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Community Survey, 2007 (Revised version)

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Preface

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables based on the data that was collected in the Community Survey (CS) that was carried out in February 2007. It focuses on the results pertaining to national and provincial levels. The next release will present results at municipality level and is scheduled to be finalised by end of January 2008. This will be followed by thematic reports on mortality, fertility, migration and service delivery.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PJ Lehohla', written in a cursive style.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Cautionary note

The Community Survey results were released on 24 October 2007. After the evaluation of the data by the Stats Council, the Community Survey was found to be comparable in many aspects with other Stats SA surveys, censuses and other external sources. However, there are some areas of concern where Statistics South Africa is urging users to be more cautious when using the Community Survey data.

The main concerns are:

- The institutional population is merely an approximation to 2001 numbers and it is not new data.
- The measure of unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable due to the differences in questions asked relative to the normal Labour Force Surveys.
- The income includes unreasonably high income for children due to presumably misinterpretation of the question, e.g. listing parent's income for the child.
- The distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or Census 2001.
- The interpretation of grants or those receiving grants need to be done with caution.
- Since the Community Survey is based on random sample and not a Census, any interpretation should be understood to have some random fluctuation in data, particularly concerning the small population for some cells. The user should understand that the figures are within a certain interval of confidence.

South African Statistics Council: Statement on the results of the Community Survey (CS)

Background

Stats SA conducted the Community Survey in February 2007. The Council has been intimately involved in monitoring all the processes (including the sample design, questionnaire design, listing, fieldwork, communications campaign, data processing, data analysis and dissemination) in this survey, since the inception of the new Council in June 2005.

The focus of this statement is on the data analysis conducted by a team of consultants on behalf of the Council.

The objectives of the Community Survey

The main objectives of the Community Survey conducted in February 2007 were to:

- provide data at lower levels of geography (at district and municipal levels) in addition to national and provincial levels,
- build human, management and logistical capacity for Census 2011, and
- provide the primary data as a base for population projections.

Main findings

The main findings of the investigation conducted by the Council are as follows:

Demographic rates

Fertility and mortality rates derived from the Community Survey data are entirely plausible.

Service delivery indicators

Most of the service delivery indicators compare well with other surveys conducted by Stats SA and other surveys, such as All Media and Products (AMPS).

There are some concerns with certain variables and Council suggests that warnings be issued to caution users on data relating to:

- Institutional population (merely and approximation to 2001 numbers and not new data);
- Unemployment in the Community Survey is higher and less reliable (because of questions that were asked differently);
- Grants do not match the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) data and should be interpreted with great care;
- Income (includes unreasonably high income for children - presumably misinterpretation of the question, listing parents' income for the child); and
- Distribution of households by province has very little congruence with the General Household Survey or last census).

In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, it is difficult to determine whether the differences are due to sampling error, biases or the reality that has changed beyond our expectations. There may be other variables that will require similar warnings after further interrogation.

Systematic errors

A number of systematic errors were observed in the data, which include:

- An underestimate of men relative to women,
- An underestimate of children younger than 10 years,
- An excess of those aged 85+, in particular among men,
- Missing women aged 20–34 from the Coloured population,
- Mal-distribution of the population by province,
- Excess of people aged 10–24 in Western Cape and Gauteng, and
- A shortfall of women aged 20–34 in Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

With reference to the systematic errors in particular, Council advised that Stats SA use a set of revised weights – even though the weights are aimed at addressing sampling errors, which when applied provide more credible estimates of the population at national and provincial levels. This will be achieved by using CS data to determine an estimated population for the country and each province against which the CS data can then be calibrated.

❑ Data at municipal and district levels

Council found that the confidence intervals at some municipal levels are very wide. It then recommended that further analysis and investigation be conducted into the data to ensure that reliable data are released at district and municipal levels.

❑ Other issues

Council made extensive comments and recommendations on the detailed reports received from Stats SA over the past two years on the following:

- Sample design
- Listing
- Questionnaire design
- Fieldwork (including non-response)
- Logistics
- Data processing
- Data analysis
- Data dissemination

While the focus of this report is on the data analysis, there are important lessons to be learnt from all the stages of this survey that will be valuable for Census 2011. Council recommends that Stats SA should prepare a consolidated report on lessons learnt for 2011.

Main recommendations

In view of the findings of the investigation conducted by the Council, we make the following recommendations to the Minister and Statistician-General for approval, in terms of Section 13 of the Statistics Act (Act No.6 of 1999):

- The Statistician-General releases the data of the Community Survey disaggregated at national and provincial levels (summary statistics and tabulations, not the dataset) in October 2007, using the proposed weights as discussed with the Statistician General.
- The Statistician-General releases the data of the Community Survey disaggregated to district and municipal levels on 31 January 2008.
- Further investigations into the stability of the data be conducted at district and municipal level prior to the proposed release on 31 January 2008.
- Stats SA includes warnings to users on the following variables:
 - Institutional population
 - Unemployment
 - Grants
 - Income
 - Distribution of households by province
- Stats SA maintains key databases on population, housing and school enrolment. This is particularly necessary if a large sample survey such as the Community Survey is to be calibrated against a dwelling frame, a housing register, a population register or school enrolment data.
- Stats SA prepares a consolidated report on lessons learnt from the Community Survey to provide a coherent basis for the planning of Census 2011.
- The data gathered in the Community Survey be used to revise the models to determine the mid-year population estimates.
- Stats SA gives urgent attention to the development of key high-level skills required to conduct a survey of this nature.

Conclusion

Council also wishes to record its sincere appreciation to the Statistician-General and the management team at Stats SA for the professional and transparent manner in which they have engaged with Council.

Howard Gabriels

Chairperson

South African Statistics Council

24 October 2007

Errata

The following revisions have been effected after the initial release:

- In Chapter 2 the bullet referring to the black population as having the highest percentage of disabled persons has been corrected to refer to the Indian or Asian population group as having the highest percentage (4,6%)
- Figures for Census 1996 in Figures 4.3 and 4.5 have been revised
- Table 5.1 has been split into 3 separate tables because the figures have been revised to take into account unspecified cases
- The figures pertaining to Northern Cape and North West provinces in Tables 5.2, 5.3 and 6.14 have been corrected
- Figures in Table 5.6 have been revised to exclude persons who did not specify the type of grant they were receiving
- The percentages for CS 2007 in Figure 6.4 have been revised to take account of unspecified cases

1 Introduction

The Community Survey is the largest survey that has ever been carried out by Stats SA. The survey collected data on population size, composition and distribution; migration, fertility and mortality; disability and social grants; school attendance and educational attainment; labour force; and income. The key results focus on the majority of the above focus areas. More detailed analysis is scheduled to be carried out in the near future. The results are presented using the new provincial boundaries.

1.1 Objectives of the release

The main objective of this release is to provide key results emanating from the analysis of the data that were collected in the survey. The specific objectives are:

- To provide emerging trends and differentials with regard to demographic, socio-economic and social profiles of the population of South Africa.
- To highlight some of the successes that have been achieved to date and the challenges that need to be addressed in meeting the development goals government has set.

1.2 Background

Censuses 1996 and 2001 are the only all-inclusive censuses that Statistics South Africa has thus far conducted under the new democratic dispensation. Demographic and socio-economic data were collected and the results have enabled government and all other users of this information to make informed decisions. When cabinet took a decision to move away from the 5-year to 10-year censuses, that created a gap in information or data between Census 2001 and the next Census scheduled to be carried out in 2011. A decision was therefore taken to carry out the Community Survey in 2007.

The main objectives of the survey were:

- To provide data at lower geographical levels than existing household surveys;
- To build human, management and logistical capacities for Census 2011; and
- To provide inputs into the preparation of the mid-year population projections.

1.3 How the CS was conducted

The CS 2007 covered 274 348 dwelling units across all the provinces. The sampled dwelling units were visited by fieldworkers who were organised in teams of 5:1 supervisor and 4 field enumerators. The staff were trained by Stats SA personnel on how to administer the questionnaire and the quality assurance procedures that were to be deployed. A total of 238 067 dwellings had completed questionnaires when the fieldwork was completed. The questionnaires were processed using scanning technology to capture the data. A visual check was performed to ensure that the images were clear and that the data was clear and readable.

1.4 The questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into the following sections:

- Demographics: date of birth, age, sex, relationship, marital status and population group.
- Migration: province of birth, main place of birth, sub-place of birth, main place of usual residence, sub-place of usual residence and details on place of previous residence.
- Disability and social grants: type of disability and type of social grants.
- Education: school attendance and highest level of education.
- Employment and economic activities: employment status, industry and occupation.
- Fertility: children ever born, children surviving, children dead and date and survival status of the last child born.
- Parental survival and income.
- Housing and Housing services: type of dwelling, tenure status, access to water, type of toilet facilities, source of energy for (lighting, cooking and heating), household goods and refuse disposal.
- Mortality in the last 12 months: number of deceased persons by (date of death, sex, age and cause of death).

