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General household survey: 2008

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS), which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July 2008.

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

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

The GHS covers six broad areas, namely: education, health, activities related to work and unemployment, non-remunerated trips undertaken by the household, housing, and household access to services and facilities.

This report has two main objectives. Firstly, to present the key findings of the GHS 2008 in the context of the trends since the first GHS was conducted in 2002; and secondly, to provide a more in-depth analysis of the detailed questions related to selected service delivery issues.

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage, stratified random sample was drawn using probability-proportional-to-size principles. First-level stratification was based on province and second-tier stratification on district council. Field staff employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 31 346 sampled households were visited across the country and 24 293 (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews. The GHS 2008 represents the first year of a new master sample that will be used until 2010. The same addresses will be visited during this time period.

Seven hundred and eighty-four enumerators (784) and 260 supervisors and coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 46 quality assurors were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of five days and provincial training was done one week later in 40 localities situated across all nine provinces for six days.

For a more detailed discussion on sampling and fieldwork, please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 15.

1.3 The questionnaire

Table A summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. The questionnaire covers five core areas of importance with sections on education, health, non-remunerated trips undertaken by the household, housing, and household access to services and facilities. These are covered in four sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

The number of questions included in the questionnaire increased from 156 in 2002 to 162 in 2003 and to 176 in 2004. The 2005 questionnaire was similar to the 2004 questionnaire, but with 179 questions, whilst the 2006 questionnaire included only 169 questions. The format of the 2006 and 2007 questionnaires was retained for the 2008 survey. As can be seen in Table A, the 2008 questionnaire consisted of four sections and 166 questions.

Table A: Contents of the GHS 2008 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 | 22 | Activities related to work and unemployment |
| Section 3 | 17 | Non-remunerated trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey |
| Section 4 | 80 | Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling and other assets, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, expenditure etc.) |
| All sections | 166 | Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery |

1.4 Response details

Table B shows that nationally, 24 293 (77,5% with out-of-scope and 90,15% without out-of-scope) of the 31 346 interviews were successfully completed. It was not possible to complete interviews in 8,5% of the sampled dwelling units owing to reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 14,0% 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 per province (in thousands), GHS 2008

| Province | Response | | | Non-response | | Out-of-scope | | Total |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Number | % | % without out-of-scope | Number | % | Number | % | Number |
| Western Cape | 2 458 | 65,3 | 77,2 | 726 | 19,3 | 583 | 15,5 | 3 769 |
| Eastern Cape | 3 002 | 80,0 | 97,4 | 79 | 2,1 | 673 | 17,9 | 3 754 |
| Northern Cape | 1 454 | 79,7 | 96,6 | 52 | 2,9 | 319 | 17,5 | 1 825 |
| Free State | 2 213 | 80,0 | 91,0 | 218 | 7,9 | 335 | 12,1 | 2 766 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 4 111 | 86,4 | 99,0 | 40 | 0,8 | 607 | 12,8 | 4 758 |
| North West | 2 205 | 78,1 | 91,5 | 206 | 7,3 | 412 | 14,6 | 2 823 |
| Gauteng | 3 651 | 69,3 | 78,1 | 1 025 | 19,5 | 595 | 11,3 | 5 271 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 326 | 79,1 | 91,9 | 205 | 7,0 | 410 | 13,9 | 2 941 |
| Limpopo | 2 873 | 83,5 | 96,5 | 103 | 3,0 | 465 | 13,5 | 3 441 |
| RSA | 24 293 | 77,5 | 90,2 | 2 654 | 8,47 | 4 399 | 14,0 | 31 346 |

1.5 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates during 2008 in the light of the findings of the Community Survey 2007 and new HIV/AIDS and mortality data. The new data have been used to adjust the benchmarking for all previous datasets. Weighting and benchmarking were also adjusted for the provincial boundaries that came into effect in December 2006. The data for the GHS 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 as presented in this release, are therefore comparable. A new weighting method resulted in the exclusion of person records with missing age, gender and population group data and the newly weighted files therefore have fewer records than the files released before.

The GHS 2008 household data did not automatically produce the expected number of households when the weight of the household head was used for household level information. This most likely relates to the fact that the new master sample was based on a completely different design and sampling frame than the previous two master samples. As a short term measure, the household data file weights for the GSH 2008 were adjusted with a constant figure based on the expected growth in the number of households as per the GHS 2002-2007 data. For the medium term, household demographic estimates per province will have to be developed by Demographic analysis so that the GHS household information can calibrated independently of the person weights.

As reported in the GHS 2007 report, the methods used for the calculation of percentages and depiction of statistics in graph format in the GHS report have also been revised. More specifically missing values and unknown values were excluded from totals used as denominators for the calculation of percentages, unless otherwise specified. Frequency values have been rounded off to the nearest thousand. Population totals in all tables reflect the population and subpopulations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The questionnaire remained virtually the same as in 2007 and many field supervisors and enumerators had some experience in executing the survey. A new master sample was implemented in 2008 and a greater proportion of sampled dwelling units were excluded because of listing and capturing errors, incomplete execution of the sample and new weighting techniques that exclude records with missing values for age, population group and gender. However, the potential bias created by this problem has been offset by adjustments made during the weighting process.

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 2008. Key indicators are presented in Tables C and D 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 Tables C and 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 Section 15.

Table C: Information with regard to persons

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of persons (Thousand) | 45 587 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 335 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of persons aged 7–15 attending an educational institution | 96,7 | 97,3 | 97,3 | 97,8 | 97,8 | 97,9 | 97,9 |
| Number of persons aged 7–24 years not attending an educational institution* (Thousand) | 4 520 | 4 444 | 4 483 | 4 563 | 4 631 | 4 532 | 4 735 |
| Percentage (aged 7–24 years) not attending an educational institution because of no money for fees | 40,8 | 38,6 | 37,5 | 35,3 | 37,7 | 34,6 | 31,7 |
| Number of teenage girls (13–19 years) (Thousand) | 3 437 | 3 533 | 3 520 | 3 604 | 3 593 | 3 649 | 3 642 |
| Percentage (aged 13–19 years) not in an educational institution because of pregnancy | 11,2 | 14,1 | 19,2 | 13,5 | 13,8 | 12,9 | 13,0 |
| Number of persons aged 20 years and older (Thousand) | 25 069 | 25 576 | 26 053 | 26 507 | 26 983 | 27 435 | 27 862 |
| Percentage (aged 20 and older) with no formal education | 10,4 | 9,8 | 9,6 | 9,6 | 9,5 | 8,7 | 8,8 |
| Percentage (aged 20 and older) with Matric/Grade 12 | 22,8 | 22,8 | 24,8 | 22,8 | 25,3 | 23,8 | 24,6 |
| Health | | | | | | | |
| Medical aid coverage | 16,2 | 15,7 | 16,2 | 14,0 | 14,4 | 14,4 | 15,9 |
| Injured/ill in June and consulted a health worker | | | | | | | |
| Percentage injured or ill in June | 11,3 | 10,9 | 11,2 | 12,4 | 12,2 | 11,1 | 13,7 |
| Percentage injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker | 81,5 | 83,8 | 82,9 | 81,8 | 84,4 | 79,7 | 77,7 |
| Percentage of total population that consulted a health worker | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,3 | 10,1 | 10,3 | 8,7 | 10,6 |
| Percentage public sector consultation if injured or ill in June | 55,9 | 56,4 | 57,8 | 58,8 | 60,5 | 56,9 | 60,9 |
| Percentage private sector consultation if injured or ill in June | 44,1 | 43,7 | 42,2 | 41,2 | 39,5 | 43,1 | 39,1 |
| Public sector consultation: Percentage very satisfied or satisfied with service | 80,9 | 81,1 | 83,2 | 82,0 | 83,4 | 87,4 | 83,9 |
| Private sector consultation: Percentage very satisfied or satisfied with service | 95,4 | 95,1 | 97,2 | 96,0 | 96,4 | 96,5 | 96,3 |
| Injured/ill in June but did not consult a health worker: Reason | | | | | | | |
| Too expensive (percentage) | 32,9 | 28,6 | 20,6 | 20,1 | 19,4 | 14,4 | 12,3 |
| Too far (percentage) | 6,2 | 8,0 | 6,8 | 7,2 | 8,5 | 5,8 | 7,8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Disability (percentage of total population) | 3,1 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 3,4 |

*Excluding those who had completed their education.

2.1 Education

There has been substantial growth since 2002 in the percentage of children aged 0–9 years who were attending an educational institution at the time of the GHS 2008. However, this growth is still not sufficient to meet the Early Childhood Development goals that were set for 2010. The percentage of children aged 0–4 years who are attending an educational institution increased from 7,4% in 2002 to 16,9% in 2008. In the age group 5–9, attendance increased from 79,9% to 88,6% over the same period. There has also been some progress in the percentage of learners older than 25 years attending educational institutions. The trends reported in previous reports related to the highest level of education attained for the 20-year and older age group continued. The percentage of individuals with no education decreased from 10,3 to 8,8%, and the percentage of individuals who completed Grade 12 (Matric/NSC) increased from 22,8% to 24,6%. High fees continue to be less of a problem for those currently attending educational institutions. Only 7,7% of those not attending cited this as a reason (17,8% in 2002). The percentage of learners paying no fees increased from 0,8% in 2002 to 30,8% in 2008. Complaints about books halved from 19,6% to 9,8% during the same period. Most of the students not paying fees are from Limpopo (25,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,8%), Eastern Cape (17,4%) and Free State (10,1%). In line with increased support towards the cost of education, more students also reported receiving partial or full bursaries. During 2008 12,7% of those attending educational institutions received bursaries whilst only 2% received bursaries in 2002.

School attendance ratios were higher than 97% in all provinces for the 7–15 year age group, but remained largely unchanged from 2007.

Among persons aged 7–24 years, 25,7% were not attending educational institutions during 2008. The most important reason why people of this age group were not attending was a lack of money for fees. However, increasingly fewer students give this reason. In 2002, 40,8% cited problems with fees as their main reason, while 31,7% mentioned this in 2008.

2.2 Health

The GHS 2008 found that 13,7% of the population reported being ill or injured during the month preceding the survey, which was the highest recorded since 2002. However, even though this was higher, those who were ill or injured were less likely to visit a health worker than in previous years. More than three quarters (77,7%) of those who were ill or injured during the month preceding the survey consulted a health worker. This is significantly lower than in 2007 (79,8%) and in 2002 (81,5%). The most common reason given for not consulting a health worker was that it was not necessary. This indicates that problems were either minor or people tended to increasingly treat themselves.

There has been a general increase in the levels of satisfaction with healthcare services across most provinces except Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape since 2002. Generally, the users of private health care services are more likely to be satisfied than those who use public services.

After several years of decline in medical aid membership, the 2008 levels (15,9%) are once more close to what it was in 2002 (16,2%).

2.3 Disability

In 2008, 3,4% of the total population were classified as disabled, which was higher than in all previous years, but only slightly higher than in 2002 (3,1%).

2.4 Housing and household assets

The GHS 2008 found that there has been a marginal increase in the percentage of households that found themselves in informal dwellings (from 13,1% in 2002 to 13,4% in 2008) in spite of much higher rates reported between 2005 and 2007. North West had the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal with 23,1% of households living in informal structures, and this possibly relates to subsidy policies in the mining sector where workers not living in hostels receive a subsidy. This has contributed towards the growth of informal settlements around the mining areas. Gauteng and Western Cape were the other two provinces that had the largest percentages of people living in informal structures. Limpopo and North West were the only two provinces for which the percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal had increased since 2007. The increase in Limpopo was 1,2% whilst the increase in North West was 3,2%.

When households compared their current dwelling type (2008) with their own dwelling type of 5 years ago (2004), there has been some improvement. In all provinces, considerably more households no longer found themselves in informal/traditional structures as their main dwelling.

There has also been a continued growth in ownership for all the household types since 2002. For example, of those occupying formal separate dwellings, ownership increased from 62,6% in 2002 to 70,1% in 2008.

Ownership of assets helps to buffer households against adverse circumstances. Even though the GHS does not measure an exhaustive list of assets, it does take into consideration the ownership of cellphones, radios and televisions. Cellphone ownership more than doubled between 2002 and 2008 (from 37,6% to 79,1%), but there were no significant changes in radio ownership. Television ownership on the other hand increased from 59,3% in 2002 to 72,4% in 2008. Figures for 2008 show that television ownership was the highest in Western Cape (86,5%), Gauteng (81,9%) and Free State (77,7%). Between 2002 and 2008, ownership of televisions increased dramatically in the poorer provinces. Ownership increased by approximately 18 percentage points in Free State, Limpopo and Eastern Cape.

Table D: Information with regard to households

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of households (Thousand) | 11 237 | 11 931 | 12 061 | 12 274 | 12 690 | 13 053 | 13 448 |
| | Percentage of households | | | | | | |
| Housing | | | | | | | |
| Occupy informal dwellings | 13,1 | 13,1 | 12,1 | 15,9 | 14,5 | 15,4 | 13,4 |
| Government housing subsidy received (all housing types) | 5,6 | 6,6 | 7,0 | 8,7 | 9,7 | 9,1 | 11,2 |
| Sanitation | | | | | | | |
| Bucket toilet or none | 12,5 | 11,3 | 10,6 | 9,9 | 8,7 | 8,3 | 7,7 |
| Electricity supply | | | | | | | |
| Connected to the mains | 77,4 | 78,8 | 81,2 | 80,5 | 81,2 | 81,5 | 82,6 |
| Energy sources | | | | | | | |
| Cooking: Paraffin/wood | 35,9 | 35,0 | 33,9 | 32,8 | 30,1 | 29,1 | 26,3 |
| Lighting: Electricity (mains or generator) | 77,2 | 79,2 | 81,1 | 80,7 | 82,3 | 82,6 | 83,1 |
| Refuse removal | | | | | | | |
| By municipality | 58,8 | 59,9 | 60,4 | 61,1 | 63,0 | 60,9 | 60,5 |
| Water | | | | | | | |
| Piped in the dwelling or on site | 68,8 | 69,7 | 70,1 | 69,5 | 71,4 | 71,8 | 70,9 |
| Hunger | | | | | | | |
| Adult going hungry | 6,8 | 6,2 | 5,5 | 4,4 | 2,6 | 2,0 | 2,4 |
| Adult male-headed households | 5,1 | 5,2 | 4,6 | 3,7 | 2,0 | 1,6 | 2,1 |
| Adult female-headed households | 9,7 | 7,7 | 6,9 | 5,5 | 3,4 | 2,6 | 2,9 |
| Child going hungry | 6,8 | 7,1 | 5,3 | 5,0 | 2,4 | 2,0 | 2,5 |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Own or partly own dwelling | 70,4 | 73,1 | 70,5 | 71,8 | 71,2 | 68,3 | 75,8 |
| Radio | 80,8 | 81,4 | 81,7 | 79,4 | 79,7 | 79,9 | 80,1 |
| Television | 59,3 | 60,3 | 61,5 | 61,3 | 66,9 | 67,0 | 72,4 |
| Cellphone* | 37,6 | 43,0 | 52,6 | 61,1 | 69,7 | 73,7 | 79,1 |

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

2.5 Energy supply

Of all the basic services, access to a connection to the mains electricity supply has improved the most since 2002. There has been a general increase in the percentage of households reporting to be connected to the main electricity supply (from 77,4% in 2002 to 82,6% in 2008). The provinces with the lowest electrification levels in 2008 were: Eastern Cape (68,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (73,4%), North West (82,5%), Limpopo (83,0%) and Mpumalanga (83,6%). As more households start to use electricity, the use of paraffin and wood for cooking is expected to decline. The GHS data confirms that the use of paraffin and wood for cooking has declined from 35,9% to 26,3% between 2002 and 2008. The provinces where the use of paraffin and wood is most prevalent, are: Limpopo (57,4%), Eastern Cape (44,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (31,6%), Mpumalanga (31,5%) and North West (30,8%).

2.6 Refuse removal and sanitation

The eradication of the bucket system was set as a goal by DWAF, and between 2002 and 2008 this has dropped from 2,5% to 1,5%. In seven of the nine provinces the percentage of households that had no toilet facility or were using bucket toilets has declined in the country as a whole from 12,5% in 2002 to 7,7% in 2008. Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities or bucket users include: Eastern Cape (19,5%), Limpopo (11,6%), Free State (10,6%) and Northern Cape (10,5%). Refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country are increasingly being used by households. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 58,8% in 2002 to 60,5% in 2008.

2.7 Water access and use

The percentage of households who use safe off-site water sources (neighbour's tap, communal tap or off-site borehole) increased from 16,7% in 2002 to 20,1% in 2008. Even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who received piped water supplies from their local municipalities decreased from 78,9% in 2004 to 74,8% in 2008. Of those who received piped water from a municipality, 67,4% said in 2008 that they paid for the water as opposed to 63,7% in 2007 (also see Table 9). Payment levels were the same in 2008 and 2004. The majority of the users of water services (60,5%) felt that the quality of the water-related services that they received was good. However, this is less than in 2007 (71,8%), 2006 (73,5%) and 2005 (76,1%). The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,9% in 2005 to 29,6% in 2008.

2.8 Hunger

The reported levels of hunger in 2008 were very close to those for 2006 and slightly up from the 2007 levels. However, it remains low at 2,4% for adults and 2,5% for children. In 2002, 6,8% of households said their children and adults suffered from hunger. During all the survey years, female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to have either hungry adults or children in their households.

2.9 Social assistance and social security services

Nationally the percentage of recipients of welfare services has more than tripled between 2002 and 2008 (from 3,7% in 2002 to 13,3% in 2008). Limpopo (18,0%), Free State (17,6%) and Eastern Cape (16,6%) had the highest percentage use of welfare services. The GHS 2008 had the highest levels of reported children aged 5–17 who left their homes and whose whereabouts were unknown. In the country as a whole, 4,5% of households were affected in 2002 as opposed to 8,4% in 2008. The most significant increases took place in Western Cape (5,6% to 10,8%), Eastern Cape (3,0% to 8,9%), Free State (3,0% to 10,6%), Gauteng (5,6% to 10,7%) and Mpumalanga (3,7% to 9,2%).

2.10 Tourism

During 2008, households were less likely to take trips that lasted one or more nights away from home. Trips generally were also of shorter duration. Half of all South African households went on a trip in 2007, which was significantly up from the 35,0% reported in 2002. In 2008, the percentage of households who went on trips returned to below 2005 levels (44,7%).

'Visiting friends and family' remained the most popular reason for travelling (54,8% compared to 59,1% in 2007). This was followed by 'attending funerals' (22,5%) and 'leisure trips' (8,1%). The most popular destinations for trips were Eastern Cape (16,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (16,2%), Limpopo (15,8%) and Gauteng (15,2%).

3. Education

3.1 Introduction

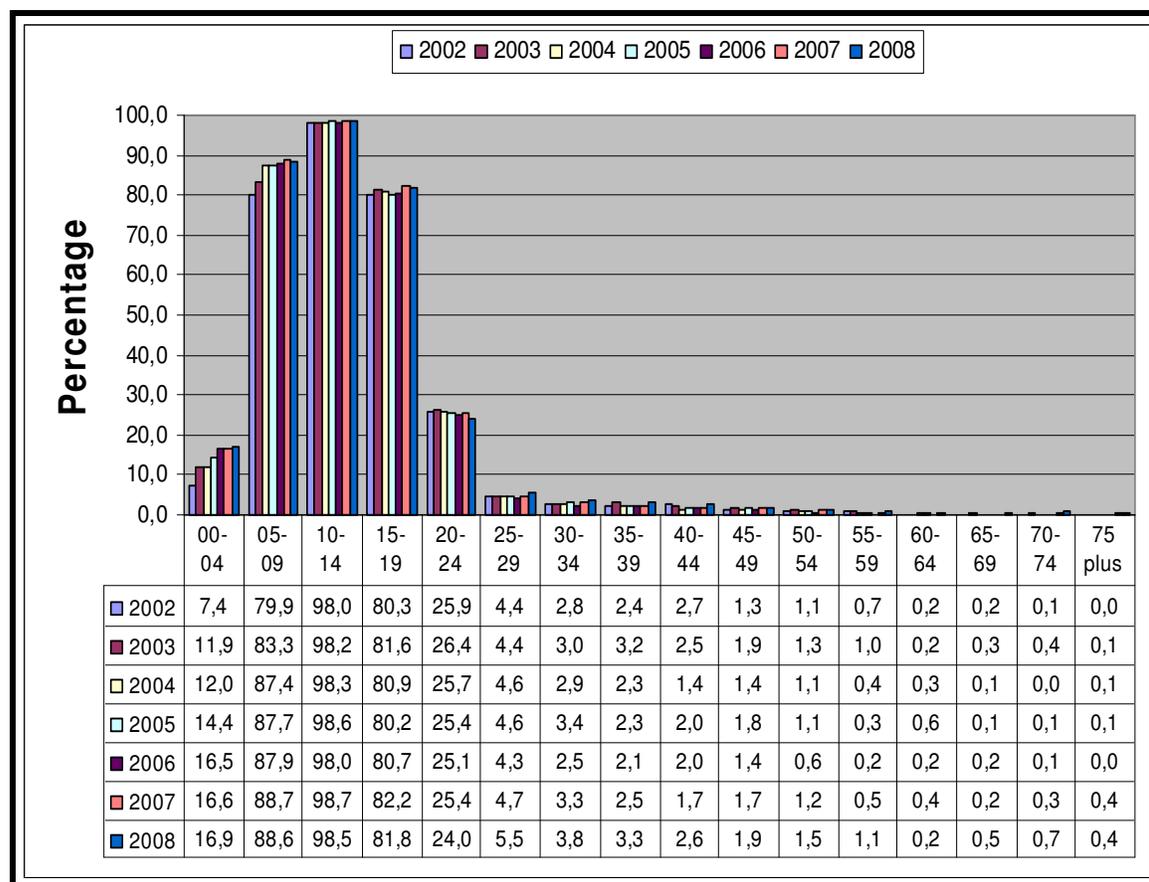
Education is widely recognised to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth and general improvements in welfare¹. The South African Bill of Rights, as part of the national Constitution, protects the right of everyone to a basic education. This also includes adult basic education and further education.

The GHS is a useful tool for gathering core education indicators, on an annual basis, that enable analyses 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 2008. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to attendance rates by 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.

3.2 General attendance at educational institutions

The Department of Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development Programme (ECD) provisioning by introducing a Reception programme as well as expanding the provisioning of services to children from birth to four years². The age group 0–9 is specifically targeted by the ECD from the perspective of the Department of Education.

Figure 1: Percentage of individuals attending educational institutions by 5-year age groups



¹ Key indicators of the Labour Market 201-2002, ILO, Geneva ILO, 2002 p.421.

² Education White Paper N. 5

Figure 1 shows that there has been substantial growth since 2002 in the percentage of children aged 0–9 years who were attending an educational institution at the time of the GHS 2008. The percentage of children aged 0–4 years who are attending an educational institution increased from 7,4% in 2002 to 16,9% in 2008. In the age group 5–9 years, attendance increased from 79,9% to 88,6% over the same period.

This does reflect some progress towards the medium-term goal of the Department of Education that all children entering Grade 1 should have followed an accredited Grade R programme by the year 2010. The lowering of the school entry age in 2004 to the year in which a child turns six years, provided that his or her birthday is before 30 June is also reflected in these increases. There has also been some progress in the percentage of learners in the 20-year and older age groups since 2002 attending educational institutions. This is significant especially in the population older than 25 years, as there has been a reduction in the 0–9-years age group attending educational institutions since 2002.

Table 1 shows that the number of attendants at educational institutions increased from 15 107 000 in 2002 to 16 743 000 in 2008. The percentage of individuals attending an educational institution also increased slightly from 33,1% to 34,4% over the same period. Most of these learners (81,1%) attend school.

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

| Institution | Year | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| | Thousand | | | | | | |
| Pre-school | 949 | 1 371 | 1 329 | 1 447 | 1 593 | 1 443 | 1 821 |
| School | 13 119 | 13 290 | 13 606 | 13 754 | 13 728 | 14 009 | 13 580 |
| University/Technikon | 632 | 714 | 671 | 660 | 634 | 724 | 788 |
| College | 277 | 269 | 267 | 271 | 267 | 325 | 354 |
| ABET | 51 | 57 | 51 | 56 | 47 | 69 | 110 |
| Other adult educational institution | 30 | 52 | 24 | 27 | 40 | 38 | 48 |
| Other | 30 | 33 | 44 | 33 | 36 | 48 | 37 |
| Subtotal attending with specified institution | 15 002 | 15 740 | 15 961 | 16 235 | 16 327 | 16 632 | 16 707 |
| Unspecified institution | 105 | 49 | 32 | 16 | 18 | 48 | 36 |
| Total attending | 15 107 | 15 789 | 15 993 | 16 251 | 16 345 | 16 680 | 16 743 |
| % attending | 33,1 | 34,2 | 34,2 | 34,3 | 34,2 | 34,6 | 34,4 |
| Total not attending | 30 469 | 30 408 | 30 764 | 31 072 | 31 475 | 31 582 | 31 913 |
| Subtotal | 45 576 | 46 197 | 46 757 | 47 323 | 47 820 | 48 262 | 48 656 |
| Unspecified attendance | 11 | 8 | 30 | 12 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Total population | 45 588 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 334 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |

3.3 Educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and older

Statistics on levels of educational attainment³ are currently the best available indicators of the level of skills available in the labour force. These are important determinants of an economy’s capacity to compete successfully in world markets and its ability to make efficient use of rapid technological advances. Educational attainment is also a factor that determines the employability of workers⁴.

Figure 2 shows that in spite of relatively small increases in enrolment levels for the 20-year and older age group, the highest level of education obtained by this group has improved between 2002 and 2008. Specific findings include:

- The percentage of individuals with no education decreased from 10,4% to 8,8%.
- The percentage of individuals who completed Grade 12 (Matric/NSC) increased from 22,8% to 24,6%.
- Tertiary education was obtained by 10,8% of the population older than 20 years. This is 1,2% more than in 2002, which is a modest but significant increase.
- The percentage of individuals with more than a primary education increased significantly from 66,3% in 2002 to 71,2% in 2008.

³ Education levels were categorised as follows: Grade R to Grade 6 (Some Primary); Grade 7 (Primary); Grade 8 to Grade 11, NTC1&II, certificate or diploma with less than Grade 12 (Some Secondary); Grade 12, NTCIII (Secondary); Grade 12 plus certificate or diploma, or degree (Tertiary).

⁴ Key Indicators of the Labour Market, ILO, p.421

Figure 2: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older

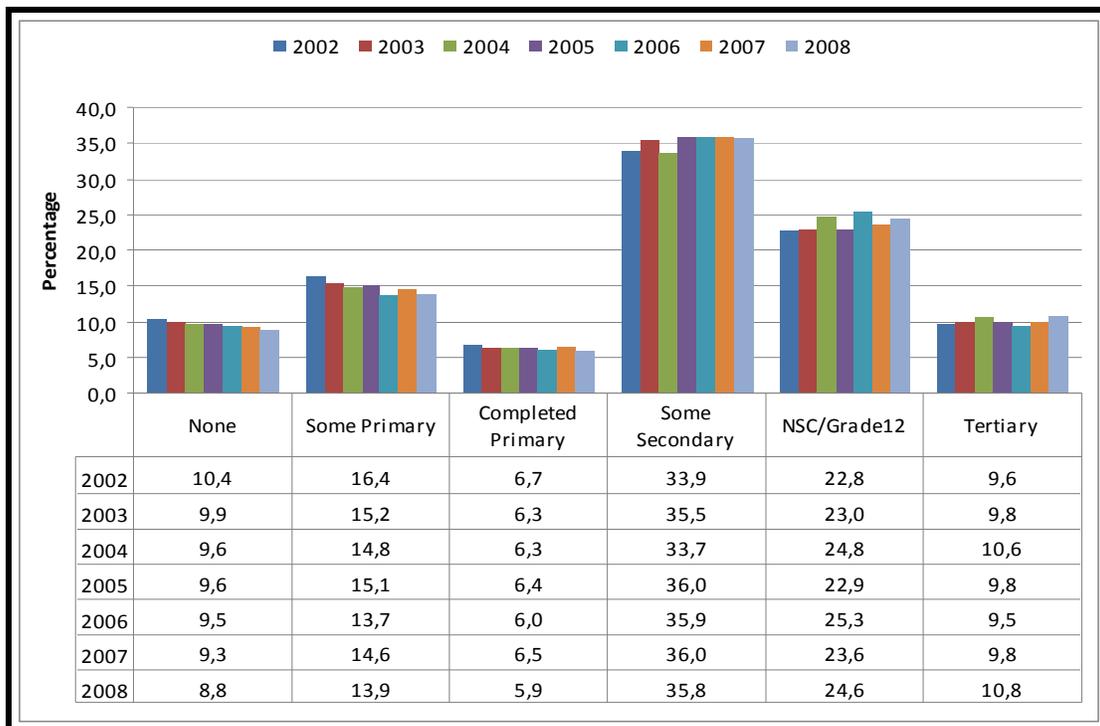
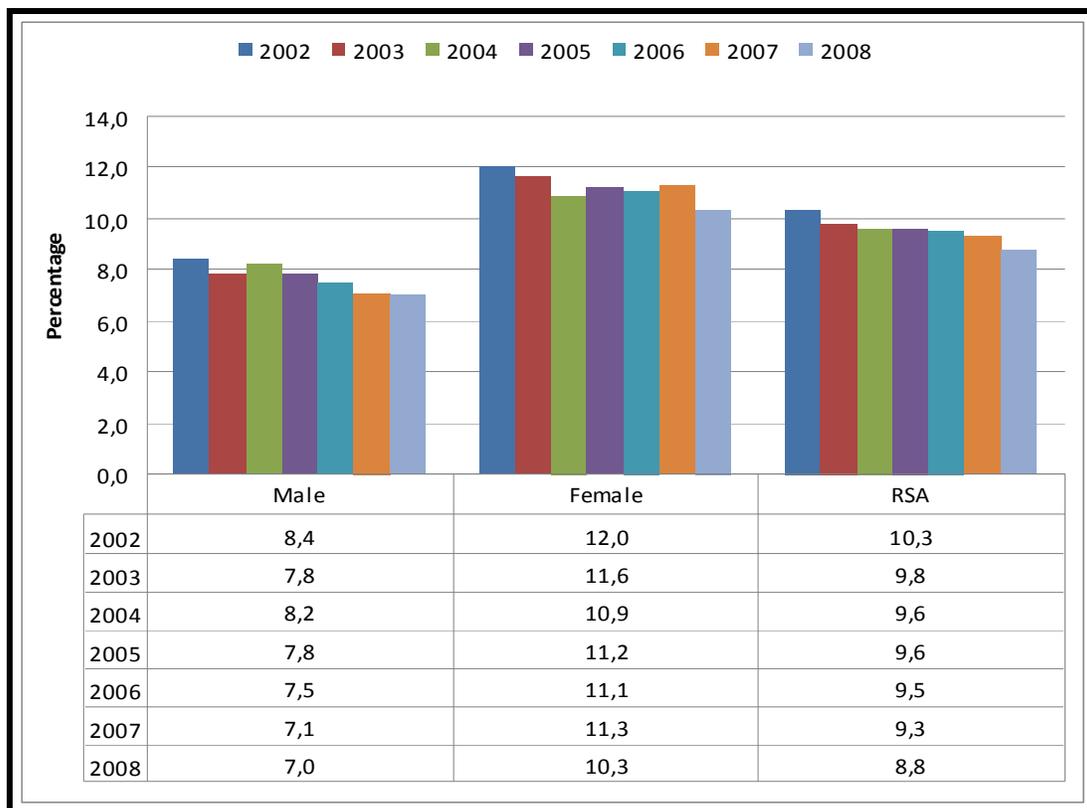


Figure 3: The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education by gender



The relationship between gender and a lack of formal education is depicted in Figure 3. Earlier GHS reports have shown that there are considerable gender differences in the percentage of persons with no formal education in the age group 20 years and older. In 2002, 12,0% of females aged 20 years and older had no formal education compared to 8,4% in the male population. Figure 3 shows that women are still more likely than men to have received no education. However, the percentage of those with no education reduced significantly in both groups to 7,0% for males and 10,3% for females in 2008.

