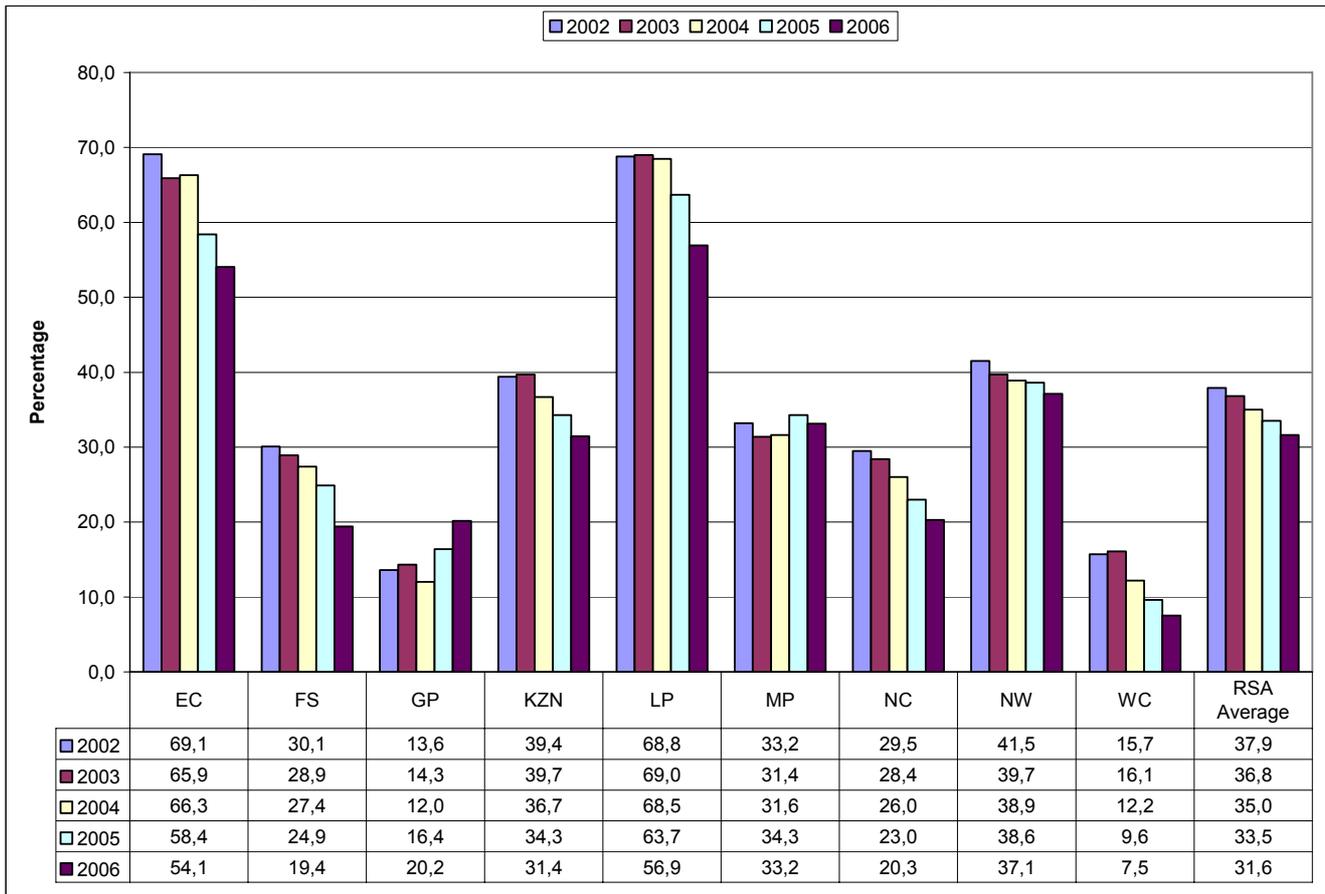
The analysis in this section focuses on various energy sources used by South African households over the period 2002 to 2006.

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



As depicted in Figure 17, the percentage of households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased - from 76,1% in 2002 to 80,4% in 2004 and declined very slightly to 80,2% in 2006.

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



Reflecting the increasing use of mains electricity supply between 2002 and 2006, Figure 18 shows that:

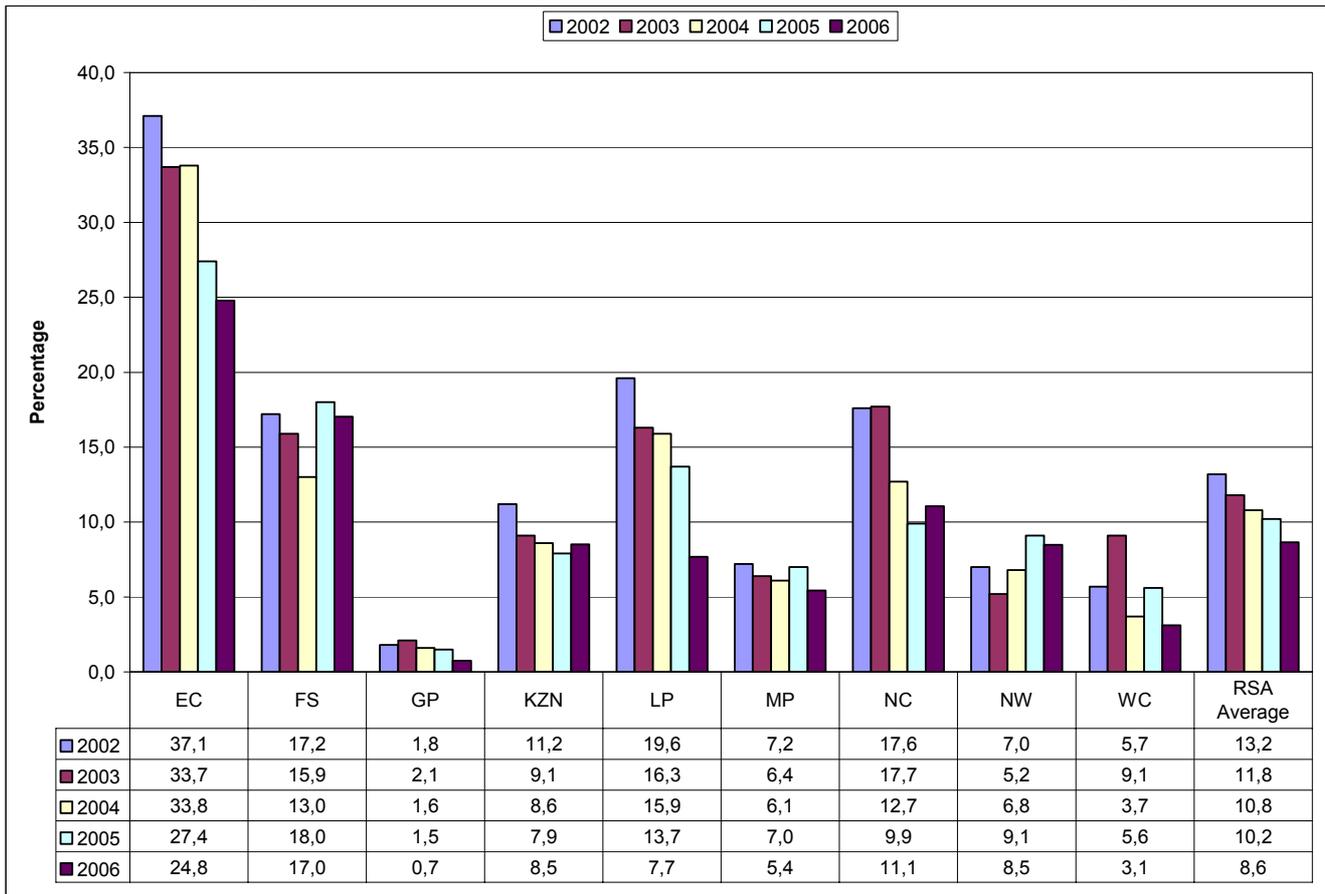
- There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking.
- For example, nationally the percentage of households using either paraffin or wood for cooking declined from 37,9% in 2002 to 31,6% in 2006.
- There are large provincial differences in the percentage of households that use either paraffin or wood for cooking with Limpopo and Eastern Cape having the highest proportions. Even in these provinces a decline is noted from 63,7% and 58,4% in 2005 to 56,9% and 54,1% in 2006 respectively. Western Cape had the lowest percentage (7,5%) of households using paraffin or wood as a source of energy for cooking, in 2006.

6.2.2 Sanitation, refuse removal and water

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

This section first provides a broad overview of the sanitation and refuse removal arrangements available to households over the period 2002 to 2006. The analysis then focuses on important trends and patterns in various aspects of water access and use over a similar period.

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



- On average, the percentage of households that relied on bucket toilets or had no toilet facility has declined over the period 2002 to 2006 – from 13,2% in 2002 to 10,8% in 2004 and to 8,6% in 2006.
- Figure 19 also shows that in Gauteng a relatively small percentage of households either use bucket facilities or have no toilet facilities, as compared with provinces.
- There is a notable decline in the percentage of households that either use bucket facilities or have no toilet facilities in Limpopo – from 19,6% in 2002 to 7,7% in 2006.

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

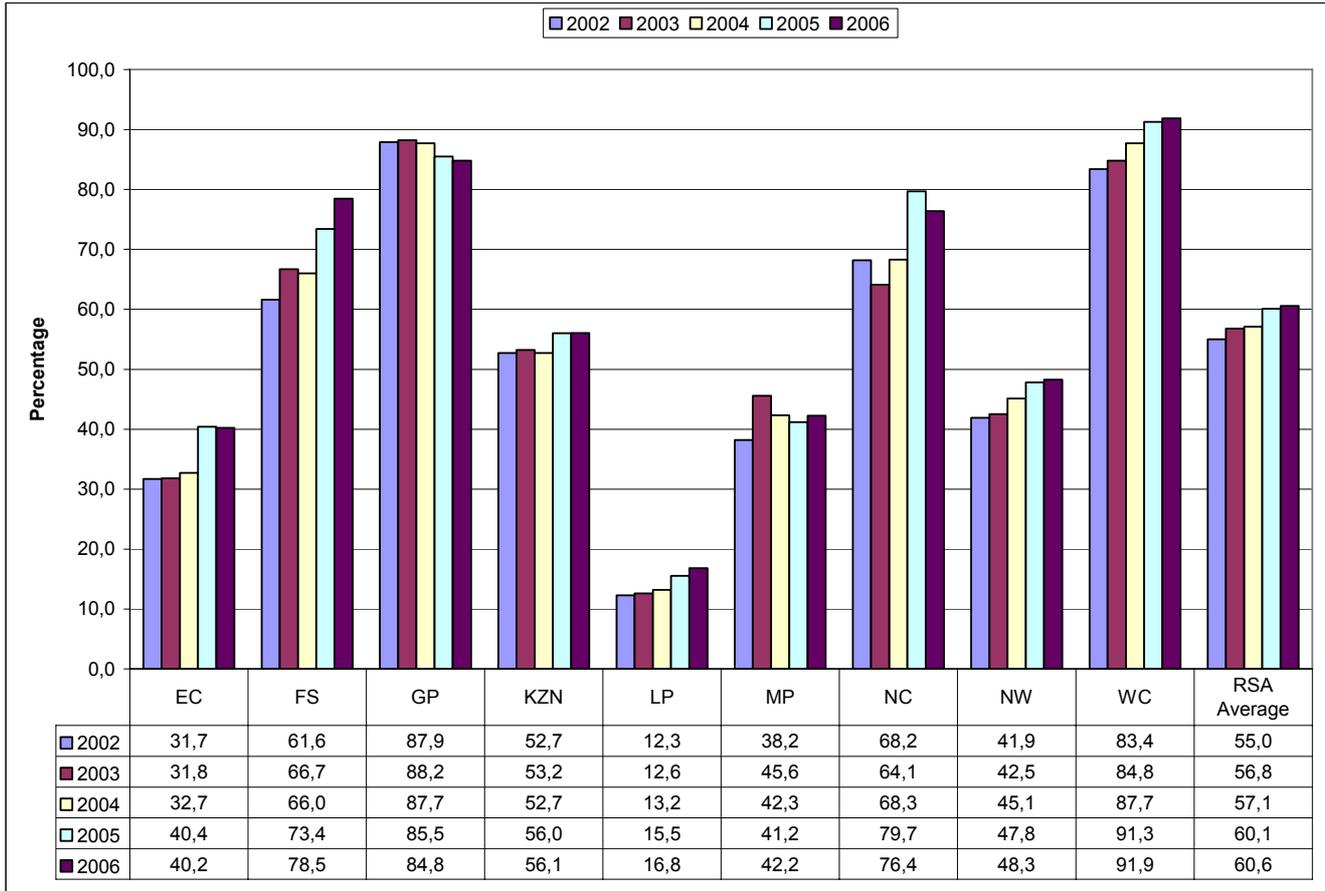


Figure 20 indicates that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country are increasingly being used by households. For example, the percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 55,0% in 2002 to 57,1% in 2004 and to 60,6% in 2006. However, in Limpopo relatively few households (under 20% each year) make use of this type of facility compared with provinces such as Western Cape and Gauteng, where over 80% of households do.