1.5 Response rates

The survey attained a response rate of 93,9%. This rate takes into account the non-response rates at the EA, dwelling unit and household levels. Two EAs were not covered due to problems encountered with the communities who refused to participate in the survey. Only 238 067 dwelling units out of 274 348 sampled dwelling units had completed a questionnaire. At the household level, the non-response always occurs inside the dwelling unit. It is not easy to deal with the problem without having information to facilitate dual estimation approach such as the Post-enumeration Survey that is carried out for a population census.

The adjustment of non-response is therefore based on the classification of dwelling units/households based on the enumeration status (enumeration completed, partially completed, non-contact, refusal, no usable information, listing error, unoccupied dwelling, demolished dwelling, vacant dwelling and other). In total, 15 393 cases were classified as non-response. The remaining 20 888 cases out of the total sampled dwelling units were invalid or out of scope.

1.6 Outline of this release

This release has eight sections. This section provides the background information. The remaining sections are organised as follows:

- Section 2 presents a summary of the key findings.
- Section 3 focuses on population size, composition and distribution.
- Section 4 presents findings on school attendance and educational attainment.
- Section 5 presents results pertaining to disability and social grants.
- Section 6 provides results on housing and household access to services and facilities.
- Section 7 focuses on demographic dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration.
- Section 8 presents conclusions.

2 Summary of the key findings

This chapter provides a summary of the key results in terms of population dynamics in the country, living conditions and housing.

2.1 Population

Population size

- The population of South Africa has continued to grow. It has increased from 40,5 million in 1996, to 44,8 million in 2001 and to 48,5 million in 2007.
- The provinces with the highest population size are Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal with a population of 10,5 million and 10,3 million respectively.
- The province with the least population is Northern Cape with a population of 1,1 million.
- Western Cape and Gauteng have recorded substantial increases since 2001 (16,7% and 13,9% respectively).

Population dynamics

- Sex ratio at the national level has remained relatively stable (93 in 1996, 92 in 2001 and 93 in 2007).
- The total fertility rate (observed) is estimated at 2,5 births per woman; Crude Birth Rate at 21,7 per 1 000 population.
- The Crude Death Rate is estimated at 14,3 per 1 000 population.
- Gauteng and Western Cape appear to be the major recipients of migrants from other provinces.

2.2 Living conditions

The focus is on school attendance, educational attainment, prevalence of disability and access to social grants.

School attendance

Substantial progress has been made with regard to both school attendance and educational attainment during the last decade.

- The percentage of people aged 5–24 attending school has increased (from 63% in 1996 to 74% in 2007), particularly for those aged 5–17 years.
- Both males and females have equally benefited.
- However, disparities exist when you profile by population group: Whites have the highest percentage (73%) while the Coloureds have the lowest percentage (64%).

Educational attainment

- The percentage of persons with no schooling has substantially decreased from 19% in 1996 to 10% in 2007.
- The percentage of persons with some secondary education has increased from 34% in 1996 to 40% in 2007.

Disability

- The percentage of persons having disabilities has decreased from 6,5% in 1996 to 4,0% in 2007.
- The Indian or Asian population group has the highest percentage of persons with disabilities (4,6%).
- The most prevalent disability is physical disability at 1,6%.

Social grant

- Almost 11,2 million people reported receiving social grants.
- The majority were receiving child support grants (64,5%) followed by old age pension (21,2%).

2.3 Housing and service delivery

Housing

- Housing conditions have greatly improved. Almost 71% of the households live in formal dwellings compared to 64% in 1996.
- 15% of the households live in informal dwellings.

Energy/fuel for lighting, cooking and heating

- 80% of households use electricity for lighting as compared to 58% in 1996.
- 67% of households use electricity for cooking as compared to 47% in 1996.
- 59% of households use electricity for heating compared to 45% in 1996.

Access to water

The majority of the households have access to piped water (88%).

3 Population size, composition and distribution

3.1 Introduction

South Africa has had two censuses since the first general elections in 1994. The first Census was conducted in 1996 followed by the second one in 2001. In this chapter, data for the two Censuses and the Community Survey are compared.

3.2 Population size

Table 3.1 provides the population size recorded in the two censuses and the Community Survey.

The Census results showed that the population of South Africa increased from 40,5 million in 1996 to 44,8 million in 2001. The Community Survey (CS) has returned an estimated population of 48,5 million.

In 1996, KwaZulu-Natal had the largest population size of 8,6 million, followed by Gauteng at 7,6 million. The least populated province was Northern Cape with 1,0 million people. In 2001, KwaZulu-Natal still had the highest population of 9,6 million with Gauteng closing the gap at 9,2 million. Gauteng is marginally ranking the highest according to the CS estimate at 10,5 million while its counterpart, KwaZulu-Natal, returned a population size of 10,3 million.

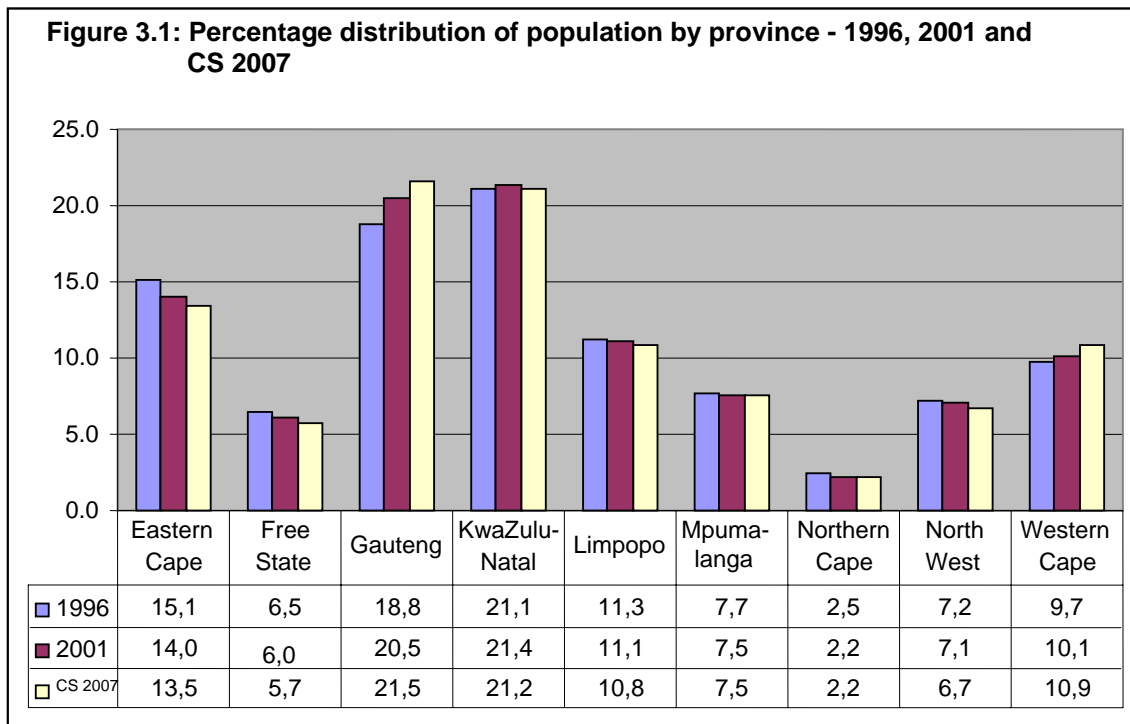
Gauteng had the highest percentage change of 20,4% between 1996 and 2001 while the lowest; Northern Cape had a negative percentage change of 2,0%. According to the results from the CS, Western Cape had the highest percentage change between 2001 and CS 2007. It changed from 14,3% between 1996 and 2001 to 16,7% between 2001 and CS 2007. Free State and North West had the lowest percentage change of 2,4% and 2,5% respectively between 2001 and CS 2007.

Table 3.1: Total population by province - Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007

Provinces	Census 1996	Census 2001	% Change 1996/2001	CS 2007	% Change 2001/2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	2,1	6 527 747	4,0
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2,8	2 773 059	2,4
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	20,4	10 451 713	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	11,8	10 259 230	7,0
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	9,2	5 238 286	4,9
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	7,7	3 643 435	8,2
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	-2,0	1 058 060	6,7
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	8,8	3 271 948	2,5
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	14,3	5 278 585	16,7
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	10,4	48 502 063	8,2

Note: All the above figures are based on the new provincial and municipal boundaries of 2006

Figure 3.1 shows gradual declines in the percentage share of the total population in Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and North West since 1996. The percentages for Gauteng and Western Cape are gradually increasing. The percentage for KwaZulu-Natal has remained almost constant since 1996 while those of Mpumalanga and Northern Cape declined in 1996 but have remained constant between 2001 and CS 2007.