Figure 4: Nature of problems experienced among those attending an educational institution

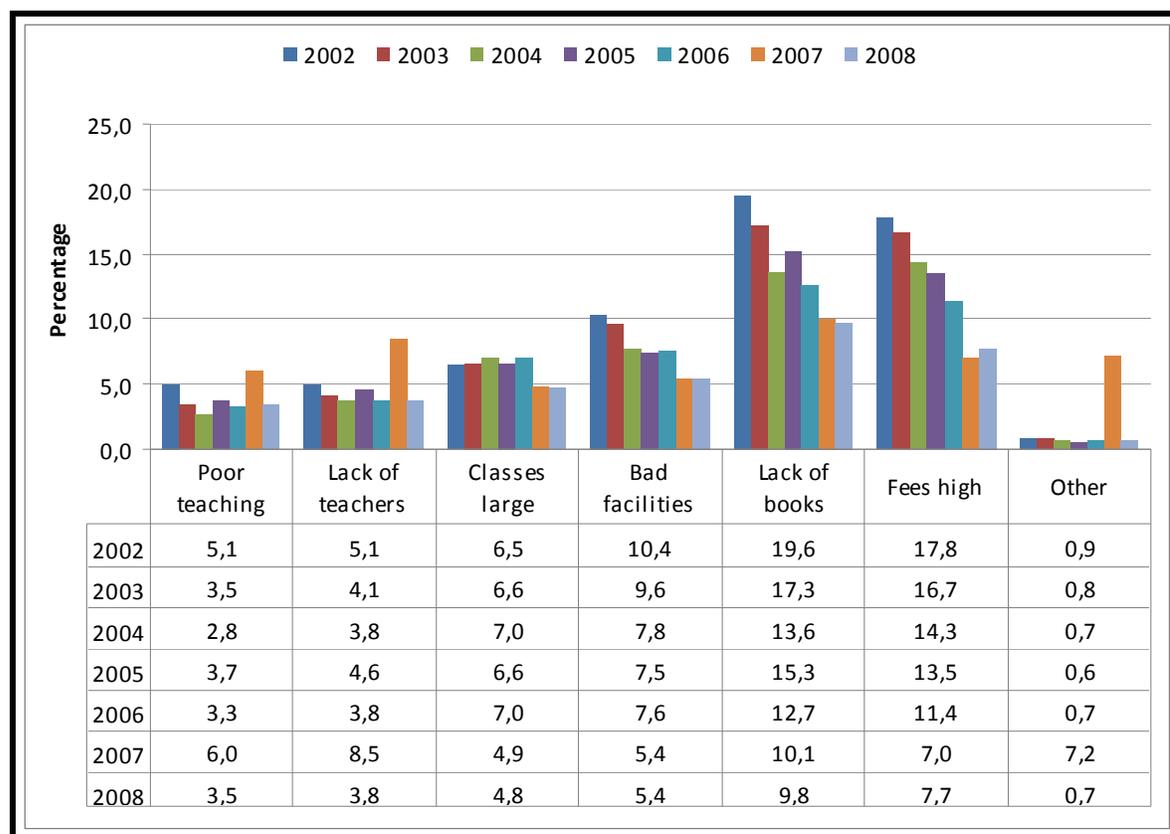


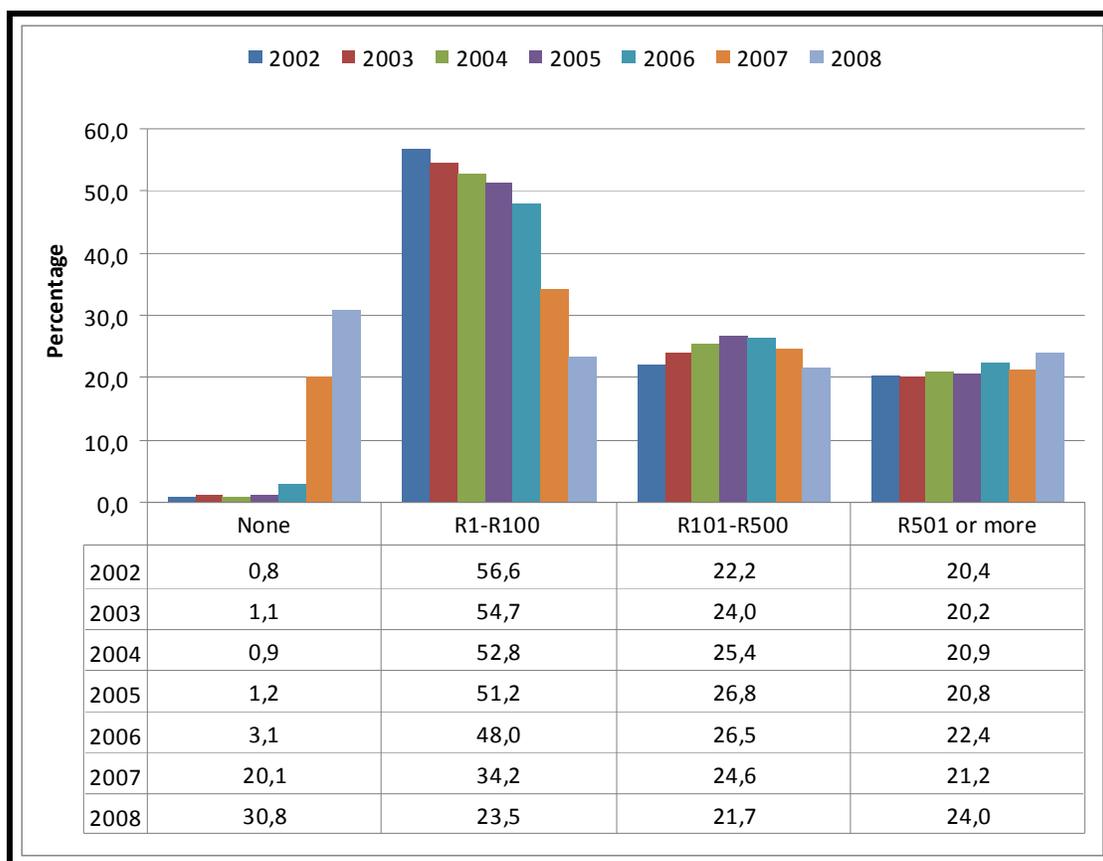
Figure 4 gives information about the nature of the problems cited by learners attending educational institutions. The most pronounced problems were 'lack of books' and 'high school fees' for most of the period under review. The third biggest problem was 'bad facilities'. The data suggest that all three these problems have reduced significantly between 2002 and 2008. Complaints about books halved (from 19,6% to 9,8%), whilst the percentage of those who felt that the fees were too high decreased from 17,8% to 7,0% in 2007 and then increased again in 2008 to 7,7%. This change may be related to the economic downturn and increase in inflation that characterised 2008. The spike in the percentage of learners with 'other' problems (7,2%) and who complained about 'poor teaching' (6,0%) and 'lack of teachers' (8,5%) that was seen in 2007 reflects the teacher strikes of 2007 which started in some areas around the time when the GHS 2007 was conducted, and then expanded as time went on into a general strike towards the end of the year. In 2008 these figures reduced again to be in line with what they were in 2006.

The tuition fees paid by persons attending an educational institution are depicted in Figure 5. It shows that there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of attendants of educational institutions who reported that they were not paying any annual fees. The percentage of learners paying no fees increased from 0,8% in 2002 to 30,8% in 2008.

Additional analysis of the cases that reported not paying any fees, showed that the vast majority were black African (95,2%) and school students (91,2%). Slightly more than half (51,8%) were male and 35,7% of those who did not pay fees also said that they received fee exemptions and/or bursaries.

The vast majority of students (71,4%) who did not pay any fees live in the following provinces: Limpopo (25,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (18,8%), Eastern Cape (17,4%) and Free State (10,1%).

Figure 5: Percentage of persons attending an educational institution that pay annual tuition fees depicted per fee category

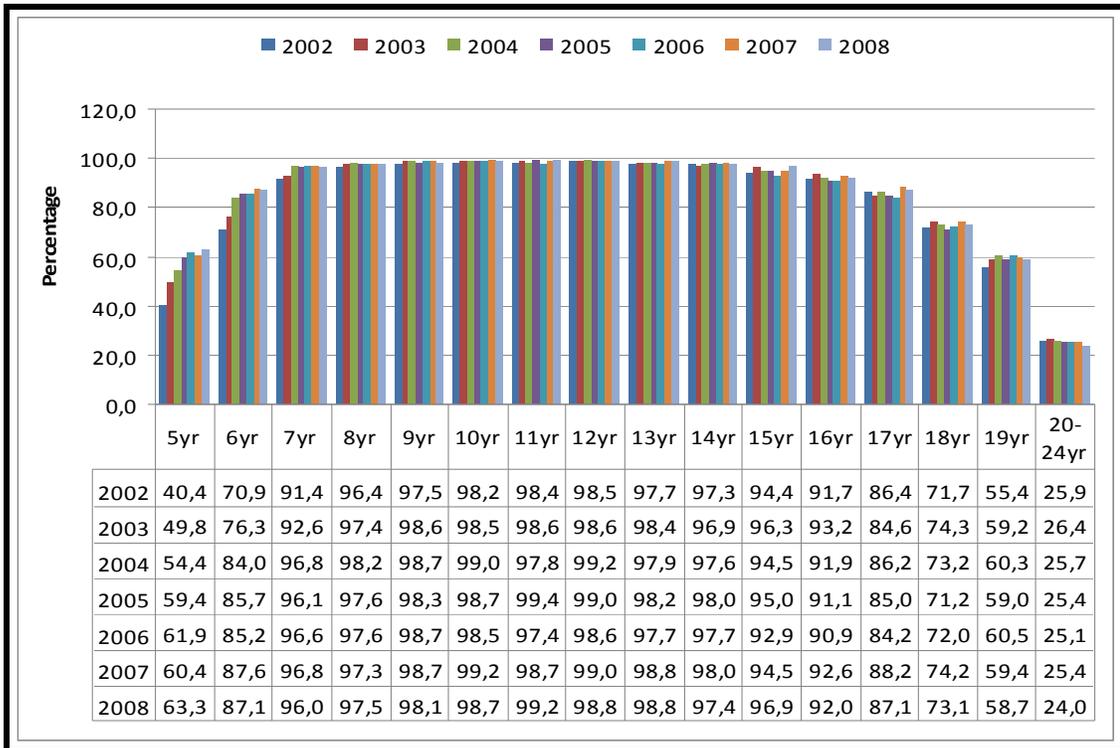


In general, there has been an increase in the use of fee exemptions and/or bursaries. In 2002 a total of 305 424 (2,0%) attendants at educational institutions received fee exemptions or bursaries. During 2008, this figure increased to a total number of 2 123 196 (12,7%) of those attending educational institutions.

3.4 The profile of young learners

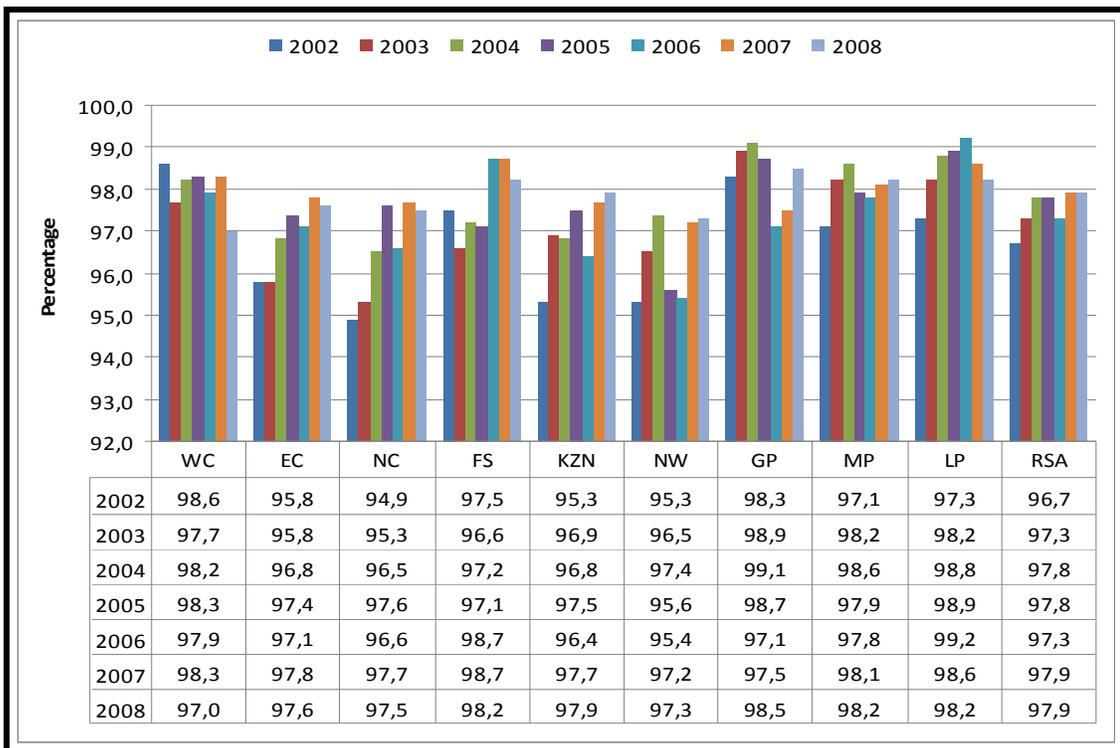
Section 3.2 showed that there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of young learners (aged 0–9) enrolled at educational institutions. Figure 6 confirms this and demonstrates that most of the growth in this age cohort comes from the 5 and 6-year age groups. Even though there has been a slight decrease between 2006 and 2007 in the percentage of 5-year-olds who attended (60,4%), the general trend since 2002 is that of a substantial increase. The percentage of 5-year-olds attending educational institutions increased from 40,4% in 2002 to 63,3% in 2008, whilst the percentage of learners in the 6-year age group increased from 70,9% to 87,1%. Enrolment rates for 8–16-year-olds showed slight increases over the same period. According to Figure 7, overall attendance rates for the 7–15-year age cohort have remained high with some fluctuation between 2006 and 2008. More particularly, there have been small but non-significant decreases in attendance rates between 2007 and 2008 in many provinces. However, with the exception of Western Cape, the general trend between 2002 and 2008 was that of increased attendance.

Figure 6: Percentage of learners aged 5–24 years attending educational institutions*



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

Figure 7: Provincial distribution of the percentage of persons aged 7–15 years who were attending an educational institution*



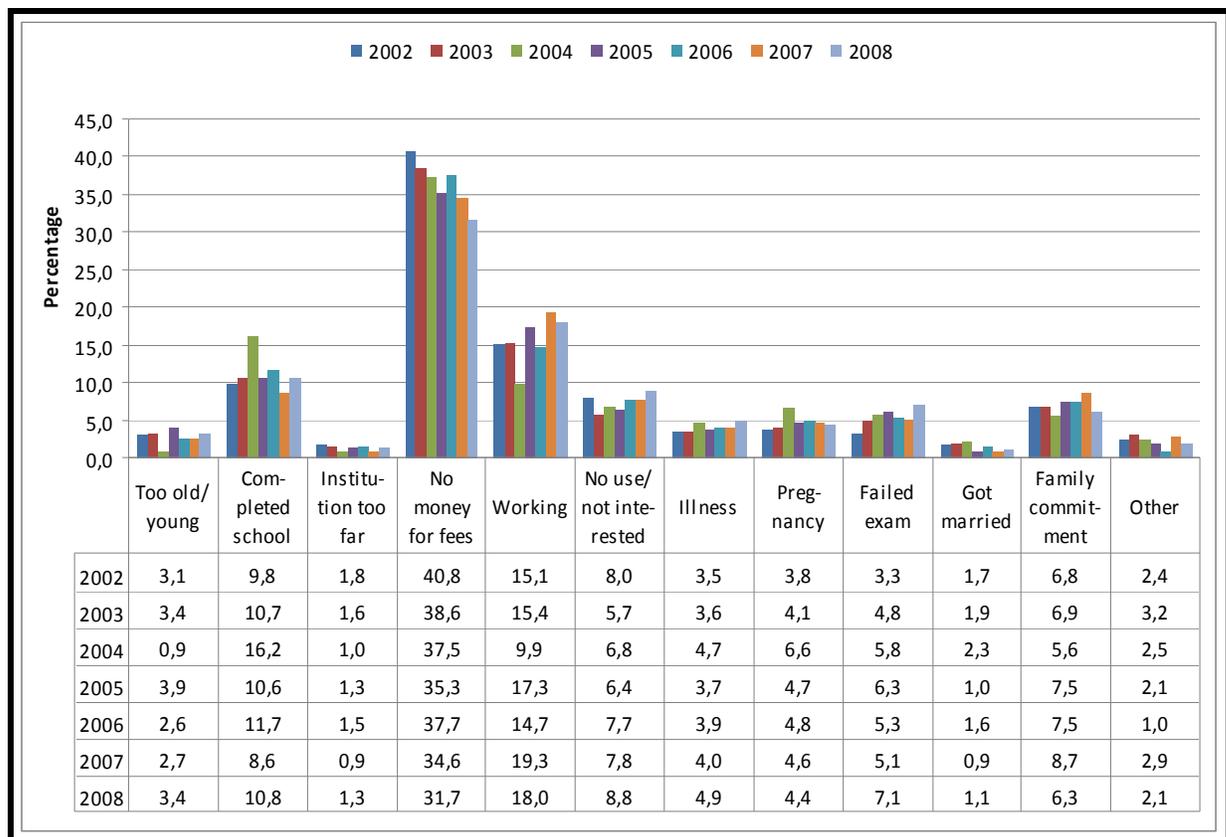
* Excluding learners not attending an educational institution because they had completed their education.

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

- Enrolment rates for 2008 are higher than 97% in all provinces. It was the lowest in Western Cape (97,0%) and the highest in Gauteng (98,5%), Free State (98,2%) and Mpumalanga (98,2%).
- When comparing 2007 and 2008, enrolment levels for the 7–15-year age group have remained stable in the country as a whole. Slight increases in enrolment can be noted in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and Mpumalanga. In all the other provinces there were slight decreases with a large amount of fluctuation in Western Cape.
- Since 2002 the largest increases in enrolment took place in KwaZulu-Natal (from 95,3% to 97,9%), Northern Cape (from 94,9% to 97,5%), North West (from 95,3% to 97,3%) and Eastern Cape (from 95,8% to 97,6%).

The next education section focuses on persons aged 7–24 years who were not attending any educational institution at the time of the GHS in July 2008.

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



Among persons aged 7–24 years, 25,7% were not attending educational institutions during 2008. Of those not attending an educational institution, 'lack of money for fees' was the most common reason given for not attending between 2002 and 2008. Even though this is the most significant reason, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of individuals who cited this as a reason for non-attendance. In 2002, 40,8% of those not attending gave this as a reason, compared with 31,7% in 2008. Slightly more than a third of respondents (34,6%) gave this as the main reason for not attending in 2007. The second most common reason given for not attending school in 2008 is 'working' (18,0%). This reason has shown a steady increase since 2002 when it was 15,1%. It peaked in 2007 at the height of the economic boom at 19,3%. Two other reasons that have fairly high proportions are 'completed school' (10,8%) and 'education is of no use/not interested in studying' (8,8%).

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

| Reason | Year | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| | Thousands | | | | | | |
| Too young | 9 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Completed | 33 | 44 | 53 | 38 | 57 | 37 | 40 |
| Too far | 16 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| No money | 257 | 217 | 192 | 201 | 182 | 162 | 170 |
| Working | 27 | 25 | 14 | 40 | 39 | 44 | 48 |
| Education useless | 52 | 31 | 37 | 51 | 45 | 37 | 40 |
| Illness | 24 | 25 | 27 | 41 | 40 | 27 | 28 |
| Pregnancy | 66 | 78 | 102 | 80 | 76 | 62 | 66 |
| Failed exams | 15 | 22 | 16 | 32 | 24 | 19 | 35 |
| Marriage | 14 | 12 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Family commitment | 68 | 64 | 43 | 79 | 68 | 64 | 43 |
| Other | 9 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 14 |
| Subtotal not attending with reason | 591 | 554 | 530 | 592 | 552 | 480 | 507 |
| Total teenage girls | 3 437 | 3 533 | 3 520 | 3 604 | 3 593 | 3 649 | 3 642 |
| % pregnancy among those not attending | 11,2 | 14,1 | 19,2 | 13,5 | 13,8 | 12,9 | 13,0 |
| % pregnancy as reason for non-attendance – total population of 13–19-year-old girls | 1,9 | 2,2 | 2,9 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 1,7 | 1,8 |

Table 2 is included here to provide additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls – particularly with respect to pregnancy – since the picture presented in Figure 8 includes 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 102 000 (19,2%) in 2004 and dropping again to 66 000 (13,0%) in 2008. This information needs to be interpreted with caution as the question category does not specifically refer to the pregnancy of the girl herself. Some girls may have stopped school because of, for example, the pregnancy of the mother and the need for someone to care for the new baby. This kind of response could have been recorded as either pregnancy or family commitments.

4. Health and disability

4.1 Healthcare provision and quality

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 2008.

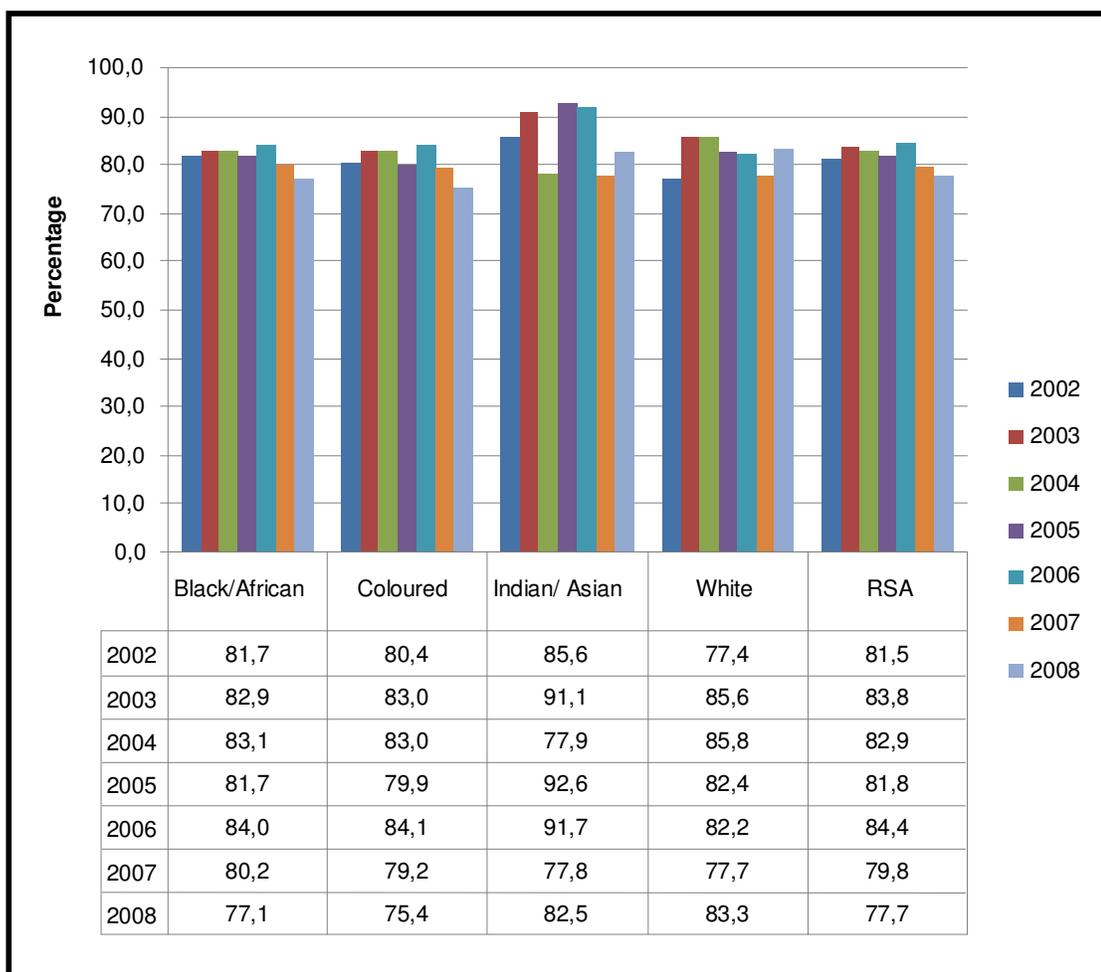
Good health, as people know from their experience, is a crucial part of well-being, but spending on health can also be justified on purely economic grounds. Improved health contributes to economic growth in four ways: it reduces production losses caused by worker illness; it permits the use of natural 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.

Table 3: Persons ill or injured during the month preceding the survey and numbers who consulted a health worker during the past month (in thousands)

| Indicator | Year | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Number who were ill/injured | 5 139 | 5 055 | 5 239 | 5 845 | 5 836 | 5 322 | 6 684 |
| Number who were not ill/injured | 40 388 | 41 146 | 41 518 | 41 464 | 41 962 | 42 787 | 41 935 |
| Subtotal | 45 527 | 46 201 | 46 757 | 47 309 | 47 798 | 48 109 | 48 619 |
| Percentage ill/injured | 11,3 | 10,9 | 11,2 | 12,4 | 12,2 | 11,1 | 13,7 |
| Unspecified ill/injured | 61 | 5 | 30 | 25 | 39 | 178 | 68 |
| Total population | 45 588 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 334 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |
| Number ill/injured who consulted a health worker | 4 185 | 4 237 | 4 341 | 4 780 | 4 905 | 4 202 | 5 172 |
| Number ill/injured who did not consult a health worker | 948 | 818 | 894 | 1 062 | 905 | 1 073 | 1 486 |
| Subtotal | 5 133 | 5 055 | 5 235 | 5 842 | 5 810 | 5 275 | 6 658 |
| Percentage ill/injured that consulted a health worker | 81,5 | 83,8 | 82,9 | 81,8 | 84,4 | 79,7 | 77,7 |
| Percentage of total population that consulted a health worker | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,3 | 10,1 | 10,3 | 8,7 | 10,6 |
| Unspecified consultation of health worker | 5 | . | 4 | 3 | 27 | 46 | 26 |
| Total population ill/injured | 5 139 | 5 055 | 5 239 | 5 845 | 5 836 | 5 322 | 6 684 |
| Total population | 45 588 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 334 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |

Table 3 shows that 13,7% of the population reported being ill or injured during the month preceding the 2008 survey. This is the highest percentage recorded since the inception of the survey when only 11,3% of the population were ill. More than three quarters of those who were ill or injured consulted a healthcare worker for their illness or injury. However, over time the proportion of those ill and injured who sought medical help in 2008 was the lowest since 2002, at 77,7%.

Figure 9: Percentage of persons ill or injured a month prior to the survey and who consulted a health worker, by population group



According to Figure 9, 77,7% of those who were ill or injured during the month preceding the survey consulted a health worker. This is significantly lower than in 2007 (79,8%) and in 2002 (81,5%). During 2008 the coloured (75,4%) and black African (77,1%) population groups were the least likely to consult a health worker. During the same year the Indian/Asian (82,5%) and white (83,3%) population groups were more likely to consult a health worker. The findings depicted in Figure 11 indicate that this downward trend in consultation is not economic by nature as there has also been a general decline in the proportion of people who said they did not consult because the fees were too high. It appears that the main reason for being less likely to consult was that 'it was not necessary'. Given that a greater proportion of people reported being ill or injured, the increase is probably in less serious diseases or illnesses, or people have become more independent of the health care system and were more likely to use their own remedies.

Figure 10: Percentage of healthcare users who were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of healthcare services per province (2008)

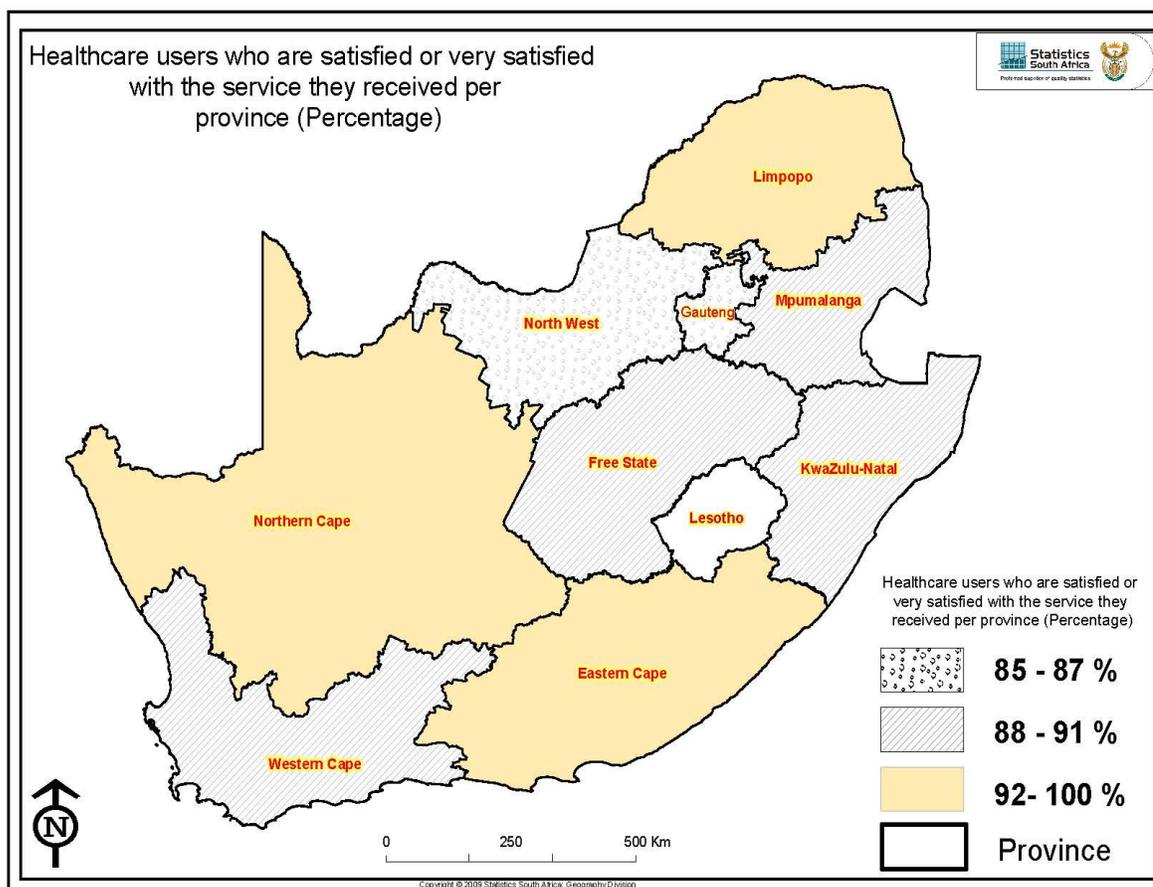
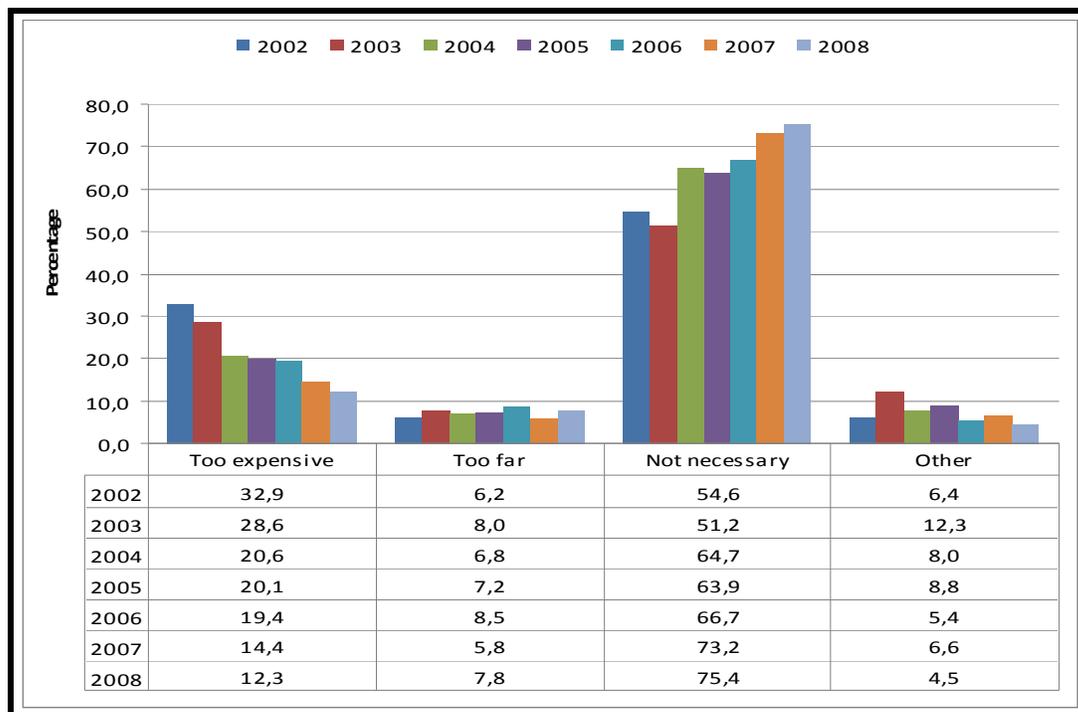


Figure 10 summarises the responses about the level of satisfaction with healthcare services received by those who were ill or injured during the past month and who went to visit a healthcare worker. The figure shows that:

- Current levels of satisfaction were highest in Northern Cape (95,2%), Eastern Cape (93,4%) and Limpopo (92,1%).
- Current levels of satisfaction were the lowest in North West (85,9%), Gauteng (86,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (88,3%), Free State (88,6%), and Mpumalanga (88,7%).