7. Water access and use

The UN acknowledges that South Africa was among a few countries that made a “great leap forward in a short time-span with respect to its policy on providing access to safe water... Between 1994 and 2001 South Africa halved the number of people without access to safe water”⁸. The results of the GHS indicate that even greater progress is likely to have been made in this regard.

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

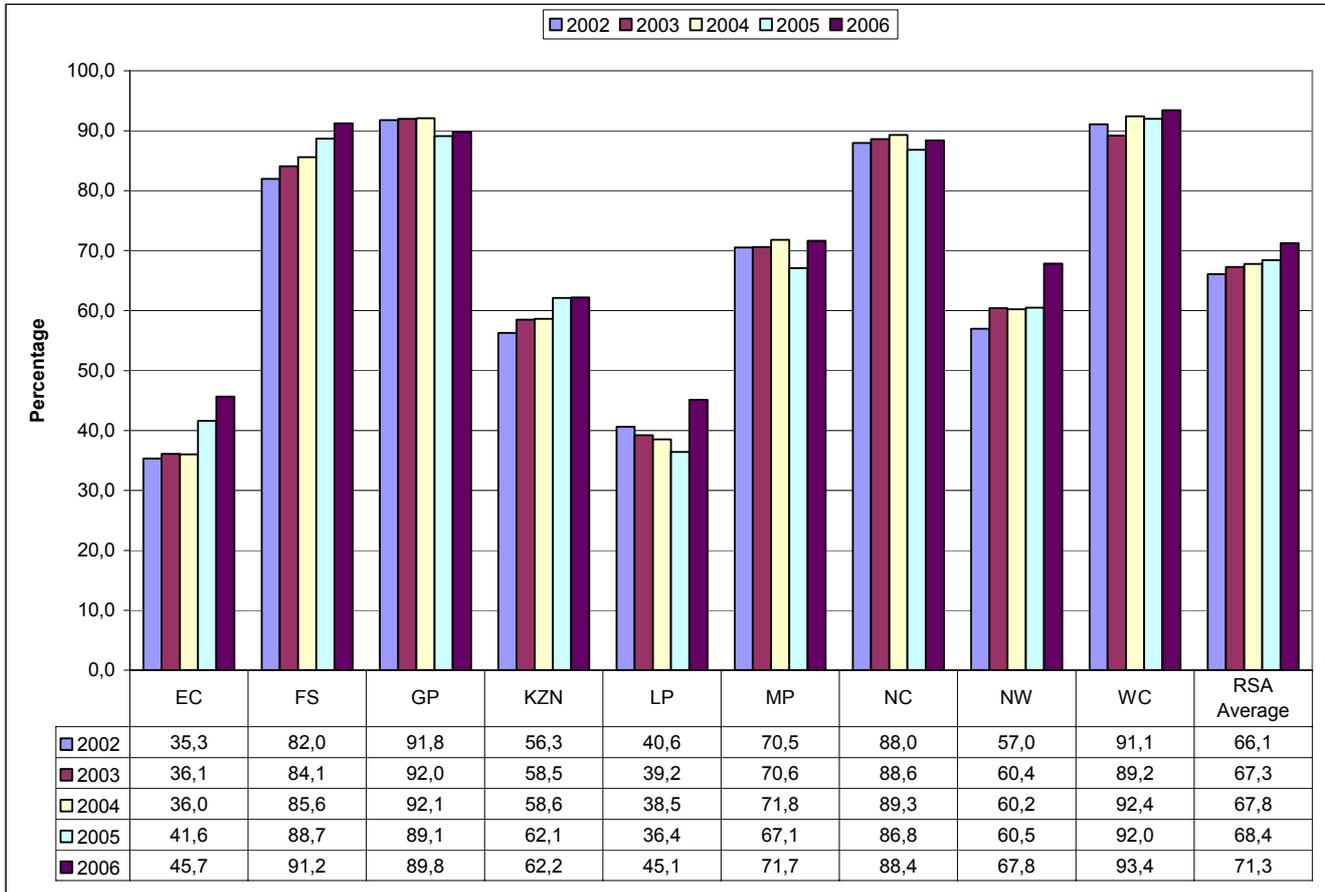
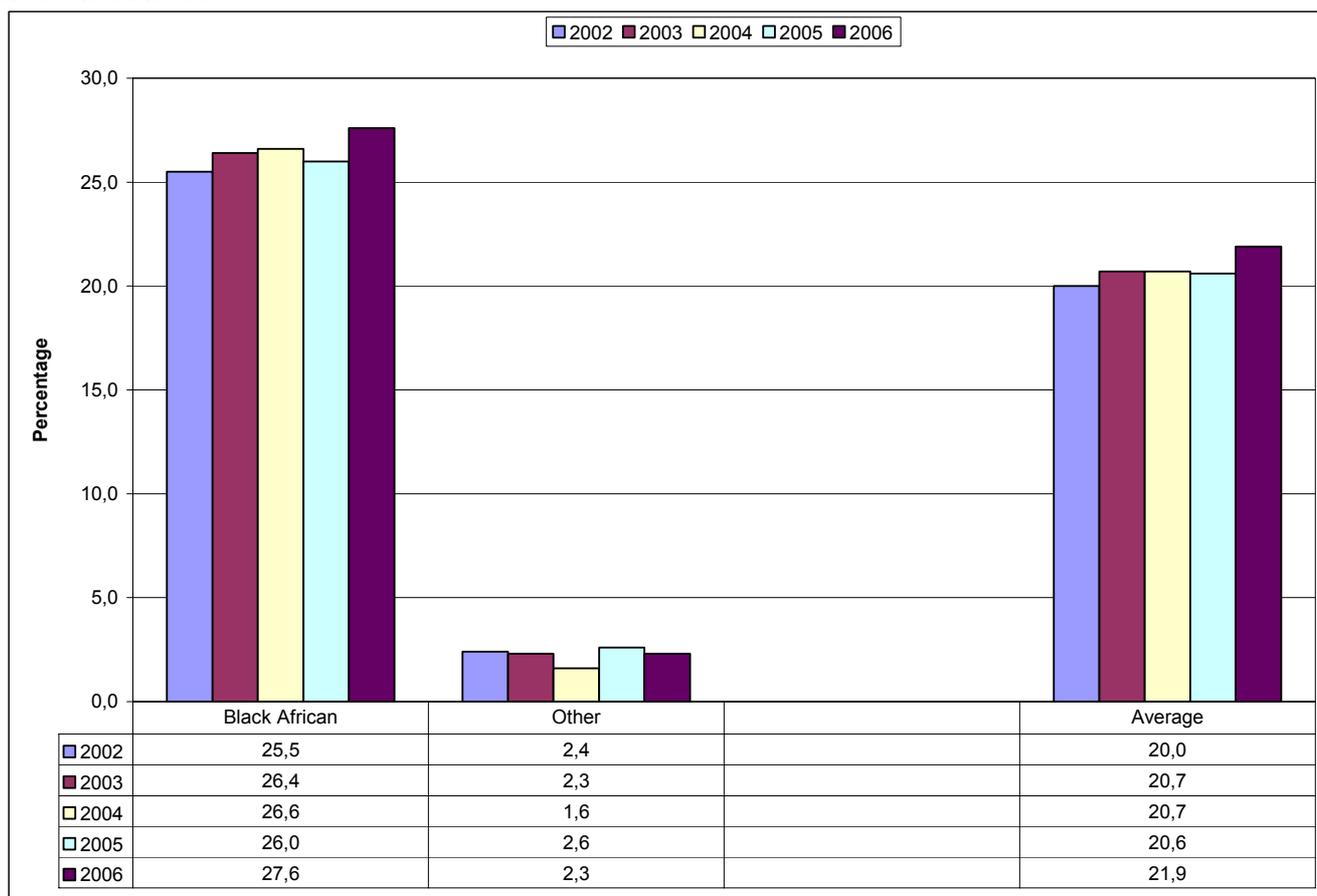


Figure 21 shows that the percentage of households whose main source of water was from a tap either in the dwelling or on site, has increased steadily between 2002 and 2006 - from 66,1% in 2002 to 67,8% in 2004 and to 71,3% in 2006. Access to piped water in the dwelling or on site was highest in Western Cape and Free State, and lowest in Limpopo and Eastern Cape, in 2006. An upward trend can be noted in Free State. In all the nine provinces, there was an increase in the percentage of households whose main source of water was from a tap either in the dwelling or on site between July 2005 and July 2006.

⁸ Human Development Report, 2003. New York Oxford University Press, 2003, p.46

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



However, Figure 22 indicates that Black African-headed households still face greater difficulty in obtaining water supplies than households headed by other population groups. For example, the percentage of Black African-headed households that obtained their main source of water from either a neighbour’s tap or a public tap or a communal borehole off site, was twelve times greater than for households headed by other population groups.

7.1 Additional details about water services

The analysis in this section focuses on the availability of and type of water facilities and services used by South African households.

Figure 23: Among those with access, percentage of households that paid for water

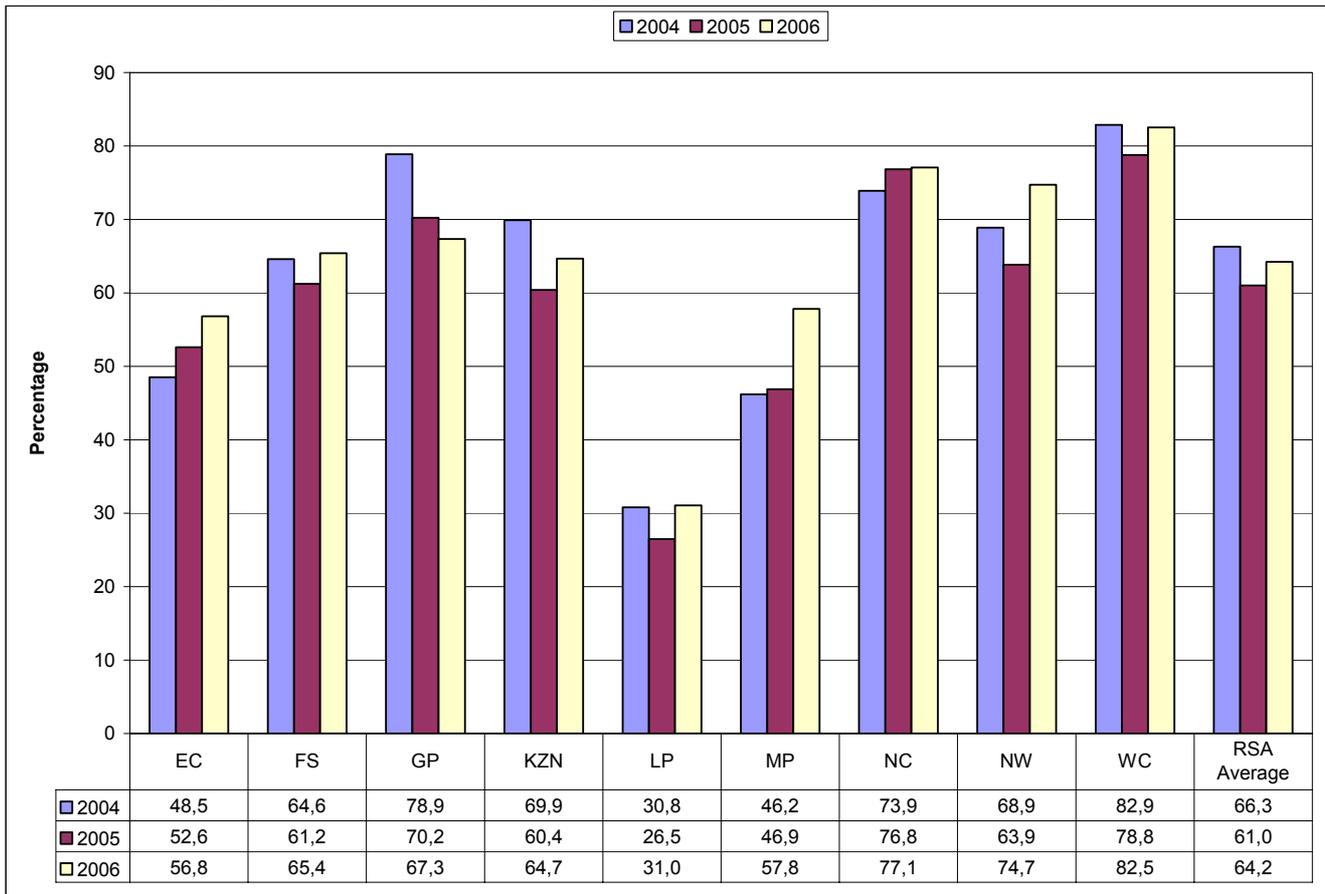


Figure 23 shows a marked variation in the provincial distribution of households that paid for water. Among the households in each province that had access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme, in Western Cape, 82,5% and in Northern Cape, 77,1% of such households paid for water in 2006. By comparison, in Limpopo only 31,0% of households with access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme paid for such services.