3.3 Population composition

3.3.1 Sex ratio

The composition of the population changes as a result of changes in fertility, mortality or migration. If migration is selective at certain age-groups, the sex ratios in those age-groups are likely to be affected. The sex ratios are also affected if there are distortions in the age profile of the population such as age misstatements¹ or undercount of males or females.

Table 3.2 gives the sex ratios by age-group in 1996, 2001 and CS 2007.

Nationally, the sex ratios shown in Table 3.2 are stable; the sex ratio was 93 males per 100 females in 1996; 92 males per 100 females in 2001 and 93 males to 100 females in CS 2007. Empirical evidence has shown that more boys than girls are born and hence a sex ratio of above 100 up to 105 has been recorded in many countries of the world. Evidence has also shown that male children experience higher mortality than female children at younger ages causing the sex ratio to drop to 100 or below as they grow older. However, the unusual sex ratios above 100 are seen in the age-groups 15–19, 25–29 and 30–34 from the Community Survey.

¹ Age misstatements occur as a result of age being understated or overstated.

Table 3.2: Sex ratios of the population of South Africa

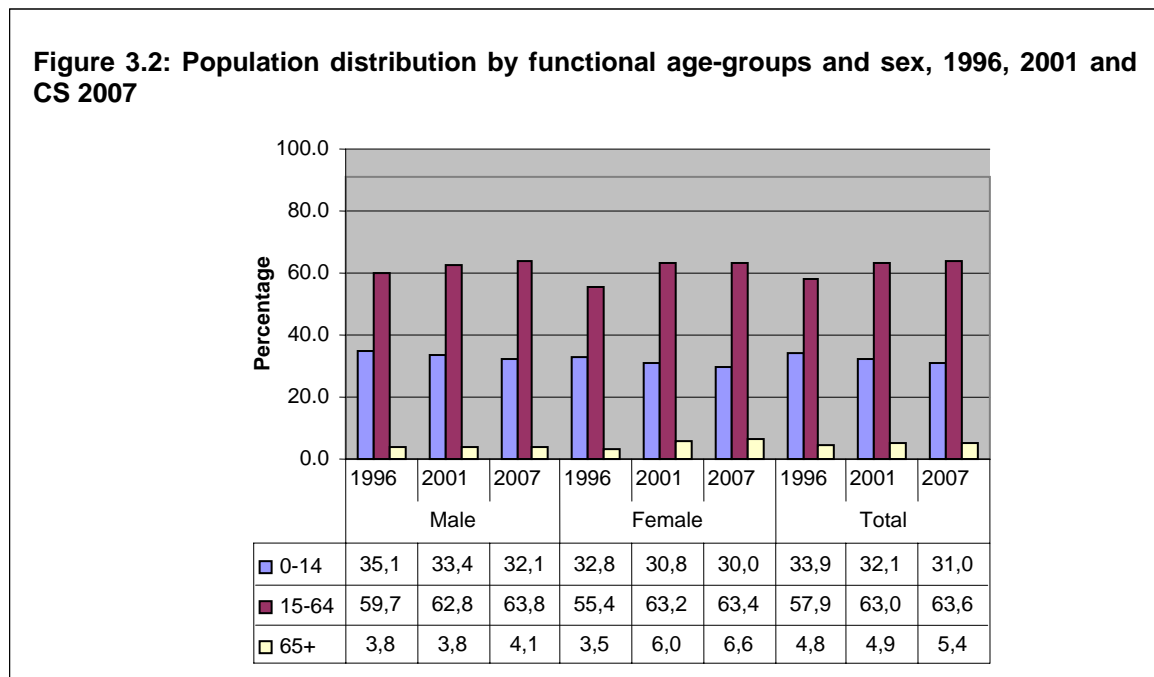
Age-groups	1996	2001	CS 2007
	Sex ratio	Sex ratio	Sex ratio
0-4	100	100	101
5-9	100	100	100
10-14	98	99	99
15-19	96	97	101
20-24	93	96	98
25-29	93	93	101
30-34	91	91	102
35-39	94	88	93
40-44	93	89	86
45-49	94	86	85
50-54	90	89	83
55-59	83	85	83
60-64	65	72	74
65-69	67	63	70
70-74	68	58	57
75-79	60	59	51
80-84	53	50	50
85+	46	41	41
Total	93	92	93

Note: Data on “unspecified age” in 1996 has been excluded.

3.4 Age distribution

3.4.1 Population distribution by functional age-groups

The percentage share of the population aged 0–14 years of the total population is gradually declining since 1996 and that of those in the age-group 15–64 is gradually increasing. The percentage for the older age band 65+ is increasing. This is evidence that the age-structure of the population is gradually changing as shown in Figure 3.2.



Note: Data on “unspecified age” in 1996 has been excluded. Percentages may not add up to 100.

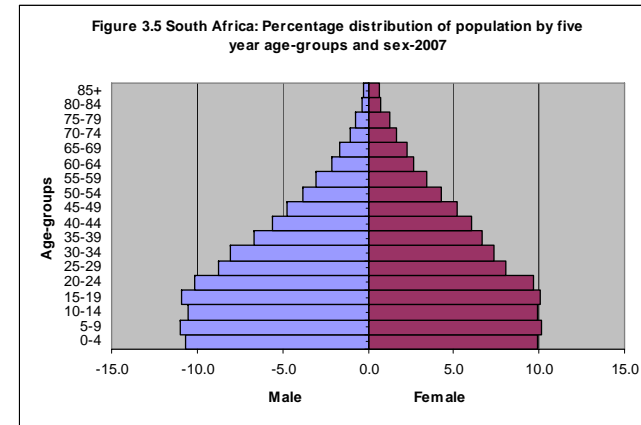
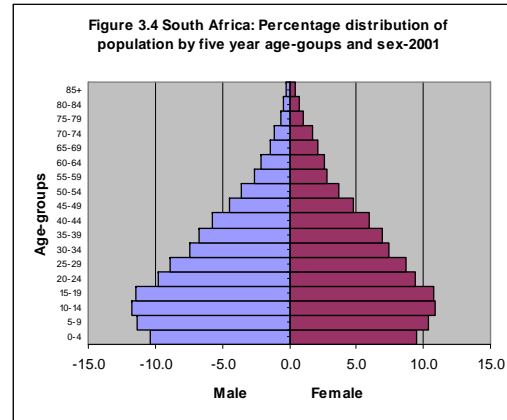
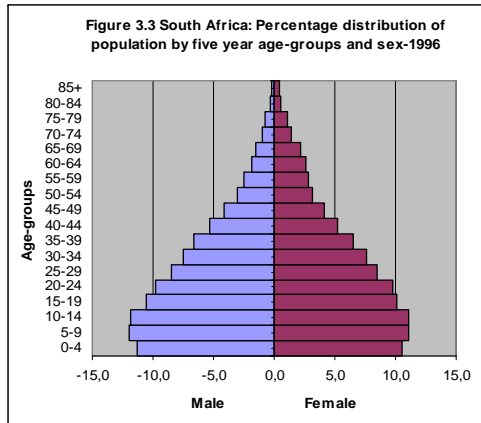
3.4.2 Population pyramids

Figures 3.3–3.32 show the pyramids for the two censuses and the Community Survey at national and provincial levels.