There has been a general increase in the levels of satisfaction with healthcare services across most provinces except Gauteng, Free State and Western Cape since 2002. Countrywide the percentage of households with high satisfaction levels increased from 87,5% in 2002 to 89,1% in 2008. Provinces with the biggest increases in the percentage of users who are somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with their services are: Eastern Cape (8,8% points increase from 84,6% to 93,4%); North West (1,2% points increase from 84,7% to 85,9%) and Northern Cape (5,8% points increase from 89,4% to 95,2%). In Gauteng satisfaction levels decreased by 0,42% from 87,08% to 86,66%) and in the Free State satisfaction levels were down with 1,6% points (from 90,2% in 2002 to 88,6% in 2008). Western Cape had a small, but significant difference with change from 90,3% to 89,8% over the same period.

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



Most individuals who were ill or injured and who did not visit a health worker said that it was not necessary (75,4%). This is followed by the expense of healthcare (12,3%) and distance to the health worker (7,8%). Since 2002 the percentage of individuals who were prevented from seeking healthcare services because of the expense has more than halved (from 32,9% to 12,3%). There has been a significant increase in the percentage of those who mentioned 'too far' as a reason for not going to a healthcare facility (from 6,2 % in 2002 to 7,8% in 2008), although the data in terms of this variable appear to be variable with no clear trend distinguishable over time.

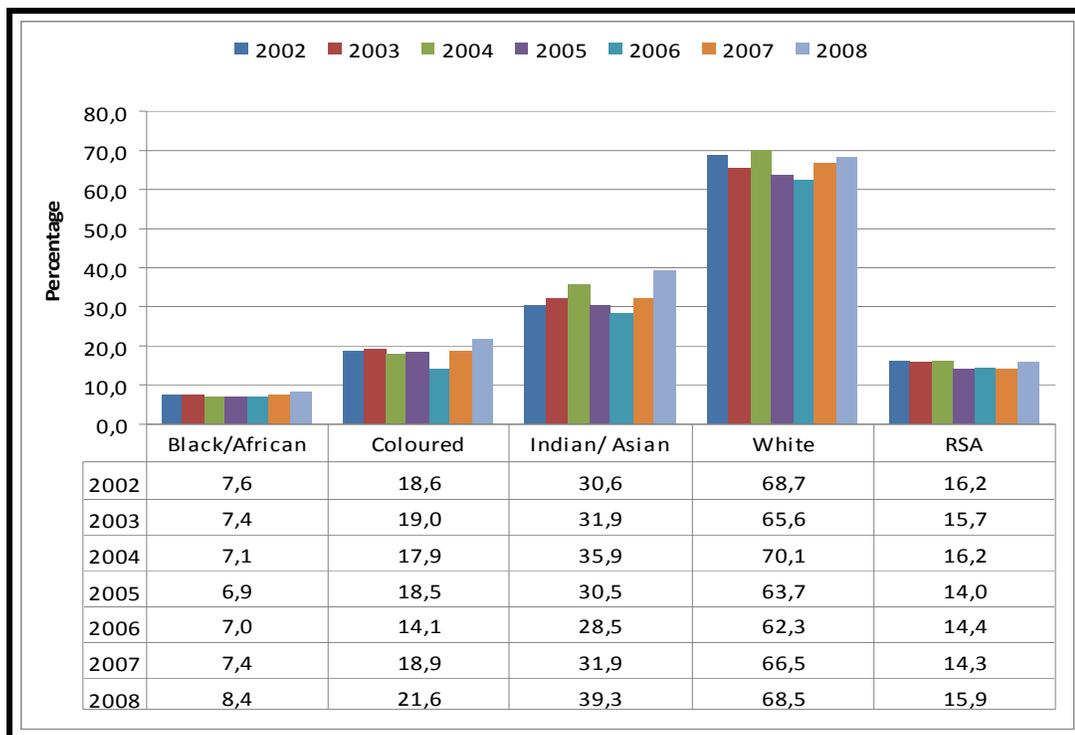
4.2 Medical aid coverage

Table 4 and Figure 12 show that after several years of declining medical aid membership, the 2008 levels (15,9%) are once more close to what they were in 2002 (16,2%).

Table 4: Medical aid coverage

| Indicator | Year | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| | Thousand | | | | | | |
| Number covered by a medical aid scheme | 7 346 | 7 266 | 7 549 | 6 635 | 6 886 | 6 919 | 7 731 |
| Number not covered by medical aid scheme | 38 064 | 38 884 | 39 152 | 40 617 | 40 893 | 41 174 | 40 817 |
| Subtotal | 45 410 | 46 150 | 46 701 | 47 252 | 47 779 | 48 093 | 48 548 |
| Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme | 16,2 | 15,7 | 16,2 | 14,0 | 14,4 | 14,4 | 15,9 |
| Do not know | 123 | 51 | 53 | 43 | 35 | 133 | 97 |
| Unspecified | 54 | 6 | 33 | 41 | 23 | 62 | 41 |
| Total population | 45 588 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 334 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |

Figure 12: Percentage of persons who have medical aid coverage by population group



Coverage is lowest amongst black Africans with only 8,4% of individuals covered, and highest amongst the white population group with a 68,5% coverage. Trends over time show a decrease in coverage amongst the white population group, until 2006 when it slowly started to recover again to once more reach the 2002 levels in 2008 (from 68,7% in 2002 to 68,5% in 2008). Over the same period there was also a decline amongst the black African population until 2005, but this has slowly recovered again with the 2008 levels (8,4%) surpassing the 2002 levels. There were no clear trends amongst the coloured and Indian population groups over the same period, although in both groups the reported 2008 membership levels were much higher than the 2002 levels. Amongst the coloured population group, membership increased from 18,6% in 2002 to 21,6% in 2008, and for the Indian/Asian population group it increased from 30,6% to 39,3%.

4.3 Disability

The question in the GHS questionnaire that relates to disability asks specific information from 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. This question relies heavily on a person’s own perception of their own condition and is therefore subjective. It may also be influenced by social stigma attached to certain kinds of disabilities.

Table 5 shows that the highest number of disabilities was recorded in 2008, with 1 636 000 individuals identified as disabled. This represented 3,4% of the total population at the time. Over time, reported disability rates fluctuated annually between 2,3% and 3,4%, with the 2006 and 2007 figures stable at approximately 3,0% of the population. Annual fluctuations may not reflect changes in the actual percentage of the disabled in the population, but may instead be a function of the subjective nature of the self-assessment of disability that is required by the question.

Table 5: Disability by gender

| Disabled population | Year | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| | Thousand | | | | | | |
| Male | 706 | 572 | 630 | 763 | 720 | 727 | 848 |
| Female | 686 | 474 | 561 | 721 | 707 | 687 | 788 |
| Total disabled | 1 392 | 1 046 | 1 191 | 1 484 | 1 427 | 1 414 | 1 636 |
| Total population | | | | | | | |
| Male | 21 864 | 22 171 | 22 462 | 22 739 | 22 996 | 23 231 | 23 445 |
| Female | 23 723 | 24 035 | 24 325 | 24 596 | 24 841 | 25 056 | 25 242 |
| Total | 45 588 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 334 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |
| | Percentage | | | | | | |
| Male disabled | 3,2 | 2,6 | 2,8 | 3,4 | 3,1 | 3,1 | 3,6 |
| Female disabled | 2,9 | 2,0 | 2,3 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 2,7 | 3,1 |
| RSA | 3,1 | 2,3 | 2,5 | 3,1 | 3,0 | 2,9 | 3,4 |

5. Basic population statistics

The basic population statistics contained in this section are not meant to replace the official Statistics South Africa mid-year projections and are only provided so that the users of this report know what the basic population data are on which the analysis and benchmarking were based. The population data in Tables 6 and 7 are therefore for use with the GHS data. Users who need official population estimates for South Africa outside the context of the GHS should use the data contained in Statistical Release P0309.3.

Table 6: Number of individuals per province as per GHS 2002 to GHS 2008

| Province | Total population (Thousand) | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Western Cape | 4 658 | 4 775 | 4 889 | 5 002 | 5 113 | 5 191 | 5 262 |
| Eastern Cape | 6 506 | 6 522 | 6 536 | 6 546 | 6 552 | 6 564 | 6 574 |
| Northern Cape | 1 096 | 1 105 | 1 112 | 1 116 | 1 119 | 1 122 | 1 124 |
| Free State | 2 793 | 2 813 | 2 829 | 2 841 | 2 850 | 2 863 | 2 874 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 9 673 | 9 772 | 9 855 | 9 924 | 9 974 | 10 033 | 10 087 |
| North West | 3 239 | 3 279 | 3 315 | 3 349 | 3 380 | 3 406 | 3 428 |
| Gauteng | 9 207 | 9 436 | 9 667 | 9 900 | 10 134 | 10 319 | 10 479 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 394 | 3 437 | 3 473 | 3 505 | 3 530 | 3 558 | 3 584 |
| Limpopo | 5 021 | 5 068 | 5 112 | 5 152 | 5 185 | 5 232 | 5 274 |
| Total | 45 587 | 46 206 | 46 787 | 47 335 | 47 837 | 48 287 | 48 687 |

Table 6 shows that the most populous provinces were Gauteng (10 479 000), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (10 087 000) and Eastern Cape (6 574 000). Table 7 summarises the number of households in each province as generated by the GHS. In 2008 there were 3 279 000 households in Gauteng, 2 497 000 households in KwaZulu-Natal and 1 755 000 in Eastern Cape.

Table 7: Number of households per province, GHS 2002 to GHS 2008

| Province | Number of households (Thousand) | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Adjusted 2008 |
| Western Cape | 1 209 | 1 303 | 1 298 | 1 341 | 1 424 | 1 439 | 1 497 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 519 | 1 588 | 1 582 | 1 561 | 1 583 | 1 620 | 1 755 |
| Northern Cape | 261 | 272 | 275 | 277 | 278 | 288 | 299 |
| Free State | 734 | 755 | 776 | 783 | 801 | 835 | 851 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 130 | 2 247 | 2 246 | 2 288 | 2 433 | 2 361 | 2 497 |
| North West | 841 | 876 | 908 | 901 | 926 | 986 | 997 |
| Gauteng | 2 698 | 2 955 | 3 002 | 3 100 | 3 180 | 3 383 | 3 279 |
| Mpumalanga | 757 | 802 | 813 | 820 | 825 | 877 | 936 |
| Limpopo | 1 088 | 1 133 | 1 161 | 1 202 | 1 241 | 1 264 | 1 336 |
| Total | 11 237 | 11 931 | 12 061 | 12 274 | 12 690 | 13 053 | 13 448 |

6. Housing

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, having inadequate education and health services, lacking water supply, 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 2008. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the distribution of services such as water, sanitation and refuse removal. The section on water will include an overview of key findings based on the additional questions included in GHS 2004 that were not in previous rounds of the survey.

6.2 Housing types and ownership

The types of dwelling units that were owned and occupied by households at the time that the 2008 GHS was conducted, are depicted in Figure 13. There has been a continued growth in ownership for all the household types since 2002. The ownership of formal separate dwellings increased from 69,8% in 2007 to 70,1% in 2008. This represents a growth of 7,5% since 2002, when it was 62,6%. A growth of 3% in ownership of traditional houses was recorded between 2007 and 2008 (91,4% and 94,4% respectively).

Figure 13: Percentage of households living in formal separate, informal and traditional housing types who own their dwellings

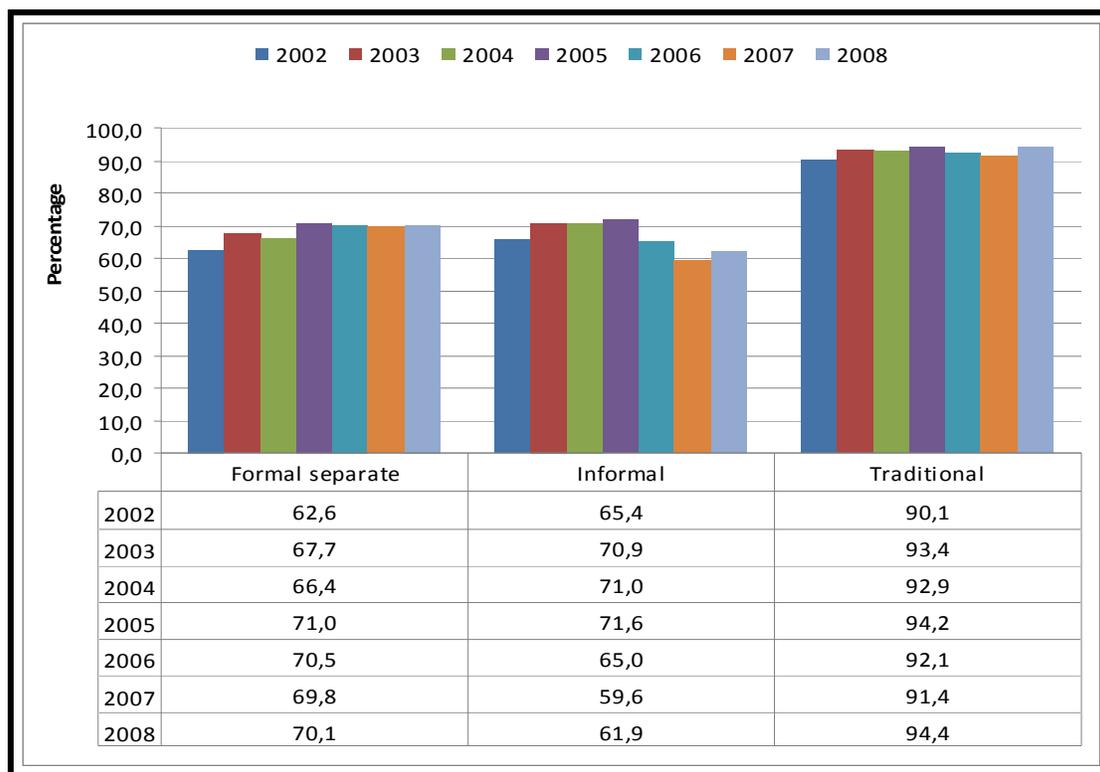


Figure 14 shows the percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province. There has been a marginal increase in the percentage of households that found themselves living in informal dwellings (from 13,1% in 2002 to 13,4% in 2008). However, between 2005 and 2007 the percentage of households in informal dwellings was much higher and ranged between 14,5% and 15,9%.

More specific findings related to provincial trends as illustrated in Figure 14 are:

- North West was the province with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal with 23,1% of households living in informal structures. Of all the provinces, this province has also shown the least progress related to housing provision, as the percentage of households living in informal housing nearly doubled from 12,3% in 2002 to 23,1% in 2008.
- Gauteng and Western Cape were the other two provinces that had the largest percentages of people living in informal structures. Between 2007 and 2008 there has been a decrease in both Gauteng (25,9% to 20,3%) and Western Cape (21,4% to 16,8%) in the percentage of people occupying informal structures.
- The following provinces continued the downward trend of households living in informal dwellings from 2007 to 2008: KwaZulu-Natal (8,4% to 8,0%), Mpumalanga (11,9% to 11,0%), Northern Cape (10,6% to 8,5%), Free State (18,2% to 15,4%) and Eastern Cape (8,3% to 7,1%).
- Limpopo and North West were the only two provinces for which the percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal increased since 2007. The increase in Limpopo was 1,2% whilst the increase in North West was 3,2%.

Figure 14: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province

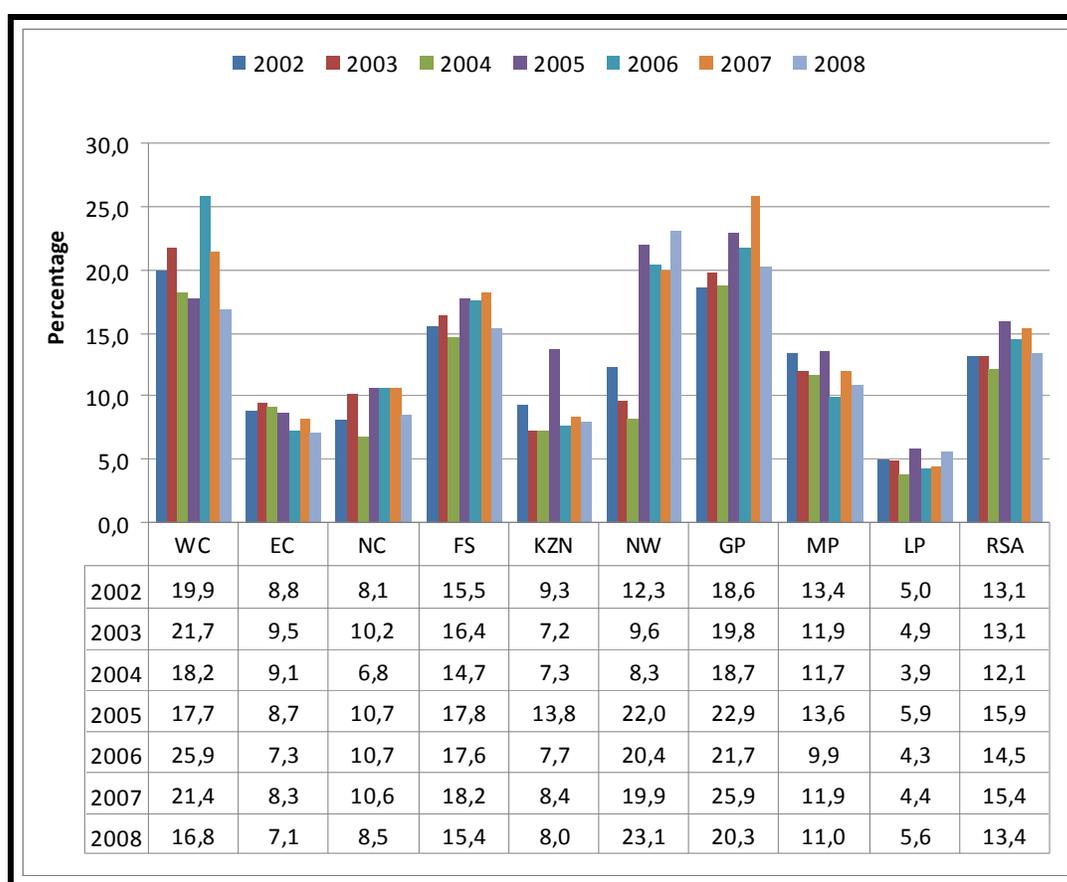
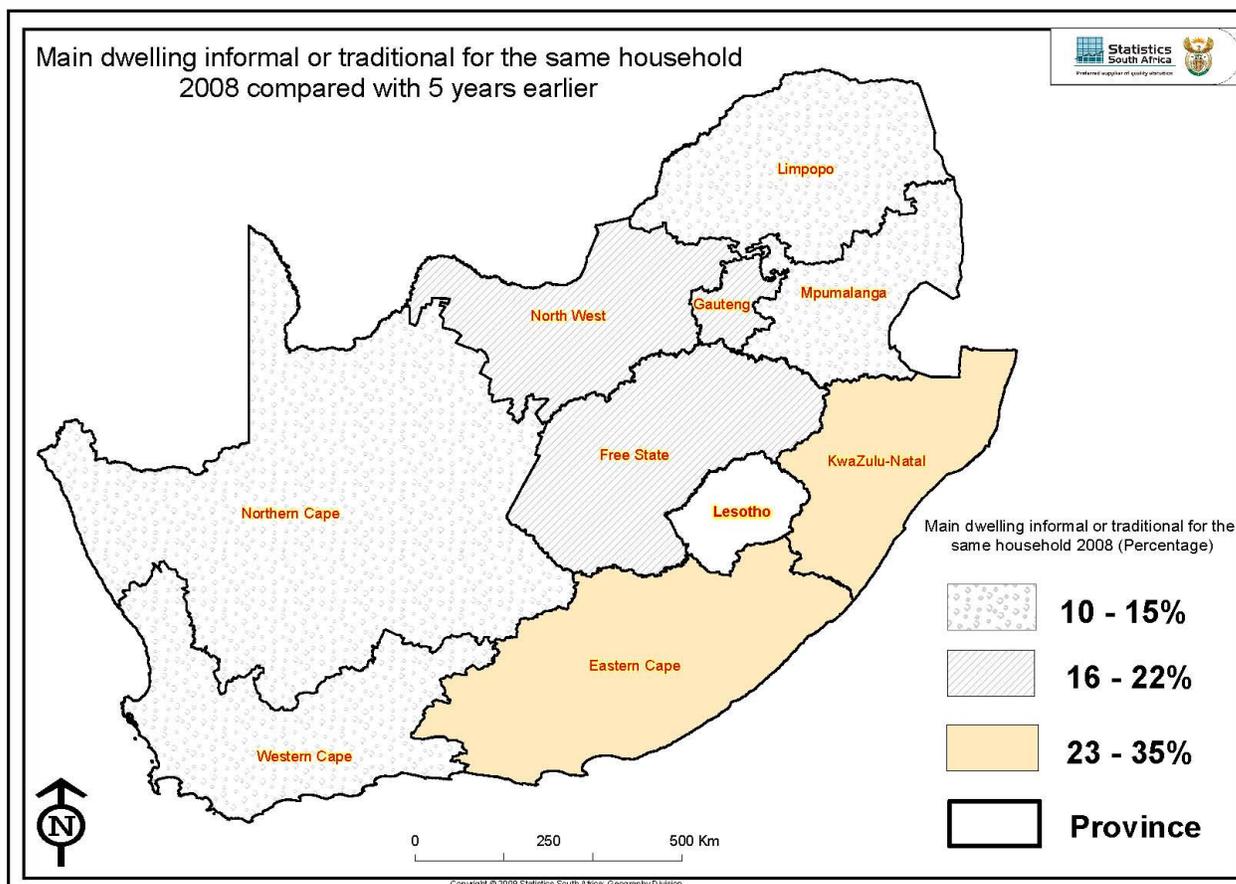


Figure 15: Percentage of households for which the main dwelling is informal or traditional, comparing the situation in the same household in 2004 and 2008.



Even though there has been an increase in the percentage of households finding themselves in informal dwellings (Figure 14), when households compare their current dwelling type (2008) with their own dwelling type of 5 years ago (2004), there has been some improvement (Figure 15). In all provinces, considerably more households no longer found themselves in informal/traditional structures as their main dwelling. The data of households who lived in informal/traditional households in 2004 and were still living in the same settlement type in 2008 can be summarised as follows:

- The highest proportion of households still living in informal/traditional houses after five years was found in Eastern Cape (35%), KwaZulu-Natal (32%) and North West (22%).
- Provinces with the lowest proportion of households who remained in the same informal/traditional housing type were Limpopo (11%), Northern Cape (12%), Western Cape (14%) and Mpumalanga (15%).

Figure 16: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group

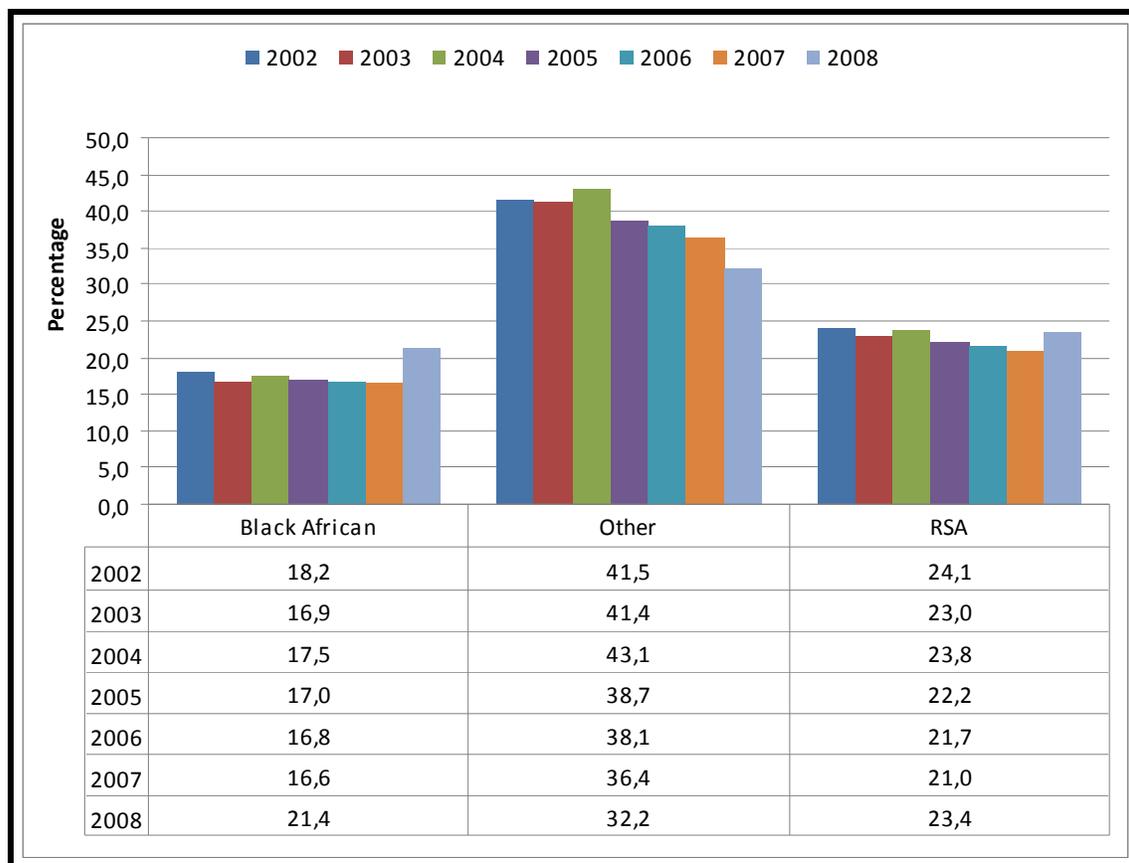
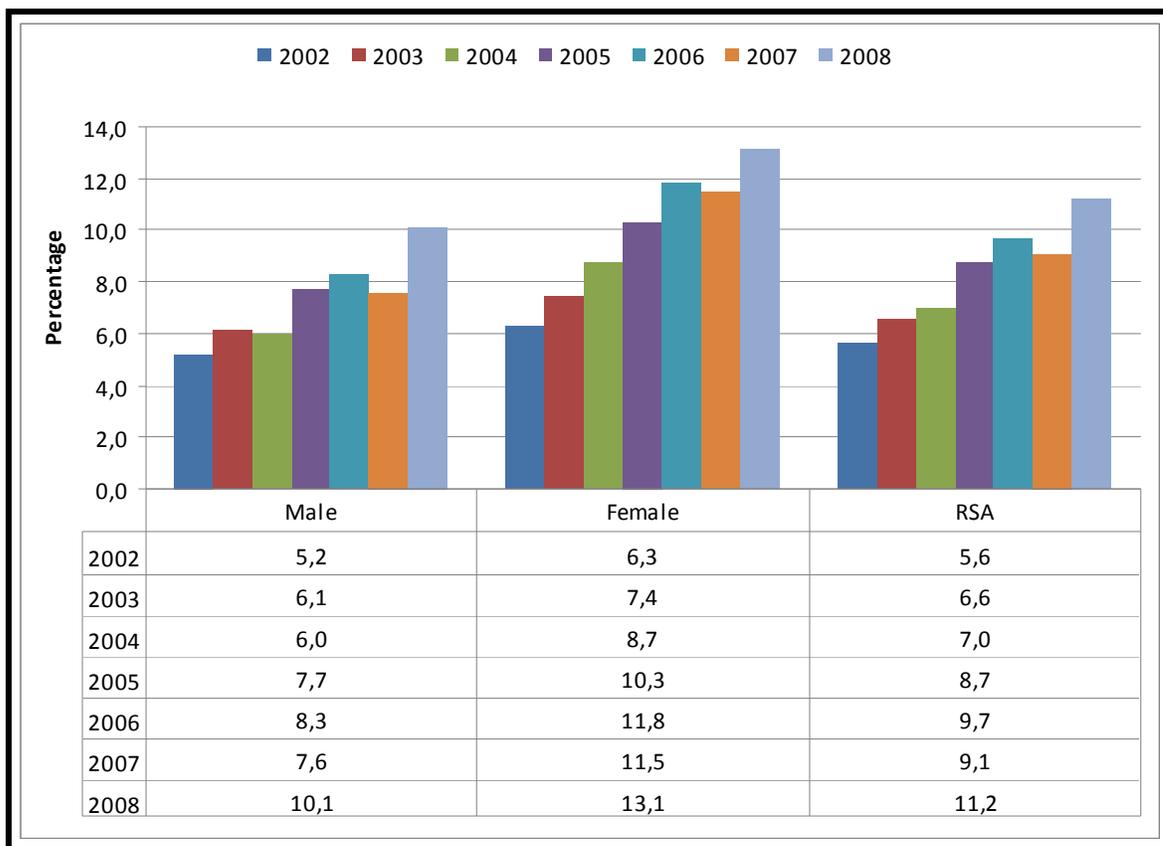


Figure 16 depicts the percentage of dwelling units with six or more rooms for the different population groups. Between 2002 and 2007, a steady decline was observed for both the black African and other population groups in the percentage of households who occupied dwellings with six rooms or more. This decline was, however, turned around in 2008 for black Africans. The percentage of black African-headed households that lived in dwellings with six rooms or more was now 21,4% as opposed to 16,6% in 2007 and 18,2% in 2002. Similarly the percentage of households headed by other population groups that were living in dwellings with six rooms or more decreased from 41,5% in 2002 and 36,4% in 2007 to 32,2% in 2008.

Figure 17: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by gender of the household head



In Figure 17 the percentage of households that reported that they received a government housing subsidy is portrayed. The increasing trend reported from 2002 to 2007 has continued, and nationally 11,2% of households reported that they received a government housing subsidy in 2008. In 2008, as in preceding years, female-headed households (13,1%) were more likely to receive a housing subsidy than male-headed households (10,1%). The gap between male and female-headed households receiving housing subsidies has narrowed from 3,9% in 2007 to 3,0% in 2008.