Over the period 2002 to 2006, in the country as a whole, the percentage of households that had access to piped water from a local or regional water scheme fluctuated – 66,3% in 2004, 61,0% in 2005 and 64,2% in 2006. The same picture is observed in six provinces while in Gauteng there is a downward trend and an upward trend in Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape.

Figure 24: Reason for non-payment among households with access to piped water supply, 2004 - 2006

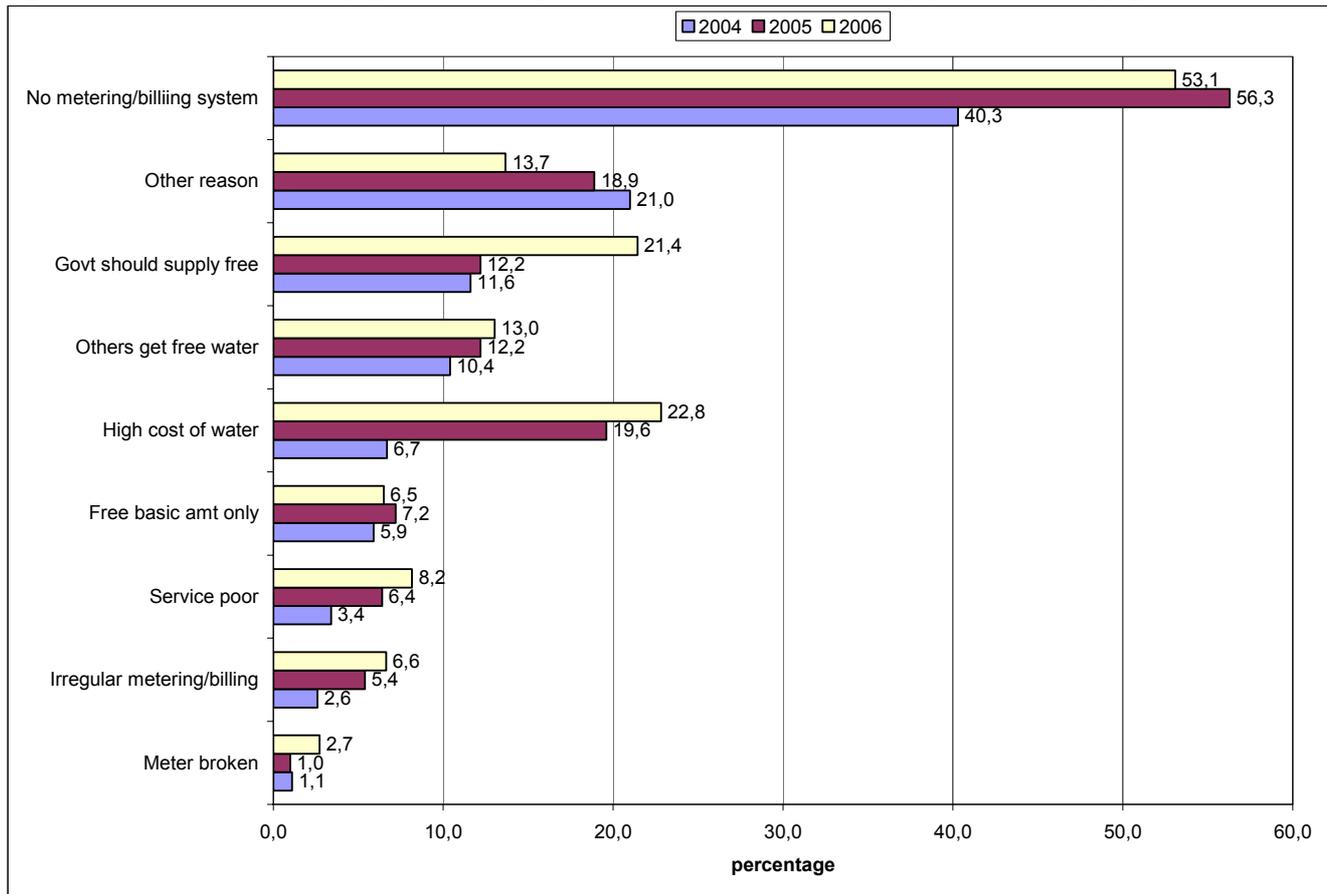


Figure 24 shows that among households that had access to a local or regional water scheme but did not pay for water:

- In 2004, 40,3% had no metering and billing system in place and the number increased to 56,3% in 2005 and declined to 53,1% in 2006.
- During 2004, 11,6% felt that government should provide such services free and by 2006 the percentage was almost double – 21,4%.
- Over 20% felt that the cost was too high in 2006, as compared to 6,7% in 2004.

8. Household assets

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

8.1 Dwelling ownership

Figure 25: Dwelling type and ownership

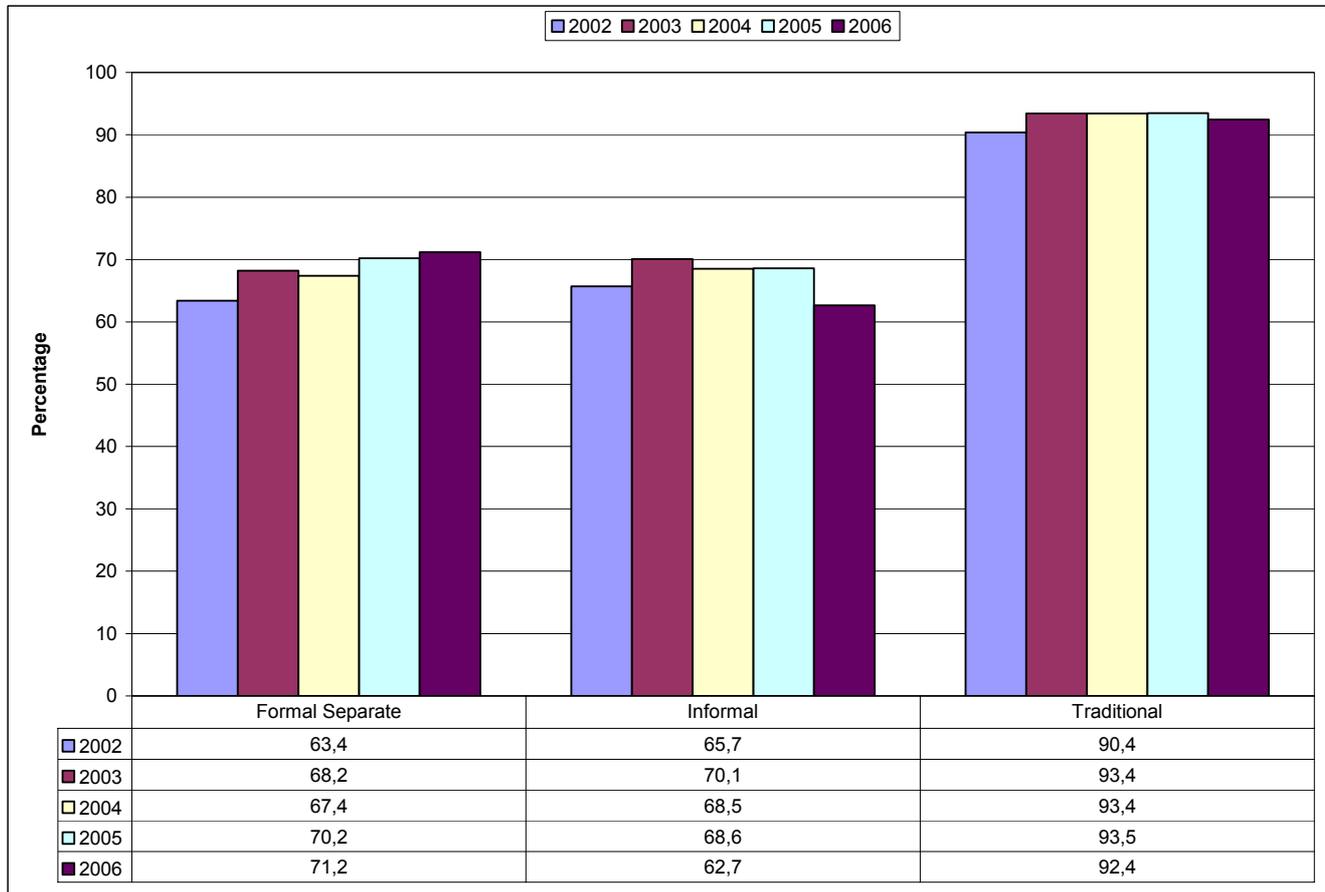


Figure 25 suggests that there has been an increase in the percentage of households that fully own the dwellings in which they live. For example, the percentage of households living in formal structures (on a separate stand or plot) that were fully owned by the household increased from 63,4% in 2002, to 68,2% in 2003, 67,4% in 2004, 70,2% in 2005 and 71,2% in 2006. The percentage of households living in traditional dwellings that were fully owned by the household increased from 90,4% in 2002 to 93,4% in 2003 and remained unchanged until 2005. In 2006 ownership of traditional dwellings remained at more than 90% - though it declined slightly to 92,4%.

8.2 Hunger

As noted by the UN⁹, “Hunger is more than just a lack of available food. It is a problem of deficiencies in food entitlement and deprivations in related essential services (healthcare, education, safe drinking water, adequate sanitation)”. Previous sections of this report focused on the patterns and trends in terms of access to many such essential services. This section presents a brief overview of the situation faced by household members in terms of the adequacy of their food supply.

The conventional measure of hunger is usually to regard persons consuming fewer than 1 960 calories per day as “hungry”. However, the analysis that follows is only broadly indicative of the extent to which household members experience hunger, since it is based solely on self-perceptions. Respondents were asked whether any adult over the age of 18 years had gone hungry because there was not enough food, and a similar question was asked of persons younger than 18 years. The response categories varied from “Never went hungry” to “Always went hungry” as indicated in Table 8

⁹ Human Development Report, 2003. UN New York. Oxford University Press, 2003. p.87

Table 8 Distribution of households in which a child went hungry in the twelve months prior to the survey

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Thousand				
1. Never went hungry	5 360	5 325	5 564	5 865	6 561
2. Seldom went hungry	556	399	387	362	224
3. Sometimes went hungry	1 349	1 353	1 191	1 047	836
4. Often went hungry	352	328	236	196	113
5. Always went hungry	173	208	152	162	76
6. No children	3 669	4 418	4 651	5 075	5 120
7. Unspecified	19	10	12	20	40
Total	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972
Total (excl. 6 & 7)	7 791	7 613	7 530	7 632	7 811
	Percentage				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	
1. Never went hungry	68,8	69,9	73,9	76,8	84,0
2. Seldom went hungry	7,1	5,2	5,1	4,7	2,9
3. Sometimes went hungry	17,3	17,8	15,8	13,7	10,7
4. Often went hungry	4,5	4,3	3,1	2,6	1,5
5. Always went hungry	2,2	2,7	2,0	2,1	1,0
Total (excl. 6 & 7)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

As shown in Table 8 in 2006 there were 13,0 million households in the country, but only in 7,8 million of them there were children present. In 84,0% of these households no child ever went hungry – up from 76,8 in 2005, 73,9% in 2004, 69,9% in 2003 and 68,8% in 2002.

The analysis that follows is based on persons who reported either that they often went hungry or always went hungry in the twelve months prior to the survey interview. However, relatively small numbers fall into this category. For example, with regard to children who went hungry, only 525 thousand in 2002, 536 000 in 2003, 388 000 in 2004, 358 000 in 2005 and 189 000 in 2006 often or always went hungry (see Table 8). Thus, extreme caution must be exercised when interpreting the results at low levels of disaggregation.