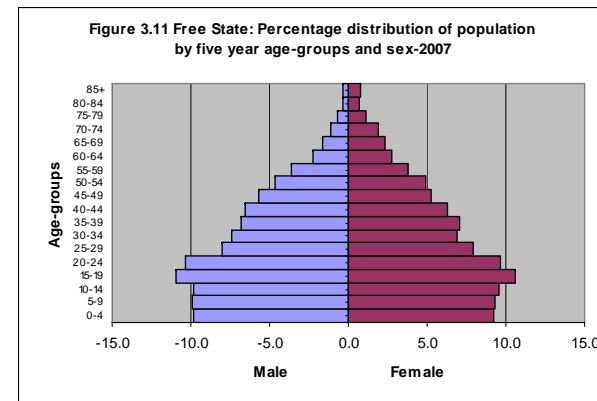
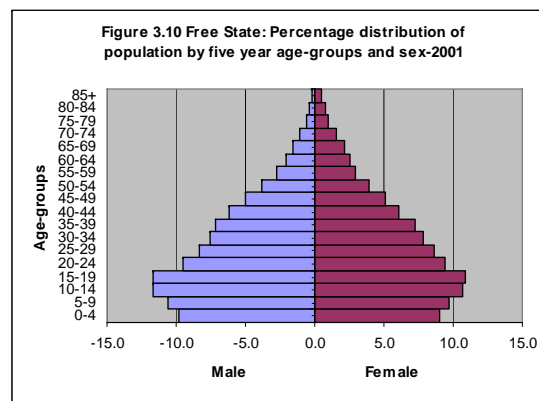
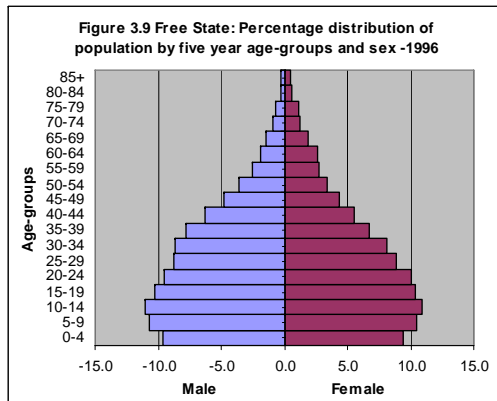
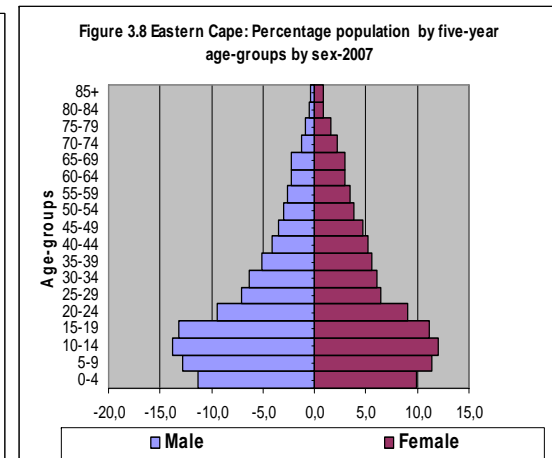
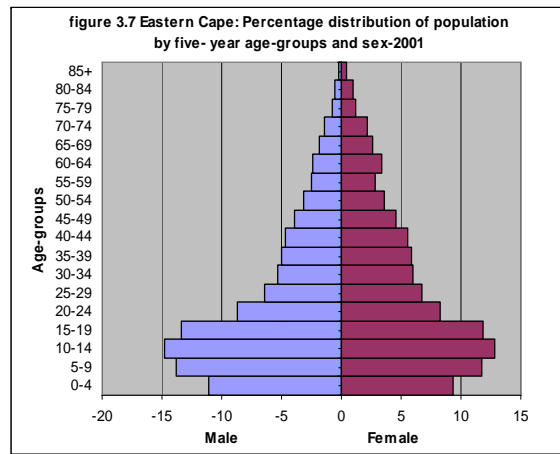
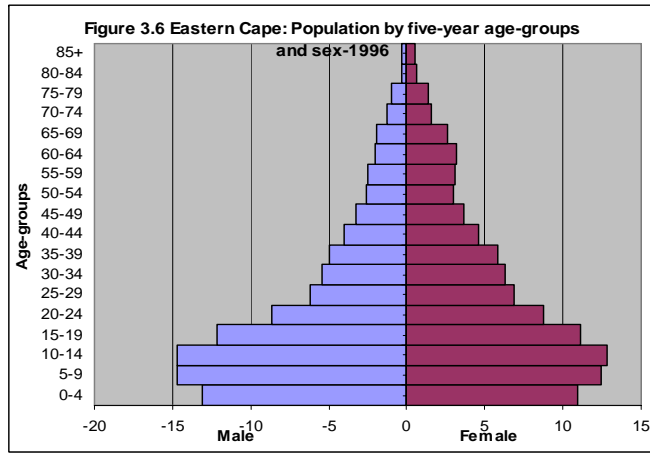
The pyramids show smaller percentages of the population in the age-group 0–4 years. Data also show that population in the age-group 0–9 has been underestimated in the last two censuses. Those children who were aged 10–14 years in CS 2007 were 5–9 years in 2001 and 0–4 years in 1996. Following this cohort, as shown in appendix 1, there were 4 443 621 children aged 0–4 in 1996; those aged 5–9 years in 2001 were 4 853 555 and those aged 10–14 in 2007 increased to 4 947 002. The increase could only be ascribed to either immigration or undercount in previous censuses. This problem has been depicted for all provinces (see Appendix 1).

The shapes of the pyramids depict trends in fertility, mortality and migration. The composition of the population, therefore changes as a result of changes in fertility, mortality and migration. The pyramids of Eastern Cape and Limpopo, for example, show a pattern of a young population and high mortality or migration among older people from age 20. The pyramid for Gauteng on the other hand shows higher percentages of people in the age-groups 20–34 than for those aged 0–19.

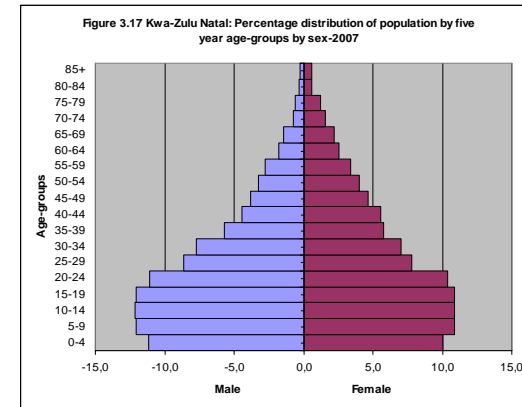
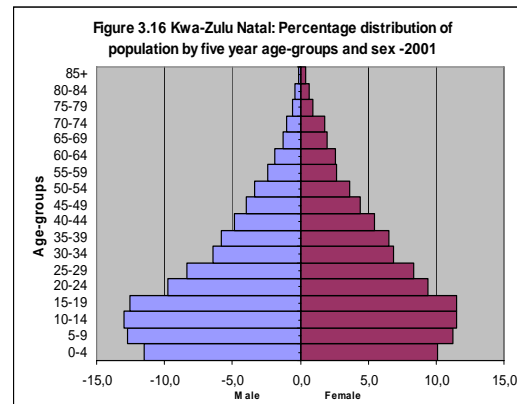
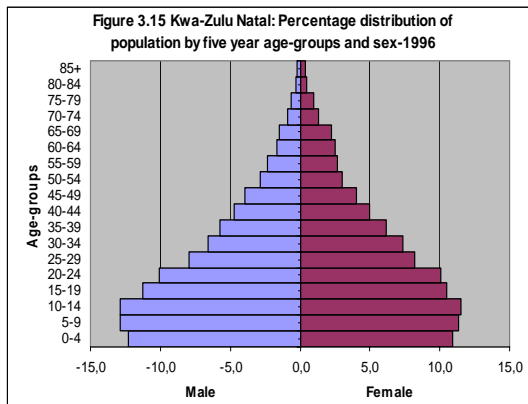
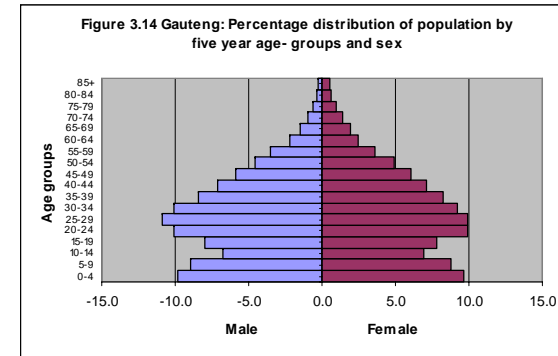
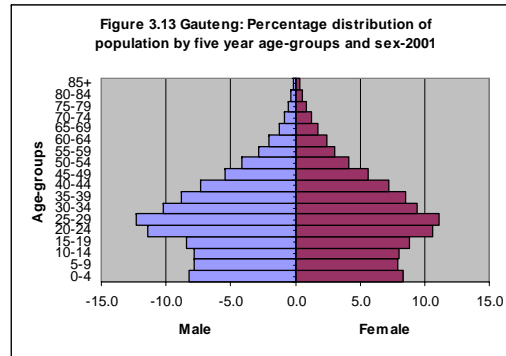
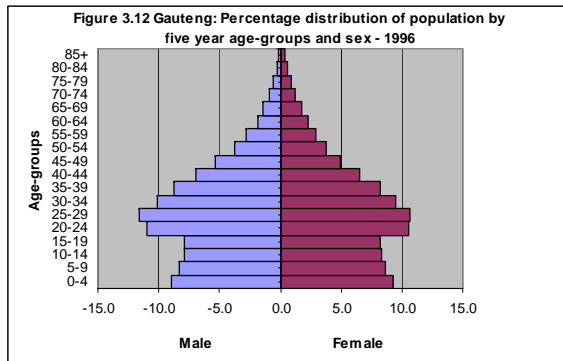
3.4.3 South Africa