7. Source of energy for households

The analysis in this section focuses on various energy sources used by South African households over the period 2002 to 2008. Figure 18 shows that there has been a general increase in the percentage of households reporting to be connected to the main electricity supply (from 77,4% in 2002 to 82,6% in 2008). The provinces with the lowest electrification levels in 2008 were: Eastern Cape (68,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (73,4%), North West (82,5%), Limpopo (83,0%) and Mpumalanga (83,6%).

In the period 2002 to 2008 the provinces that showed the biggest increases in the percentage of households that were connected were:

- Western Cape (from 87,7% to 94,0%: difference = +6,3%)
- Eastern Cape (from 54,1% to 68,8%: difference = +14,7%)
- Free State (from 84,4% to 90,8%: difference = +6,4%)
- Mpumalanga (from 77,0% to 83,6%: difference = +6,6%)
- Limpopo (from 73,0% to 83,0%: difference = +10,0%)

Figure 18: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply

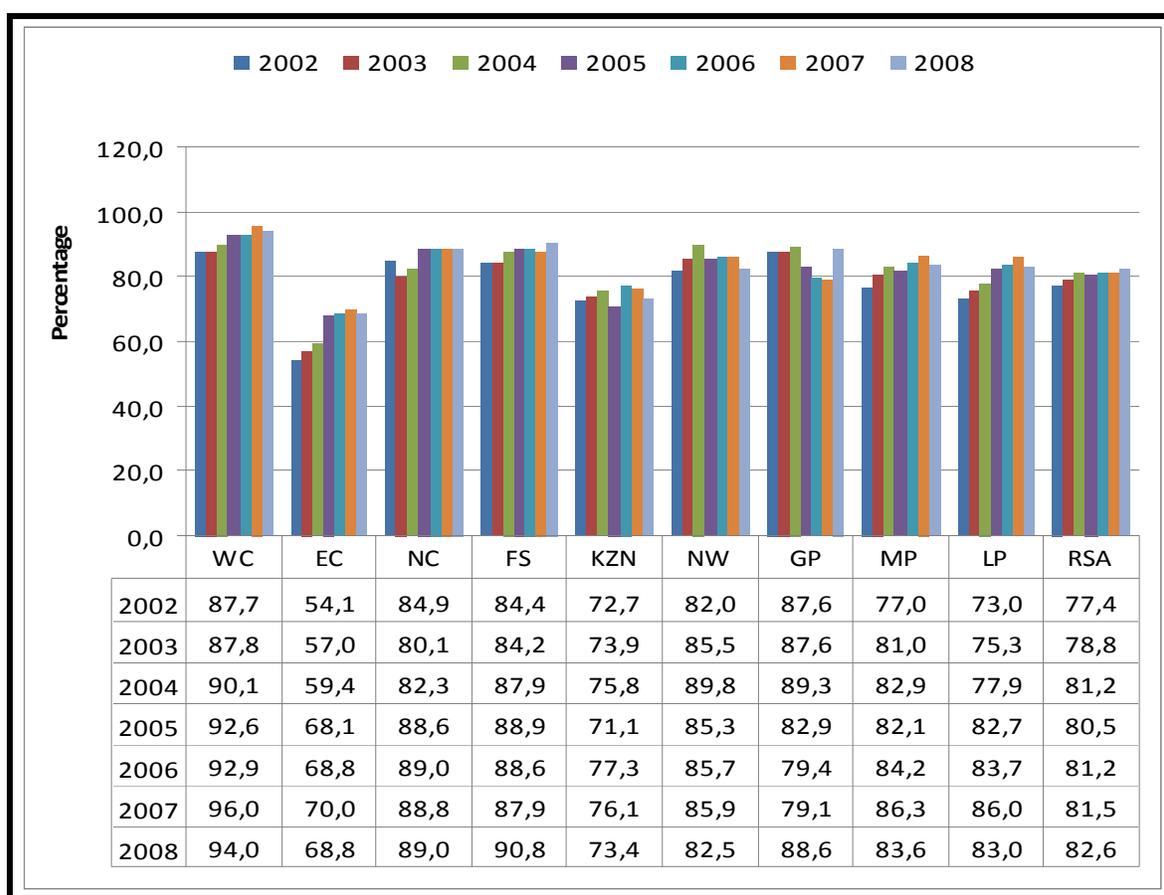
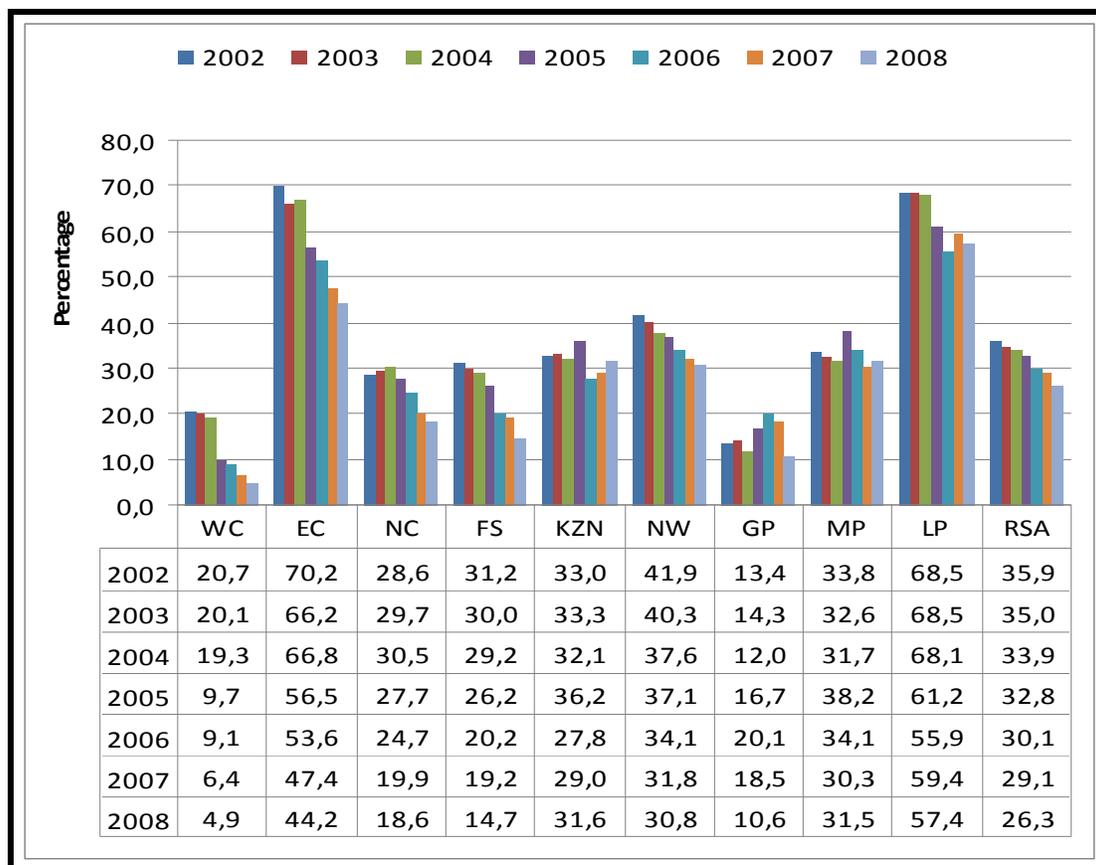


Figure 19: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking



The use of paraffin and wood for cooking has declined between 2002 and 2008 and this is reflected in the reported increase in the use of the mains electricity supply during the same period. Figure 19 shows that:

- There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking from 35,9% to 26,3% between 2002 and 2008.
- The provinces where the use of paraffin and wood was most prevalent, were: Limpopo (57,4%), Eastern Cape (44,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (31,6%), Mpumalanga (31,5%) and North West (30,8%).
- Provinces that showed a reduction of more than 10% points between wood and paraffin use in 2002 as compared to 2008 were: Eastern Cape (70,2% to 44,2%: difference = -26,0%), Northern Cape (28,6% to 18,6%: difference = -10,0%), Free State (31,2% to 14,7%: difference = -16,5%) North West (41,9% to 30,8%: difference = -11,1%) and Limpopo (68,5% to 57,4%: difference = -11,1%).

8. Sanitation and refuse removal

Adequate sanitation facilities, refuse disposal and access to clean drinking water are all strongly associated with positive health and well-being outcomes. After publishing their White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation in 2001⁵, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry developed and launched the National Sanitation Programme. This programme is mainly aimed at eliminating the sanitation backlog by 2010 and eradicating the bucket system by 2007 as targeted in the White Paper.

This section provides a broad overview of the findings of the sanitation and refuse removal arrangements situation in households over the period 2002 to 2008.

In July 2008 only 1,5% of the South African population used the bucket system. This is lower than the 2,5% reported in 2002, but the target of eradication by 2007 has clearly not been met. The only provinces where substantial percentages of households were still using the bucket system at the time that the GHS 2008 was conducted were: Free State (8,9%), Western Cape (3,8%) and Northern Cape (0,9%).

Figure 20: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or were using a bucket toilet per province

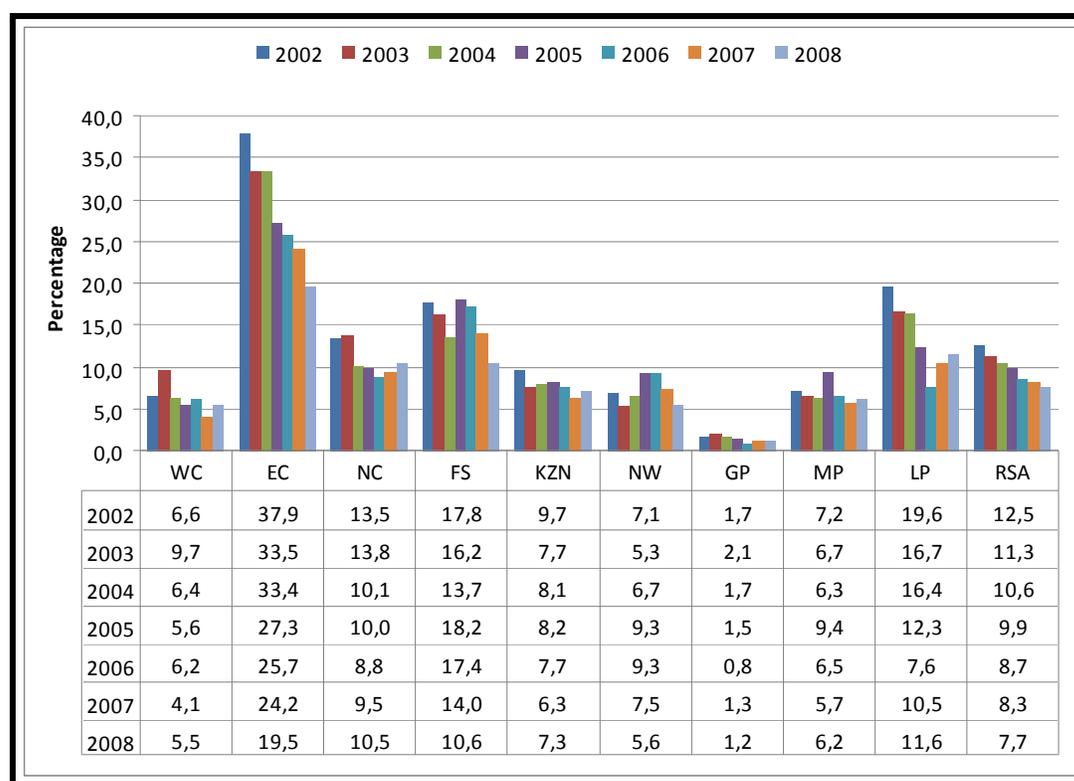


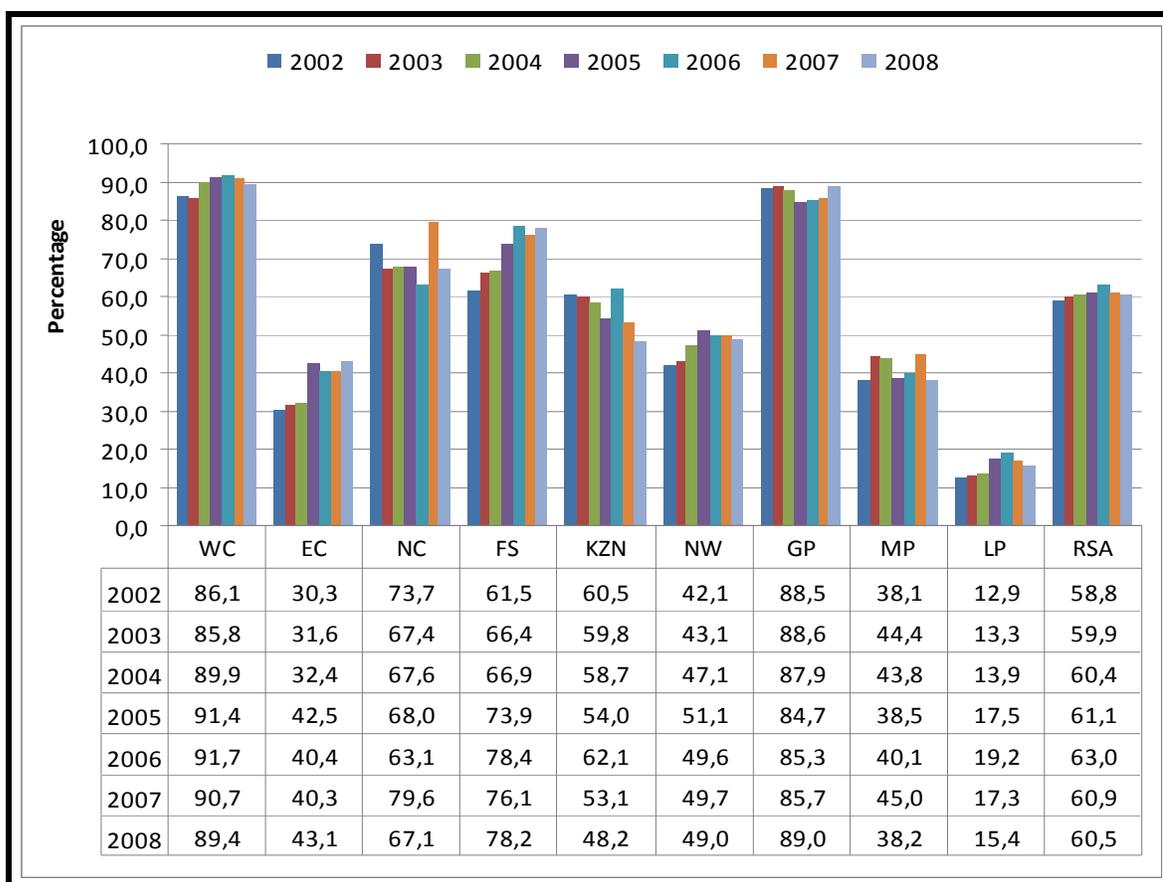
Figure 20 identifies the percentage of households per province that do not have access to any toilet facilities or still made use of bucket toilets. The main trends in this respect are:

- The percentage of households that had no toilet facility/used bucket toilets has declined over the period 2002 to 2008 across all provinces. This is also reflected in the steady decline in the national average – from 12,5% in 2002 to 10,6% in 2004 and 7,7% in 2008.
- Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket users include: Eastern Cape (19,5%), Limpopo (11,6%), Free State (10,6%) and Northern Cape (10,5%).
- Even though Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Free State and Northern Cape are among the provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet/ bucket users, they are also the four provinces that showed the biggest reductions of all provinces between 2002 and 2008. In Eastern Cape no toilet/bucket users facilities decreased from 37,9% to 19,5% (difference = -18,4%), in Limpopo it changed from 19,6% to 11,6% (difference = -8,0%), in Free State from 17,8% to 10,6% (difference = -7,2%) and in Northern Cape from 13,5% to 10,5% (difference = -3,0%).

⁵ White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, September 2001.

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Figure 21 indicates that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country were increasingly being used by households. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 58,8% in 2002 to 60,5% in 2008. Despite of all these gains, access and use of refuse removal services were still extremely low in certain provinces such as Limpopo where only 15,4% of the population have their refuse removed by the municipality. Less than 50% of the households in Eastern Cape (43,1%), Mpumalanga (38,2%) and North West (49,0%) said that their refuse was removed by the municipality.

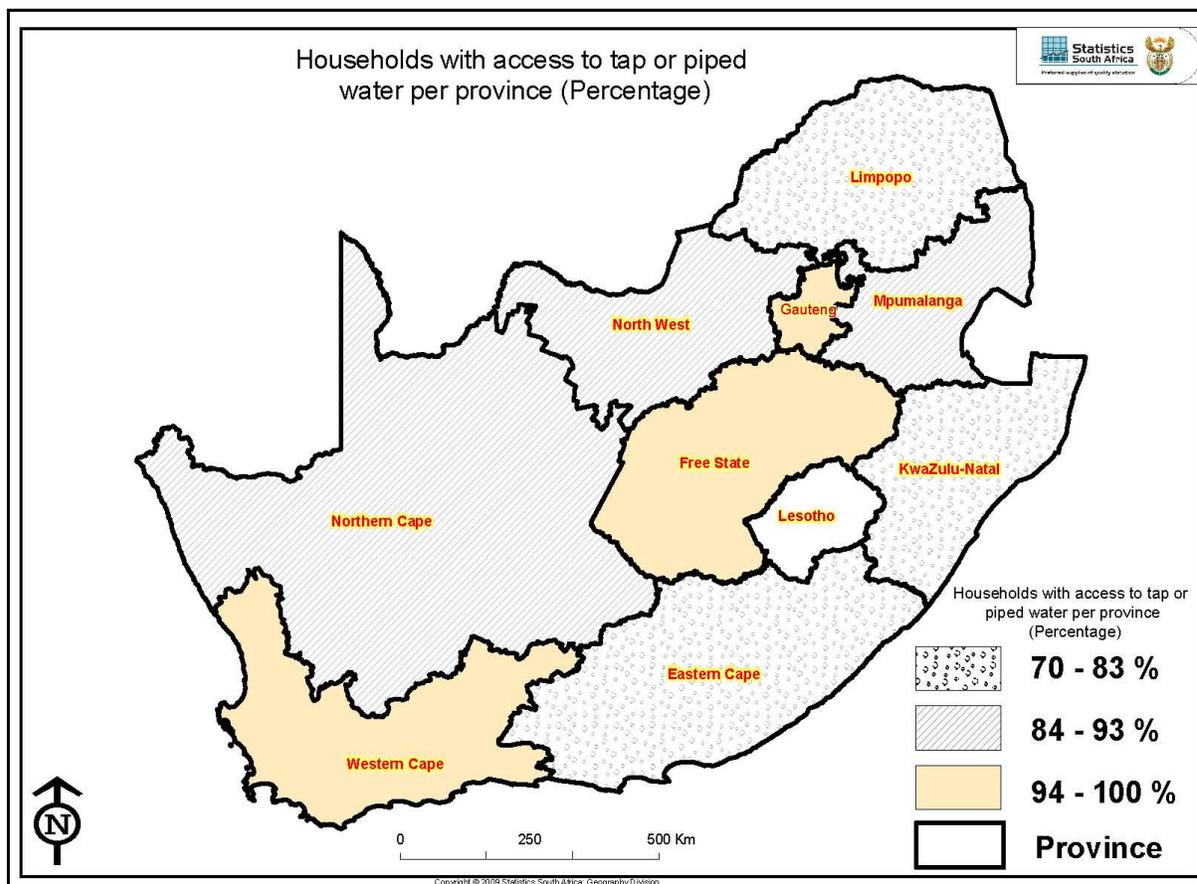
Figure 21: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality



9. Water access and use

The GHSs have consistently confirmed that South Africa has indeed made progress in increasing access to safe water. This trend continued during the current reporting period.

Figure 22: Access to piped or tap water in dwelling, on site or off site per province



The map above shows that the province with the poorest access to piped or tap water (on or off-site) is Eastern Cape where only about 72% of households had access. The situation was slightly better in Limpopo (83%), KwaZulu-Natal (82%) and Mpumalanga (89%). Figure 23 on the next page shows that even though the situation in Eastern Cape was the worst in the country, the number of households with access to piped or tap water increased significantly since 2002 when only 53,6% of households had access. This represents an increase of 18,0% points in 7 years. The other two provinces where considerable progress has been made since 2002 were Limpopo with an increase from 73,6% to 83,0% (an increase of 9,4% points) and North West with a significant increase from 85,2% to 90,6%.

Figure 24 demonstrates that there has been an increase in the percentage of households who used safe off-site water sources (neighbour’s tap, communal tap or off-site borehole) over time. It increased from 16,7% in 2002 to 20,1% in 2008.

Even though these sources are not yet on-site, they mirror the reduction that can be seen in Table 8 in the use of unsafe sources such as streams, rivers, dams, pools, etc. However, there are still significant differences between the different population groups in terms of households who have to use off-site safe water sources, with 25,8% of black Africans and only 1,8% of other population groups in this position as can be seen in figure 24.

Figure 23: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off-site or on-site per province

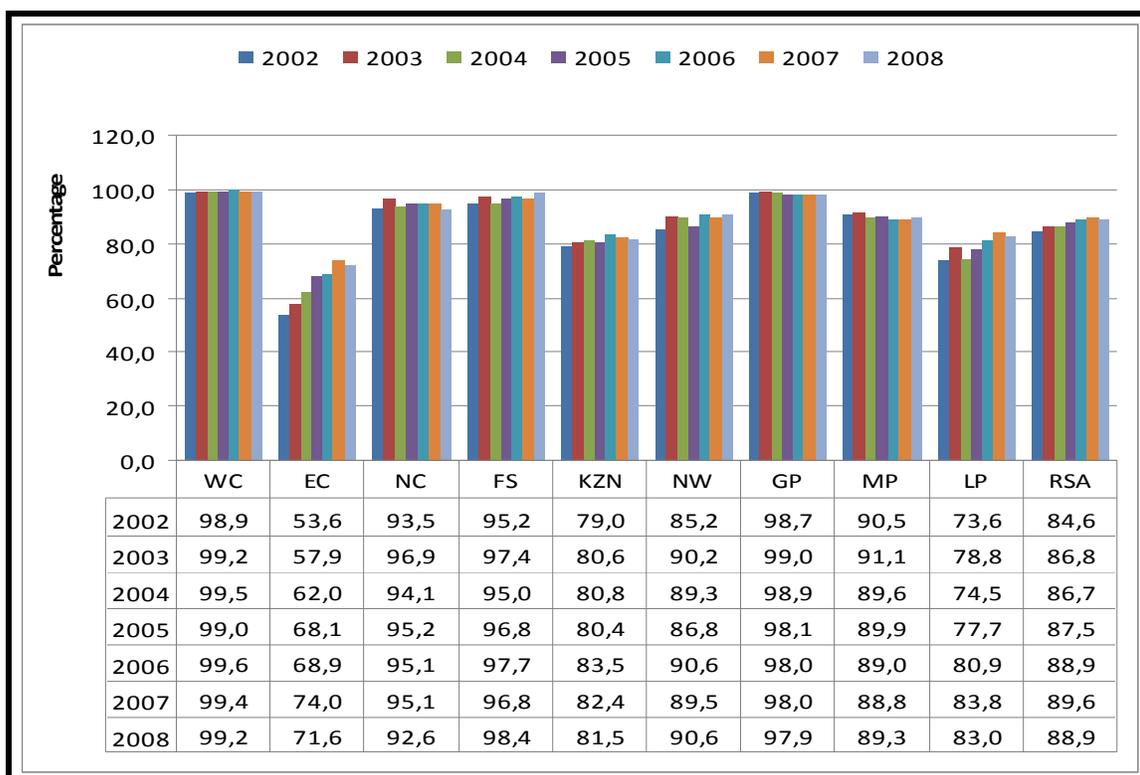


Figure 24: Percentage of households who have access to water from a neighbour's tap, communal tap or borehole (off-site) by population group of household head

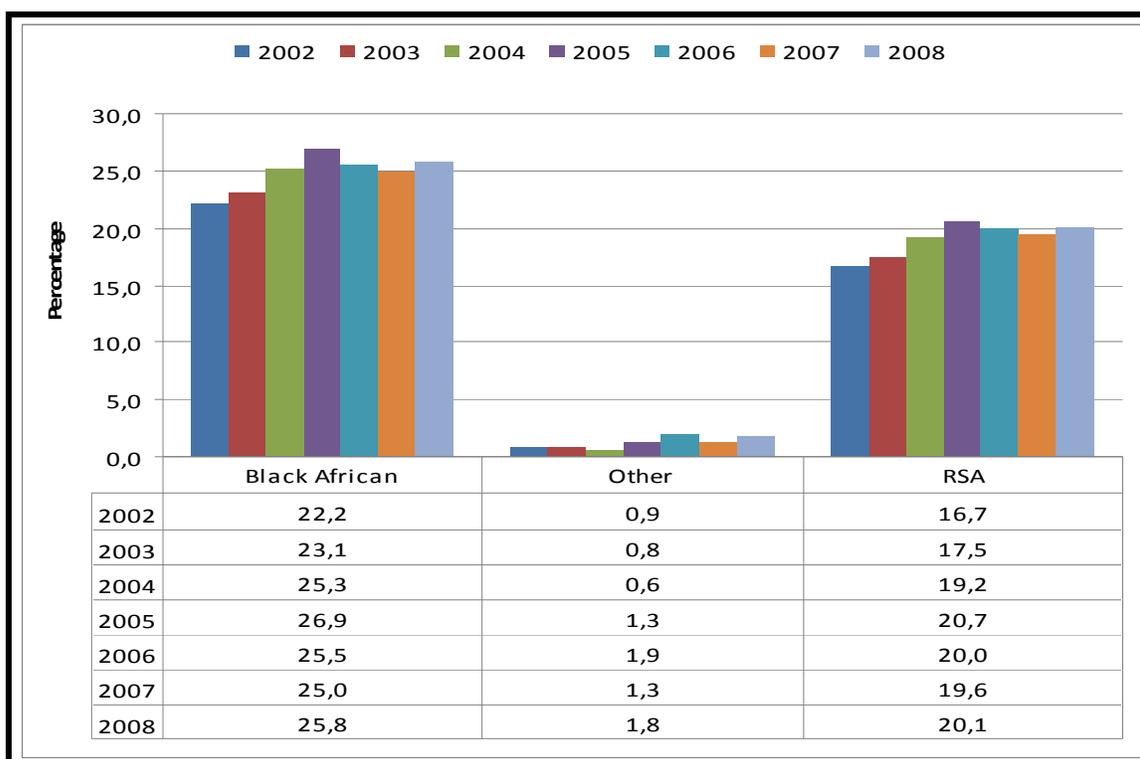


Table 8: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁶ used by households (2002–2008)

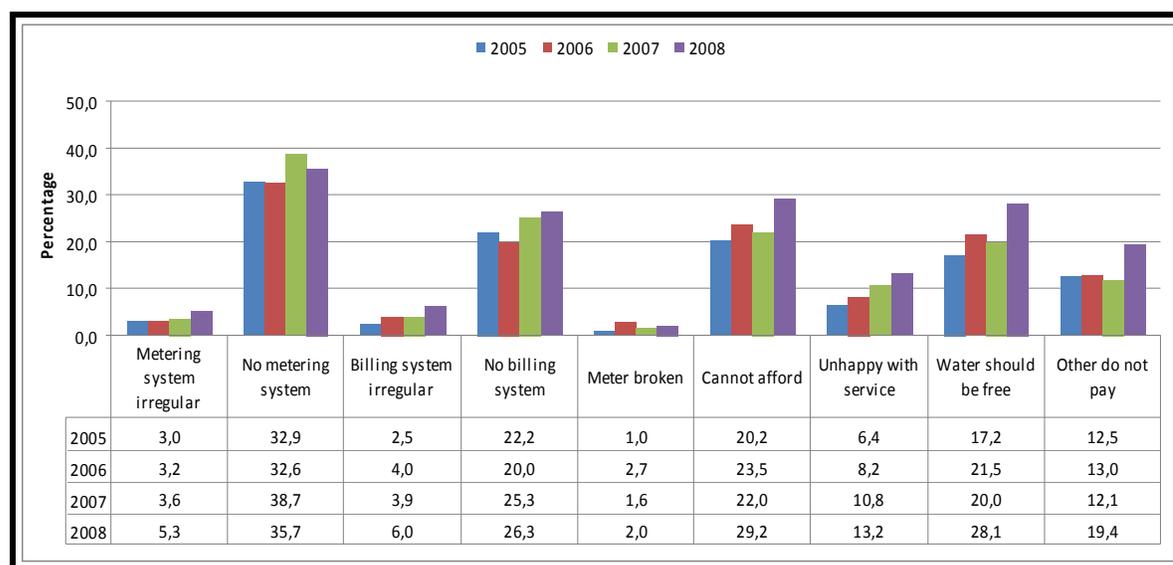
| Water source | Statistic | Year | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Piped water in dwelling | Number in thousands | 4695 | 4986 | 4989 | 4880 | 5261 | 5263 | 5891 |
| | Percentage | 41,8 | 41,8 | 41,4 | 39,8 | 41,5 | 40,6 | 44,0 |
| Piped water on site | Number in thousands | 3015 | 3302 | 3446 | 3609 | 3762 | 4033 | 3584 |
| | Percentage | 26,8 | 27,7 | 28,6 | 29,4 | 29,7 | 31,1 | 26,7 |
| Borehole on site | Number in thousands | 273 | 291 | 186 | 166 | 144 | 155 | 155 |
| | Percentage | 2,4 | 2,4 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 1,2 |
| Rainwater tank on site | Number in thousands | 149 | 97 | 37 | 32 | 48 | 63 | 69 |
| | Percentage | 1,3 | 0,8 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Neighbour's tap | Number in thousands | 62 | 45 | 265 | 271 | 257 | 275 | 356 |
| | Percentage | 0,6 | 0,4 | 2,2 | 2,2 | 2 | 2,1 | 2,7 |
| Public/communal tap | Number in thousands | 1515 | 1776 | 1745 | 1972 | 1981 | 2052 | 2076 |
| | Percentage | 13,5 | 14,9 | 14,5 | 16,1 | 15,6 | 15,8 | 15,5 |
| Water-carrier/tanker | Number in thousands | 69 | 65 | 75 | 122 | 130 | 135 | 138 |
| | Percentage | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Borehole off-site/communal | Number in thousands | 304 | 265 | 303 | 301 | 298 | 219 | 267 |
| | Percentage | 2,7 | 2,2 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 2,3 | 1,7 | 2 |
| Flowing water/stream/river | Number in thousands | 655 | 564 | 568 | 479 | 430 | 466 | 499 |
| | Percentage | 5,8 | 4,7 | 4,7 | 3,9 | 3,4 | 3,6 | 3,7 |
| Stagnant water/Dam/Pool | Number in thousands | 85 | 82 | 67 | 39 | 32 | 57 | 43 |
| | Percentage | 0,8 | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,3 |
| Well | Number in thousands | 149 | 129 | 125 | 84 | 131 | 70 | 80 |
| | Percentage | 1,3 | 1,1 | 1 | 0,7 | 1 | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| Spring | Number in thousands | 233 | 293 | 224 | 255 | 172 | 164 | 213 |
| | Percentage | 2,1 | 2,5 | 1,9 | 2,1 | 1,4 | 1,3 | 1,6 |
| Other | Number in thousands | 27 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 25 | 26 | 29 |
| | Percentage | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 |
| Subtotal | Number in thousands | 11 232 | 11 925 | 12 049 | 12 259 | 12 669 | 12 979 | 13 400 |
| | Percentage | 100 |
| Unspecified | | 5 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 74 | 48 |
| Total | | 11237 | 11931 | 12061 | 12274 | 12690 | 13053 | 13448 |

⁶ The 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 questionnaires specifically asked for drinking water sources, whilst the 2002, 2003, 2004 questionnaires just asked for the main source of water.