Figure 26: Percentage of households in which an adult went hungry

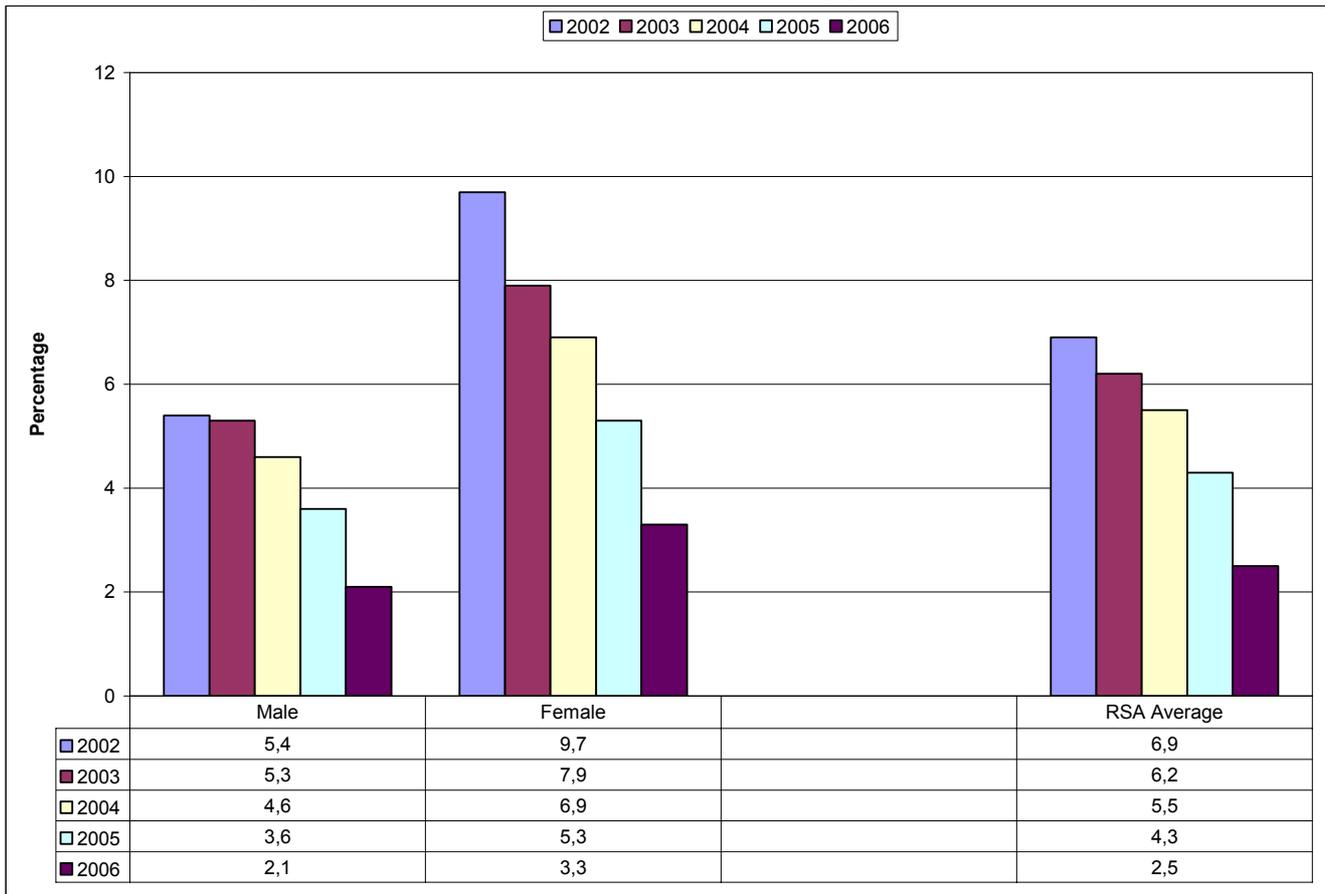


Figure 26 shows that in the twelve months prior to the survey month, and excluding all the households in which there were no adults present:

- The percentage of households in which an adult often or always went hungry declined over time. For example, in 2,5% of households an adult went hungry in 2006 – compared with 6,9% in 2002.
- Over the period 2002 to 2006, female-headed households tend to have a larger percentage of adults who reported that they often or always went hungry than male-headed households.

Figure 27: Percentage of households in which a child went hungry by sex of household head

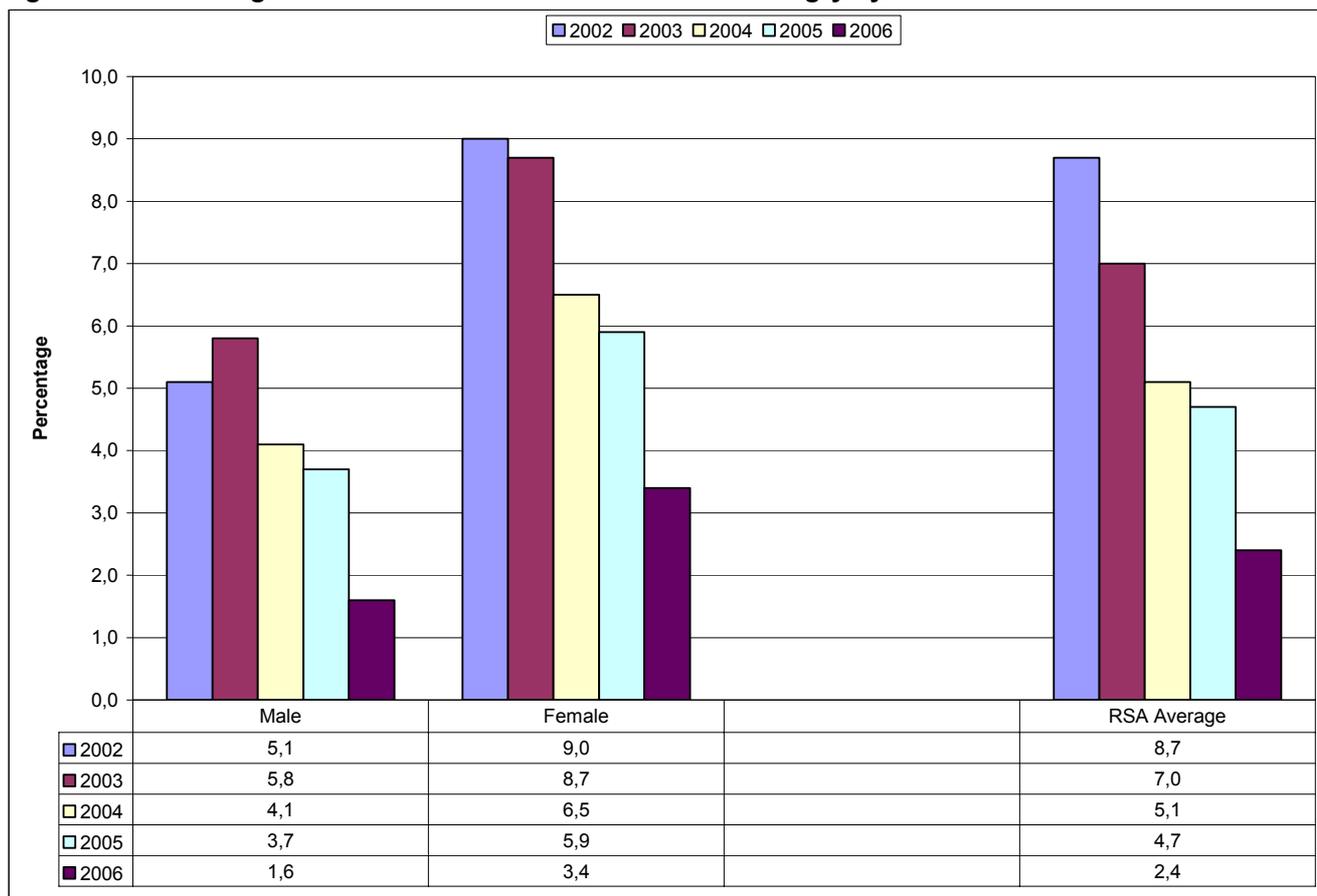


Figure 27 shows that:

- Over the period 2002 to 2006, the percentage of children that went hungry was substantially higher in female-headed households than in male-headed households.
- For example, in 2006 in 3,4% of female-headed households, children went hungry as against 1,6% in male-headed households.
- However, over the period 2002 to 2006, and reflecting the national average, the percentages of children that went hungry declined – particularly in female-headed households.

Summary

The highlights of this report suggest that progress has been made in a number of key respects over the period 2002 to 2006.

For example, attendance rates at educational institutions for the compulsory ages (7-15 years) have increased. This is perhaps linked to the decline in the percentage of learners that are not in educational institutions because of a lack of money for fees. In addition, the key findings of this report suggest that an increasing percentage of persons aged 20 years and above have attained matric. With regard to health issues, medical aid coverage remains the preserve of only around 14% of the population. However, the vast majority of persons (over 80%) that were ill or injured in the month prior to the GHS and consulted in the public sector are satisfied with the service they received. And although in 2006 as many as 19,4% of persons that were injured or ill did not consult a health worker because of high costs, this percentage was substantially lower than in 2002, when as many as 31,3% of such persons reported that the high cost of consultation was the reason for not seeking medical assistance from a health worker.

With regard to housing and household access to services and facilities, there has been a marked improvement in several areas. For example, there is a steady increase in the percentage of households – particularly female-headed ones – that received government housing subsidies. Over the same period (2002 to 2006) the GHS results also indicate robust growth in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply, as a result of which there has been continued growth in the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, and a commensurate decline in the percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking.

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



Mr Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

9. Technical notes

9.1 Sample design

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

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

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

9.2 Weighting the GHS of July 2006

A two-stage weighting procedure was done on the GHS 2006. The PSU inclusion probability is given by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A SAS macro called CALMAR was used to benchmark W_{HH} to the mid-year estimates. The mid-year estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for July 2006 (when survey fieldwork took place).

9.3 Coverage

The target population is private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

9.4 Data issues

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

10. Definitions of terms

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

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

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

1. Official and expanded definition of unemployment

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) uses the following definition of unemployment as its official definition. The *unemployed* are those people within the economically active population who: (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview, (b) want to work and are available to start work within two weeks¹⁰ of the interview, and (c) have taken active steps to look for work or start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview. The expanded definition of unemployment excludes criterion (c).

Workers include the self-employed, employers and employees.

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

Informal dwellings include shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting refers to electricity from the public supplier

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	37 634	18 407	19 216	4 196	2 060	2 135	1 163	596	562	4 362	2 233	2 128	47 391	23 319	24 054
Western Cape	1 372	679	693	2 534	1 264	1 270	15	*	*	824	423	401	4 745	2 375	2 369
Eastern Cape	6 187	2 909	3 273	462	214	248	13	*	*	376	191	185	7 052	3 328	3 719
Northern Cape	375	190	184	440	212	228	*	*	*	85	43	42	911	451	460
Free State	2 505	1 248	1 256	160	82	78	*	*	*	291	156	135	2 959	1 487	1 471
KwaZulu-Natal	8 144	3 917	4 224	188	99	88	826	423	399	569	283	286	9 732	4 724	4 999
North West	3 449	1 667	1 781	83	45	38	20	*	*	302	155	147	3 858	1 881	1 978
Gauteng	7 080	3 786	3 291	295	129	166	238	121	116	1 592	821	771	9 211	4 862	4 346
Mpumalanga	3 032	1 478	1 554	29	14	15	20	*	10	171	81	90	3 252	1 582	1 670
Limpopo	5 491	2 532	2 959	*	*	*	19	11	*	150	80	70	5 671	2 627	3 043

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

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	37 634	18 407	19 216	4 196	2 060	2 135	1 163	596	562	4 362	2 233	2 128	47 391	23 319	24 054
0-4	4 336	2 194	2 138	437	224	213	90	47	43	292	147	145	5 160	2 614	2 540
5-9	4 202	2 194	2 006	423	222	202	90	48	42	290	159	131	5 007	2 623	2 381
10-14	4 322	2 255	2 065	410	211	198	88	42	44	263	159	104	5 085	2 668	2 413
15-19	4 123	2 166	1 955	407	223	183	102	53	49	299	159	140	4 933	2 605	2 327
20-24	3 858	1 854	2 003	384	192	192	102	67	35	302	154	148	4 649	2 269	2 379
25-29	3 468	1 705	1 764	375	177	199	102	45	58	319	160	159	4 267	2 088	2 179
30-34	2 975	1 456	1 519	339	160	179	104	57	47	415	190	225	3 838	1 866	1 972
35-39	2 103	988	1 114	287	130	157	103	50	51	344	179	165	2 839	1 349	1 488
40-44	1 819	842	978	240	118	123	74	37	37	288	137	151	2 426	1 134	1 292
45-49	1 552	728	823	247	110	137	74	36	38	339	172	167	2 213	1 047	1 165
50-54	1 243	539	704	214	99	115	71	36	35	291	143	147	1 819	817	1 002
55-59	999	444	556	156	76	80	48	26	23	250	132	117	1 454	678	776
60-64	862	371	491	107	50	57	45	19	25	253	123	129	1 268	565	704
65-69	685	292	393	78	34	43	38	18	19	172	97	75	974	442	531
70-74	484	152	332	50	22	28	18	*	*	120	63	57	672	246	426
75+	569	203	366	41	14	27	*	*	*	122	59	64	741	279	462
Unspecified	32	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	29	17

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	2 982	3 548	531	1 719	5 483	2 291	6 181	1 714	2 758	27 206
None	96	439	66	136	660	290	308	306	519	2 820
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	68	248	23	88	274	150	112	78	130	1 171
Grade 4/ Std 2	55	134	17	56	174	69	115	48	92	759
Grade 5/ Std 3	89	164	22	60	181	99	140	50	75	880
Grade 6/ Std 4	155	223	31	85	249	100	169	70	121	1 203
Grade 7/ Std 5	238	273	40	132	319	144	297	99	174	1 717
Grade 8/ Std 6	268	314	47	145	410	185	487	103	198	2 157
Grade 9/ Std 7	249	249	46	129	344	153	397	100	190	1 856
Grade 10/ Std 8	327	345	53	185	496	209	663	152	274	2 703
Grade 11/ Std 9	238	313	33	169	465	184	672	153	307	2 534
Grade 12/ Std 10	811	572	117	405	1 370	464	1 769	398	433	6 339
NTC I - NTC III	26	17	*	*	34	20	78	18	16	221
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	20	18	*	12	55	25	42	22	20	216
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	173	147	20	63	259	86	534	76	150	1 508
Degree and higher	147	82	*	32	182	91	349	37	50	976
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Don't know/ unspecified	16	*	*	12	*	20	44	*	*	121

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

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

Totals include unspecified age.