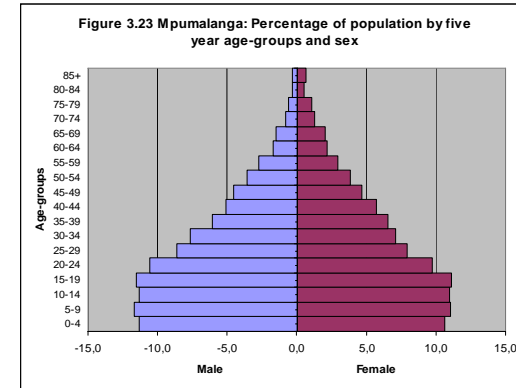
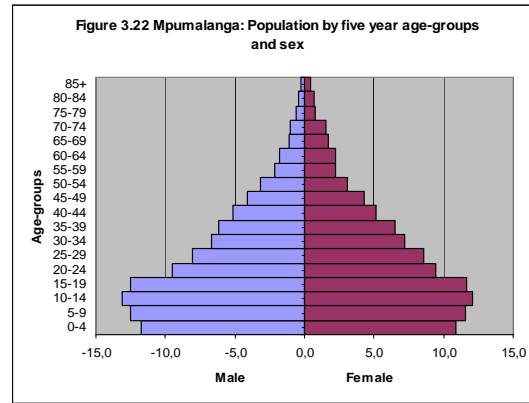
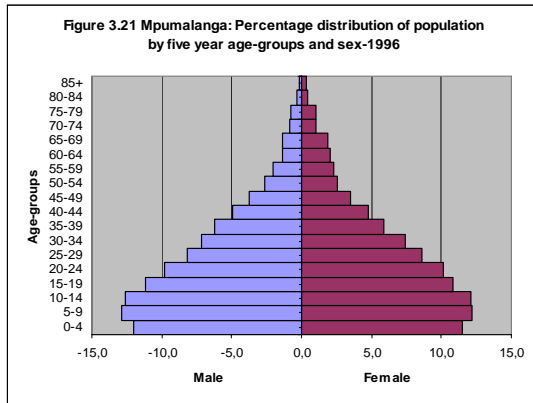
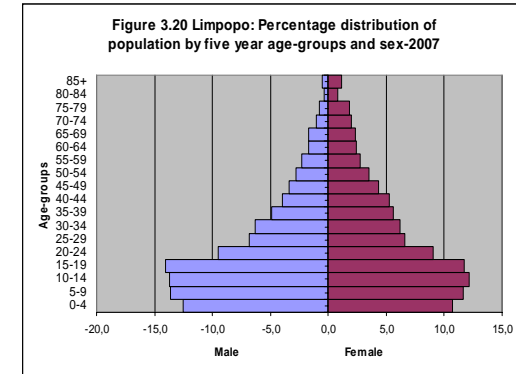
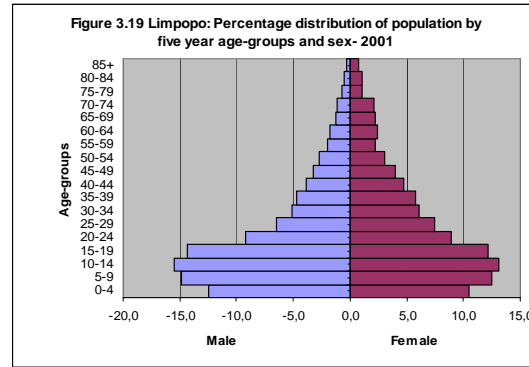
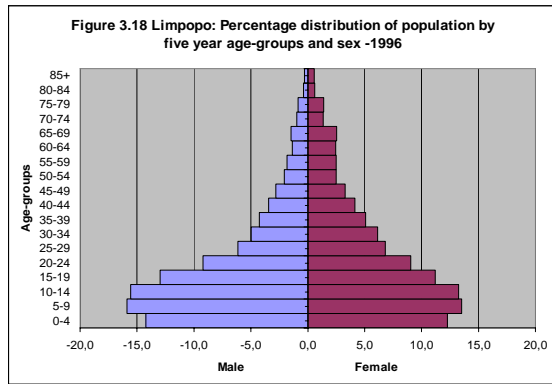
3.4.4 Eastern Cape and Free State



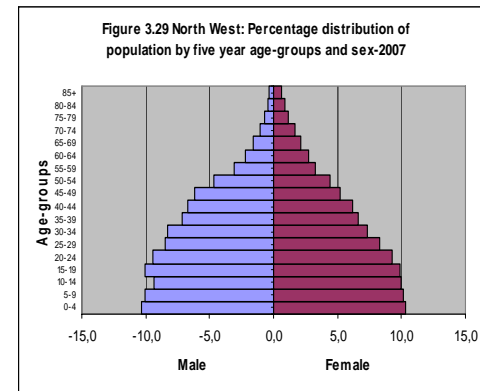
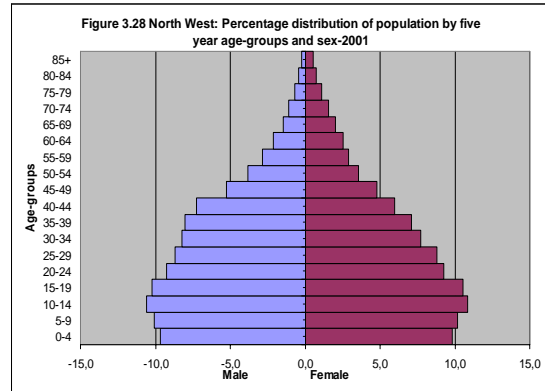
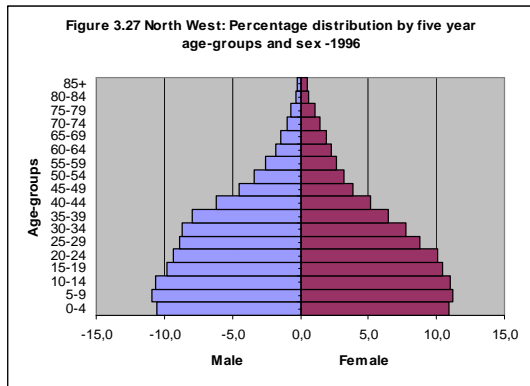
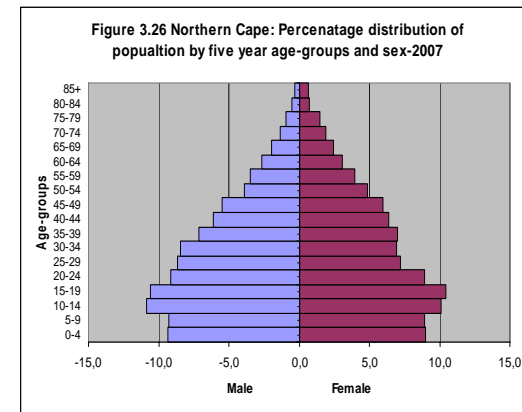
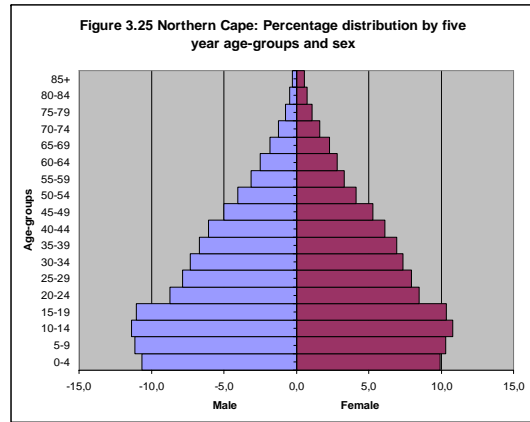
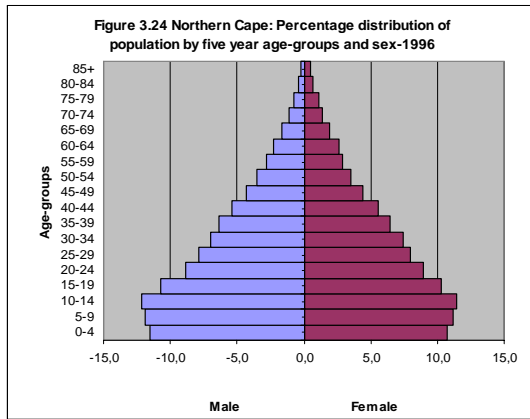
3.4.5 Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal



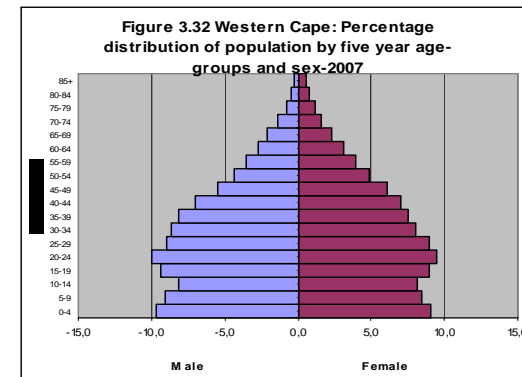
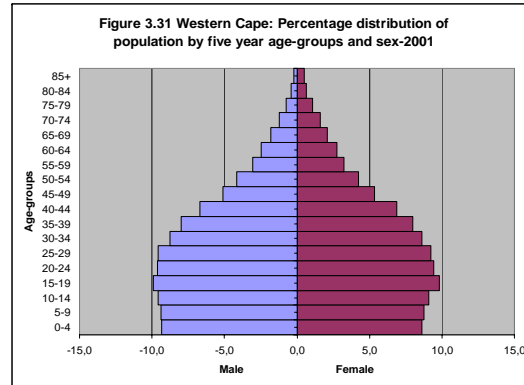
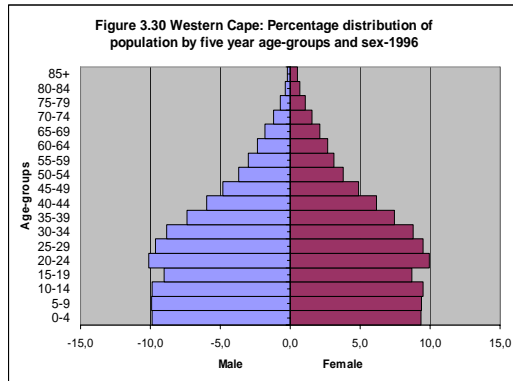
3.4.6 Limpopo and Mpumalanga



3.4.7 Northern Cape and North West



3.4.8 Western Cape



3.5 Population groups

Table 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of the population in 1996, 2001 and CS 2007 by population group.

Overall, more than three quarters of the population is Black African and has increased since 1996. It was 76,7% in 1996 and stayed at 79% in 2001 and CS 2007. The percentage of the Coloured population has remained constant at 9,0%. The percentage of the Indian or Asian population has gone down from 2,6% in 1996 to 2,5% in 2001 and then increased slightly to 2,6% in CS 2007. The percentage of the white population, on the other hand, has declined slightly from 10,9% in 1996 to 9,6% in 2001 and 9,5% in CS 2007.

The Black African population has the highest proportion in all provinces with the exception of Northern Cape and Western Cape where the percentages were 44,4% and 20,9%, respectively, in 1996. The percentage of the Black African population declined to 35,7% in Northern Cape but increased to 26,7% in Western Cape in 2001. The percentages again increased to 39,8% in Northern Cape and 30,1% in Western Cape in CS 2007. The percentage of the Coloured population, on the other hand, is highest in the Northern Cape and Western Cape. The percentage of the Coloured population in Northern Cape has increased from 43,1% in 1996 to 51,6% in 2001, and is 50,0% in CS 2007, while that of the Western Cape has changed from 54% to 50,2% between 1996 and CS 2007. Although the Indian or Asian population forms the minority nationally, the highest percentage is found in KwaZulu-Natal. The Indian or Asian percentage in this province was 9,2% in 1996 and declined to 8,5% in 2001 and 8,1% in CS 2007. Gauteng and Western Cape provinces had the highest percentages of the White population at 22% and 20,8%, respectively, in 1996. The percentage declined to 19,9% in Gauteng and 18,4% in Western Cape in 2001 and it was 18,4% in CS 2007 in both provinces.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province

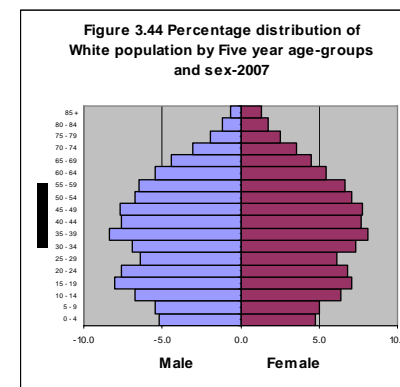
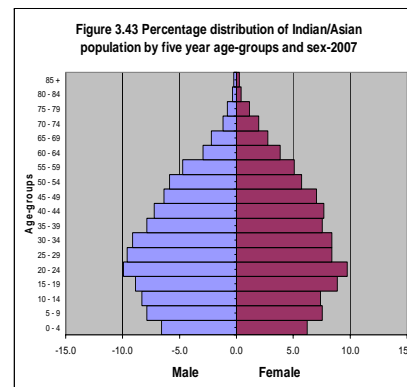
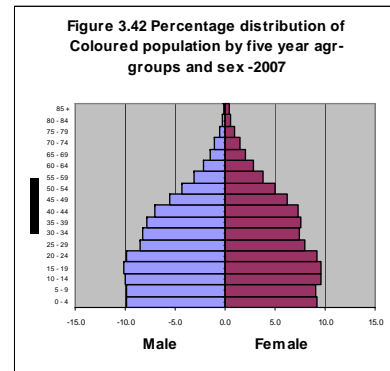
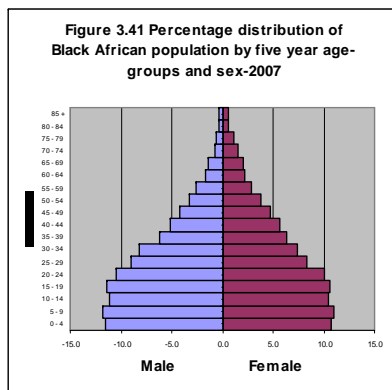
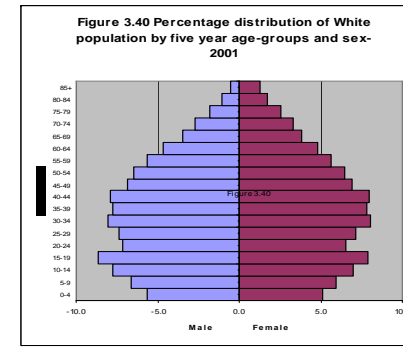
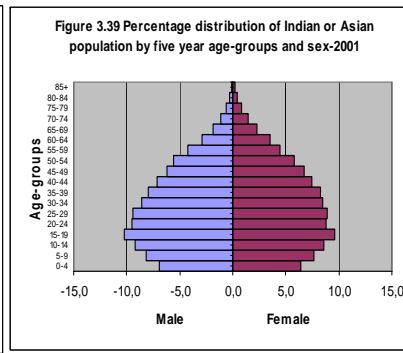
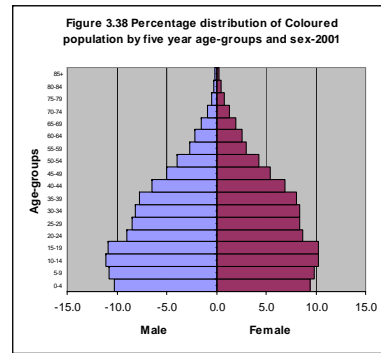
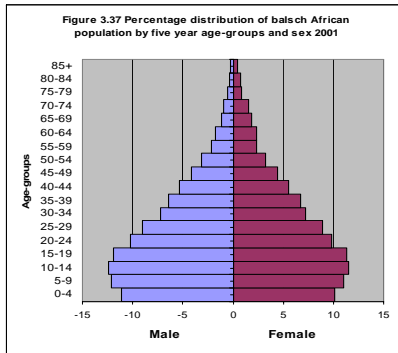
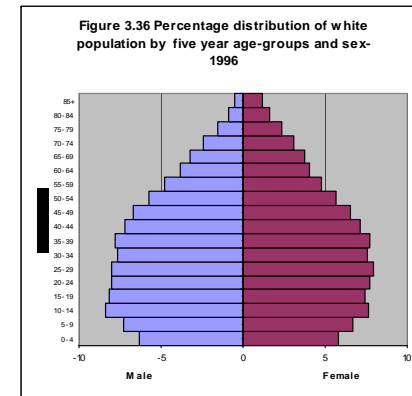
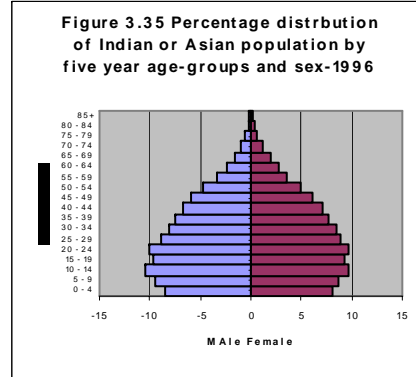
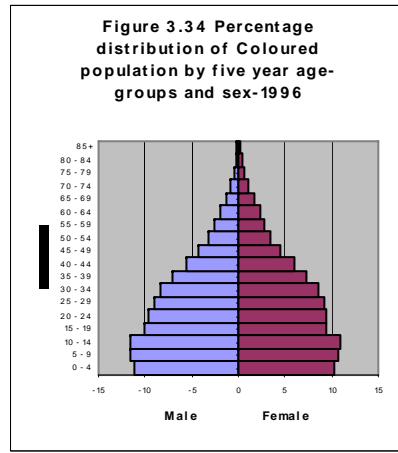
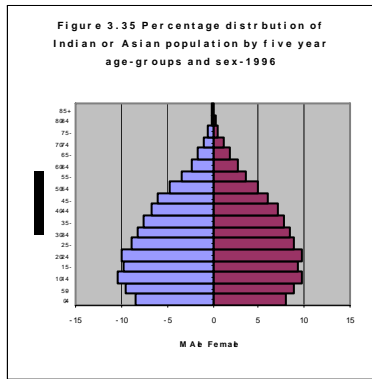
	Black African			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	CS 2007	1996	2001	CS 2007	1996	2001	CS 2007	1996	2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	86,1	87,5	87,6	7,6	7,4	7,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	5,4	4,7	4,7
Free State	84,4	88,0	87,1	3,0	3,1	3,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	12,0	8,8	9,6
Gauteng	71,4	73,8	75,2	3,7	3,8	3,7	2,1	2,5	2,7	22,0	19,9	18,4
KwaZulu-Natal	82,1	84,9	86,0	1,4	1,5	1,4	9,2	8,5	8,1	6,5	5,1	4,4
Limpopo	96,3	97,2	97,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	2,8	2,4	2,2
Mpumalanga	90,5	92,4	92,0	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,4	7,9	6,5	6,8
Northern Cape	44,4	35,7	39,8	43,1	51,6	50,0	0,3	0,3	0,2	11,0	12,4	10,0
North West	89,2	91,5	90,8	1,6	1,6	1,6	0,2	0,3	0,4	8,4	6,7	7,2
Western Cape	20,9	26,7	30,1	54,2	53,9	50,2	1,0	1,0	1,3	20,8	18,4	18,4
Total	76,7	79,0	79,0	8,9	8,9	9,0	2,6	2,5	2,6	10,9	9,6	9,5