Even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities decreased from 78,9% in 2004 to 74,8% in 2008. Of those who received piped water from a municipality, 67,4% said in 2008 that they paid for the water as opposed to 63,7% in 2007 (also see Table 9). Payment levels were the same in 2008 and 2004.

Reasons for non-payment of water are summarised in Figure 25. It shows that the most important reasons for not paying have remained similar over time. These reasons are: No metering system (35,7%), no billing system (26,3%), cannot afford (29,2%) and water should be free (28,1%). The reasons that have seen the biggest increases in percentages since 2005 are: water should be free (from 17,2% to 28,1%) and cannot afford to pay for water (from 20,2% to 29,2%). The absence of a billing system as a reason has also increased substantially from 22,2% to 26,3%.

Figure 25: Reasons for non-payment among households with access to piped water supply (2002 to 2003 not available)⁷



According to Table 9, the majority of the users of water services (60,5%) said that the quality of the water-related services that they received was good. However, this is less than in 2007 (71,8%), 2006 (73,5%) and 2005 (76,1%). The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,9% in 2005 to 29,6% in 2008.

⁷ More than one response was possible for this question.

Table 9: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities (numbers in thousands)⁸

| Access to piped water | Statistic | Year | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Yes | Number | 9 487 | 9 675 | 9 711 | 10 341 | 10 025 |
| | Percentage | 78,9 | 79 | 76,7 | 79,5 | 74,8 |
| No | Number | 2 531 | 2 573 | 2 951 | 2 670 | 3 369 |
| | Percentage | 21,1 | 21 | 23,3 | 20,5 | 25,2 |
| Subtotal | Number | 12 018 | 12 249 | 12 662 | 13 011 | 13 394 |
| | Percentage | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unspecified | Number | 44 | 26 | 28 | 41 | 54 |
| Total | Number | 12 061 | 12 274 | 12 690 | 13 053 | 13 448 |
| Pay for water | | | | | | |
| Yes | Number | 6 389 | 5 960 | 6 317 | 6 558 | 6 690 |
| | Percentage | 67,4 | 61,6 | 65,3 | 63,7 | 67,4 |
| No | Number | 3 090 | 3 708 | 3 355 | 3 743 | 3 241 |
| | Percentage | 32,6 | 38,4 | 34,7 | 36,3 | 32,6 |
| Subtotal | Number | 9 479 | 9 668 | 9 672 | 10 301 | 9 931 |
| | Percentage | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unspecified | Number | 8 | 8 | 39 | 40 | 94 |
| Total | Number | 9 487 | 9 675 | 9 711 | 10 341 | 10 025 |
| Water services ratings | | | | | | |
| Good | Number | Not available | 7 345 | 7 125 | 7 402 | 6 029 |
| | Percentage | - | 76,1 | 73,5 | 71,8 | 60,5 |
| Average | Number | Not available | 1 532 | 1 915 | 2 135 | 2 948 |
| | Percentage | - | 15,9 | 19,8 | 20,7 | 29,6 |
| Poor | Number | Not available | 774 | 651 | 776 | 996 |
| | Percentage | - | 8 | 6,7 | 7,5 | 10 |
| Subtotal | Number | Not available | 9 651 | 9 691 | 10 313 | 9 973 |
| | Percentage | - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Unspecified | Number | Not available | 25 | 21 | 27 | 52 |
| Total | Number | - | 9 675 | 9 711 | 10 341 | 10 025 |

⁸ These questions were not included in the 2002 and 2003 questionnaires and water service ratings were not done in 2004.

In spite of the relatively positive ratings of water services, nearly a third of water users (31,4%) said in 2008 that they experienced interruptions in their piped water supply at least once a month or more often. This is also higher than in 2002 when only (19,3%) of the users of piped water experienced water cuts this frequently. Water service interruptions were the most common in Limpopo (61,6%), Mpumalanga (62,1%), Free State (42,5%), North West (37,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (33,0%). The biggest deterioration between 2002 and 2008 took place in Free State (from 16,7% to 42,5%), Northern Cape (from 6,4% to 28,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 17,2% to 33,0%) and Limpopo (from 48,0% to 61,6%).

Table 10: Number (in thousands) and percentage of households that have water interruptions in their piped water supply at least once a month or more often, per province (2002 to 2008)

| Year | Statistic | Province | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | WC | EC | NC | FS | KZN | NW | GP | MP | LP | RSA |
| 2002 | Number In thousands | 62 | 160 | 15 | 117 | 284 | 184 | 274 | 341 | 382 | 1 817 |
| | % | 5,2 | 19,8 | 6,4 | 16,7 | 17,2 | 25,8 | 10,4 | 50,0 | 48,0 | 19,3 |
| 2003 | Number thousands | 95 | 231 | 21 | 152 | 266 | 168 | 291 | 321 | 384 | 1 928 |
| | % | 7,3 | 25,4 | 7,8 | 20,7 | 14,9 | 21,3 | 10,0 | 45,2 | 43,0 | 18,7 |
| 2004 | Number thousands | 91 | 277 | 24 | 141 | 267 | 87 | 391 | 269 | 373 | 1 919 |
| | % | 7,5 | 30,9 | 11,0 | 20,9 | 17,0 | 12,7 | 13,7 | 42,9 | 48,7 | 20,2 |
| 2005 | Number thousands | 49 | 288 | 35 | 148 | 457 | 134 | 358 | 316 | 427 | 2 213 |
| | % | 3,9 | 29,4 | 15,5 | 21,5 | 31,2 | 20,7 | 12,3 | 48,1 | 50,6 | 22,9 |
| 2006 | Number thousands | 75 | 286 | 23 | 154 | 431 | 119 | 402 | 269 | 384 | 2 143 |
| | % | 5,8 | 30,3 | 13,1 | 21,3 | 25,1 | 22,4 | 13,7 | 46,8 | 47,5 | 22,1 |
| 2007 | Number thousands | 61 | 362 | 31 | 209 | 397 | 196 | 408 | 305 | 505 | 2 474 |
| | % | 4,6 | 32,4 | 15,2 | 28,0 | 25,8 | 27,2 | 13,2 | 50,4 | 54,4 | 24,1 |
| 2008 | Number thousands | 159 | 308 | 69 | 314 | 500 | 239 | 674 | 375 | 469 | 3 106 |
| | % | 11,8 | 29,0 | 28,9 | 42,5 | 33,0 | 37,6 | 22,6 | 62,1 | 61,6 | 31,4 |

10. Household assets

The ownership of assets can help buffer the poor against adverse circumstances, as assets such as houses, land and mobile assets can be sold and converted into cash to meet household consumption needs during difficult periods. The accumulation of assets is also often used as an indicator of household wealth, especially in consumer societies. The type of housing accessible to households is an important aspect of their well-being, and house ownership represents perhaps the biggest asset any household can own during a lifetime. 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. Dwelling ownership was briefly discussed in Section 6 during the discussion about housing. In addition to the ownership of houses, the GHS questionnaire also collected information on the ownership of televisions and radios as well as access to cellphones. Changes in especially television and radio ownership may reflect changes in household wealth, whilst access to a cellphone is a good indicator of a household's ability to communicate with the outside world. Since the upkeep of cellphones is also relatively costly, their use does to some extent also reflect the availability of the means to pay for this service.

Figure 26: Percentage of households that own cellphones, televisions and radios

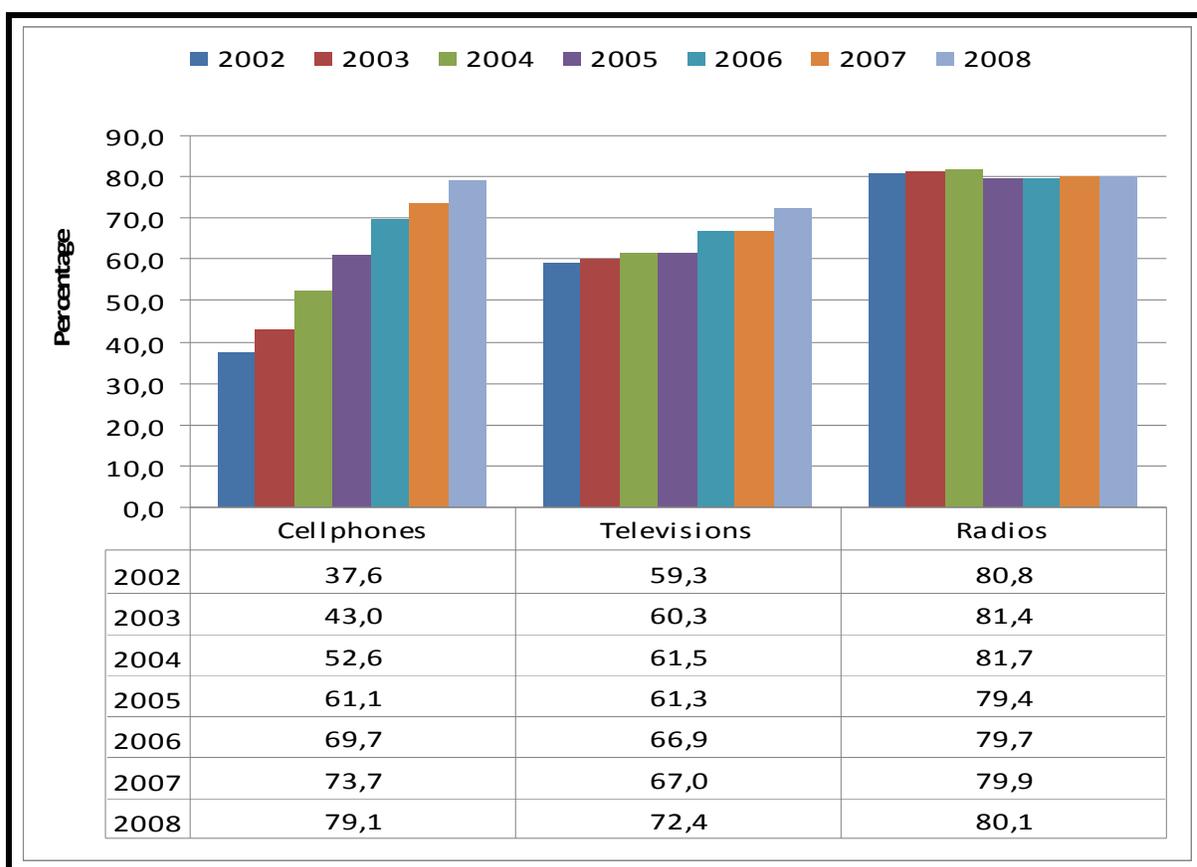
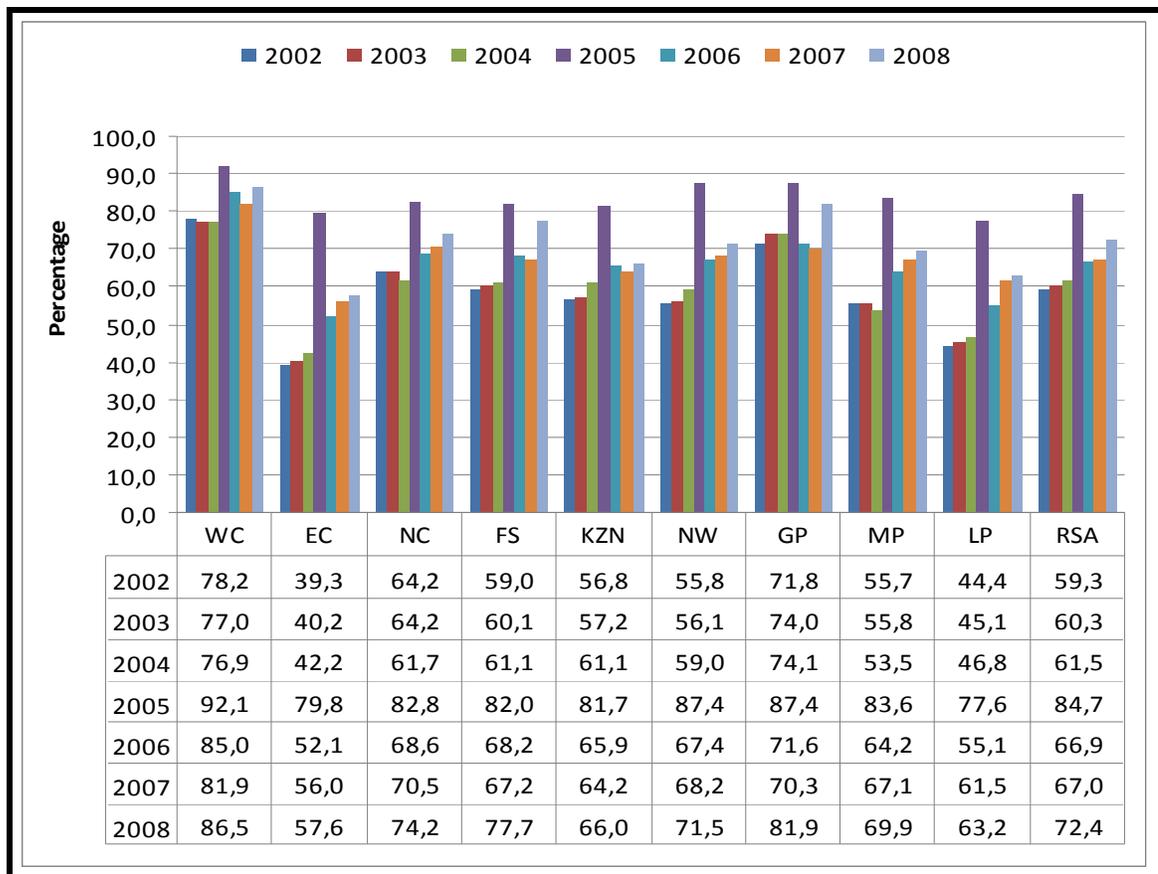


Figure 26 shows that cellphone ownership more than doubled between 2002 and 2008 (from 37,6% to 79.1%). However, Figure 26 also demonstrates that there has been no visible trend in terms of the ownership of radios between 2002 and 2008. The highest level of ownership was recorded in 2004 (81,7%) and the lowest in 2005 (79,4%). In 2008, the ownership levels were virtually the same (80,1%) as those reported in 2007 (79,9%).

Contrary to radios, the ownership of televisions per province showed an increase from 2002 to 2008 and it may be an indicator of a general improvement in material wealth as can be seen in figure 27. Among the population in general, television ownership increased from 59,3% in 2002 to 72,4% in 2008. Television ownership in 2008 was the highest in Western Cape (86,5%), Gauteng (81,9%) and Free State (77,7%). Ownership levels were the lowest in Eastern Cape (57,6%), Limpopo (63,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (66,0%). Even though these provinces had the lowest ownership rates, they also showed the biggest ownership increases of all the provinces between 2002 and 2008. During this period, ownership increased from 59,0% to 77,7% (difference = +18,7%) in Free State; from 44,4% to 63,2% (difference = +18,8%) in Limpopo; in Eastern Cape from 39,3% to 57,6% (difference = +18,3%) and in KwaZulu-Natal from 56,8% to 66,0% (difference = +9,2%).

Figure 27: Household television ownership per province as a wealth indicator



11. Food adequacy

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 experienced 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 for persons younger than 18 years. The response categories varied from 'Never went hungry' to 'Always went hungry' as indicated in Table 11.

Table 11: Distribution of households in which a child went hungry in the 12 months prior to the surveys

| Frequency of hunger | Statistic | Year | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 1. Never went hungry | Number '000 | 5332 | 5344 | 5533 | 5752 | 6512 | 6687 | 7249 |
| | Percentage | 69,4 | 70,2 | 73,8 | 76,4 | 83,8 | 84,8 | 82,4 |
| 2. Seldom went hungry | Number '000 | 525 | 389 | 371 | 362 | 228 | 217 | 294 |
| | Percentage | 6,8 | 5,1 | 4,9 | 4,8 | 2,9 | 2,8 | 3,3 |
| 3. Sometimes went hungry | Number '000 | 1310 | 1338 | 1199 | 1045 | 844 | 822 | 1034 |
| | Percentage | 17,0 | 17,6 | 16,0 | 13,9 | 10,9 | 10,4 | 11,8 |
| 4. Often went hungry | Number '000 | 353 | 335 | 232 | 202 | 112 | 100 | 130 |
| | Percentage | 4,6 | 4,4 | 3,1 | 2,7 | 1,4 | 1,3 | 1,5 |
| 5. Always went hungry | Number '000 | 168 | 209 | 166 | 171 | 78 | 63 | 87 |
| | Percentage | 2,2 | 2,7 | 2,2 | 2,3 | 1,0 | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Subtotal | Number '000 | 7688 | 7615 | 7501 | 7532 | 7774 | 7889 | 8794 |
| | Percentage | 100 |
| 6. Households with no children | Number '000 | 3527 | 4309 | 4542 | 4722 | 4880 | 5121 | 4551 |
| 7. Unspecified | Number '000 | 22 | 7 | 18 | 20 | 37 | 43 | 103 |
| Total | Number '000 | 11237 | 11931 | 12061 | 12274 | 12690 | 13053 | 13448 |

Figures 28 and 29 show that the downward trend in terms of reported hunger for adults and children continued during the twelve months preceding the July 2008 GHS. Reported percentages of adults and children who said that they went hungry during the 12 months preceding the survey, because of a lack of food, decreased from 6,8% to 2,4% for adults and from 6,8% to 2,5% for children between 2002 and 2008. The reported levels of hunger in 2008 were very close to those for 2006 and slightly up from the 2007 levels.

During all survey years, female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to have either hungry adults or children in their households.

Figure 28: Percentage of households in which an adult (18 years and older) went hungry by gender of the household head

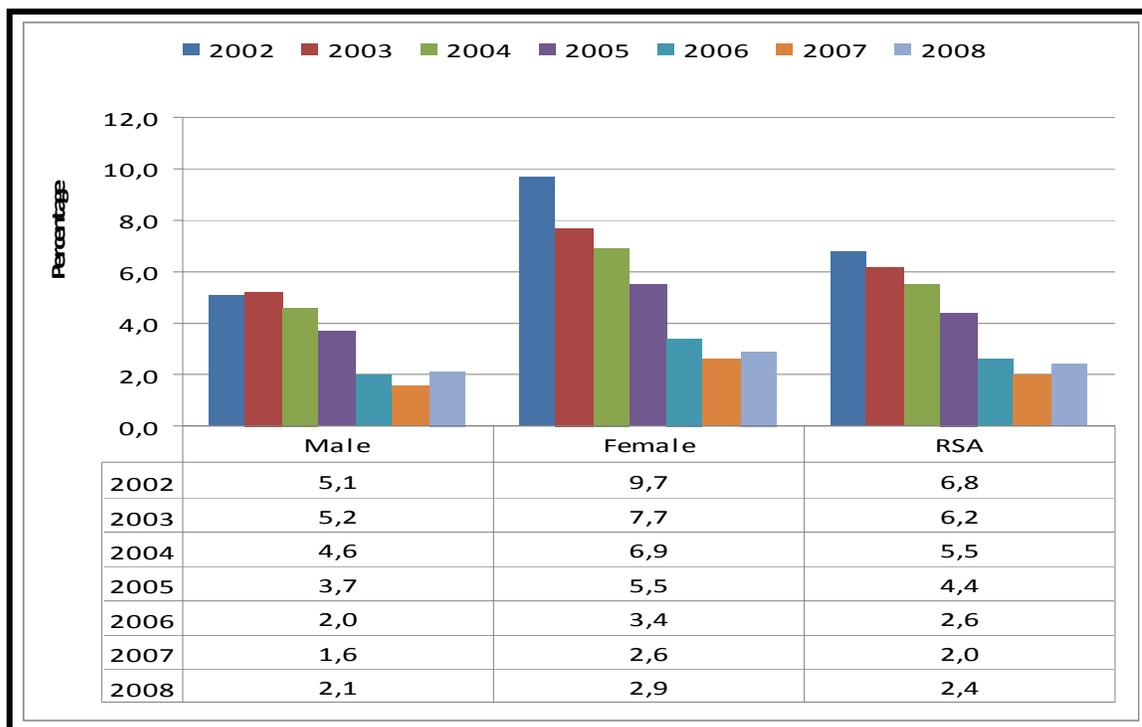
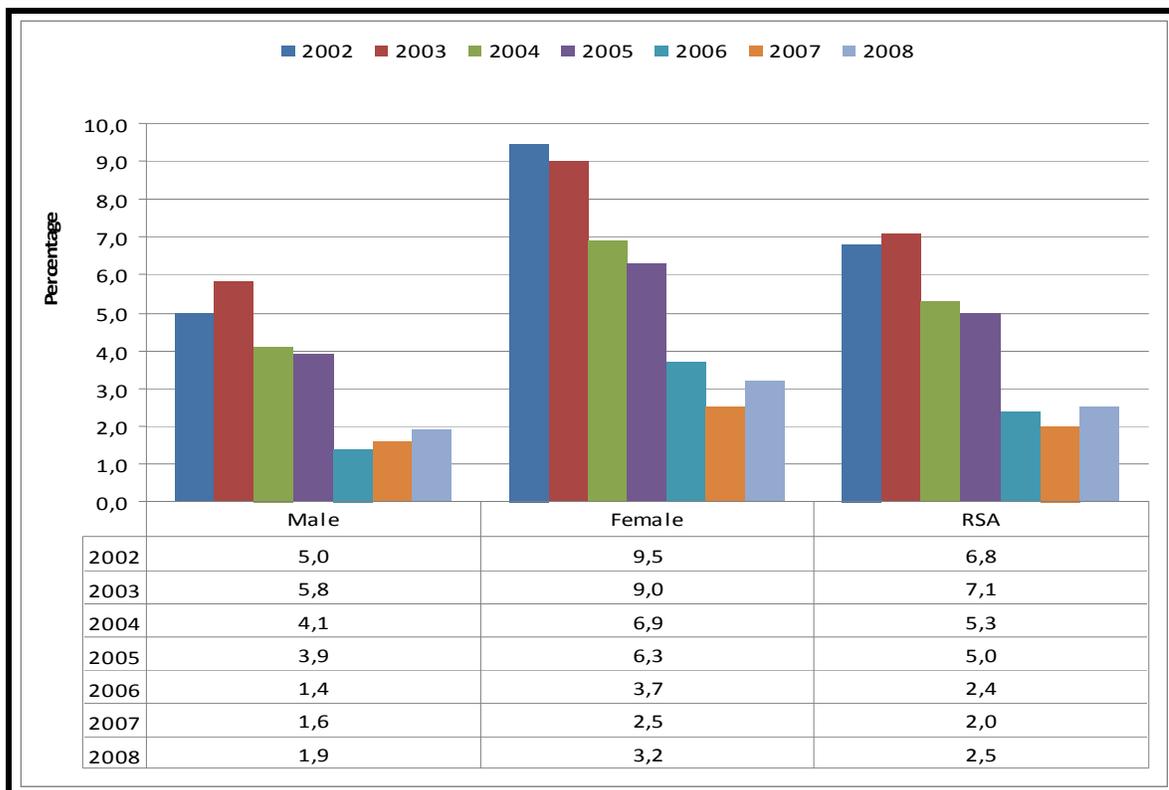


Figure 29: Percentage of households in which a child (aged 17 years or younger) went hungry by gender of the household head



12. Social assistance and social security services

Welfare services and social security grants are currently the most direct form of wealth transfer to poor households. Since 1994, annual expenditure on social grants increased more than fourfold and by September 2007⁹ more than 8 million South Africans were receiving grants. These grants included foster care grants, care dependency grants, war veterans' grants, old-age grants, disability grants (this includes physical disability as well as sufferers from chronic diseases such as HIV/AIDS victims) and child support grants.

Figure 30: Use of welfare services per province (2008)

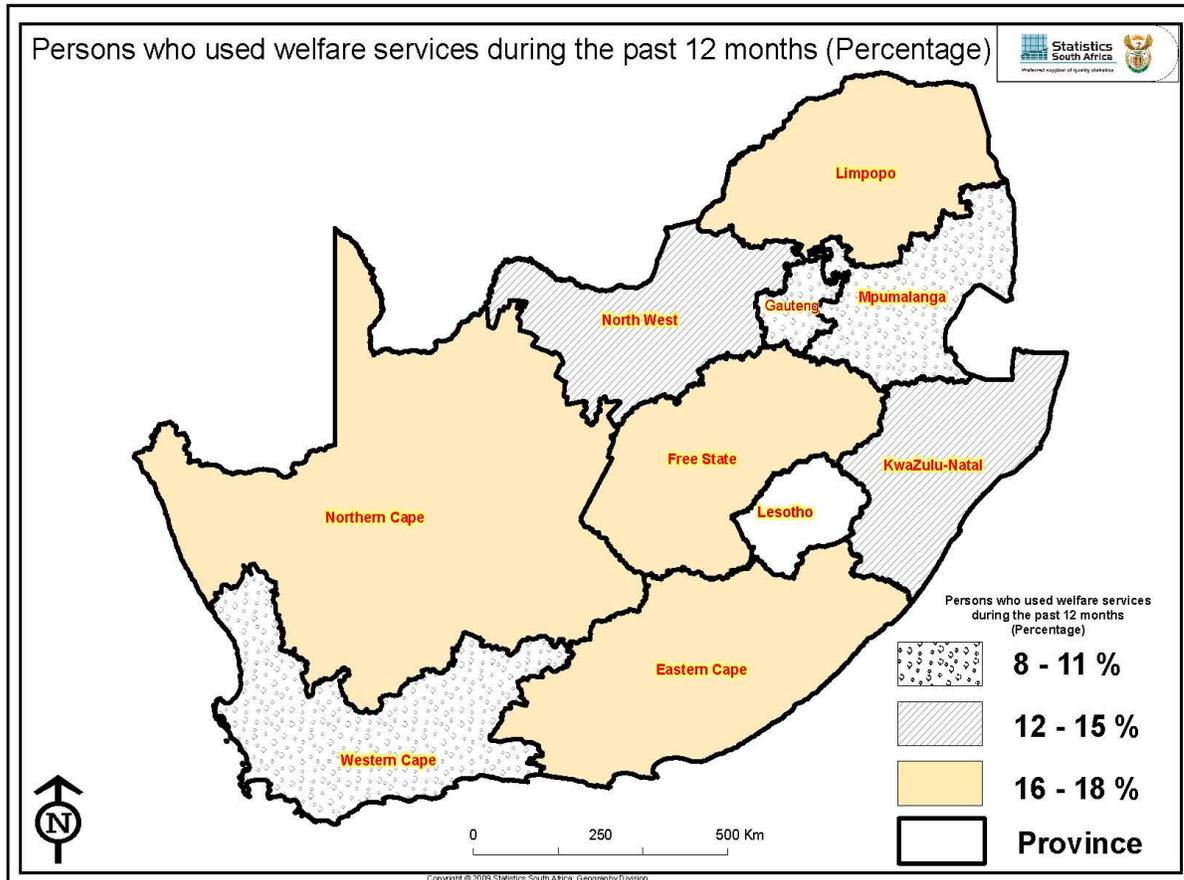
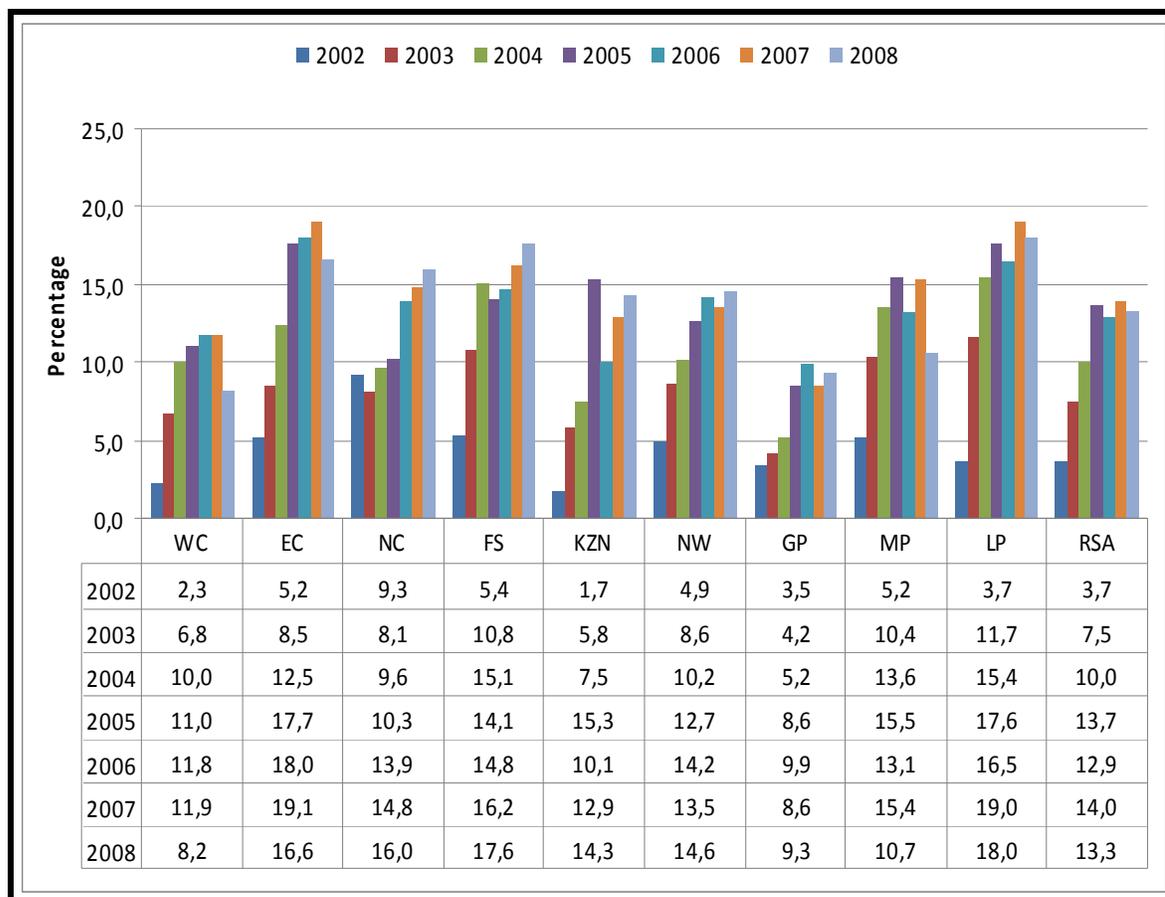


Figure 30 shows that individuals in Eastern Cape (16,6%), Limpopo (18,0%) and Free State (17,6%) had the highest percentage use of welfare services. Figure 31 on the next page illustrates the annual trends per province since 2002. It demonstrates that nationally the percentage of recipients of welfare services has more than tripled between 2002 and 2008 (from 3,7% in 2002 to 13,3% in 2008). The biggest percentage point increases over this period took place in the following provinces:

- Limpopo from 3,7% to 18,0% (+14,3%)
- Eastern Cape from 5,2% to 16,6% (+11,4%)
- KwaZulu-Natal from 1,7% to 14,3% (+12,6%)
- Free State from 5,4% to 17,6% (+12,2%)

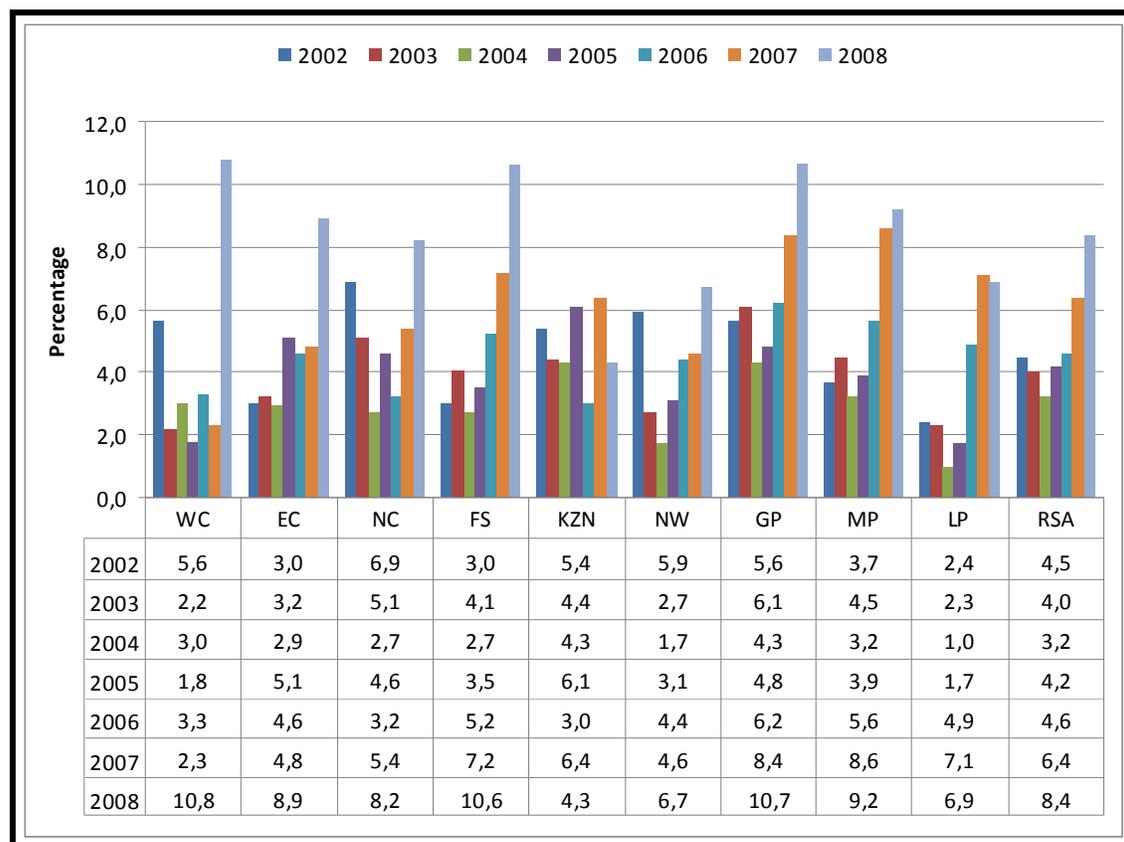
⁹ Obtained from SASSA, October 2008

Figure 31: Percentage of individuals¹⁰ who use welfare services per province (2002–2008)



¹⁰. Even though not specified in the questionnaire, this question was asked to individuals older than 14. It was argued that a child receiving a child support grant was not making use of welfare services, but rather the parents or guardians. They are therefore in a better position to answer follow-up questions such as those related to quality. However, the data represented in Table 14 reflect the social grants for each individual in the household who qualified for it. Thus children, and not their parents, are listed as beneficiaries of, for example, child support grants.