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 651	9 598	11 052	2 519	1 180	1 339	794	407	384	3 219	1 610	1 609	27 206	12 809	14 393
None	2 680	1 003	1 677	111	53	58	23	*	19	*	*	*	2 820	1 063	1 757
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	1 072	528	545	87	38	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 171	570	601
Grade 4/ Std 2	695	326	368	57	25	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	759	354	405
Grade 5/ Std 3	768	377	391	101	51	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	880	433	446
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 014	466	549	155	67	88	22	*	15	12	*	*	1 203	542	661
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 429	660	769	239	103	135	33	14	19	16	*	11	1 717	781	936
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 714	815	899	270	121	149	79	32	47	92	49	43	2 157	1 018	1 138
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 506	718	788	248	120	129	30	*	22	70	35	35	1 856	881	974
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 977	964	1 013	307	134	173	81	52	29	336	148	188	2 703	1 299	1 404
Grade 11/ Std 9	2 187	979	1 207	180	90	90	51	29	22	115	43	73	2 534	1 141	1 392
Grade 12/ Std 10	4 045	2 041	2 004	570	269	302	317	180	134	1 397	675	722	6 339	3 172	3 165
NTC I - NTC III	101	54	47	23	21	*	*	*	*	93	80	13	221	157	64
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	131	51	80	12	*	*	*	*	*	66	37	29	216	97	119
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	874	371	503	101	45	56	56	24	32	475	219	256	1 508	660	849
Degree and higher	353	190	163	39	24	15	70	45	25	512	291	221	976	553	424
Other	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	24	16	*
Don't know/ unspecified	92	48	44	14	*	*	*	*	*	14	13	*	121	70	51

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1 000)														
	Age group														
	20-25			26-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female									
Total	5 587	2 749	2 837	7 167	3 474	3 693	5 265	2 483	2 780	9 141	4 074	5 066	27 206	12 809	14 393
None	76	40	36	210	107	103	382	150	232	2 148	764	1 384	2 820	1 063	1 757
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	82	48	34	145	71	74	230	120	110	712	329	383	1 171	570	601
Grade 4/ Std 2	52	31	21	112	56	56	176	90	87	418	176	241	759	354	405
Grade 5/ Std 3	96	56	40	146	84	62	191	89	101	442	200	242	880	433	446
Grade 6/ Std 4	141	79	62	240	115	126	276	121	155	545	227	317	1 203	542	661
Grade 7/ Std 5	268	135	133	346	174	172	399	173	226	703	299	404	1 717	781	936
Grade 8/ Std 6	364	199	165	493	235	259	413	190	223	886	395	491	2 157	1 018	1 138
Grade 9/ Std 7	563	275	289	533	263	270	349	152	196	408	189	219	1 856	881	974
Grade 10/ Std 8	788	368	420	747	363	384	520	239	281	646	328	318	2 703	1 299	1 404
Grade 11/ Std 9	888	393	495	975	435	539	431	192	239	238	121	117	2 534	1 141	1 392
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 890	943	946	2 234	1 105	1 129	1 159	584	574	1 047	533	513	6 339	3 172	3 165
NTC I - NTC III	60	33	28	61	39	22	43	32	*	57	53	*	221	157	64
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	42	12	30	68	34	34	43	17	26	64	35	29	216	97	119
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	197	93	104	556	221	335	375	177	198	380	168	212	1 508	660	849
Degree and higher	64	36	28	282	157	124	247	135	112	377	221	157	976	553	424
Other	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	16	*
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	15	*	*	25	17	*	67	34	33	121	70	51

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

2. Education

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

Province	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	27 963	13 690	14 267	3 985	1 639	2 346	31 948	15 329	16 613
Western Cape	3 281	1 617	1 664	140	75	65	3 421	1 691	1 729
Eastern Cape	3 721	1 654	2 065	660	289	371	4 381	1 943	2 436
Northern Cape	530	254	276	86	41	45	617	296	321
Free State	1 694	834	860	320	145	175	2 014	979	1 034
KwaZulu-Natal	5 658	2 791	2 863	837	308	529	6 495	3 099	3 392
North West	2 247	1 076	1 172	416	194	222	2 663	1 270	1 393
Gauteng	6 311	3 338	2 973	541	279	262	6 853	3 617	3 235
Mpumalanga	1 688	812	876	382	148	233	2 070	960	1 110
Limpopo	2 832	1 314	1 518	604	159	445	3 436	1 473	1 963

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex and age.

2. Education

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

Population group	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All population groups	27 963	13 690	14 267	3 985	1 639	2 346	31 948	15 329	16 613
Black African	20 842	10 150	10 689	3 768	1 543	2 225	24 610	11 693	12 915
Coloured	2 741	1 318	1 423	174	82	92	2 916	1 400	1 515
Indian/Asian	866	454	409	28	*	23	894	459	432
White	3 490	1 752	1 738	12	*	*	3 502	1 759	1 742

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group, sex and age.

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

2. Education

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

Age group	N (1 000)								
	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	27 963	13 690	14 267	3 985	1 639	2 346	31 948	15 329	16 613
15 - 19	4 761	2 496	2 263	150	96	53	4 910	2 592	2 317
20 - 24	4 496	2 184	2 311	131	73	58	4 627	2 257	2 369
25 - 29	4 082	1 991	2 090	158	85	73	4 240	2 077	2 163
30 - 34	3 592	1 749	1 842	231	111	120	3 823	1 860	1 962
35 - 39	2 590	1 234	1 355	235	108	127	2 826	1 342	1 482
40 - 44	2 063	981	1 081	354	148	206	2 417	1 130	1 287
45 - 49	1 849	889	959	347	149	197	2 195	1 039	1 156
50 - 54	1 412	662	750	399	151	248	1 811	813	998
55 - 59	1 011	505	507	426	170	256	1 438	675	763
60 - 64	870	422	448	389	140	249	1 259	562	697
65 - 69	552	275	276	411	161	250	964	436	527
70 - 74	346	147	200	317	97	220	663	244	419
75+	301	131	170	430	144	286	731	275	456
Unspecified	38	24	14	*	*	*	45	29	16

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

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group and age group	N (1 000)		
	Attending	Not attending	Total
All population groups			
Total	15 833	31 539	47 391
0 - 6	2 327	4 839	7 171
7 - 15	8 853	212	9 066
16 - 20	3 489	1 435	4 925
21 - 25	783	3 826	4 610
26+	378	21 186	21 573
Unspecified	*	42	46
Black African			
Total	13 381	24 238	37 634
0 - 6	1 944	4 068	6 018
7 - 15	7 480	184	7 665
16 - 20	3 000	1 116	4 118
21 - 25	662	3 143	3 807
26+	293	15 696	15 995
Unspecified	*	30	32
Coloured			
Total	1 149	3 047	4 196
0 - 6	175	439	614
7 - 15	723	18	741
16 - 20	202	196	398
21 - 25	25	360	385
26+	24	2 033	2 057
Unspecified	-	*	*
Indian/Asian			
Total	265	898	1 163
0 - 6	30	93	123
7 - 15	161	*	170
16 - 20	52	42	94
21 - 25	16	98	114
26+	*	651	658
Unspecified	-	*	*
White			
Total	1 030	3 329	4 362
0 - 6	178	233	412
7 - 15	483	*	483
16 - 20	235	80	314
21 - 25	80	222	302
26+	54	2 788	2 845
Unspecified	-	*	*

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include other and unspecified population group and those who did not specify whether they attend any educational institution.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N (1 000)																	
	Age group																	
	0 - 6			7 - 15			16 - 20			21 - 25			26+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 327	1 206	1 118	8 853	4 602	4 245	3 489	1 924	1 563	783	410	373	378	159	219	15 833	8 304	7 519
Pre-school	1 497	777	720	64	32	32	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 562	810	752
School	830	429	398	8 775	4 560	4 210	3 219	1 784	1 434	422	224	197	34	15	19	13 282	7 014	6 259
University	-	-	-	*	*	*	122	71	51	160	82	78	167	83	84	450	237	213
Technikon	-	-	-	*	*	-	52	25	27	72	44	27	29	15	14	154	86	69
College	-	-	-	*	*	-	82	36	46	104	51	53	73	24	49	262	113	149
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	*	31	48	11	38
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	*	19	35	*	25
Other than any of the above	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	37	22	15
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Province	N (1 000)																											
	Pre-school			School			University			Technikon			College			Adult basic education and training/literacy classes			Other adult education classes			Other than any of the above			Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1 562	810	752	13 282	7 014	6 259	450	237	213	154	86	69	262	113	149	48	11	38	35	10	25	37	22	15	15 833	8 304	7 519	
Western Cape	148	70	78	1 025	552	473	54	37	17	15	11	*	30	13	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 290	691	599
Eastern Cape	275	146	130	2 434	1 279	1 152	34	17	17	14	*	*	20	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 797	1 466	1 328
Northern Cape	23	13	11	226	115	111	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	262	134	129
Free State	115	66	49	809	434	374	18	*	11	17	12	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	982	531	451	
KwaZulu-Natal	194	87	106	2 941	1 517	1 419	84	43	41	46	26	20	21	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3 299	1 691	1 603	
North West	92	47	45	957	486	471	37	18	18	*	*	*	22	*	14	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	1 125	563	561	
Gauteng	406	215	191	1 694	924	769	158	86	72	43	22	21	102	41	61	11	*	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	2 436	1 297	1 137	
Mpumalanga	102	52	50	1 040	561	480	16	*	11	*	*	*	22	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 195	631	563	
Limpopo	206	115	91	2 155	1 147	1 008	43	21	22	*	*	*	26	11	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 447	1 300	1 147	

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

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

Totals include unspecified educational institution and sex.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 381	6 984	6 391	1 149	610	538	265	132	131	1 030	575	456	15 833	8 304	7 519
Pre-school	1 271	670	600	121	56	66	16	*	*	154	78	75	1 562	810	752
School	11 439	6 013	5 419	953	508	444	210	108	99	673	381	292	13 282	7 014	6 259
University	255	118	137	28	21	*	27	13	14	140	85	55	450	237	213
Technikon	115	63	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	14	11	154	86	69
College	208	91	116	21	*	11	*	*	*	29	10	19	262	113	149
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	45	*	35	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	48	11	38
Other adult educational classes	28	*	18	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	35	*	25
Other than any of the above	20	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	37	22	15
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fee	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 381	6 984	6 391	1 149	610	538	265	132	131	1 030	575	456	15 833	8 304	7 519
None	7 500	4 012	3 486	210	110	100	*	*	*	*	*	*	7 720	4 127	3 590
R1 - R100	2 478	1 266	1 210	212	125	88	*	*	*	25	16	*	2 720	1 409	1 309
R101 - R200	721	369	352	137	72	64	13	*	*	21	11	*	892	457	435
R201 - R300	412	197	213	158	83	74	61	30	31	48	22	26	679	332	345
R301 - R500	503	248	255	126	55	71	68	39	28	80	44	36	777	385	390
R501 - R1 000	376	190	186	48	30	19	32	16	16	92	59	33	549	295	254
R1 001 - R2 000	232	108	123	38	17	21	13	*	*	114	57	57	396	185	211
R2 001 - R3 000	195	101	94	37	12	26	*	*	*	128	65	63	371	182	189
R3 001 - R4 000	248	115	133	41	28	13	17	*	*	232	146	86	538	299	239
R4 001 - R8 000	176	104	72	13	*	*	23	*	14	70	37	34	283	159	124
R8 001 - R12 000	122	64	59	23	15	*	17	*	*	164	91	73	328	181	147
More than R12 000	373	184	188	88	46	43	*	*	*	21	*	13	486	240	246
Don't know/ unspecified	45	26	20	16	*	*	*	*	*	31	18	13	94	53	40

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fees	N (1 000)								
	Educational institution								
	Pre-school	School	University	Technikon	College	Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	Other adult education classes	Other adult education classes	Total
Total	1 562	13 282	450	154	262	48	35	37	15 833
None	618	7 076	*	-	*	15	*	4	7 720
R1 - R100	177	2 534	*	*	*	*	*	2	2 720
R101 - R200	77	805	*	*	*	*	*	1	892
R201 - R300	94	570	*	*	*	*	*	3	679
R301 - R500	227	524	*	*	15	-	*	4	777
R501 - R1 000	132	357	12	*	32	*	*	4	549
R1 001 - R2 000	59	268	17	*	42	*	*	1	396
R2 001 - R3 000	50	239	24	15	37	*	-	5	371
R3 001 - R4 000	56	307	82	40	46	*	*	1	538
R4 001 - R8 000	17	101	93	41	29	-	*	2	283
R8 001 - R12 000	*	75	184	22	34	-	*	2	328
More than R12 000	39	377	13	*	*	24	12	7	486
Don't know\ Unspecified	*	46	13	*	11	-	*	3	94

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

Totals include unspecified educational institution.