Note: Data on “unspecified” in 1996 has been excluded. Percentages may not add up to 100

Figures 3.33–3.44 show the age pyramids for the various population groups (Appendix 2 gives the absolute numbers)

While the population pyramids for other population groups seem stable, the ones for the white population show a dent in the age-groups 20–29 in 2001 and 25–34 in CS 2007.

3.6 Population group pyramids



3.7 Summary

The population of South Africa since 1996 has been increasing. The percentage share of those aged 0–14 years in the total population has been declining.

The percentage share of the Black African population has increased, while that of the Coloured and Indian or Asian population groups have remained unchanged, and that of the White population group has slightly declined.

Gauteng has the highest population size.

4 Education

4.1 Introduction

Education remains an important factor in the development of a country. Through education, individuals are prepared for future engagement in the labour market, which directly affects their quality of life as well as the economy of the country. In President Thabo Mbeki's State of the Nation address to Parliament in 1996, he described education and training as the "decisive drivers" in the country's efforts to build a winning nation. South Africa spends a large proportion of its budget on education (education currently remains the second largest budgetary item), and the post-1994 era has seen the education system drastically transformed in an attempt to ensure an equitable and quality education for all. Schooling has been made compulsory for all children aged between 7 and 15 years, schools have been opened to children across all population groups, new classrooms have been built, new teaching methods adopted, sizes of classes have been made more equal across the country and a greater focus has been placed on the improved access and quality of education. A continual analysis of the country's educational achievements, or otherwise, is therefore of utmost importance for measuring the impact of education policy and programmes and to track development.

This chapter focuses on school attendance and educational attainment in 1996, 2001 and 2007. A comparative overview of educational attainment and attendance by contributory factors such as population group, age group, sex and province are examined.

4.2 Attendance at an educational institution

Enrolment rates are one of the more common educational indicators used internationally, providing useful information on access to education, by gender, population group and province. Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007 asked respondents whether they were presently enrolled at an educational institution, which although it does not translate precisely into attendance, can provide us with close estimates of enrolment in school and other educational institutions.

Analysis of data on school attendance focuses on the 5–24 year-old age group, which is the age group most likely to be currently attending school. The South African Schools' Act (1996) made schooling compulsory for children aged 7 to 15 and subsequently, the Education Laws Amendment Act (2002) set the age admission into Grade 1 as the year in which the child turns seven. A Constitutional Court challenge to the Bill in 2003 however, reduced the school-going age to age five, if the child turns six on or before 30 June in their Grade 1 year. Using the starting age of school at 6 years, the likely age of completing Matric/Grade 12 would be 18 years. The age group is widened to include those who are beyond the compulsory school-going age, but are still attending, as well as those attending tertiary institutions.

Figure 4.1 shows comparisons between Censuses 1996 and 2001 and Community Survey 2007. Up to age 13 years there was an increase in the percentage attending an educational institution between 1996 and 2001, but from age 14 years and older the proportion decreased. On the other hand, CS 2007 shows an increase (from 1996 and 2001) up to age 17, with a steep increase among those aged 5 and 6. However, amongst those aged 18 years and older, the percentage decreased slightly in 2007 from 1996 and 2001. Overall Figure 4.1 indicates high attendance rates for persons 16 years and younger. In 2007 for example, 94,8% of seven-year-old learners were attending school, as compared to 88,4% in Census 2001 and 73,1% in Census 1996.

Figure 4.1: Attendance at an educational institution amongst persons aged 5-24 years: 1996, 2001 and 2007

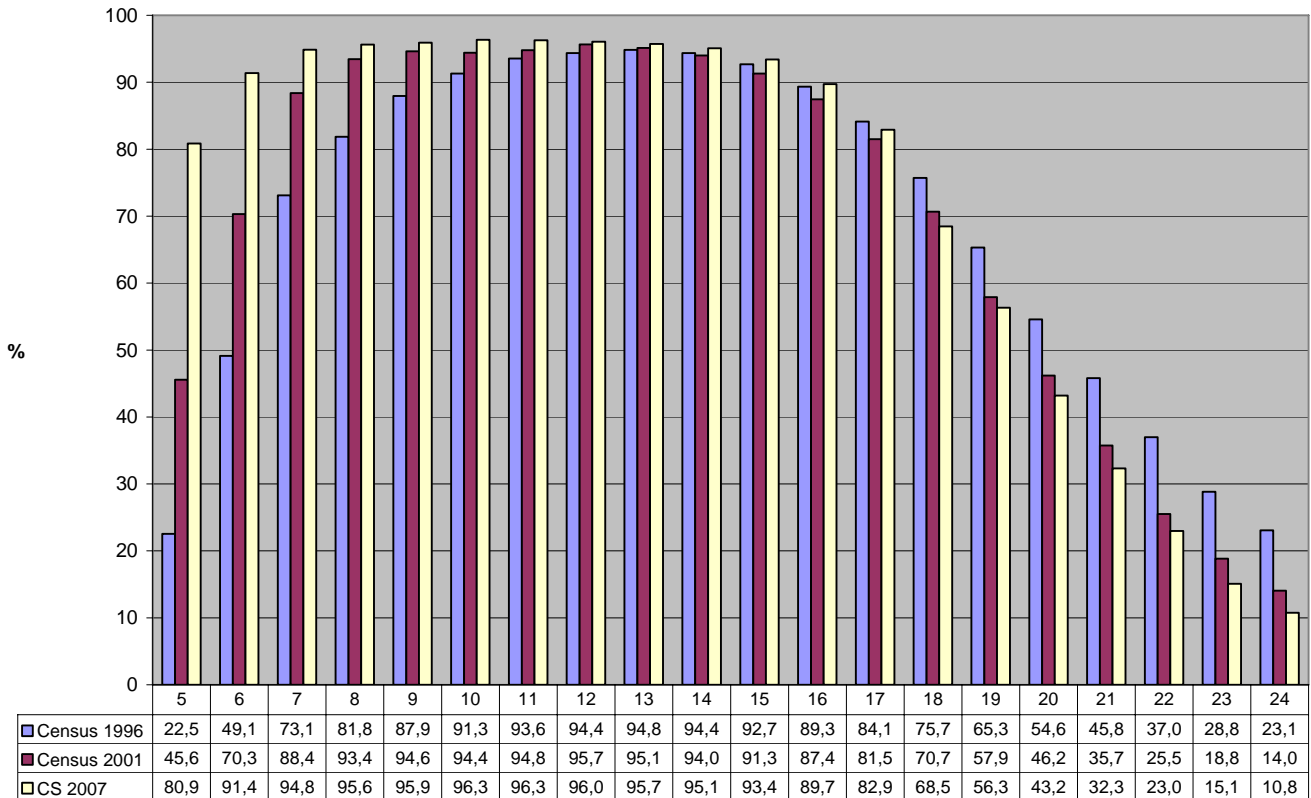


Table 4.1: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by province and sex: Census 2001 and CS 2007

	Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Eastern Cape	76,2	76,1	76,2	78,5	76,8	77,6
Free State	73,7	71,6	72,7	74,2	73,1	73,6
Gauteng	66,5	67,3	66,9	68,7	68,8	68,8
KwaZulu-Natal	72,4	69,6	71,0	74,4	72,3	73,3
Limpopo	80,2	76,5	78,3	83,5	80,6	82,0
Mpumalanga	74,8	72,2	73,5	76,9	75,3	76,1
Northern Cape	66,3	65,6	65,9	68,2	67,2	67,7
North West	68,2	67,9	68,0	71,4	70,9	71,2
Western Cape	65,2	65,5	65,3	65,1	66,4	65,8
South Africa	72,2	70,9	71,5	74,2	73,0	73,6

Table 4.1 shows the percentages of people attending an educational institution amongst those aged 5 to 24 years, by province and sex. Overall, provinces show a slight increase in attendance rates between 2001 and 2007. Slight variations exist between all the nine provinces. In 2001 and 2007, Limpopo had the largest percentage of people aged 5–24 years attending an education institution (78,3% in 2001 and 82,0% in 2007), whilst Western Cape had the lowest attendance in both 2001 and 2007 (65,3% in 2001 and 65,8% in 2007). Nationally, the increase for total persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution varies from 71,5% in 2001 to 73,6% in 2007. There are minimal gender disparities between male and female attendance between 2001 and 2007.