Figure 32: Percentage of households¹¹ where a child aged 5–17 years left the household during the past 12 months and their whereabouts are unknown per province



One of the questions in the questionnaire asked the household whether a child aged 5 to 17 years has left the household during the past 12 months, with unknown whereabouts or to live on the streets. The trends that emerged were that of great fluctuation between years in most provinces. In the country as a whole, 4,5% of households was affected by such an event in 2002 as opposed to 8,4% in 2008. Most provinces followed the national trend line with a decline until 2004, then again a steady increase between 2005 and 2008. In the case of KwaZulu-Natal, there were no clear trends over time, with significant variation between years. The only province where child desertion declined between 2002 and 2008 was KwaZulu-Natal (from 5,4% to 4,3%). There were increases in the following provinces during the same period: Western Cape (5,6% to 10,8%), Eastern Cape (3,0% to 8,9%), Northern Cape (6,9% to 8,2%), Free State (3,0% to 10,6%), North West (5,9% to 6,7%), Gauteng (5,6% to 10,7%), Mpumalanga (3,7% to 9,2%) and Limpopo (2,4% to 6,9%).

¹¹ Only households with children were included in the analysis

13. Tourism

Section 13 provides information about tourism in the country. A trip as defined in the GHS is a journey undertaken by one or more members of the household for at least one night away from home, where a person did not receive any remuneration (did not make any profit) at that destination. It is important to note that a trip must be complete. The latter means that a trip is only applicable when a person is back to his/her place of residence.

During 2008 a total of 6 042 895 households or household members undertook at least one trip which lasted one or more nights away from home. This is less than the 6 464 104 in 2007 and 5 947 347 in 2006 that indicated that they undertook a trip where they spent at least one night away from home during the 12 months prior to the survey. According to Figure 33, the national trend between 2003 and 2005 was that of an annual increase in the proportion of households taking at least one trip. Half of all South African households went on a trip in 2007, which was significantly higher than the 35% reported in 2002. In 2008 the percentage of households who went on trips returned to below 2005 levels (44,7%).

Of those households who undertook domestic trips lasting one or more nights in the 12 months preceding July 2008, 16% spent one night, 48,2% 2–4 nights and 35,4% more than 5 nights. Travel patterns for 2007 were similar although they tended to be longer in duration: in 2007 14,8% took a one-night trip, 49,0% a 2–4-night trip and 36,2% took a trip that lasted 5 or more nights.

Figure 33: Percentage of households who went on trips that lasted at least one night away from home per province

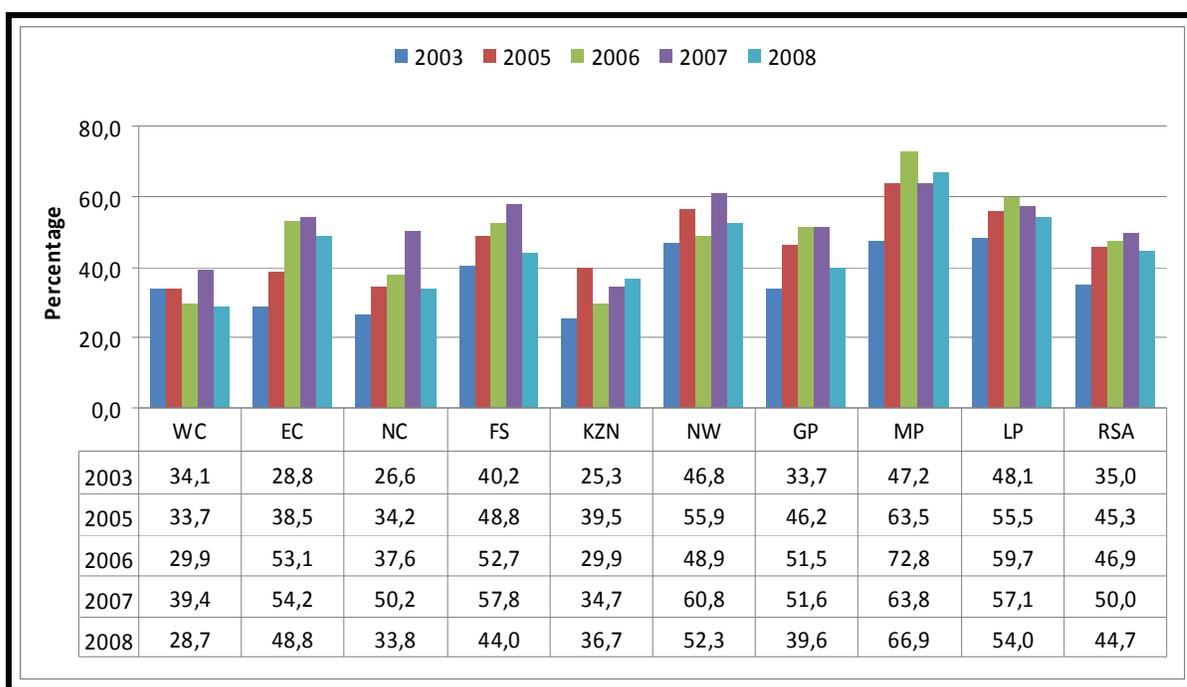


Figure 34 shows that 'visiting friends and family' remained the most popular reason for travelling (54,8% compared to 59,1% in 2007). This was followed by 'attending funerals' (22,5%) and 'leisure trips' (8,1%). One-night trips were mostly devoted to either 'visiting friends and family' or 'attending funerals', whereas trips that lasted 2 nights or longer were mainly for 'visiting friends and family'.

Figure 34: Reasons for spending a night(s) away from home in 2008

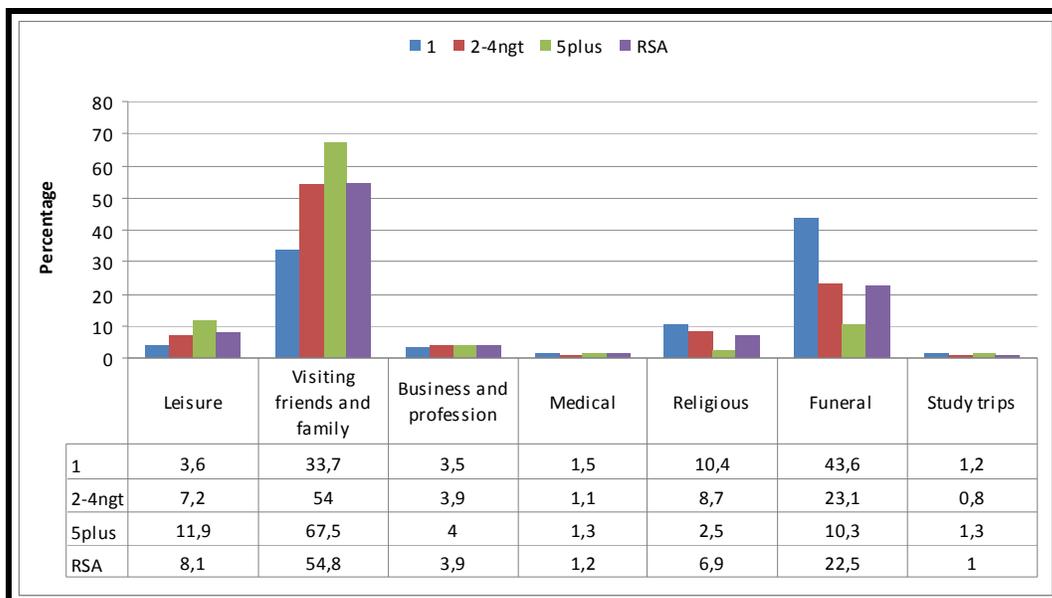
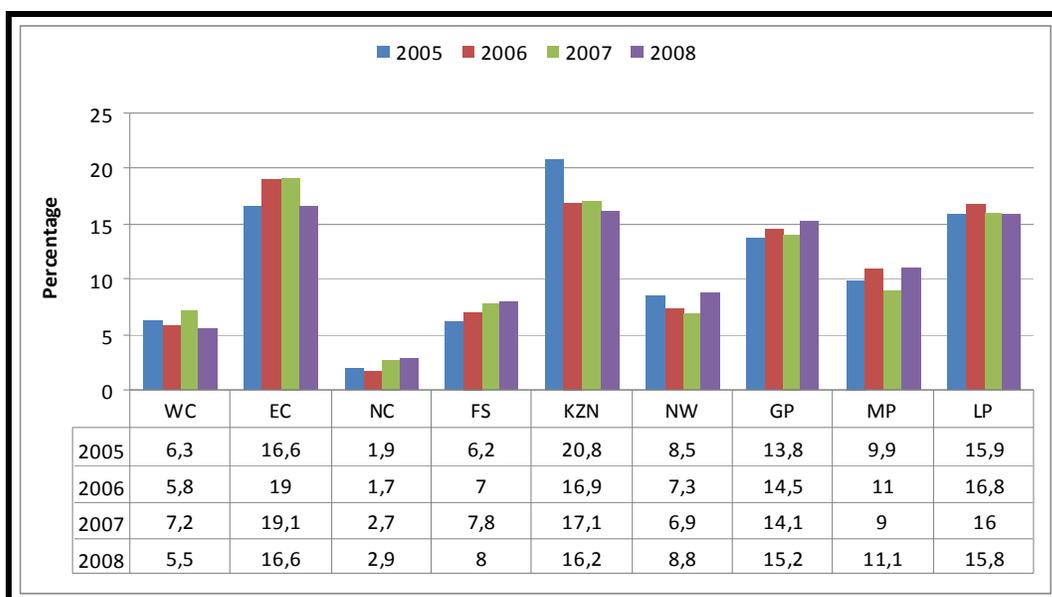


Figure 35 summarises the province of destination for the most recent domestic trip that lasted one or more nights. It shows that in the 12 months preceding the GHS 2008, the most popular destinations were KwaZulu-Natal (16,2%), Eastern Cape (16,6%), Limpopo (15,8%) and Gauteng (15,2%). There were no significant changes over time in the province of destination except in the case of KwaZulu-Natal where there has been a slight decrease from 20,8% to 16,2%.

Figure 35: Province that was the principal destination of the most recent trip of households who went on domestic trips¹²



¹² This question was not included in the 2002–2004 questionnaires.

14. Summary

The General Household Survey 2008 reconfirmed the positive trends noted in previous GHS reports in terms of improved access to all basic services for South African households. The services that showed the most significant improvement in access between 2002 and 2008 are:

- Connection to the mains electricity supply changed from 77,4% to 82,6%
- Using sanitation services other than 'none' or 'bucket toilets' from 87,5% to 93,3%

Even though access to piped water and refuse removal services have also improved significantly the changes were relatively small (less than 2%).

Access to basic services improved most significantly for black African households and households in the four provinces previously least developed in terms of service provision, namely the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

In spite of the progress made in terms of access, there has been a sharp deterioration in household's ratings of the quality of the services they receive, especially for water provisioning. The percentage of households who rate the quality of the water services provided by local municipalities as average or poor increased from 24% in 2005 to 39% in 2008. Households who reported experiencing water interruptions at least once a month or more often, increased from 19,3% in 2002 to 31,4% in 2008. There is also considerable variation between provinces in terms of this. The biggest deterioration for these kinds of interruptions were observed in the Free State (from 16,7% in 2002 to 42,5% in 2008), Northern Cape (from 6,4% to 28,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 17,2% to 33,0%) and Limpopo (from 48,0% to 61,6%).

In terms of the nature of problems experienced in health care and education there has actually been an improvement in the proportion of individuals who are satisfied or very satisfied with the health care services they receive. In 2002 80,9% of those who made use of public sector health services were satisfied with the services they receive. This increased to 83,9% in 2008. Levels of satisfaction with private health care services are generally higher at 96,3% compared to 95,4% in 2002. In education, the percentage of learners who experienced problems with key education related aspects reduced significantly. For example, lack of books as a problem reduced from 19,6% in 2002 to 9,8% in 2008. Problems related to fees that are too high reduced from 17,8% to 7,7% and complaints about poor facilities decreased from 10,4% to 5,4%.

Increased benefits from the expanded social welfare system are clearly noticeable in the GHS findings. This is not just in terms of the receipt of grants, but also in relation to the non-payment for basic services such as education and health. It was already noted that problems related to education fees being too high reduced from 17,8% in 2002 to 7,7% in 2008. The percentage of learners who do not pay for their education increased from 0,8% to 30,8% during the same time period. Individuals who were ill or injured in the month preceding the survey and did not consult a health worker were significantly less likely to cite the expense as the reason for not using the service (32,9% in 2002 and 12,3% in 2008). Unfortunately these changes were not accompanied by positive changes in relation to children aged 5 to 17 years who have left their households with whereabouts unknown as the proportion of households with at least one child in this position nearly doubled between 2002 and 2008 (from 4,5% to 8,4%).

The general trends in education that were highlighted in the GHS 2007 report continued to be observed in the GHS 2008. Between 2002 and 2008 the percentage of individuals with no formal education reduced from 10,4% to 8,8%. The percentage of individuals who have more than a primary school education as their highest level of education increased from 66,3% to 71,2%. In relation to the Early childhood development program there have been significant gains in educational institution attendance of the 0-4 year age group (increased from 7,4% to 16,9% in 2008) and 5 year age group (changed from 40,4% to 63,3% in 2008). Even though these changes are significant, the Early Childhood Development goals set by the Government for 2010 are unlikely to be met.

Mr Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

15. Technical notes

15.1 Target population

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

15.2 Sample design

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

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

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

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

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

15.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata¹³

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

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

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

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

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

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

of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then,

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

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

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

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

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

.

.

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

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

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

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

.

.

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

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

15.4 Weighting¹⁴

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

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

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

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

15.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

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

15.6 Definitions of terms

Household

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

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

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

Multiple households

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

Household head/Acting household head

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

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

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

Formal dwellings

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

Informal dwellings

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

Piped water in dwelling or on site

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting

Refers to electricity from the public supplier.

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 | 38 565 | 18 528 | 20 037 | 4 379 | 2 106 | 2 273 | 1 243 | 615 | 629 | 4 500 | 2 197 | 2 303 | 48 687 | 23 445 | 25 242 |
| Western Cape | 1 665 | 850 | 814 | 2 799 | 1 351 | 1 448 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 775 | 370 | 405 | 5 262 | 2 585 | 2 678 |
| Eastern Cape | 5 765 | 2 740 | 3 025 | 421 | 197 | 225 | 44 | 23 | 20 | 344 | 162 | 182 | 6 574 | 3 122 | 3 453 |
| Northern Cape | 614 | 284 | 330 | 422 | 197 | 225 | * | * | * | 85 | 40 | 45 | 1 124 | 523 | 601 |
| Free State | 2 470 | 1 177 | 1 293 | 66 | 29 | 37 | 13 | * | * | 325 | 157 | 168 | 2 874 | 1 372 | 1 502 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 8 842 | 4 136 | 4 706 | 73 | 37 | 36 | 799 | 386 | 413 | 373 | 188 | 185 | 10 087 | 4 746 | 5 341 |
| North West | 3 118 | 1 528 | 1 590 | 67 | 29 | 39 | * | * | * | 235 | 115 | 120 | 3 428 | 1 676 | 1 751 |
| Gauteng | 7 675 | 3 887 | 3 788 | 459 | 239 | 220 | 314 | 157 | 157 | 2 031 | 1 010 | 1 022 | 10 479 | 5 292 | 5 187 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 273 | 1 571 | 1 702 | 53 | 23 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 236 | 108 | 128 | 3 584 | 1 713 | 1 871 |
| Limpopo | 5 142 | 2 353 | 2 789 | 18 | * | 14 | 18 | * | * | 95 | 48 | 47 | 5 274 | 2 415 | 2 859 |

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

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

| Age group | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Black African | | | Coloured | | | Indian/Asian | | | White | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 00-04 | 4 371 | 2 214 | 2 157 | 420 | 211 | 209 | 96 | 49 | 47 | 253 | 128 | 124 | 5 140 | 2 603 | 2 537 |
| 05-09 | 4 471 | 2 263 | 2 208 | 421 | 212 | 210 | 91 | 46 | 45 | 270 | 137 | 133 | 5 254 | 2 658 | 2 596 |
| 10-14 | 4 457 | 2 251 | 2 205 | 418 | 210 | 208 | 102 | 52 | 50 | 302 | 153 | 149 | 5 279 | 2 666 | 2 613 |
| 15-19 | 4 311 | 2 172 | 2 139 | 407 | 204 | 203 | 109 | 55 | 54 | 326 | 165 | 161 | 5 153 | 2 596 | 2 556 |
| 20-24 | 3 969 | 1 962 | 2 008 | 382 | 188 | 193 | 117 | 60 | 57 | 315 | 159 | 156 | 4 783 | 2 369 | 2 414 |
| 25-29 | 3 586 | 1 735 | 1 851 | 377 | 183 | 195 | 121 | 62 | 59 | 284 | 143 | 141 | 4 367 | 2 122 | 2 245 |
| 30-34 | 3 150 | 1 517 | 1 633 | 388 | 187 | 201 | 105 | 53 | 52 | 270 | 136 | 134 | 3 913 | 1 893 | 2 020 |
| 35-39 | 2 406 | 1 096 | 1 311 | 358 | 170 | 188 | 89 | 44 | 45 | 294 | 148 | 146 | 3 147 | 1 458 | 1 689 |
| 40-44 | 1 672 | 732 | 940 | 300 | 141 | 159 | 81 | 40 | 41 | 337 | 169 | 168 | 2 390 | 1 082 | 1 308 |
| 45-49 | 1 558 | 679 | 880 | 260 | 121 | 138 | 76 | 38 | 39 | 346 | 171 | 174 | 2 240 | 1 009 | 1 231 |
| 50-54 | 1 329 | 575 | 754 | 205 | 95 | 110 | 69 | 34 | 36 | 340 | 167 | 173 | 1 943 | 870 | 1 073 |
| 55-59 | 1 040 | 448 | 592 | 153 | 69 | 84 | 61 | 29 | 32 | 314 | 153 | 160 | 1 568 | 700 | 868 |
| 60-64 | 807 | 342 | 465 | 110 | 48 | 62 | 48 | 22 | 26 | 284 | 136 | 148 | 1 249 | 548 | 701 |
| 65-69 | 601 | 244 | 356 | 75 | 31 | 44 | 33 | 15 | 19 | 216 | 100 | 116 | 925 | 390 | 535 |
| 70-74 | 413 | 157 | 256 | 53 | 20 | 33 | 22 | * | 13 | 150 | 64 | 85 | 637 | 249 | 388 |
| 75+ | 423 | 140 | 283 | 51 | 16 | 36 | 23 | * | 15 | 200 | 66 | 133 | 697 | 230 | 467 |
| Total | 38 565 | 18 528 | 20 037 | 4 379 | 2 106 | 2 273 | 1 243 | 615 | 629 | 4 500 | 2 197 | 2 303 | 48 687 | 23 445 | 25 242 |

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

2. Education

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

| Highest level of education | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 27 862 | 3 311 | 3 467 | 655 | 1 687 | 5 538 | 1 995 | 6 692 | 1 909 | 2 607 |
| None | 2 417 | 75 | 330 | 80 | 129 | 562 | 269 | 231 | 286 | 454 |
| Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1 | 1 206 | 86 | 184 | 34 | 85 | 317 | 117 | 152 | 94 | 138 |
| Grade 4/Std 2 | 699 | 53 | 113 | 21 | 55 | 178 | 64 | 105 | 47 | 62 |
| Grade 5/Std 3 | 808 | 92 | 125 | 28 | 51 | 180 | 78 | 124 | 52 | 78 |
| Grade 6/Std 4 | 1 116 | 135 | 178 | 41 | 75 | 225 | 100 | 185 | 72 | 105 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 1 642 | 217 | 277 | 53 | 120 | 298 | 130 | 296 | 98 | 153 |
| Grade 8/Std 6 | 2 044 | 301 | 314 | 61 | 137 | 361 | 145 | 454 | 112 | 160 |
| Grade 9/Std 7 | 1 906 | 243 | 286 | 50 | 111 | 358 | 145 | 392 | 110 | 211 |
| Grade 10/Std 8 | 2 782 | 377 | 344 | 63 | 160 | 511 | 191 | 678 | 173 | 286 |
| Grade 11/Std 9 | 2 719 | 260 | 335 | 35 | 177 | 540 | 186 | 684 | 220 | 282 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 6 652 | 843 | 668 | 132 | 401 | 1 423 | 405 | 1 926 | 437 | 418 |
| NTC I to NTC III | 212 | 24 | 14 | * | 19 | 27 | * | 87 | 12 | 18 |
| Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10 | 361 | 63 | 26 | * | 12 | 61 | * | 135 | 25 | 24 |
| Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 863 | 247 | 176 | 27 | 81 | 366 | 87 | 613 | 112 | 154 |
| Degree and higher | 1 120 | 203 | 79 | 16 | 58 | 106 | 39 | 520 | 43 | 57 |
| Other | 60 | 21 | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Don't know/Unspecified | 256 | 72 | * | * | 14 | 19 | 19 | 102 | 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.

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, 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 | 20 955 | 9 627 | 11 328 | 2 712 | 1 268 | 1 444 | 845 | 414 | 432 | 3 349 | 1 613 | 1 736 | 27 862 | 12 921 | 14 940 |
| None | 2 299 | 847 | 1 452 | 96 | 41 | 54 | 17 | * | 13 | * | * | * | 2 417 | 894 | 1 523 |
| Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1 | 1 104 | 498 | 606 | 87 | 39 | 48 | 13 | * | * | * | * | * | 1 206 | 542 | 665 |
| Grade 4/Std 2 | 642 | 282 | 360 | 48 | 21 | 27 | * | * | * | * | - | * | 699 | 304 | 394 |
| Grade 5/Std 3 | 707 | 314 | 392 | 84 | 35 | 48 | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | 808 | 357 | 450 |
| Grade 6/Std 4 | 951 | 424 | 527 | 135 | 55 | 80 | 17 | * | * | 12 | * | * | 1 116 | 495 | 621 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 1 345 | 632 | 713 | 241 | 102 | 140 | 39 | 12 | 27 | 17 | * | * | 1 642 | 754 | 888 |
| Grade 8/Std 6 | 1 575 | 751 | 824 | 288 | 124 | 164 | 58 | 27 | 32 | 123 | 51 | 72 | 2 044 | 952 | 1 091 |
| Grade 9/Std 7 | 1 545 | 740 | 805 | 242 | 120 | 121 | 33 | 16 | 17 | 86 | 38 | 49 | 1 906 | 915 | 992 |
| Grade 10/Std 8 | 2 051 | 968 | 1 083 | 332 | 156 | 176 | 68 | 31 | 37 | 331 | 146 | 185 | 2 782 | 1 301 | 1 481 |
| Grade 11/Std 9 | 2 370 | 1 072 | 1 298 | 182 | 84 | 98 | 49 | 27 | 22 | 118 | 61 | 57 | 2 719 | 1 244 | 1 475 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 4 384 | 2 162 | 2 223 | 636 | 308 | 328 | 331 | 172 | 159 | 1 301 | 578 | 723 | 6 652 | 3 220 | 3 433 |
| NTC I to NTC III | 85 | 50 | 35 | 13 | 11 | * | * | * | * | 105 | 93 | 12 | 212 | 159 | 53 |
| Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10 | 181 | 82 | 100 | 33 | 18 | 15 | 21 | 11 | * | 125 | 58 | 67 | 361 | 168 | 192 |
| Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 100 | 490 | 610 | 165 | 81 | 84 | 73 | 38 | 36 | 524 | 254 | 270 | 1 863 | 863 | 1 000 |
| Degree and higher | 399 | 185 | 214 | 73 | 38 | 34 | 90 | 50 | 40 | 558 | 296 | 262 | 1 120 | 570 | 551 |
| Other | 41 | 25 | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 | * | * | 60 | 38 | 22 |
| Don't know/Unspecified | 175 | 105 | 70 | 54 | 33 | 21 | * | * | * | 24 | * | 17 | 256 | 146 | 110 |

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

2. Education

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

| Highest level of education | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 20-25 | | | 26-34 | | | 35-44 | | | 45+ | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 5 788 | 2 877 | 2 911 | 7 277 | 3 508 | 3 769 | 5 537 | 2 540 | 2 997 | 9 260 | 3 997 | 5 263 | 27 862 | 12 921 | 14 940 |
| None | 81 | 48 | 34 | 199 | 102 | 97 | 302 | 110 | 191 | 1 834 | 634 | 1 200 | 2 417 | 894 | 1 523 |
| Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1 | 75 | 47 | 28 | 140 | 78 | 62 | 229 | 102 | 126 | 763 | 315 | 449 | 1 206 | 542 | 665 |
| Grade 4/Std 2 | 50 | 27 | 23 | 105 | 62 | 43 | 139 | 57 | 82 | 404 | 158 | 246 | 699 | 304 | 394 |
| Grade 5/Std 3 | 81 | 48 | 33 | 152 | 73 | 79 | 175 | 72 | 103 | 399 | 163 | 236 | 808 | 357 | 450 |
| Grade 6/Std 4 | 149 | 69 | 80 | 207 | 99 | 109 | 249 | 111 | 139 | 511 | 216 | 294 | 1 116 | 495 | 621 |
| Grade 7/Std 5 | 242 | 138 | 104 | 362 | 177 | 185 | 372 | 158 | 213 | 667 | 280 | 387 | 1 642 | 754 | 888 |
| Grade 8/Std 6 | 356 | 181 | 175 | 448 | 216 | 232 | 395 | 177 | 217 | 845 | 378 | 467 | 2 044 | 952 | 1 091 |
| Grade 9/Std 7 | 560 | 310 | 250 | 582 | 274 | 308 | 363 | 148 | 215 | 401 | 182 | 219 | 1 906 | 915 | 992 |
| Grade 10/Std 8 | 752 | 372 | 380 | 769 | 361 | 409 | 575 | 266 | 308 | 686 | 302 | 384 | 2 782 | 1 301 | 1 481 |
| Grade 11/Std 9 | 915 | 426 | 490 | 995 | 447 | 548 | 498 | 227 | 271 | 310 | 144 | 166 | 2 719 | 1 244 | 1 475 |
| Grade 12/Std 10 | 1 972 | 942 | 1 031 | 2 237 | 1 090 | 1 147 | 1 279 | 632 | 647 | 1 164 | 556 | 608 | 6 652 | 3 220 | 3 433 |
| NTC I to NTC III | 51 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 34 | 17 | 35 | 30 | * | 75 | 61 | 14 | 212 | 159 | 53 |
| Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10 | 65 | 32 | 33 | 112 | 50 | 62 | 81 | 42 | 39 | 103 | 45 | 57 | 361 | 168 | 192 |
| Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10 | 281 | 130 | 151 | 617 | 280 | 337 | 489 | 233 | 256 | 475 | 219 | 256 | 1 863 | 863 | 1 000 |
| Degree and higher | 115 | 48 | 67 | 237 | 121 | 116 | 289 | 134 | 155 | 479 | 267 | 212 | 1 120 | 570 | 551 |
| Other | 13 | * | * | 16 | 12 | * | 19 | 12 | * | 12 | * | * | 60 | 38 | 22 |
| Don't know/Unspecified | 29 | 16 | 12 | 46 | 31 | 15 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 134 | 72 | 62 | 256 | 146 | 110 |

*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 older, by whether they can read and write, sex and province

| Province | N(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Can read and write | | | Cannot read and write | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| South Africa | 29 333 | 14 045 | 15 289 | 3 501 | 1 394 | 2 108 | 33 014 | 15 518 | 17 497 |
| Western Cape | 3 569 | 1 715 | 1 854 | 157 | 79 | 78 | 3 741 | 1 805 | 1 936 |
| Eastern Cape | 3 755 | 1 715 | 2 040 | 561 | 251 | 310 | 4 342 | 1 979 | 2 364 |
| Northern Cape | 653 | 309 | 344 | 110 | 47 | 63 | 767 | 358 | 409 |
| Free State | 1 762 | 824 | 938 | 207 | 83 | 124 | 1 994 | 919 | 1 075 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 5 957 | 2 799 | 3 159 | 710 | 247 | 463 | 6 704 | 3 061 | 3 643 |
| North West | 1 941 | 958 | 982 | 379 | 175 | 205 | 2 333 | 1 139 | 1 194 |
| Gauteng | 7 088 | 3 572 | 3 516 | 385 | 173 | 212 | 7 502 | 3 756 | 3 746 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 870 | 897 | 972 | 435 | 173 | 262 | 2 319 | 1 076 | 1 243 |
| Limpopo | 2 739 | 1 255 | 1 484 | 556 | 165 | 392 | 3 311 | 1 425 | 1 885 |

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

Table totals include individuals who did not specify whether they could read and write and those who could read but not write or vice versa.