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Reason for not attending	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	19	44	*	*	56	26	28	13	15	212
Too old or young	*	*	*	*	19	*	*	*	*	49
Has completed school or education	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*
School or education institution is too far away	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
No money for fees	*	17	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	60
He or she is working (at home or job)	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Illness	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Pregnancy	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Failed exams	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*
Got married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*
Other\ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Reason for not attending	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	184	107	77	27	12	15	211	119	92
Too old or young	47	28	19	*	*	*	49	30	20
Has completed school or education	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
School or education institution is too far away	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No money for fees	56	34	22	*	*	*	60	36	24
He or she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	22	15	*	*	*	*	26	17	*
Illness	28	15	13	*	*	*	29	16	13
Pregnancy	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Failed exams	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Got married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Other\ unspecified	14	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*

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

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

4. Health

4.1 Medical aid coverage by province

Province	N (1 000)														
	Covered					Not covered					Total				
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian\Asian	White
South Africa	6 506	2 721	676	339	2 752	40 824	34 860	3 517	823	1 605	47 391	37 634	4 196	1 163	4 362
Western Cape	893	37	381	*	471	3 850	1 335	2 153	*	353	4 745	1 372	2 534	15	824
Eastern Cape	722	370	106	*	232	6 327	5 814	356	*	144	7 052	6 187	462	13	376
Northern Cape	123	31	41	*	49	785	342	397	*	36	911	375	440	*	85
Free State	439	249	21	*	167	2 518	2 254	139	*	124	2 959	2 505	160	*	291
KwaZulu-Natal	1 053	406	37	216	393	8 662	7 721	150	610	176	9 732	8 144	188	826	569
North West	521	293	*	*	213	3 326	3 145	75	15	88	3 858	3 449	83	20	302
Gauteng	2 009	816	78	77	1 033	7 184	6 251	217	160	555	9 211	7 080	295	238	1 592
Mpumalanga	365	242	*	16	105	2 885	2 789	26	*	66	3 252	3 032	29	20	171
Limpopo	381	277	*	13	88	5 286	5 210	*	*	62	5 671	5 491	*	19	150

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

4. Health

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex

Population group and sex	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
All population groups			
Total	6 506	40 824	47 391
Male	3 289	19 996	23 319
Female	3 216	20 811	24 054
Black African			
Total	2 721	34 860	37 634
Male	1 406	16 972	18 407
Female	1 314	17 878	19 216
Coloured			
Total	676	3 517	4 196
Male	321	1 738	2 060
Female	355	1 779	2 135
Indian/Asian			
Total	339	823	1 163
Male	159	437	596
Female	181	381	562
White			
Total	2 752	1 605	4 362
Male	1 393	837	2 233
Female	1 359	767	2 128

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include unspecified population groups, sex and 'don't know' category of medical aid coverage variable.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Health

4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group

Age group	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
Total	6 506	40 824	47 391
0 - 9	1 135	9 011	10 167
10 - 19	1 099	8 910	10 018
20 - 29	916	7 987	8 916
30 - 39	1 174	5 496	6 677
40 - 49	1 015	3 620	4 639
50 - 59	632	2 636	3 273
60+	525	3 129	3 656
Unspecified	*	35	46

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

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

Totals include 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of medical aid coverage variable.

4. Health

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	People who were sick/injured	People who were not sick/injured	Total
South Africa	5 915	41 432	47 391
Western Cape	433	4 312	4 745
Eastern Cape	961	6 091	7 052
Northern Cape	99	812	911
Free State	535	2 422	2 959
KwaZulu-Natal	945	8 778	9 732
North West	549	3 310	3 858
Gauteng	1 310	7 876	9 211
Mpumalanga	548	2 704	3 252
Limpopo	537	5 127	5 671

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

4. Health

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Consulted	Not consulted	Total
South Africa	4 938	942	5 915
Western Cape	369	63	433
Eastern Cape	845	112	961
Northern Cape	83	16	99
Free State	445	87	535
KwaZulu-Natal	801	141	945
North West	454	94	549
Gauteng	1 040	244	1 310
Mpumalanga	442	106	548
Limpopo	458	78	537

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

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

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

4. Health

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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	369	845	83	445	801	454	1 040	442	458	4 938
Nurse	41	477	33	173	380	208	323	208	255	2 099
Doctor	312	311	45	233	379	211	629	203	172	2 495
Medical specialist	13	27	*	18	*	19	31	11	15	146
Pharmacist/chemist	*	16	*	18	*	14	29	*	*	101
Dentist	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	*
Spiritual healer	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Traditional healer	-	*	-	*	17	*	*	*	*	50
Any other health care provider	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	12
Don't know/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	22

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

4. Health

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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	4 023	1 708	2 311	914	419	495	4 938	2 127	2 807
Nurse	1 976	813	1 164	122	52	70	2 099	865	1 234
Doctor	1 781	767	1 010	715	332	383	2 495	1 099	1 393
Medical specialist	91	44	48	54	25	29	146	69	77
Pharmacist/chemist	84	38	45	17	*	11	101	44	56
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Spiritual healer	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	50	29	21	-	-	-	50	29	21
Any other health care provider	11	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*
Don't know/ unspecified	17	*	*	*	*	*	22	11	11

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

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Public sector										
Total	218	568	59	231	554	272	509	292	320	3 022
Hospital	106	139	15	53	212	76	192	78	90	960
Clinic	97	418	43	177	337	194	315	213	231	2 024
Other in public sector	16	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
Private sector										
Total	151	277	23	214	247	182	521	150	135	1 901
Hospital	22	*	*	11	45	15	54	*	15	181
Clinic	*	*	*	13	*	*	49	*	12	106
Private doctor/specialist	122	236	20	166	170	144	385	119	95	1 457
Traditional healer	*	*	-	*	14	*	*	*	*	47
Pharmacy/chemist	*	17	*	18	*	13	27	*	*	98
Health facility provided by employer	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*
Alternative medicine, e.g Homeopathist	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
Public sector			
Total	100	2 919	3 022
Hospital	54	906	960
Clinic	41	1 980	2 024
Other in public sector	*	33	38
Private sector			
Total	778	1 122	1 901
Hospital	123	58	181
Clinic	43	62	106
Private doctor/specialist	586	870	1 457
Traditional healer	*	46	47
Pharmacy/chemist	23	74	98
Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopathist	-	*	*
Other in private sector	-	*	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	15

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Totals include 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of medical aid coverage variable.

4. Health

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

Place of consultation	N (1 000)					
	Level of satisfaction with the service					
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Total
Public sector						
Total	1 741	803	149	133	184	3 022
Hospital	570	245	55	33	52	960
Clinic	1 145	549	93	99	132	2 024
Other	26	9	1	1	-	38
Private sector						
Total	1 640	178	24	*	37	1 901
Hospital	161	12	*	*	*	181
Clinic	85	*	*	-	*	106
Private doctor/specialist	1 276	137	15	*	16	1 457
Traditional healer	24	*	*	*	11	47
Pharmacy/chemist	85	*	*	*	*	98
Health facility provided by employer	*	*	-	-	-	*
Alternative medicine	*	*	-	-	-	*
Other in private sector	*	*	-	-	-	*
Unspecified/ don't know	*	*	*	*	*	15

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of level of satisfaction variable.

4. Health

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)					
	Level of satisfaction					
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Total
All population groups						
Total	3 384	981	172	143	221	4 938
Male	1 454	423	73	58	103	2 127
Female	1 929	556	99	86	118	2 807
Black African						
Total	2 709	834	138	120	194	4 023
Male	1 161	342	58	47	89	1 708
Female	1 547	490	79	73	105	2 311
Other**						
Total	674	147	35	23	27	914
Male	293	81	15	*	13	419
Female	381	66	19	13	14	495

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

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

Totals include unspecified population groups, sex and 'don't know' category of level of satisfaction variable.

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

4. Health

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

Reason for not consulting a health worker	N (1 000)								
	Black African			Other**			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	775	382	393	167	80	87	942	462	480
Too expensive	156	76	81	13	*	*	170	84	85
Too far	71	30	41	*	*	*	75	33	41
Not necessary	451	231	220	127	59	68	577	290	288
Other	33	18	16	12	*	*	45	20	25
Don't know/ unspecified	63	28	35	12	*	*	75	35	40

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

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

5. Social welfare

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Yes	No	Total
South Africa	6 563	40 691	47 391
Western Cape	582	4 162	4 745
Eastern Cape	1 320	5 714	7 052
Northern Cape	143	766	911
Free State	437	2 512	2 959
KwaZulu-Natal	1 160	8 555	9 732
North West	526	3 324	3 858
Gauteng	930	8 237	9 211
Mpumalanga	457	2 785	3 252
Limpopo	1 010	4 636	5 671

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of usage of welfare office variable.
 Due to rounding the numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

5. Social welfare

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)		
	Yes	No	Total
All population groups			
Total	6 563	40 691	47 391
Male	1 571	21 671	23 319
Female	4 989	19 005	24 054
Black African			
Total	5 717	31 808	37 634
Male	1 282	17 067	18 407
Female	4 432	14 732	19 216
Coloured			
Total	563	3 629	4 196
Male	163	1 895	2 060
Female	400	1 733	2 135
Indian/Asian			
Total	39	1 122	1 163
Male	15	580	596
Female	24	537	562
White			
Total	241	4 099	4 362
Male	110	2 108	2 233
Female	132	1 990	2 128

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

5. Social welfare

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

Province	N (1 000)				
	Service/assistance sought				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
Total	625	5 938	58	147	6 563
Western Cape	51	542	*	*	582
Eastern Cape	156	1 196	13	18	1 320
Northern Cape	24	121	*	*	143
Free State	26	408	*	*	437
KwaZulu-Natal	111	1 050	*	19	1 160
North West	63	458	*	12	526
Gauteng	114	786	*	53	930
Mpumalanga	42	414	*	*	457
Limpopo	38	962	12	15	1 010

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

5. Social welfare

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)				
	Service/assistance sought				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
All population groups					
Total	625	5 938	58	147	6 563
Male	177	1 383	19	44	1 571
Female	449	4 553	38	103	4 989
Black African					
Total	521	5 189	48	120	5 717
Male	148	1 122	17	34	1 282
Female	372	4 065	30	86	4 432
Other**					
Total	105	746	*	27	843
Male	28	260	*	11	287
Female	76	486	*	16	556

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

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

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

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

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

6.1 By population group, sex and labour market status (Official definition of unemployment)

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
All population groups	14 511	5 151	9 360	7 131	2 228	23,8	15 419	8 007	7 412	4 849	2 563	34,6	29 935	13 161	16 774	11 982	4 792	28,6
Black African	11 155	4 299	6 856	4 923	1 934	28,2	12 003	6 534	5 469	3 181	2 288	41,8	23 161	10 835	12 325	8 104	4 221	34,2
Coloured	1 341	395	946	761	184	19,5	1 436	646	790	610	180	22,8	2 777	1 041	1 736	1 371	365	21,0
Indian/Asian	431	98	333	276	57	17,2	403	229	174	136	38	21,7	836	327	509	414	95	18,7
White	1 568	354	1 214	1 161	53	4,3	1 570	595	974	917	57	9,6	3 138	950	2 188	2 078	110	5,0

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

Province	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	N (1 000)						N (1 000)						N (1 000)					
All provinces	14 511	5 151	9 360	7 131	2 228	23,8	15 419	8 007	7 412	4 849	2 563	34,6	29 935	13 161	16 774	11 982	4 792	28,6
Western Cape	1 602	407	1 195	1 011	185	15,5	1 614	637	977	777	200	20,5	3 217	1 044	2 172	1 788	385	17,7
Eastern Cape	1 794	905	889	648	240	27,1	2 213	1 357	856	585	271	31,6	4 008	2 264	1 745	1 234	511	29,3
Northern Cape	279	87	192	146	46	23,8	299	157	142	91	51	36,0	578	244	334	237	97	29,0
Free State	936	327	609	459	150	24,6	972	472	500	297	203	40,5	1 908	799	1 109	756	353	31,8
KwaZulu-Natal	2 924	1 164	1 760	1 223	537	30,5	3 183	1 759	1 424	853	572	40,1	6 110	2 924	3 186	2 078	1 108	34,8
North West	1 195	430	764	593	171	22,4	1 283	728	555	331	224	40,3	2 477	1 158	1 319	924	395	29,9
Gauteng	3 507	747	2 760	2 179	581	21,1	3 072	1 189	1 882	1 284	598	31,8	6 579	1 936	4 643	3 464	1 179	25,4
Mpumalanga	902	329	573	447	126	22,0	1 041	563	477	280	197	41,4	1 943	892	1 050	727	323	30,8
Limpopo	1 373	756	424	424	192	45,3	1 743	1 144	599	350	248	41,5	3 115	1 900	1 215	775	440	36,2

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

6.3 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

6.3.1 By main industry, population group and sex

Main industry	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8 104	4 923	3 181	1 371	761	610	414	276	136	2 078	1 161	917	11 982	7 131	4 849
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	628	436	191	126	89	37	*	*	*	63	50	14	819	577	242
Mining and quarrying	369	356	12	11	*	*	*	*	-	39	34	*	419	400	19
Manufacturing	984	714	270	274	154	119	90	63	27	300	216	84	1 649	1 148	502
Electricity, gas and water supply	45	33	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	14	*	72	54	19
Construction	813	743	70	117	112	*	13	13	-	115	90	25	1 059	959	100
Wholesale and retail trade	1 787	934	853	293	140	154	151	102	48	475	271	204	2 717	1 453	1 262
Transport, storage and communication	432	369	63	80	52	28	24	21	*	124	83	41	661	526	135
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	600	429	171	135	79	56	51	26	25	439	197	242	1 224	730	494
Community, social and personal services	1 424	680	744	226	101	125	78	47	30	479	193	286	2 208	1 021	1 186
Private households with employed persons	1 013	225	788	98	16	81	*	-	*	17	*	*	1 128	250	878
Exterritorial organisations and foreign governments/ other/ unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	12	13

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

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

6.3 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

6.3.2 By main occupation, population group and sex

Main occupation	N (1 000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8 104	4 923	3 181	1 371	761	610	414	276	136	2 078	1 161	917	11 982	7 131	4 849
Legislators, senior officials and managers	206	148	58	53	32	20	55	46	*	413	290	123	732	520	212
Professionals	245	123	122	36	17	19	35	27	*	280	164	116	595	330	265
Technical and associate professionals	545	247	298	129	64	65	51	24	26	309	133	176	1 034	469	566
Clerks	534	202	333	198	65	133	82	32	49	436	87	349	1 254	388	866
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 159	725	434	159	75	84	61	43	17	204	113	91	1 585	957	627
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	129	75	54	*	*	*	*	*	-	31	28	*	165	107	58
Craft and related trades workers	1 376	1 198	178	231	189	41	44	42	*	225	204	21	1 878	1 636	243
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	873	803	69	120	92	28	37	30	*	80	67	13	1 110	993	117
Elementary occupation	2 196	1 346	851	355	219	136	49	31	17	86	70	16	2 688	1 668	1 019
Domestic workers	833	54	779	82	*	80	*	-	*	10	2	*	926	58	868
Other	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	11	*	*

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.1.1 All population groups

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	5 901	3 889	2 625	12 972
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	2 175	2 849	2 278	7 581
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	729	391	224	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	370	205	16	645
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	88	149	26	278
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	437	63	44	592
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	652	54	*	745
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	922	154	14	1 135
Room/flatlet	281	13	*	317
Caravan/tent	16	*	-	18
Other	212	*	*	245
Unspecified	11	*	*	24

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.1.2 Black African household head

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	5 157	2 804	1 670	10 051
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 817	2 048	1 368	5 426
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	724	389	223	1 369
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	249	67	11	354
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	37	48	*	95
Unit in retirement village	*	*	-	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	392	43	37	516
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	612	52	*	700
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	895	142	14	1 094
Room/flatlet	222	*	*	248
Caravan/tent	*	*	-	12
Other	186	*	*	216
Unspecified	11	*	*	15

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.1.3 Household head of other population groups**

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)			
	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Total	741	1 082	951	2 911
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	357	798	906	2 147
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	*
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	121	138	*	290
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	51	100	24	183
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	44	20	*	76
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	40	*	*	44
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	27	12	-	40
Room/flatlet	60	*	*	70
Caravan/tent	*	-	-	*
Other	26	*	*	29
Unspecified	*	*	*	*

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

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.2 Households by type of dwelling and province

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Dwelling/ house/ brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	763	893	187	578	1 289	701	1 500	585	1 084	7 581
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	*	551	*	33	589	26	*	53	115	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	81	34	13	*	254	18	188	10	39	645
Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	124	15	*	*	30	*	101	*	*	278
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	19	71	*	18	78	66	292	27	16	592
Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	105	23	*	48	93	58	333	36	41	745
Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	148	104	20	106	135	154	392	55	20	1 135
Room/flatlet	45	24	*	*	91	22	58	24	40	317
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	18
Other	30	*	*	45	19	*	138	*	*	245
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	24

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)													
	Main source of water													
	Piped (tap) water in dwelling	Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	Bore-hole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole off site/com-munal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/pool/stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	Total
Total	5 102	3 938	152	53	277	2 088	142	324	482	37	145	187	29	12 972
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 868	1 954	116	38	145	944	64	184	116	17	80	33	16	7 581
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	15	235	*	*	45	395	23	106	327	16	58	135	*	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	499	106	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	645
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	268	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	278
Unit in retirement village	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	173	318	*	*	*	43	*	*	18	*	*	12	*	592
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	53	504	*	*	19	145	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	745
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	42	483	*	*	40	503	35	14	*	*	*	*	*	1 135
Room/flatlet	97	149	*	*	*	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	317
Caravan/tent	*	12	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	18
Other	72	156	*	-	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	245
Unspecified	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	24

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.4 Households by main source of water and province

Main source of water	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	964	461	123	313	914	298	1 605	238	187	5 102
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	269	284	88	450	674	386	1 099	320	368	3 938
Borehole on site	*	*	*	11	17	28	18	12	58	152
Rain-water tank on site	*	42	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	53
Neighbour's tap	*	22	*	13	58	40	37	35	64	277
Public tap	75	420	19	54	466	232	231	114	478	2 088
Water-carrier/tanker	*	21	*	*	29	26	21	33	*	142
Borehole off site/communal	*	*	*	*	143	24	13	13	115	324
Flowing water/stream/river	*	268	*	*	182	-	-	12	15	482
Dam/pool/stagnant water	*	17	*	-	10	*	*	*	*	37
Well	*	40	*	*	40	*	-	*	53	145
Spring	-	137	-	*	40	*	-	*	*	187
Other	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Main source of water	N (1 000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 051	2 911	12 972
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	2 543	2 551	5 102
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	3 682	255	3 938
Neighbour's tap	129	22	152
Borehole on site	44	*	53
Rain-water tank on site	275	*	277
Public tap	2 060	28	2 088
Water-carrier/tanker	132	*	142
Borehole off site/communal	309	14	324
Flowing water/stream/river	478	*	482
Dam/pool/stagnant water	36	*	37
Well	144	*	145
Spring	186	*	187
Other	24	*	29
Unspecified	*	*	18

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Time taken	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	3 652	75	3 728
14 minutes or less	1 592	41	1 633
15 - 29 minutes	1 090	*	1 099
30 - 44 minutes	452	*	453
45 - 59 minutes	215	*	216
60 minutes or more (6km or more)	*	*	*
Unspecified	296	23	319

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)		
	Telephone in dwelling and/or a cellphone for regular use		
	Yes	No	Total
All population groups			
Total	9 109	3 841	12 972
Male	5 837	2 276	8 128
Female	3 272	1 565	4 843
Black African			
Total	6 609	3 431	10 051
Male	3 893	2 001	5 901
Female	2 715	1 430	4 150
Coloured			
Total	702	289	992
Male	478	180	658
Female	224	109	334
Indian/Asian			
Total	259	60	320
Male	213	49	262
Female	46	11	57
White			
Total	1 531	60	1 599
Male	1 245	44	1 298
Female	285	16	301

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.1 For cooking

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)										
	Energy for cooking										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	8 222	12	291	2 086	2 011	271	38	2	4	18	12 972
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	5 415	11	184	753	1 011	186	11	*	*	*	7 581
Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	238	*	12	265	808	26	23	-	-	*	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	608	*	*	20	14	-	-	*	-	*	645
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	265	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	278
Unit in retirement village	11	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	468	-	*	62	49	*	*	*	-	*	592
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	392	-	20	285	25	20	*	-	*	*	745
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	360	-	53	617	66	35	*	-	*	*	1 135
Room/flatlet	242	-	*	42	26	*	-	-	*	*	317
Caravan/tent	14	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other	202	-	*	24	*	*	-	-	-	*	245
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	24

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.2 For heating

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)										
	Energy for heating										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	6 470	7	119	1 772	2 631	599	50	11	52	1 227	12 972
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 234	*	83	797	1 334	336	17	*	20	735	7 581
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	139	*	*	156	943	45	24	*	*	63	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	569	-	*	23	20	*	-	*	*	22	645
Town/ cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	190	-	*	22	11	*	-	*	-	52	278
Unit in retirement village	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	414	*	*	61	57	*	*	*	*	39	592
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	282	-	*	235	52	52	*	*	12	98	745
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	209	-	14	427	168	148	*	*	*	155	1 135
Room/flatlet	205	-	*	27	32	*	-	*	*	43	317
Caravan/tent	13	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	18
Other	199	-	*	19	*	*	-	*	-	14	245
Unspecified	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	24

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

7.8.3 For lighting

Type of dwelling	N (1 000)								
	Energy for lighting								
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	10 520	9	10	449	1 925	30	5	2	12 972
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 877	*	*	108	555	19	*	*	7 581
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	653	*	*	95	618	*	-	*	1 377
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	619	-	-	*	23	*	-	-	645
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	273	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	278
Unit in retirement village	11	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	15
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	519	*	-	*	63	*	-	-	592
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	523	-	-	40	179	*	*	-	745
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	531	*	*	181	418	-	-	*	1 135
Room/flatlet	267	*	-	*	40	-	-	-	317
Caravan/tent	15	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	18
Other	221	-	-	*	17	*	-	-	245
Unspecified	11	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	24

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

7.9.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Electricity from mains	1 144	696	178	587	1 697	623	2 346	401	552	8 222
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	12
Gas	77	63	*	27	42	24	22	*	16	291
Paraffin	83	467	29	130	308	269	591	111	98	2 086
Wood	16	466	19	35	505	120	19	153	677	2 011
Coal	*	*	*	53	26	*	45	118	17	271
Animal dung	-	23	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	38
Solar energy	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*
None	-	*	*	11	-	*	-	*	*	18
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

7.9.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Electricity from mains	732	347	131	346	1 575	361	2 181	292	504	6 470
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Gas	17	12	*	23	20	*	34	*	*	119
Paraffin	240	586	18	203	183	84	376	25	56	1 772
Wood	85	649	50	77	595	219	72	177	707	2 631
Coal	*	18	*	106	57	29	200	156	24	599
Animal dung	-	20	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	50
Solar energy	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	11
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	*	-	52
None	248	91	30	77	129	343	113	132	63	1 227
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	34

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

7.9.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Electricity from mains	1 253	1 162	212	757	1 934	890	2 487	678	1 148	10 520
Electricity from generator	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*
Gas	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
Paraffin	33	225	*	19	27	*	91	14	31	449
Candles	36	322	24	71	604	150	446	104	169	1 925
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	11	-	-	-	12	30
Other	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*
None	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	22

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.10.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 051	2 911	12 972
Electricity from mains	5 466	2 747	8 222
Electricity from generator	*	*	12
Gas	229	61	291
Paraffin	2 038	48	2 086
Wood	1 973	38	2 011
Coal	268	*	271
Animal dung	38	-	38
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
None	17	*	18
Unspecified	*	*	17

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.10.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 051	2 911	12 972
Electricity from mains	4 041	2 419	6 470
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	82	38	119
Paraffin	1 720	52	1 772
Wood	2 511	120	2 631
Coal	587	11	599
Animal dung	50	*	50
Solar energy	*	*	11
Other	47	*	52
None	977	249	1 227
Unspecified	24	10	34