2. Education

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

| Population group | N(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Can read and write | | | Cannot read and write | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 29 333 | 14 045 | 15 289 | 3 501 | 1 394 | 2 108 | 33 014 | 15 518 | 17 497 |
| Black African | 21 841 | 10 437 | 11 403 | 3 277 | 1 299 | 1 978 | 25 266 | 11 799 | 13 467 |
| Coloured | 2 931 | 1 390 | 1 541 | 176 | 76 | 100 | 3 120 | 1 472 | 1 647 |
| Indian/Asian | 921 | 459 | 463 | 30 | * | 22 | 954 | 468 | 486 |
| White | 3 641 | 1 759 | 1 882 | 18 | 11 | * | 3 675 | 1 778 | 1 897 |

*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.

Table totals include individuals who did not specify whether they could read and write and those who could read but not write or vice versa.

2. Education

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

| Age group | N(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Can read and write | | | Cannot read and write | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 29 333 | 14 045 | 15 289 | 3 501 | 1 394 | 2 108 | 33 194 | 15 598 | 17 597 |
| 15–19 | 4 992 | 2 495 | 2 497 | 133 | 86 | 48 | 5 180 | 2 612 | 2 568 |
| 20–24 | 4 649 | 2 289 | 2 361 | 114 | 70 | 44 | 4 803 | 2 380 | 2 423 |
| 25–29 | 4 195 | 2 023 | 2 172 | 158 | 92 | 67 | 4 381 | 2 129 | 2 252 |
| 30–34 | 3 704 | 1 788 | 1 916 | 191 | 96 | 95 | 3 931 | 1 903 | 2 029 |
| 35–39 | 2 925 | 1 368 | 1 557 | 209 | 84 | 125 | 3 161 | 1 464 | 1 697 |
| 40–44 | 2 119 | 986 | 1 133 | 256 | 92 | 165 | 2 405 | 1 087 | 1 318 |
| 45–49 | 1 874 | 864 | 1 010 | 350 | 138 | 212 | 2 257 | 1 017 | 1 240 |
| 50–54 | 1 531 | 725 | 807 | 396 | 138 | 257 | 1 959 | 877 | 1 082 |
| 55–59 | 1 161 | 543 | 619 | 396 | 153 | 243 | 1 578 | 704 | 875 |
| 60–64 | 885 | 421 | 464 | 353 | 125 | 227 | 1 261 | 550 | 710 |
| 65–69 | 570 | 261 | 309 | 349 | 127 | 223 | 931 | 392 | 539 |
| 70–74 | 362 | 155 | 207 | 270 | 94 | 177 | 641 | 250 | 392 |
| 75+ | 366 | 128 | 237 | 326 | 100 | 226 | 703 | 232 | 471 |

*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.
 Table totals include individuals who did not specify whether they could read and write and those who could read but not write or vice versa.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

| Population group and age group | | N(1000) | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Attending | Not attending | Total |
| Total | 00-06 | 2 400 | 4 778 | 7 181 |
| | 07-15 | 9 264 | 197 | 9 464 |
| | 16-20 | 3 690 | 1 512 | 5 204 |
| | 21-25 | 794 | 3 964 | 4 765 |
| | 26+ | 594 | 21 463 | 22 074 |
| | Total | 16 743 | 31 913 | 48 687 |
| Black African | 00-06 | 2 026 | 4 077 | 6 105 |
| | 07-15 | 7 833 | 166 | 7 999 |
| | 16-20 | 3 170 | 1 197 | 4 369 |
| | 21-25 | 659 | 3 266 | 3 931 |
| | 26+ | 466 | 15 683 | 16 161 |
| | Total | 14 154 | 24 389 | 38 565 |
| Coloured | 00-06 | 181 | 400 | 583 |
| | 07-15 | 742 | 21 | 763 |
| | 16-20 | 213 | 189 | 403 |
| | 21-25 | 28 | 355 | 384 |
| | 26+ | 43 | 2 203 | 2 247 |
| | Total | 1 208 | 3 168 | 4 379 |
| Indian/Asian | 00-06 | 42 | 92 | 134 |
| | 07-15 | 178 | - | 178 |
| | 16-20 | 74 | 32 | 106 |
| | 21-25 | 21 | 100 | 121 |
| | 26+ | 20 | 684 | 704 |
| | Total | 335 | 907 | 1 243 |
| White | 00-06 | 151 | 208 | 360 |
| | 07-15 | 511 | * | 523 |
| | 16-20 | 233 | 93 | 327 |
| | 21-25 | 85 | 243 | 329 |
| | 26+ | 65 | 2 893 | 2 962 |
| | Total | 1 045 | 3 449 | 4 500 |

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Table totals include those who did not specify whether they attended 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(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 00-06 | | | 07-15 | | | 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 | 2 400 | 1 186 | 1 214 | 9 264 | 4 721 | 4 544 | 3 690 | 1 879 | 1 812 | 794 | 412 | 382 | 594 | 246 | 348 | 16 743 | 8 443 | 8 300 |
| Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary) | 1 707 | 847 | 860 | 113 | 63 | 49 | * | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 821 | 910 | 911 |
| School | 692 | 339 | 354 | 9 137 | 4 647 | 4 490 | 3 362 | 1 731 | 1 631 | 358 | 210 | 148 | 31 | 14 | 17 | 13 580 | 6 941 | 6 639 |
| University | - | - | - | * | * | * | 146 | 69 | 77 | 211 | 86 | 125 | 276 | 128 | 148 | 636 | 285 | 351 |
| Technikon | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46 | 23 | 23 | 62 | 35 | 28 | 43 | 20 | 23 | 152 | 78 | 74 |
| College | * | * | - | * | - | * | 117 | 48 | 68 | 132 | 67 | 65 | 105 | 50 | 55 | 354 | 165 | 189 |
| Adult basic education and training/literacy classes | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | 19 | * | 11 | 86 | 18 | 68 | 110 | 28 | 82 |
| Other adult educational classes | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | 35 | * | 27 | 48 | 12 | 37 |
| Other than any of the above | * | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 | * | * | 37 | 23 | 14 |
| Unspecified | - | - | - | * | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | * | - | * | * | * | * |

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

| Province | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-----|-----|
| | Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary) | | | School | | | University | | | Technikon | | | College | | | Adult basic education and training/literacy classes | | | Other adult educational 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 | | | |
| South Africa | 1 821 | 910 | 911 | 13 580 | 6 941 | 6 639 | 636 | 285 | 351 | 152 | 78 | 74 | 354 | 165 | 189 | 110 | 28 | 82 | 48 | 12 | 37 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 16 743 | 8 443 | 8 300 | | | |
| Western Cape | 177 | 94 | 83 | 1 117 | 555 | 562 | 90 | 38 | 52 | 24 | 15 | * | 38 | 21 | 17 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 459 | 731 | 728 |
| Eastern Cape | 331 | 155 | 175 | 2 054 | 1 095 | 958 | 58 | 21 | 37 | 13 | * | * | 43 | 17 | 26 | 35 | * | 31 | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | 2 545 | 1 304 | 1 241 | | |
| Northern Cape | 31 | 15 | 16 | 288 | 136 | 152 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | 336 | 158 | 177 | | |
| Free State | 108 | 57 | 51 | 760 | 385 | 375 | 44 | 17 | 27 | 11 | * | * | 30 | * | 19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 961 | 477 | 485 | | |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 279 | 127 | 152 | 3 135 | 1 600 | 1 535 | 107 | 49 | 58 | 32 | 12 | 20 | 44 | 18 | 26 | 13 | * | * | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 626 | 1 816 | 1 811 | | |
| North West | 91 | 52 | 38 | 883 | 430 | 454 | 24 | 11 | 13 | * | * | * | 16 | * | * | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 041 | 514 | 527 | | |
| Gauteng | 473 | 247 | 226 | 2 213 | 1 117 | 1 096 | 235 | 117 | 118 | 49 | 25 | 23 | 107 | 61 | 46 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | 11 | * | * | * | 3 113 | 1 584 | 1 529 | | |
| Mpumalanga | 143 | 72 | 72 | 1 142 | 592 | 551 | 38 | 15 | 23 | * | * | * | 31 | 13 | 19 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 379 | 703 | 676 | | |
| Limpopo | 188 | 90 | 98 | 1 986 | 1 031 | 955 | 36 | 14 | 22 | * | * | * | 37 | 15 | 22 | 17 | * | 15 | * | - | * | * | * | * | * | 2 282 | 1 157 | 1 126 | | |

*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. Table totals include unspecified educational institution.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

| Educational institution | 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 | 14 154 | 7 159 | 6 995 | 1 208 | 608 | 600 | 335 | 165 | 170 | 1 045 | 510 | 535 | 16 743 | 8 443 | 8 300 |
| Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary) | 1 524 | 762 | 763 | 140 | 71 | 69 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 129 | 65 | 64 | 1 821 | 910 | 911 |
| School | 11 671 | 5 989 | 5 682 | 972 | 487 | 485 | 246 | 122 | 124 | 690 | 343 | 347 | 13 580 | 6 941 | 6 639 |
| University | 404 | 182 | 223 | 41 | 23 | 17 | 48 | 26 | 22 | 143 | 54 | 89 | 636 | 285 | 351 |
| Technikon | 104 | 51 | 54 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | 34 | 19 | 15 | 152 | 78 | 74 |
| College | 271 | 124 | 147 | 35 | 16 | 20 | * | * | * | 39 | 23 | 16 | 354 | 165 | 189 |
| Adult basic education and training/literacy classes | 106 | 26 | 79 | * | * | * | - | - | - | * | * | * | 110 | 28 | 82 |
| Other adult educational classes | 46 | * | 35 | * | * | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 12 | 37 |
| Other than any of the above | 24 | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 37 | 23 | 14 |
| Unspecified | * | * | * | - | - | - | * | - | * | - | - | - | * | * | * |

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

| Tuition fees | 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 | 14 154 | 7 159 | 6 995 | 1 208 | 608 | 600 | 335 | 165 | 170 | 1 045 | 510 | 535 | 16 743 | 8 443 | 8 300 |
| R1–R100 | 3 797 | 1 923 | 1 874 | 102 | 49 | 53 | - | - | - | * | * | * | 3 900 | 1 972 | 1 928 |
| R101–R200 | 1 822 | 924 | 898 | 125 | 60 | 64 | * | * | * | 23 | * | 14 | 1 971 | 994 | 977 |
| R201–R300 | 753 | 392 | 361 | 121 | 54 | 66 | 11 | * | * | 16 | 11 | * | 901 | 465 | 436 |
| R301–R500 | 493 | 233 | 260 | 156 | 76 | 80 | 44 | 18 | 26 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 720 | 340 | 380 |
| R501–R1 000 | 528 | 257 | 271 | 188 | 96 | 92 | 84 | 45 | 39 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 837 | 418 | 420 |
| R1 001–R2 000 | 419 | 193 | 226 | 70 | 38 | 31 | 34 | 15 | 20 | 78 | 36 | 42 | 601 | 282 | 319 |
| R2 001–R3 000 | 312 | 152 | 160 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 29 | 15 | 14 | 86 | 47 | 39 | 467 | 236 | 231 |
| R3 001–R4 000 | 223 | 100 | 123 | 36 | 19 | 17 | 18 | * | * | 109 | 51 | 58 | 385 | 180 | 205 |
| R4 001–R8 000 | 371 | 172 | 199 | 73 | 40 | 33 | 35 | 17 | 19 | 210 | 102 | 108 | 689 | 331 | 359 |
| R8 001–R12 000 | 212 | 120 | 92 | 39 | 21 | 18 | 25 | 13 | 12 | 134 | 63 | 70 | 410 | 216 | 193 |
| More than R12 000 | 258 | 125 | 132 | 33 | 17 | 16 | 40 | 19 | 21 | 258 | 127 | 132 | 589 | 288 | 301 |
| None | 4 855 | 2 508 | 2 346 | 205 | 107 | 99 | * | * | * | 38 | 26 | 12 | 5 105 | 2 645 | 2 460 |
| Don't know | 88 | 48 | 40 | 20 | * | 12 | * | * | * | 20 | * | 16 | 131 | 60 | 71 |
| Unspecified | 26 | 13 | 13 | * | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 36 | 16 | 20 |

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

| Tuition fees | N(1000) | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary) | School | University | Technikon | College | Adult basic education and training/literacy classes | Other adult educational classes | Other than any of the above | |
| Total | 1 821 | 13 580 | 636 | 152 | 354 | 110 | 48 | 37 | 16 743 |
| R1–R100 | 481 | 3 401 | * | - | * | * | * | * | 3 900 |
| R101–R200 | 179 | 1 774 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 971 |
| R201–R300 | 115 | 776 | * | - | * | * | * | * | 901 |
| R301–R500 | 103 | 602 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 720 |
| R501–R1 000 | 186 | 610 | 14 | * | 12 | * | * | * | 837 |
| R1 001–R2 000 | 178 | 362 | 17 | * | 30 | * | * | * | 601 |
| R2 001–R3 000 | 111 | 258 | 32 | * | 47 | * | * | * | 467 |
| R3 001–R4 000 | 43 | 249 | 40 | * | 40 | * | - | * | 385 |
| R4 001–R8 000 | 66 | 403 | 106 | 32 | 72 | * | * | * | 689 |
| R8 001–R12 000 | 33 | 182 | 103 | 30 | 54 | * | * | * | 410 |
| More than R12 000 | 52 | 215 | 222 | 45 | 51 | * | * | * | 589 |
| None | 258 | 4 656 | 53 | * | 16 | 71 | 34 | * | 5 105 |
| Don't know/unspecified | 15 | 91 | 32 | * | 15 | * | * | * | 167 |

*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(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 197 | 26 | 33 | * | * | 45 | 17 | 24 | 14 | 22 |
| Too old/young | 60 | * | * | * | * | 17 | * | * | * | * |
| School/education institution too far away | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | - | * | * |
| No money for fees | 29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| He/she is working (at home or job) | * | * | - | * | - | * | * | - | - | * |
| Education is useless or uninteresting | 18 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Illness | 41 | * | * | * | * | 13 | * | * | * | * |
| Pregnancy | * | - | * | * | * | - | - | * | * | - |
| Failed exams | * | * | * | * | - | - | * | * | - | - |
| Got married | * | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Family commitment (child minding, etc.) | * | * | * | * | - | - | - | * | * | - |
| Other/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.

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(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Black African | | | Other* | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 166 | 84 | 81 | 31 | 23 | * | 197 | 107 | 89 |
| Too old/young | 51 | 25 | 26 | * | * | * | 60 | 34 | 27 |
| School/education institution too far away | * | * | * | * | - | * | * | * | * |
| No money for fees | 27 | 14 | 14 | * | * | * | 29 | 14 | 15 |
| He/she is working (at home or job) | * | * | * | * | * | - | * | * | * |
| Education is useless or uninteresting | 14 | * | * | * | * | * | 18 | 12 | * |
| Illness | 36 | 19 | 17 | * | * | * | 41 | 23 | 18 |
| Pregnancy | * | * | * | - | - | - | * | * | * |
| Failed exams | * | * | - | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Got married | - | - | - | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Family commitment (child minding, etc.) | * | * | * | * | - | * | * | * | * |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | * |

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

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

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

4. Health

4.1 Medical aid coverage by province and population group

| Province | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Covered | | | | | Not Covered | | | | | Total | | | | |
| | Total | Black African | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White | Total | Black African | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White | Total | Black African | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White |
| South Africa | 7 731 | 3 223 | 942 | 487 | 3 079 | 40 817 | 35 226 | 3 423 | 753 | 1 416 | 48 687 | 38 565 | 4 379 | 1 243 | 4 500 |
| Western Cape | 1 277 | 130 | 554 | * | 586 | 3 975 | 1 534 | 2 238 | 17 | 187 | 5 262 | 1 665 | 2 799 | 24 | 775 |
| Eastern Cape | 729 | 367 | 107 | 18 | 238 | 5 835 | 5 388 | 315 | 25 | 107 | 6 574 | 5 765 | 421 | 44 | 344 |
| Northern Cape | 155 | 50 | 50 | - | 54 | 965 | 562 | 370 | * | 31 | 1 124 | 614 | 422 | * | 85 |
| Free State | 432 | 204 | * | * | 216 | 2 437 | 2 262 | 59 | * | 109 | 2 874 | 2 470 | 66 | 13 | 325 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 064 | 516 | 18 | 256 | 274 | 9 004 | 8 310 | 55 | 543 | 97 | 10 087 | 8 842 | 73 | 799 | 373 |
| North West | 440 | 302 | * | * | 130 | 2 980 | 2 809 | 63 | * | 105 | 3 428 | 3 118 | 67 | * | 235 |
| Gauteng | 2 771 | 1 024 | 171 | 194 | 1 382 | 7 656 | 6 605 | 284 | 118 | 649 | 10 479 | 7 675 | 459 | 314 | 2 031 |
| Mpumalanga | 441 | 277 | 30 | * | 133 | 3 126 | 2 981 | 23 | 20 | 103 | 3 584 | 3 273 | 53 | 22 | 236 |
| Limpopo | 422 | 354 | * | * | 66 | 4 839 | 4 776 | 17 | 17 | 29 | 5 274 | 5 142 | 18 | 18 | 95 |

*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

4.2 Medical aid coverage by population group and sex

| N(1000) | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Population group | Sex | Covered | Not covered | Total |
| Total | Total | 7 731 | 40 817 | 48 687 |
| | Male | 3 820 | 19 545 | 23 445 |
| | Female | 3 911 | 21 273 | 25 242 |
| Black African | Total | 3 223 | 35 226 | 38 565 |
| | Male | 1 600 | 16 860 | 18 528 |
| | Female | 1 623 | 18 366 | 20 037 |
| Coloured | Total | 942 | 3 423 | 4 379 |
| | Male | 470 | 1 628 | 2 106 |
| | Female | 472 | 1 794 | 2 273 |
| Indian/Asian | Total | 487 | 753 | 1 243 |
| | Male | 241 | 372 | 615 |
| | Female | 246 | 381 | 629 |
| White | Total | 3 079 | 1 416 | 4 500 |
| | Male | 1 509 | 684 | 2 197 |
| | Female | 1 570 | 732 | 2 303 |

*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 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(1000) | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Covered | Not covered | Total |
| Total | 7 731 | 40 817 | 48 687 |
| 00-09 | 1 298 | 9 053 | 10 394 |
| 10-19 | 1 332 | 9 072 | 10 431 |
| 20-29 | 1 038 | 8 078 | 9 151 |
| 30-39 | 1 318 | 5 728 | 7 061 |
| 40-49 | 1 131 | 3 491 | 4 631 |
| 50-59 | 870 | 2 636 | 3 511 |
| 60+ | 506 | 1 849 | 2 358 |
| Unspecified | 239 | 911 | 1 151 |

*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 medical aid coverage variable.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

4. Health

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

| Province | N(1000) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | People who were sick | People who were not sick | Total |
| South Africa | 6 684 | 41 935 | 48 687 |
| Western Cape | 761 | 4 497 | 5 262 |
| Eastern Cape | 910 | 5 663 | 6 574 |
| Northern Cape | 161 | 960 | 1 124 |
| Free State | 463 | 2 407 | 2 874 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 118 | 8 948 | 10 087 |
| North West | 559 | 2 863 | 3 428 |
| Gauteng | 1 593 | 8 875 | 10 479 |
| Mpumalanga | 570 | 3 005 | 3 584 |
| Limpopo | 550 | 4 718 | 5 274 |

*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(1000) | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Consulted | Not consulted | Total |
| South Africa | 5 172 | 1 486 | 6 684 |
| Western Cape | 540 | 220 | 761 |
| Eastern Cape | 720 | 188 | 910 |
| Northern Cape | 123 | 37 | 161 |
| Free State | 365 | 95 | 463 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 835 | 278 | 1 118 |
| North West | 421 | 137 | 559 |
| Gauteng | 1 264 | 315 | 1 593 |
| Mpumalanga | 465 | 105 | 570 |
| Limpopo | 439 | 110 | 550 |

*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(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 5 172 | 540 | 720 | 123 | 365 | 835 | 421 | 1 264 | 465 | 439 |
| Nurse | 2 139 | 90 | 365 | 62 | 130 | 440 | 207 | 389 | 204 | 252 |
| Doctor | 2 626 | 389 | 310 | 53 | 199 | 360 | 189 | 770 | 214 | 142 |
| Medical specialist | 129 | 25 | * | * | * | 13 | 11 | 43 | * | * |
| Pharmacist/chemist | 156 | 29 | 29 | * | 17 | * | * | 42 | 23 | * |
| Dentist | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Spiritual healer (church related) | * | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | * | * |
| Traditional healer | 64 | - | * | - | * | 13 | * | * | * | 25 |
| Any other health care provider | 27 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Not applicable | 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

4.7 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(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Black African | | | Other* | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 4 027 | 1 656 | 2 371 | 1 146 | 506 | 640 | 5 172 | 2 162 | 3 011 |
| Nurse | 1 997 | 795 | 1 202 | 142 | 57 | 85 | 2 139 | 852 | 1 287 |
| Doctor | 1 740 | 750 | 989 | 887 | 390 | 496 | 2 626 | 1 141 | 1 486 |
| Medical specialist | 72 | 29 | 43 | 57 | 29 | 28 | 129 | 58 | 72 |
| Pharmacist/chemist | 123 | 45 | 77 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 156 | 65 | 91 |
| Dentist | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Spiritual healer (church related) | * | * | * | * | - | * | * | * | * |
| Traditional healer | 64 | 25 | 39 | - | - | - | 64 | 25 | 39 |
| Any other health care provider | 14 | * | * | 13 | * | * | 27 | 11 | 17 |
| Not applicable | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | 11 |

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

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

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(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 5 172 | 540 | 720 | 123 | 365 | 835 | 421 | 1 264 | 465 | 439 |
| Public hospital | 985 | 145 | 126 | 18 | 55 | 210 | 61 | 188 | 80 | 103 |
| Public clinic | 2 094 | 127 | 356 | 63 | 137 | 395 | 203 | 402 | 195 | 215 |
| Public – Other in public sector | 58 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 36 | * | * |
| Private hospital | 222 | 51 | 15 | * | * | 39 | 16 | 73 | * | * |
| Private clinic | 167 | 12 | 15 | * | * | * | * | 92 | 14 | * |
| Private doctor/specialist | 1 400 | 169 | 172 | 34 | 136 | 158 | 122 | 409 | 127 | 73 |
| Traditional healer | 63 | - | * | - | * | 12 | * | * | * | 25 |
| Pharmacy/chemist | 148 | 25 | 27 | * | 13 | * | * | 46 | 24 | * |
| Health facility provided by employer | * | * | * | - | * | - | * | * | - | - |
| Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist | * | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other in private sector | * | - | * | * | * | - | * | * | * | - |
| Unspecified/don't know | 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.

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(1000) | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Covered | Not covered | Total |
| Public sector | Total | 126 | 2 999 | 3 137 |
| | Public hospital | 65 | 919 | 985 |
| | Public clinic | 45 | 2 039 | 2 094 |
| | Public – Other in public sector | 16 | 41 | 58 |
| Private sector | Total | 960 | 1 050 | 2 012 |
| | Private hospital | 165 | 56 | 222 |
| | Private clinic | 89 | 78 | 167 |
| | Private doctor/specialist | 669 | 731 | 1 400 |
| | Traditional healer | * | 63 | 63 |
| | Pharmacy/chemist | 35 | 113 | 148 |
| | Health facility provided by employer | * | * | * |
| | Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist | - | * | * |
| Other in private sector | * | * | * | |
| Unspecified/don't know | Total | * | 17 | 24 |
| | Unspecified/don't know | * | 17 | 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 '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(1000) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied |
| Public sector | Total | 3 137 | 1 920 | 713 | 157 | 115 | 222 |
| | Public hospital | 985 | 627 | 212 | 47 | 26 | 69 |
| | Public clinic | 2 094 | 1 242 | 497 | 108 | 88 | 152 |
| | Public – Other in public sector | 58 | 51 | * | * | - | - |
| Private sector | Total | 2 012 | 1 789 | 149 | 33 | * | 25 |
| | Private hospital | 222 | 187 | 14 | * | * | * |
| | Private clinic | 167 | 153 | * | * | * | * |
| | Private doctor/specialist | 1 400 | 1 247 | 109 | 24 | * | 12 |
| | Traditional healer | 63 | 50 | 12 | * | * | * |
| | Pharmacy/chemist | 148 | 141 | * | * | - | * |
| | Health facility provided by employer | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| | Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| | Other in private sector | * | * | * | - | - | - |
| Unspecified/don't know | Total | 24 | 17 | * | * | - | - |
| | Unspecified/don't know | 24 | 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 '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(1000) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied |
| Total | Total | 5 172 | 3 725 | 863 | 189 | 125 | 246 |
| | Male | 2 161 | 1 571 | 351 | 84 | 49 | 96 |
| | Female | 3 011 | 2 154 | 512 | 105 | 76 | 150 |
| Black African | Total | 4 027 | 2 800 | 728 | 171 | 105 | 209 |
| | Male | 1 656 | 1 157 | 293 | 72 | 43 | 83 |
| | Female | 2 371 | 1 643 | 435 | 99 | 62 | 126 |
| Other* | Total | 1 145 | 925 | 135 | 18 | 20 | 37 |
| | Male | 505 | 414 | 58 | 12 | * | 13 |
| | Female | 640 | 511 | 77 | * | 14 | 24 |

**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.

4. Health

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

| Reason for not consulting a health worker | N(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Black African | | | Other* | | | Total | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 1 192 | 556 | 635 | 293 | 146 | 146 | 1 485 | 703 | 781 |
| Too expensive | 154 | 62 | 92 | 19 | * | * | 174 | 71 | 102 |
| Too far | 104 | 41 | 62 | * | * | * | 110 | 42 | 67 |
| Not necessary | 830 | 407 | 423 | 234 | 118 | 115 | 1 065 | 525 | 539 |
| Don't know | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | 14 | * | * |
| Other, specify in column underneath | 46 | 18 | 28 | 16 | * | * | 63 | 28 | 34 |
| Unspecified | 44 | 21 | 22 | 14 | * | * | 58 | 28 | 30 |

**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.

5. Social welfare

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

| Province | N(1000) | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| South Africa | 6 429 | 41 970 | 48 687 |
| Western Cape | 431 | 4 802 | 5 262 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 089 | 5 470 | 6 574 |
| Northern Cape | 180 | 941 | 1 124 |
| Free State | 504 | 2 353 | 2 874 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 434 | 8 605 | 10 087 |
| North West | 498 | 2 906 | 3 428 |
| Gauteng | 968 | 9 406 | 10 479 |
| Mpumalanga | 381 | 3 187 | 3 584 |
| Limpopo | 943 | 4 301 | 5 274 |

*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 usage of welfare office variable.
 Due to rounding, 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 last 12 months prior to the interview, by population group and sex

| Population group and sex | | N(1000) | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Yes | No | Total |
| Total | Total | 6 429 | 41 970 | 48 687 |
| | Male | 1 396 | 21 881 | 23 445 |
| | Female | 5 033 | 20 089 | 25 242 |
| Black African | Total | 5 717 | 32 635 | 38 565 |
| | Male | 1 182 | 17 229 | 18 528 |
| | Female | 4 535 | 15 406 | 20 037 |
| Coloured | Total | 436 | 3 914 | 4 379 |
| | Male | 127 | 1 963 | 2 106 |
| | Female | 309 | 1 952 | 2 273 |
| Indian/Asian | Total | 82 | 1 153 | 1 243 |
| | Male | 30 | 579 | 615 |
| | Female | 52 | 574 | 629 |
| White | Total | 193 | 4 267 | 4 500 |
| | Male | 57 | 2 110 | 2 197 |
| | Female | 136 | 2 157 | 2 303 |

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

5. Social welfare

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

| Province | N(1000) | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Social worker | Social grant | Poverty relief | Other | At least one service |
| South Africa | 601 | 5 672 | 62 | 360 | 6 429 |
| Western Cape | 86 | 364 | * | 20 | 431 |
| Eastern Cape | 97 | 990 | 12 | 37 | 1 089 |
| Northern Cape | 14 | 159 | * | * | 180 |
| Free State | 36 | 463 | * | 22 | 504 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 114 | 1 222 | * | 115 | 1 434 |
| North West | 39 | 439 | * | 43 | 498 |
| Gauteng | 131 | 822 | 14 | 58 | 968 |
| Mpumalanga | 38 | 331 | * | 18 | 381 |
| Limpopo | 47 | 882 | * | 38 | 943 |

*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.

5. Social welfare

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

| Population group and sex | | N(1000) | | | | At least one service |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| | | Social worker | Social grant | Poverty relief | Other | |
| Total | | 601 | 5 672 | 62 | 360 | 6 429 |
| Black African | Male | 134 | 1 004 | 16 | 75 | 1 182 |
| | Female | 363 | 4 053 | 38 | 244 | 4 535 |
| Other* | Male | 29 | 191 | * | 12 | 214 |
| | Female | 75 | 424 | * | 29 | 498 |

**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.

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.1 All population groups

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | 1-3 rooms | 4-5 rooms | 6+ rooms |
| Total | 13 448 | 5 694 | 4 104 | 3 168 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 2 523 | 3 165 | 2 763 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | 685 | 395 | 312 |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 324 | 196 | 19 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 51 | 102 | 23 |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 14 | * | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 430 | 329 | 53 | 23 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 615 | 45 | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 917 | 114 | 12 |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 135 | * | * |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | * | - |
| Other | 101 | 87 | 11 | * |
| Unspecified | 29 | * | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.2 Black African

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | 1-3 rooms | 4-5 rooms | 6+ rooms |
| Total | 10 283 | 4 990 | 2 973 | 1 971 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 6 145 | 2 108 | 2 272 | 1 597 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 404 | 680 | 391 | 307 |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 340 | 229 | 77 | 11 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 53 | 18 | 19 | * |
| Unit in retirement village | * | * | * | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 384 | 293 | 46 | 22 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 675 | 577 | 43 | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 049 | 887 | 110 | 12 |
| Room/flatlet | 125 | 114 | * | * |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | - | - |
| Other | 80 | 72 | * | * |
| Unspecified | 20 | * | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.3 Household head of the other population groups**

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | 1-3 rooms | 4-5 rooms | 6+ rooms |
| Total | 3 164 | 703 | 1 131 | 1 196 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 2 581 | 416 | 892 | 1 167 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 13 | * | * | * |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 229 | 95 | 118 | * |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 139 | 33 | 83 | 13 |
| Unit in retirement village | 18 | 12 | * | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 46 | 36 | * | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 41 | 39 | * | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 35 | 30 | * | * |
| Room/flatlet | 29 | 21 | * | * |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | * | - |
| Other | 21 | 14 | * | * |
| Unspecified | * | - | * | * |

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

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

Totals include unspecified rooms.