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.10.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N (1 000)		
	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 051	2 911	12 972
Electricity from mains	7 673	2 837	10 520
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	*	*	*
Paraffin	437	12	449
Candles	1 877	48	1 925
Solar energy	29	*	30
Other	*	*	*
None	*	*	*
Unspecified	13	*	22

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Total	1 323	1 729	240	849	2 589	1 050	3 032	797	1 362	12 972
Sanitation in dwelling										
Total	901	444	112	285	1 002	261	1 450	229	183	4 868
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	879	408	101	276	512	244	1 410	217	159	4 206
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	23	36	11	*	490	17	40	12	24	662
Sanitation on site										
Total	358	862	114	536	1297	716	1443	504	1029	6859
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	309	165	54	223	105	132	1 035	87	62	2 173
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	19	36	*	22	130	51	106	22	23	417
Chemical toilet	*	*	*	*	18	*	18	*	*	46
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	*	149	21	71	342	96	44	92	150	967
Pit latrine without ventilation	*	457	14	93	681	409	237	297	788	2 981
Bucket toilet	21	51	16	127	22	29	*	*	*	276
Sanitation off site										
Total	63	421	15	27	287	72	134	64	148	1230
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	26	*	*	*	17	*	71	*	*	136
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	-	*	*	10	-	*	*	*	22
Chemical toilet	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	12
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	37
Pit latrine without ventilation	*	26	*	*	34	*	18	13	36	140
Bucket toilet	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38
None	20	377	*	18	199	60	20	39	103	846
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	15

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)				
	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Total	10 051	992	320	1 599	12 972
Sanitation in dwelling					
Total	2 323	696	292	1 548	4 868
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 947	657	184	1 409	4 206
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	377	39	107	139	662
Sanitation on site					
Total	6 528	269	25	36	6 859
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 953	192	*	20	2 173
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	377	22	*	13	417
Chemical toilet	45	*	-	*	46
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	948	15	*	*	967
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 948	20	11	*	2 981
Bucket toilet	257	18			276
Sanitation off site					
Total	1 193	26	*	*	1 230
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	122	*	*	*	136
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	21	*	-	-	22
Chemical toilet	12	*	-	-	12
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	35	*	-	*	37
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	136	*	-	*	140
Bucket toilet	37	*	-	-	38
None	831	14	*	*	846
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	15

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.13 Households by sanitation and type of dwelling

Sanitation facility	N (1 000)											
	Dwelling/ house/ structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	Flat/ apartment in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi detached house (simplex/ duplex/ triplex)	Unit in retirement village	Dwelling/ house/ flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	Room/ flatlet	Caravan/ tent	Other	Total
Total	7 581	1 377	645	278	15	592	745	1 135	317	18	245	12 972
Sanitation in dwelling												
Total	3 732	*	504	244	*	161	26	15	101	*	57	4 868
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	3 290	*	363	232	*	147	13	*	88	*	49	4 206
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	442	*	141	12	*	14	13	*	13	*	*	662
Sanitation on site												
Total	3 466	926	118	31	*	408	631	875	201	14	177	6 859
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	938	22	48	27	*	256	401	236	89	*	143	2 173
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	170	14	44	*	-	26	53	43	36	*	24	417
Chemical toilet	15	*	*	-	-	*	*	14	*	-	-	46
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	573	205	*	-	*	17	41	94	26	*	*	967
Pit latrine without ventilation	1 670	667	17	*	*	99	110	360	46	*	*	2 981
Bucket toilet	101	11	*	*	*	*	22	129	*	-	*	276
Sanitation off site												
Total	381	440	22	*	*	23	88	244	15	*	11	1 230
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	44	*	*	*	-	*	21	49	*	*	*	136
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	22
Chemical toilet	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	12
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	17	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	37
Pit latrine without ventilation	62	37	*	-	-	*	*	29	*	-	-	140
Bucket toilet	10	*	*	-	-	*	*	20	*	-	*	38
None	240	391	*	*	-	19	49	127	*	*	*	846
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	15

* For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Totals include 'unspecified' category of type of dwelling variable.
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Dwellings and services

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

Refuse removal	N (1 000)				
	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Total	10 051	992	320	1 599	12 972
Removed by local authority at least once a week	5 019	871	311	1 459	7 666
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	141	24	*	24	190
Removed by community members at least once a week	64	*	-	*	77
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	*	-	*	11
Communal refuse dump/communal container	276	19	*	18	314
Own refuse dump	3 798	47	*	69	3 919
No rubbish removal	627	*	*	*	646
Other	106	11	*	*	127
Unspecified	13	*	*	*	22

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.15 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling and province

Province	N (1 000)						
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Occupied as a Boarder	Total
South Africa	8 281	926	2 494	692	528	33	12 972
Western Cape	646	233	296	79	61	*	1 323
Eastern Cape	1 337	75	187	64	59	*	1 729
Northern Cape	163	*	40	21	*	*	240
KwaZulu-Natal	553	57	108	93	36	*	849
Free State	1 826	75	553	83	41	*	2 589
North West	741	43	201	46	17	*	1 050
Gauteng	1 239	375	935	190	279	*	3 032
Mpumalanga	615	44	87	30	16	*	797
Limpopo	1 161	16	86	85	11	*	1 362

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

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

Totals include 'unspecified' category of ownership of dwelling variable.

7. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex	N (1 000)						
	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Occupied as a Boarder	Total
All population groups							
Total	8 281	926	2 494	692	528	33	12 972
Male	4 567	738	1 872	518	399	17	8 128
Female	3 712	188	622	173	129	16	4 843
Black African							
Total	6 916	299	1 762	596	446	22	10 051
Male	3 580	207	1 322	437	338	*	5 901
Female	3 336	92	439	159	108	13	4 150
Other**							
Total	1 359	625	730	96	82	*	2 911
Male	983	529	548	82	62	*	2 218
Female	375	96	182	14	21	*	692

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups , sex and ownership of dwelling

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

7. Dwellings and services

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

7.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province

Province	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
Total	2 064	337	363	2 764
Western Cape	246	48	45	339
Eastern Cape	159	28	24	212
Northern Cape	31	15	*	52
Free State	95	43	25	162
KwaZulu-Natal	429	48	22	498
North West	178	32	10	220
Gauteng	791	76	214	1 081
Mpumalanga	75	18	13	107
Limpopo	60	29	*	92

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
All population groups				
Total	2 064	337	363	2 764
Male	1 542	274	269	2 085
Female	522	62	94	678
Black African				
Total	1 475	272	307	2 054
Male	1 099	218	233	1 550
Female	375	55	75	504
Other**				
Total	589	65	55	708
Male	442	57	36	534
Female	147	*	19	174

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

7.17.3 Furnished and semi-furnished dwellings by province

Province	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
Total	424	352	156	932
Western Cape	50	30	16	96
Eastern Cape	28	36	35	99
Northern Cape	*	*	*	15
Free State	13	51	12	75
KwaZulu-Natal	123	35	15	173
North West	23	14	*	43
Gauteng	140	113	60	313
Mpumalanga	12	12	*	27
Limpopo	27	56	*	90

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)			
	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Total
All population groups				
Total	424	352	156	932
Male	325	242	122	689
Female	99	110	33	243
Black African				
Total	283	321	129	733
Male	219	217	97	533
Female	64	104	32	200
Other**				
Total	140	31	27	198
Male	105	25	25	155
Female	36	*	*	43

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

8. Assets

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

Province	N (1 000)		
	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
South Africa	1 382	11 555	12 972
Western Cape	11	1 308	1 323
Eastern Cape	657	1 068	1 729
Northern Cape	*	232	240
Free State	14	834	849
KwaZulu-Natal	355	2 225	2 589
North West	22	1 027	1 050
Gauteng	17	3 002	3 032
Mpumalanga	37	759	797
Limpopo	261	1 100	1 362

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

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

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

8. Assets

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

Population group and sex of the household head	N (1 000)		
	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
All population groups			
Total	1 382	11 555	12 972
Male	636	7 466	8 128
Female	745	4 087	4 843
Black African			
Total	1 313	8 718	10 051
Male	574	5 314	5 901
Female	739	3 404	4 150
Coloured			
Total	*	980	992
Male	*	649	658
Female	*	331	334
Indian/Asian			
Total	*	314	320
Male	*	257	262
Female	*	56	57
White			
Total	55	1 533	1 599
Male	51	1 237	1 298
Female	*	296	301

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

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

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

8. Assets

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

Farming activities	N (1 000)		
	Take place	Do not take place	Total
Field crops	1 274	103	1 382
Horticulture	26	1 347	1 382
Livestock excluding poultry	169	1 203	1 382
Poultry	114	1 259	1 382
Orchards	25	1 348	1 382
Other	33	1 339	1 382

Note that households could undertake more than one farming activity.

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

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

9. Income and expenditure

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)						
	Salaries and /or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Total
All population groups							
Total	7 540	1 393	3 106	166	395	286	12 972
Male	5 518	634	1 349	113	259	192	8 128
Female	2 022	759	1 757	52	135	94	4 843
Black African							
Total	5 400	1 300	2 658	130	251	260	10 051
Male	3 820	577	1 059	82	151	175	5 901
Female	1 580	723	1 599	48	100	85	4 150
Other**							
Total	2 134	93	447	35	143	26	2 911
Male	1 691	57	289	30	107	17	2 218
Female	442	36	158	*	35	*	692

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

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

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

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

9. Income and expenditure

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

Population group and sex of household head	N (1 000)									
	R0 - R399	R400 - R799	R800 - R1 199	R1 200 - R1 799	R1 800 - R2 499	R2 500 - R4 999	R5 000 - R9 999	R10 000 or more	Refused	Total
All population groups										
Total	2 276	3 742	2 268	1 361	837	1 188	773	345	51	12 972
Male	1 254	2 000	1 381	926	591	922	617	304	38	8 128
Female	1 022	1 742	887	436	245	267	156	42	13	4 843
Black African										
Total	2 186	3 496	1 983	1 047	492	498	197	62	*	10 051
Male	1 194	1 853	1 202	703	341	363	139	43	*	5 901
Female	992	1 643	781	344	151	135	58	19	*	4 150
Other**										
Total	90	245	284	312	344	689	575	282	41	2 911
Male	60	146	178	220	250	557	477	259	31	2 218
Female	29	99	107	92	94	131	97	23	*	692

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex of the household head and the "don't know" and "unspecified" categories of monthly expenditure variable.

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest pre-primary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	759	413	133	11	15	1 347
On foot	617	306	87	8	*	1040
Taxi	24	46	21	*	*	94
Bus	*	*	*	-	0	10
Own transport	113	53	21	*	*	190
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	0	12

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

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

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest primary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	2 186	1 675	713	118	107	4 815
On foot	1908	1357	550	93	79	3994
Taxi	42	140	84	11	18	295
Bus	*	25	28	*	*	72
Train	*	*	-	-	-	*
Own transport	223	146	44	*	*	421
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	31

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest secondary	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	1 286	1 264	722	164	190	3 646
On foot	1092	975	525	118	129	2850
Taxi	42	153	117	23	37	372
Bus	*	18	26	10	13	71
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	145	111	42	*	*	309
Other/unspecified	*	*	11	*	*	39

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest welfare office	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	559	1 435	1 294	525	847	4 695
On foot	377	386	189	55	49	1059
Taxi	95	921	954	371	586	2943
Bus	*	18	80	59	134	296
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	76	93	54	21	16	261
Other/unspecified	*	17	16	18	60	130

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest clinic	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	357	525	347	125	162	1 525
On foot	294	334	191	55	78	954
Taxi	35	160	130	48	65	439
Bus	*	*	13	12	*	44
Train	*	-	*	-	-	*
Own transport	24	20	*	*	*	59
Other/unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	28

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest hospital	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	1 480	4 018	3 823	1 508	2 006	12 972
On foot	485	453	235	74	103	1356
Taxi	263	2538	2761	1060	1412	8113
Bus	*	65	248	129	227	688
Train	*	*	*	11	*	31
Own transport	691	904	481	168	89	2339
Other/unspecified	26	53	92	66	170	444

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest food market	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	6 213	3 591	1 831	503	794	12 972
On foot	4511	1423	356	78	124	6499
Taxi	388	1591	1105	306	474	3873
Bus	*	29	133	57	110	340
Train	*	*	*	*	*	26
Own transport	1265	514	197	39	40	2057
Other/unspecified	34	26	33	21	43	177

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

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

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

10. Transport

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

Transport to the nearest post office agent	N (1 000)					Total
	0 - 14 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 44 minutes	45 - 59 minutes	60 minutes or more	
Total	2 950	4 551	3 036	996	1 319	12 972
On foot	1 647	1 376	580	146	155	3 922
Taxi	330	2 320	1 875	617	818	6 002
Bus	12	52	199	81	169	517
Train	*	*	*	*	*	24
Own transport	924	759	328	101	50	2 168
Other/unspecified	30	42	52	43	123	339

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

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

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