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.2 Households by type of dwelling and province

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 13 448 | 1 497 | 1 755 | 299 | 851 | 2 497 | 997 | 3 279 | 936 | 1 336 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 1 057 | 944 | 238 | 645 | 1 361 | 659 | 2 000 | 722 | 1 102 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | * | 526 | 17 | 28 | 658 | 30 | * | 59 | 90 |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 79 | 54 | * | 11 | 189 | 14 | 187 | 12 | 17 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 33 | 27 | * | * | * | - | 117 | * | - |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 13 | * | - | - | * | * | * | - | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat /room in backyard | 430 | 26 | 51 | * | 22 | 40 | 26 | 214 | 17 | 30 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 113 | 24 | * | 44 | 51 | 80 | 341 | 36 | 20 |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 138 | 100 | 20 | 87 | 147 | 150 | 321 | 67 | 55 |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 17 | 14 | * | * | 33 | * | 39 | 18 | 16 |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 101 | 16 | 11 | * | * | * | 26 | 32 | * | * |
| Unspecified | 29 | * | * | - | * | * | * | 19 | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Total | Piped (tap) water in dwelling | Piped (tap) water on site or in yard | Bore-hole on site | Rain-water tank on site | Neighbour's tap | Public tap | Water-carrier/ tanker | Borehole off site/ communal | Flowing water/ stream/ river | Dam/ pool/ stagnant water | Well | Spring | Other |
| Total | 13 448 | 5 891 | 3 584 | 155 | 69 | 356 | 2 076 | 138 | 267 | 499 | 43 | 80 | 213 | 29 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 4 855 | 2 062 | 110 | 41 | 215 | 941 | 56 | 125 | 178 | 25 | 39 | 50 | 12 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | 24 | 230 | * | 18 | 52 | 423 | 37 | 104 | 301 | 17 | 37 | 157 | * |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 454 | 77 | * | * | * | 21 | - | * | * | - | * | * | * |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 175 | 16 | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 17 | * | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 430 | 120 | 231 | * | * | 14 | 36 | * | * | * | - | * | * | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 72 | 466 | * | * | 22 | 118 | 12 | * | * | * | - | * | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 51 | 400 | * | * | 48 | 512 | 30 | 22 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 78 | 48 | * | * | * | 14 | * | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | * | - | - | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 101 | 29 | 45 | 13 | - | * | * | - | * | - | - | * | * | - |
| Unspecified | 29 | 11 | * | - | - | - | * | - | - | * | - | - | - | - |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.4 Households by main source of water and province

| Main source of water | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 13 448 | 1 497 | 1 755 | 299 | 851 | 2 497 | 997 | 3 279 | 936 | 1 336 |
| Piped (tap) water in dwelling | 5 891 | 1 158 | 535 | 144 | 398 | 879 | 256 | 2 045 | 309 | 167 |
| Piped (tap) water on site or in yard | 3 584 | 215 | 296 | 80 | 389 | 607 | 396 | 900 | 328 | 373 |
| Borehole on site | 155 | * | * | * | * | * | 36 | 21 | * | 64 |
| Rainwater tank on site | 69 | * | 46 | - | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Neighbour's tap | 356 | * | 26 | * | 16 | 81 | 31 | 29 | 73 | 92 |
| Public tap | 2 076 | 103 | 399 | 49 | 31 | 464 | 218 | 217 | 121 | 473 |
| Water-carrier/tanker | 138 | * | 15 | * | * | 38 | 29 | 15 | 18 | 15 |
| Borehole off site/communal | 267 | * | 14 | * | * | 119 | 25 | 19 | 35 | 42 |
| Flowing water/stream/river | 499 | * | 256 | * | - | 170 | * | - | 21 | 46 |
| Dam/pool/stagnant water | 43 | * | 12 | * | * | 18 | * | - | * | * |
| Well | 80 | - | 20 | * | * | 25 | * | * | * | 29 |
| Spring | 213 | - | 127 | - | * | 71 | * | * | * | * |
| Other | 29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Unspecified | 48 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 21 | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

| Main source of water | N(1000) | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | Black African | Other* |
| Total | 13 448 | 10 283 | 3 164 |
| Piped (tap) water in dwelling | 5 891 | 3 049 | 2 842 |
| Piped (tap) water on site or in yard | 3 584 | 3 380 | 204 |
| Borehole on site | 155 | 125 | 30 |
| Rainwater tank on site | 69 | 64 | * |
| Neighbour's tap | 356 | 345 | 11 |
| Public tap | 2 076 | 2 048 | 28 |
| Water-carrier/tanker | 138 | 134 | * |
| Borehole off site/communal | 267 | 250 | 17 |
| Flowing water/stream/river | 499 | 493 | * |
| Dam/pool/stagnant water | 43 | 42 | * |
| Well | 80 | 80 | - |
| Spring | 213 | 212 | * |
| Other | 29 | 25 | * |
| Unspecified | 48 | 36 | 11 |

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.6 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(1000) | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Total | Black African | Other* |
| Total | 3 749 | 3 665 | 83 |
| Less than 200m | 1 739 | 1 694 | 45 |
| Between 201m – 500m | 1 077 | 1 067 | * |
| Between 501m – 1km | 387 | 384 | * |
| More than 1km | 253 | 251 | * |
| Don't know | * | * | - |
| Unspecified | 283 | 259 | 24 |

**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.

6. Dwellings and services

6.7 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(1000) | | |
|--|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| | | Yes | No | Total |
| Total | Total | 10 808 | 2 574 | 13 448 |
| | Male | 6 646 | 1 500 | 8 190 |
| | Female | 4 162 | 1 074 | 5 258 |
| Black African | Total | 7 974 | 2 267 | 10 283 |
| | Male | 4 543 | 1 292 | 5 861 |
| | Female | 3 430 | 975 | 4 423 |
| Coloured | Total | 891 | 218 | 1 115 |
| | Male | 614 | 138 | 755 |
| | Female | 277 | 81 | 360 |
| Indian/Asian | Total | 326 | 25 | 354 |
| | Male | 262 | 19 | 283 |
| | Female | 65 | * | 71 |
| White | Total | 1 617 | 63 | 1 696 |
| | Male | 1 227 | 51 | 1 292 |
| | Female | 390 | 11 | 404 |

*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 had a telephone and/or cellphone.

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.1 For cooking

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| | Total | Electricity from mains | Electricity from generator | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar energy | Other | None |
| Total | 13 448 | 9 166 | * | 402 | 1 280 | 2 238 | 247 | 32 | * | * | 16 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 6 664 | * | 278 | 402 | 1 179 | 159 | 14 | * | * | * |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | 302 | - | 27 | 168 | 875 | 21 | 15 | * | * | * |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 530 | - | * | * | 16 | * | - | - | - | * |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 186 | - | * | * | * | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 20 | - | * | * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 430 | 350 | - | * | 38 | 31 | * | - | - | * | - |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 472 | * | 18 | 156 | 44 | 16 | * | - | * | * |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 431 | * | 51 | 470 | 78 | 43 | * | - | * | * |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 132 | - | * | * | * | * | - | - | * | - |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | - | * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 101 | 57 | * | * | 29 | * | * | * | - | - | - |
| Unspecified | 29 | 13 | - | - | * | * | - | - | - | - | - |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.2 For heating

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Total | Electricity from mains | Electricity from generator | Gas | Paraffin | Wood | Coal | Animal dung | Solar energy | Other | None |
| Total | 13 448 | 7 012 | * | 224 | 1 290 | 2 923 | 504 | 45 | * | 60 | 1 284 |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 5 135 | * | 172 | 657 | 1 558 | 302 | 19 | * | 34 | 797 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | 173 | - | * | 121 | 994 | 39 | 24 | * | * | 53 |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 471 | - | * | 12 | 21 | * | - | - | * | 44 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 154 | - | * | 14 | * | * | - | - | - | 16 |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 19 | - | * | - | * | - | - | - | - | * |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 430 | 292 | * | * | 39 | 41 | * | - | - | * | 41 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 327 | * | * | 122 | 72 | 52 | * | - | 14 | 114 |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 267 | * | 16 | 297 | 207 | 94 | * | - | * | 185 |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 108 | - | * | * | 15 | * | - | - | - | 17 |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | - | - | * | * | - | - | - | - | * |
| Other | 101 | 50 | - | * | 20 | 11 | * | * | - | - | 12 |
| Unspecified | 29 | 11 | - | - | * | * | * | - | - | - | - |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.3 For lighting

| Type of dwelling | N(1000) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------|------|
| | Total | Electricity from mains | Electricity from generator | Gas | Paraffin | Candle | Solar energy | Other | None |
| Total | 13 448 | 11 134 | 12 | 20 | 411 | 1 795 | 21 | * | * |
| Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | 8 727 | 8 032 | * | * | 89 | 554 | 15 | * | * |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 417 | 656 | * | * | 109 | 635 | * | * | - |
| Flat or apartment in a block of flats | 569 | 547 | * | - | * | * | - | - | - |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | 192 | 190 | - | - | * | * | - | - | - |
| Unit in retirement village | 21 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard | 430 | 387 | - | * | * | 34 | - | * | - |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 716 | 537 | * | - | 26 | 148 | * | * | - |
| Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm | 1 084 | 528 | * | * | 158 | 386 | - | - | - |
| Room/flatlet | 153 | 139 | - | * | * | * | - | - | - |
| Caravan/tent | * | * | - | - | - | * | - | - | - |
| Other | 101 | 72 | * | - | * | 18 | - | - | - |
| Unspecified | 29 | 14 | - | - | - | * | - | - | - |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.1 For cooking

| Energy for cooking | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 13 448 | 1 497 | 1 755 | 299 | 851 | 2 497 | 997 | 3 279 | 936 | 1 336 |
| Electricity from mains | 9 166 | 1 322 | 880 | 224 | 663 | 1 589 | 654 | 2 775 | 532 | 528 |
| Electricity from generator | * | * | * | * | - | * | - | * | * | * |
| Gas | 402 | 92 | 77 | 15 | 30 | 64 | 25 | 72 | * | 18 |
| Paraffin | 1 280 | 58 | 320 | 16 | 86 | 199 | 153 | 316 | 66 | 66 |
| Wood | 2 238 | 15 | 453 | 39 | 38 | 586 | 153 | 28 | 228 | 697 |
| Coal | 247 | * | * | * | 25 | 38 | * | 65 | 95 | 18 |
| Animal dung | 32 | - | 16 | - | * | * | * | - | * | * |
| Solar energy | * | - | - | * | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | * |
| None | 16 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.2 For heating

| Energy for heating | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 13 448 | 1 497 | 1 755 | 299 | 851 | 2 497 | 997 | 3 279 | 936 | 1 336 |
| Electricity from mains | 7 012 | 1 078 | 422 | 149 | 357 | 1 358 | 393 | 2 457 | 404 | 392 |
| Electricity from generator | * | * | - | * | * | * | - | * | * | * |
| Gas | 224 | 37 | 17 | * | 42 | 15 | 12 | 86 | * | * |
| Paraffin | 1 290 | 172 | 521 | 18 | 181 | 95 | 67 | 181 | 24 | 31 |
| Wood | 2 923 | 59 | 616 | 87 | 98 | 696 | 252 | 114 | 248 | 751 |
| Coal | 504 | * | 15 | * | 63 | 68 | 18 | 179 | 133 | 26 |
| Animal dung | 45 | - | 19 | - | * | 14 | * | - | * | * |
| Solar energy | * | - | - | * | * | * | - | - | * | * |
| Other | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40 | * | * |
| None | 1 284 | 135 | 140 | 34 | 96 | 223 | 243 | 195 | 100 | 117 |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.3 For lighting

| Energy for lighting | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Total | 13 448 | 1 497 | 1 755 | 299 | 851 | 2 497 | 997 | 3 279 | 936 | 1 336 |
| Electricity from mains | 11 134 | 1 421 | 1 196 | 264 | 773 | 1 839 | 843 | 2 915 | 780 | 1 102 |
| Electricity from generator | 12 | * | * | * | * | * | - | * | * | * |
| Gas | 20 | * | 12 | * | * | * | - | * | - | * |
| Paraffin | 411 | 33 | 251 | * | * | 15 | 27 | 41 | 13 | 20 |
| Candle | 1 795 | 34 | 288 | 27 | 63 | 623 | 125 | 300 | 137 | 199 |
| Solar energy | 21 | - | * | * | * | * | * | - | * | * |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | * | - | * |
| None | * | - | * | - | - | * | * | * | - | - |

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.1 For cooking

| Energy for cooking | N(1000) | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Black African | Other* | Total |
| Total | 10 283 | 3 164 | 13 448 |
| Electricity from mains | 6 218 | 2 948 | 9 166 |
| Electricity from generator | * | * | * |
| Gas | 265 | 136 | 402 |
| Paraffin | 1 256 | 24 | 1 280 |
| Wood | 2 203 | 35 | 2 238 |
| Coal | 243 | * | 247 |
| Animal dung | 32 | * | 32 |
| Solar energy | * | * | * |
| Other | * | * | * |
| None | 14 | * | 16 |
| Unspecified | 36 | * | 45 |

**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.

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.2 For heating

| Energy for heating | N(1000) | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Black African | Other* | Total |
| Total | 10 283 | 3 164 | 13 448 |
| Electricity from mains | 4 287 | 2 725 | 7 012 |
| Electricity from generator | * | * | * |
| Gas | 114 | 109 | 224 |
| Paraffin | 1 264 | 26 | 1 290 |
| Wood | 2 814 | 109 | 2 923 |
| Coal | 485 | 19 | 504 |
| Animal dung | 45 | * | 45 |
| Solar energy | * | * | * |
| Other | 55 | * | 60 |
| None | 1 136 | 148 | 1 284 |
| Unspecified | 70 | 19 | 90 |

**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.

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.3 For lighting

| Energy for lighting | N(1000) | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Black African | Other* | Total |
| Total | 10 283 | 3 164 | 13 448 |
| Electricity from mains | 8 038 | 3 096 | 11 134 |
| Electricity from generator | * | * | 12 |
| Gas | 17 | * | 20 |
| Paraffin | 401 | * | 411 |
| Candle | 1 756 | 39 | 1 795 |
| Solar energy | 18 | * | 21 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| None | * | - | * |

**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.

6. Dwellings and services

6.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

| Sanitation facility | | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | South Africa | Western Cape | Eastern Cape | Northern Cape | Free State | KwaZulu-Natal | North West | Gauteng | Mpumalanga | Limpopo |
| Sanitation in dwelling | Total | 5 470 | 1 110 | 535 | 128 | 313 | 822 | 267 | 1 854 | 254 | 188 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 5 236 | 1 086 | 497 | 126 | 296 | 774 | 252 | 1 810 | 236 | 159 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 234 | 24 | 38 | * | 17 | 47 | 15 | 44 | 19 | 29 |
| Sanitation on site | Total | 6 596 | 262 | 854 | 136 | 503 | 1 355 | 657 | 1 282 | 583 | 964 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 2 082 | 231 | 174 | 70 | 225 | 193 | 143 | 918 | 87 | 41 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 287 | 13 | 27 | * | 32 | 56 | 31 | 81 | 23 | 19 |
| | Chemical toilet | 47 | * | * | * | * | 34 | * | * | * | * |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 1 317 | * | 261 | 19 | 81 | 419 | 139 | 95 | 130 | 172 |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 2 732 | * | 380 | 31 | 93 | 646 | 338 | 179 | 337 | 725 |
| | Total | 1 382 | 126 | 366 | 34 | 35 | 320 | 74 | 143 | 99 | 184 |
| Sanitation off site | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 117 | 39 | 16 | * | * | * | * | 35 | * | * |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 24 | * | * | - | * | * | - | 12 | * | * |
| | Chemical toilet | 17 | * | - | - | - | * | - | * | - | * |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 51 | - | * | * | * | 31 | * | * | * | * |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 213 | * | 14 | * | * | 90 | 10 | 31 | 34 | 24 |
| | None | 831 | 26 | 326 | 21 | 15 | 170 | 47 | 25 | 54 | 148 |
| | Unspecified | 59 | * | * | * | * | 16 | * | 20 | * | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

| Sanitation facility | | N(1000) | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Black African | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White | Total |
| Sanitation in dwelling | Total | 2 628 | 857 | 338 | 1 647 | 5 470 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 2 459 | 835 | 332 | 1 610 | 5 236 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 169 | 22 | * | 37 | 234 |
| Sanitation on site | Total | 6 334 | 212 | 11 | 39 | 6 596 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 1 889 | 155 | * | 33 | 2 082 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 269 | * | * | * | 287 |
| | Chemical toilet | 45 | * | - | - | 47 |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 1 301 | 15 | - | - | 1 317 |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 2 711 | 19 | - | - | 2 732 |
| Sanitation off site | Total | 1 322 | 46 | 4 | 9 | 1 382 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 105 | 11 | * | - | 117 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 23 | * | - | - | 24 |
| | Chemical toilet | 17 | - | - | - | 17 |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 50 | * | - | - | 51 |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 209 | * | - | - | 213 |
| | None | 808 | 23 | - | - | 831 |
| Unspecified | 44 | * | * | * | 59 | |

*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.
 Bucket toilet use is not reflected in the table or totals

6. Dwellings and services

6.13 Households by sanitation facility and type of dwelling

| | | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | Total | Dwelling/ house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm | Traditional dwelling/hut /structure made of traditional materials | Flat or apartment in a block of flats | Town/ cluster/ semi- detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex) | Unit in retirement village | Dwelling/ house/flat/ room in backyard | Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard | Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on farm | Room/ flatlet | Caravan/ tent | Other | Unspecified |
| Sanitation facility | Total | 5 470 | 4 552 | 16 | 443 | 157 | 20 | 104 | 35 | 25 | 79 | 5 | 20 | 13 |
| Sanitation in dwelling | Total | 5 470 | 4 552 | 16 | 443 | 157 | 20 | 104 | 35 | 25 | 79 | 5 | 20 | 13 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 5 236 | 437 | 14 | 433 | 155 | 20 | 93 | 29 | 22 | 69 | * | 19 | * |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 234 | 183 | * | 10 | * | - | 10 | * | * | 10 | * | * | * |
| Sanitation on site | Total | 6 596 | 3 719 | 962 | 96 | 31 | * | 300 | 611 | 746 | 60 | * | 65 | * |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 2 082 | 1101 | 16 | 64 | 29 | - | 190 | 393 | 236 | 24 | * | 26 | - |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 287 | 171 | * | * | * | - | 20 | 28 | 31 | * | - | 15 | - |
| | Chemical toilet | 47 | 15 | 12 | * | - | - | * | * | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 1 317 | 794 | 330 | 10 | - | - | 20 | 51 | 99 | * | - | * | - |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 2 732 | 1 574 | 592 | 12 | - | * | 65 | 125 | 319 | 22 | * | 19 | * |
| Sanitation off site | Total | 1 382 | 455 | 438 | 30 | 4 | - | 26 | 70 | 313 | 14 | - | 16 | 15 |
| | Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system | 117 | 26 | - | * | - | - | * | 17 | 63 | * | - | * | - |
| | Flush toilet connected to a septic tank | 24 | * | - | - | - | - | * | - | 11 | - | - | * | - |
| | Chemical toilet | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | * | 13 | * | - | - | - |
| | Pit latrine with ventilation pipe | 51 | 25 | 15 | * | - | - | - | * | * | - | - | - | - |
| | Pit latrine without ventilation | 253 | 89 | 35 | 12 | - | - | * | 25 | 42 | * | - | - | - |
| | None | 831 | 276 | 376 | * | * | - | 17 | 21 | 117 | * | - | - | - |
| | Unspecified | 59 | 23 | * | * | * | - | - | * | * | - | - | - | 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.
 Bucket toilet use is not reflected in the table or totals

6. Dwellings and services

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

| Refuse removal | N(1000) | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Black African | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White | Total |
| Total | 10 283 | 1 115 | 354 | 1 696 | 13 448 |
| Removed by local authority at least once a week | 4 950 | 978 | 343 | 1 563 | 7 833 |
| Removed by local authority less often than once a week | 227 | 27 | * | 13 | 271 |
| Removed by community members at least once a week | 56 | 12 | - | * | 75 |
| Removed by community members less often than once a week | 59 | * | - | * | 72 |
| Communal refuse dump/communal container | 204 | * | - | 12 | 223 |
| Own refuse dump | 4 133 | 54 | * | 66 | 4 256 |
| No rubbish removal | 559 | 11 | * | 12 | 583 |
| Other | 57 | 20 | - | * | 85 |
| Unspecified | 40 | * | * | * | 49 |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.15 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling and province

| Province | N(1000) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Total | 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 |
| South Africa | 13 448 | 8 896 | 1 280 | 2 264 | 438 | 473 | 74 |
| Western Cape | 1 497 | 684 | 334 | 326 | 54 | 61 | 34 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 755 | 1 417 | 60 | 186 | 45 | 43 | * |
| Northern Cape | 299 | 212 | 15 | 39 | 19 | 13 | * |
| Free State | 851 | 586 | 63 | 123 | 36 | 40 | * |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 497 | 1 875 | 151 | 382 | 49 | 37 | - |
| North West | 997 | 695 | 41 | 203 | 30 | 26 | * |
| Gauteng | 3 279 | 1 533 | 531 | 842 | 123 | 222 | 19 |
| Mpumalanga | 936 | 722 | 54 | 93 | 36 | 24 | * |
| Limpopo | 1 336 | 1 172 | 31 | 69 | 44 | * | * |

*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.

6. Dwellings and services

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

| Population group and sex | | N(1000) | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | Total | 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 | Total | 13 448 | 8 896 | 1 280 | 2 264 | 438 | 473 | 74 |
| | Male | 8 190 | 4 885 | 1 005 | 1 627 | 304 | 306 | 49 |
| | Female | 5 258 | 4 010 | 275 | 637 | 134 | 168 | 25 |
| Black African | Total | 10 283 | 7 421 | 429 | 1 600 | 351 | 408 | 57 |
| | Male | 5 861 | 3 845 | 306 | 1 163 | 235 | 266 | 37 |
| | Female | 4 423 | 3 577 | 123 | 437 | 116 | 142 | 21 |
| Other* | Total | 3 164 | 1 474 | 851 | 664 | 87 | 65 | 17 |
| | Male | 2 329 | 1 040 | 699 | 464 | 69 | 40 | 12 |
| | Female | 835 | 434 | 152 | 200 | 18 | 25 | * |

**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 ownership of dwelling.

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

6.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province

| Province | N(1000) | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | Total | 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 |
| South Africa | 2 616 | 1 937 | 308 | 372 |
| Western Cape | 377 | 283 | 50 | 45 |
| Eastern Cape | 207 | 159 | 20 | 27 |
| Northern Cape | 62 | 34 | 18 | 11 |
| Free State | 160 | 98 | 29 | 33 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 382 | 324 | 32 | 27 |
| North West | 218 | 177 | 19 | 22 |
| Gauteng | 989 | 720 | 85 | 184 |
| Mpumalanga | 126 | 80 | 30 | 17 |
| Limpopo | 95 | 63 | 25 | * |

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

| Population group and sex | | N(1000) | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | Total | Rented | Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself | Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member |
| Total | Total | 2 616 | 1 937 | 308 | 372 |
| | Male | 1 869 | 1 392 | 240 | 238 |
| | Female | 747 | 545 | 68 | 134 |
| Black African | Total | 1 938 | 1 383 | 233 | 322 |
| | Male | 1 395 | 1 007 | 180 | 207 |
| | Female | 543 | 376 | 53 | 114 |
| Other* | Total | 678 | 554 | 74 | 50 |
| | Male | 474 | 384 | 60 | 30 |
| | Female | 203 | 169 | 15 | 20 |

**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.

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

6.17.3 Furnished or semi-furnished dwelling by province

| Province | N(1000) | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | Total | 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 |
| South Africa | 534 | 319 | 125 | 90 |
| Western Cape | 61 | 42 | * | 15 |
| Eastern Cape | 67 | 27 | 25 | 15 |
| Northern Cape | * | * | * | * |
| Free State | 39 | 25 | * | * |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 80 | 57 | 15 | * |
| North West | 40 | 24 | 12 | * |
| Gauteng | 187 | 118 | 38 | 31 |
| Mpumalanga | 26 | 13 | * | * |
| Limpopo | 25 | * | 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.

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

| Population group and sex of the household head | | N(1000) | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | | Total | Rented | Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself | Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member |
| Total | Total | 534 | 319 | 125 | 90 |
| | Male | 349 | 229 | 61 | 58 |
| | Female | 185 | 90 | 63 | 32 |
| Black African | Total | 403 | 214 | 112 | 76 |
| | Male | 255 | 153 | 52 | 50 |
| | Female | 147 | 61 | 60 | 27 |
| Other* | Total | 131 | 105 | 12 | 14 |
| | Male | 93 | 76 | * | * |
| | Female | 38 | 29 | * | * |

**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.

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

7. Assets

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

| Province | N(1000) | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Have access | Do not have access | Total |
| South Africa | 1 262 | 12 111 | 13 448 |
| Western Cape | 21 | 1 472 | 1 497 |
| Eastern Cape | 517 | 1 235 | 1 755 |
| Northern Cape | * | 290 | 299 |
| Free State | 30 | 812 | 851 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 413 | 2 070 | 2 497 |
| North West | 42 | 953 | 997 |
| Gauteng | 26 | 3 219 | 3 279 |
| Mpumalanga | 55 | 877 | 936 |
| Limpopo | 149 | 1 183 | 1 336 |

*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 had access to land.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Assets

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

| Population group and sex | | N(1000) | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Have access | Do not have access | Total |
| Total | Total | 1 262 | 12 111 | 13 448 |
| | Male | 626 | 7 520 | 8 190 |
| | Female | 636 | 4 592 | 5 258 |
| Black African | Total | 1 163 | 9 069 | 10 283 |
| | Male | 549 | 5 279 | 5 861 |
| | Female | 614 | 3 791 | 4 423 |
| Coloured | Total | 19 | 1 093 | 1 115 |
| | Male | 11 | 743 | 755 |
| | Female | * | 351 | 360 |
| Indian/Asian | Total | * | 348 | 354 |
| | Male | * | 278 | 283 |
| | Female | * | 70 | 71 |
| White | Total | 74 | 1 601 | 1 696 |
| | Male | 62 | 1 221 | 1 292 |
| | Female | 12 | 380 | 404 |

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

8. Income and expenditure

8.1 Household by main source of income, population group and sex of the household head

| Population group and sex of household head | | N(1000) | | | | | | Total |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| | | Salaries and/or wages | Remittances | Pensions and grants | Farm products | Other non-farm income | No income | |
| Total | Total | 8 293 | 1 276 | 3 174 | 96 | 258 | 286 | 13 448 |
| | Male | 5 871 | 526 | 1 351 | 65 | 164 | 172 | 8 190 |
| | Female | 2 422 | 751 | 1 823 | 31 | 94 | 115 | 5 258 |
| Black African | Total | 5 867 | 1 191 | 2 687 | 67 | 178 | 251 | 10 283 |
| | Male | 3 975 | 477 | 1 078 | 42 | 114 | 148 | 5 861 |
| | Female | 1 892 | 713 | 1 610 | 25 | 64 | 103 | 4 423 |
| Other* | Total | 2 426 | 86 | 487 | 29 | 80 | 35 | 3 164 |
| | Male | 1 896 | 49 | 274 | 23 | 49 | 24 | 2 329 |
| | Female | 529 | 37 | 213 | * | 30 | 12 | 835 |

**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 main source of income.

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

8. Income and expenditure

8.2 Annual household expenditure category by population group and sex of the household head

| Population group and sex of household head | | N(1000) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | 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+ | Refused | Total |
| Total | Total | 1 262 | 3 111 | 2 571 | 1 670 | 1 152 | 1 539 | 1 074 | 716 | 66 | 13 448 |
| | Male | 701 | 1 578 | 1 360 | 1 028 | 759 | 1 092 | 821 | 607 | 52 | 8 190 |
| | Female | 561 | 1 533 | 1 211 | 642 | 393 | 447 | 253 | 110 | 15 | 5 258 |
| Black African | Total | 1 205 | 2 933 | 2 335 | 1 389 | 857 | 883 | 355 | 149 | 20 | 10 283 |
| | Male | 668 | 1 477 | 1 216 | 846 | 567 | 617 | 246 | 122 | 11 | 5 861 |
| | Female | 537 | 1 456 | 1 119 | 543 | 290 | 266 | 109 | 28 | * | 4 423 |
| Other* | Total | 57 | 177 | 236 | 281 | 295 | 656 | 719 | 567 | 47 | 3 164 |
| | Male | 33 | 101 | 145 | 182 | 192 | 474 | 575 | 485 | 41 | 2 329 |
| | Female | 24 | 77 | 92 | 100 | 103 | 181 | 145 | 82 | * | 835 |

**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 'don't know', 'refuse' and 'unspecified' categories of monthly expenditure variable.

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

9. Transport

9.1 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-school | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 870 | 549 | 204 | 20 | 28 | 1 688 |
| On foot | 735 | 395 | 143 | 14 | 19 | 1 314 |
| Taxi | 25 | 64 | 26 | * | * | 126 |
| Bus | * | * | * | * | - | 14 |
| Train | * | * | - | - | - | * |
| Own transport | 105 | 80 | 28 | * | * | 219 |
| Other/unspecified | * | * | * | * | - | 14 |

*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.

9. Transport

9.2 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 school | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 2 313 | 1 976 | 788 | 161 | 147 | 5 429 |
| On foot | 2 046 | 1 561 | 587 | 122 | 122 | 4 456 |
| Taxi | 38 | 190 | 114 | 16 | 11 | 372 |
| Bus | * | 32 | 27 | 11 | * | 83 |
| Train | * | - | * | - | - | * |
| Own transport | 215 | 180 | 51 | 11 | * | 470 |
| Other/unspecified | * | 13 | * | * | * | 47 |

*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.

9. Transport

9.3 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 school | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 1 309 | 1 517 | 797 | 225 | 231 | 4 116 |
| On foot | 1 105 | 1 114 | 560 | 140 | 161 | 3 099 |
| Taxi | 38 | 207 | 145 | 43 | 34 | 471 |
| Bus | * | 34 | 36 | 25 | 15 | 116 |
| Train | - | * | * | * | - | * |
| Own transport | 154 | 148 | 44 | * | * | 367 |
| Other/unspecified | * | 12 | 12 | * | 13 | 58 |

*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.

9. Transport

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

| Transport to the nearest welfare office | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 517 | 1 462 | 1 343 | 637 | 966 | 4 981 |
| On foot | 347 | 367 | 175 | 55 | 57 | 1 007 |
| Taxi | 99 | 959 | 995 | 469 | 648 | 3 192 |
| Bus | * | 29 | 76 | 66 | 113 | 289 |
| Train | - | * | * | - | * | * |
| Own transport | 63 | 97 | 66 | 17 | 19 | 270 |
| Other/unspecified | * | 11 | 30 | 31 | 129 | 222 |

*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.

9. Transport

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

| Transport to the nearest clinic | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 418 | 614 | 382 | 169 | 175 | 1 781 |
| On foot | 358 | 391 | 196 | 72 | 89 | 1 119 |
| Taxi | 26 | 185 | 145 | 74 | 58 | 492 |
| Bus | - | 11 | 20 | 13 | 17 | 63 |
| Train | - | - | * | - | - | * |
| Own transport | 34 | 22 | 12 | * | * | 75 |
| Other/unspecified | * | * | * | * | * | 33 |

*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.

9. Transport

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

| Transport to the nearest hospital | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 1 343 | 4 458 | 3 788 | 1 602 | 2 021 | 13 448 |
| On foot | 392 | 454 | 266 | 103 | 76 | 1 314 |
| Taxi | 267 | 2 674 | 2 709 | 1 170 | 1 399 | 8 310 |
| Bus | * | 72 | 185 | 115 | 206 | 593 |
| Train | * | * | * | * | * | 28 |
| Own transport | 657 | 1 184 | 532 | 133 | 116 | 2 656 |
| Other/unspecified | 18 | 70 | 90 | 71 | 220 | 546 |

*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.

9. Transport

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

| Transport to the nearest food market | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 5 713 | 4 333 | 1 854 | 583 | 859 | 13 448 |
| On foot | 3 919 | 1 493 | 340 | 89 | 98 | 5 960 |
| Taxi | 435 | 1 982 | 1 153 | 372 | 546 | 4 510 |
| Bus | 29 | 35 | 80 | 45 | 88 | 281 |
| Train | * | 13 | * | * | * | 19 |
| Own transport | 1 295 | 772 | 244 | 48 | 63 | 2 440 |
| Other/unspecified | 33 | 37 | 35 | 28 | 64 | 238 |

*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.

9. Transport

9.8 Households by usual means of transport to, and time taken to reach the nearest post office agent

| Transport to the nearest post office | N(1000) | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 0–14 minutes | 15–29 minutes | 30–44 minutes | 45–59 minutes | 60 minutes or more | |
| Total | 2 999 | 4 848 | 3 025 | 1 117 | 1 185 | 13 448 |
| On foot | 1 699 | 1 434 | 608 | 186 | 139 | 4 127 |
| Taxi | 310 | 2 344 | 1 855 | 711 | 701 | 6 006 |
| Bus | 12 | 54 | 132 | 80 | 124 | 409 |
| Train | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Own transport | 945 | 946 | 362 | 84 | 53 | 2 427 |
| Other/unspecified | 31 | 68 | 63 | 52 | 166 | 463 |

*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.