Figure 4.2 compares attendance and non-attendance at an educational institution among persons aged 5–24 years by population group; and shows the disparities that exist between the population groups for persons attending and not attending an educational institution. On average, throughout all three years, the White population group had the highest attendance while the Coloured population group had the lowest rates. Whilst attendance amongst Black Africans increased steadily from 70,7% in 1996 to 72,1% in 2001 and 74,7% in 2007, the percentage of those attending decreased amongst the Indian or Asian population (70,1% in 1996 to 69,3% in 2001 and 68,0% in 2007). Fluctuations in attendance between the years occurred in the other population groups. The Coloured population group attendance rates decreased slightly from 64,0% in 1996 to 63,6% in 2001 and increased to 64,4% in 2007. Amongst the White population, attendance increased from 70,6% in 1996 to 75,4% in 2001 and decreased to 73,1% in 2007.

The figure shows a percentage drop from 29,3 % in 1996 to 27,9% in 2001 and to 25,3% in 2007 of non-attendance among Black Africans. Among Coloureds, at the time of both Censuses and CS 2007, more than three in ten of those aged 5–24 years had not attended an educational institution.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of persons attending and not attending an educational institution amongst those aged 5–24 years by population group

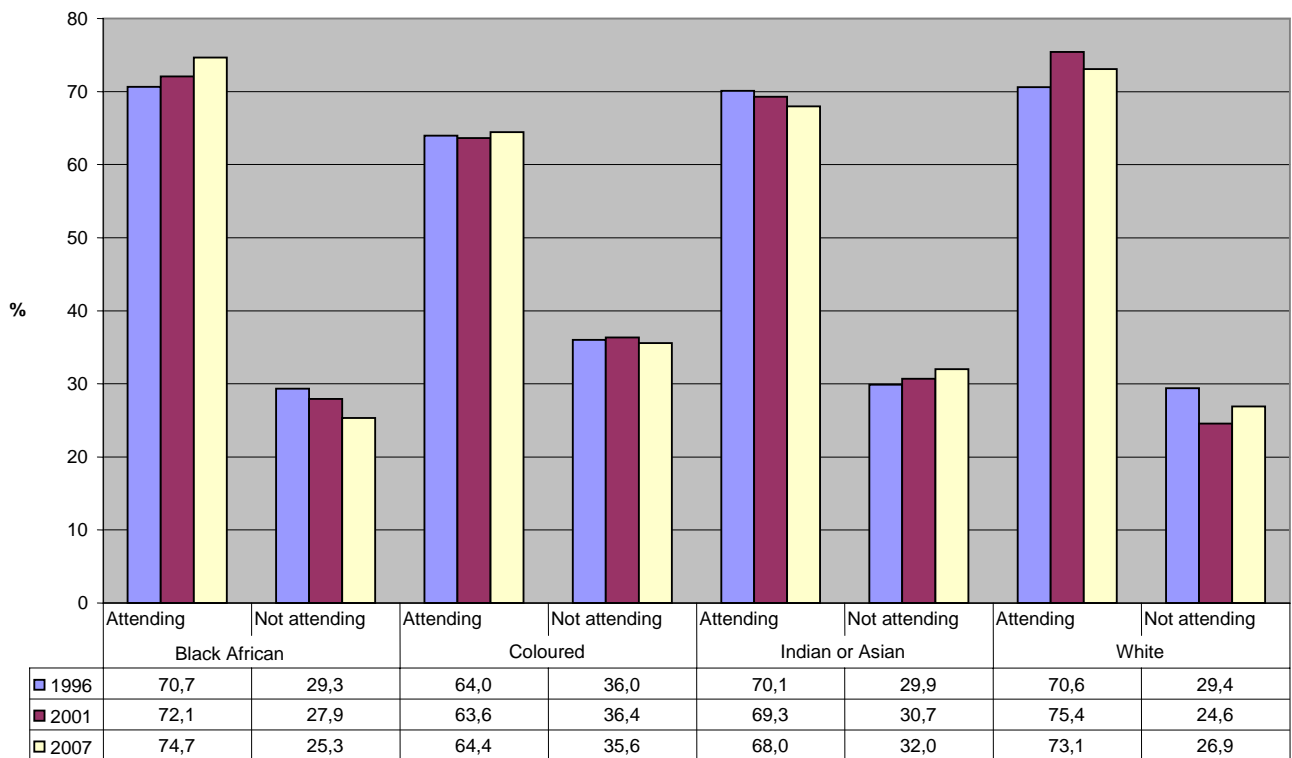


Table 4.2, below, focuses on attendance rates amongst persons aged 5–24 years by type of educational institution and province at the time of Census 2001 and Community Survey in 2007. The table shows that in 2001 and 2007 across all provinces, large proportions of learners aged 5–24 years were attending school as compared to other types of education institutions. Gauteng has the largest percentage of people in this age group who attended university/technikon. Attendance at university/technikon increased from 2,3% in 2001 to 2,7% in 2007.

Table 4.2: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by type of institution and province: 2001 and 2007

	Pre-school		School		College		University/ Technikon		ABET		Other	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
Eastern Cape	3,9	3,6	93,7	93,2	0,7	1,2	1,4	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,6
Free State	3,8	3,9	92,5	90,9	1,2	2,0	1,9	2,6	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,6
Gauteng	5,7	4,8	84,0	84,1	3,8	4,4	5,8	5,8	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,8
KwaZulu-Natal	3,3	3,9	93,5	91,5	0,9	1,4	1,9	2,4	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,7
Limpopo	3,6	4,1	94,8	93,1	0,6	1,0	0,8	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5
Mpumalanga	3,8	4,0	94,3	92,7	0,8	1,5	0,7	1,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,7
Northern Cape	4,7	4,2	93,5	93,0	0,9	1,6	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,5
North West	4,8	4,0	92,4	92,4	0,9	1,5	1,4	1,6	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,6
Western Cape	5,4	4,2	87,7	87,7	1,9	2,7	4,3	4,8	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,7
South Africa	4,2	4,1	91,7	90,6	1,4	2,0	2,3	2,7	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,7

4.3 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older

Educational attainment amongst those aged 20 years and older is often seen as critical to addressing the skills constraints facing the South African economy. Increased education participation rates of those aged 20 years and older is seen as a crucial indicator of employability, labour participation and development. Education levels recorded are based on the completed level of education by the individual on Census night or the day of CS data collection.

Educational attainment is categorised into six groups, by grouping highest levels of education as follows: No schooling; Some primary (Grade 1–6); Primary (Grade 7); Some secondary (includes those who completed Grade 8/Std. 6–Grade 11/Std 9, those who attained Grade 12, but have not completed and also includes those who have diplomas and certificates with less than matric); Grade 12/Standard 10; and Higher education (includes certificates, diplomas above Grade 12, degrees and post-graduate qualifications).

Figure 4.3 shows that at the time of both Censuses, just above three in ten as compared to four in ten as depicted by CS, of those aged 20 years and older, had started, but not completed secondary education. Over the period 1996 to 2001, there was a drop in percentage from 33,9% to 30,8%. Between 2001 and 2007 however, there has been a notable growth in some secondary schooling among persons aged 20 years and older (30,8% in 2001 to 40,1% in 2007). There is a significant decrease in the percentage of the population aged 20 years and older with no schooling since 1996. In 1996 those who had no schooling accounted for 19,3% and steadily decreased to 17,9% in 2001 and to 10,3% in 2007. In 2007, 9,1% of persons aged 20 years and above had completed higher education, against 8,4% in 2001 and 6,2% in 1996.

Figure 4.3: Highest level of education obtained amongst persons aged 20 years and above

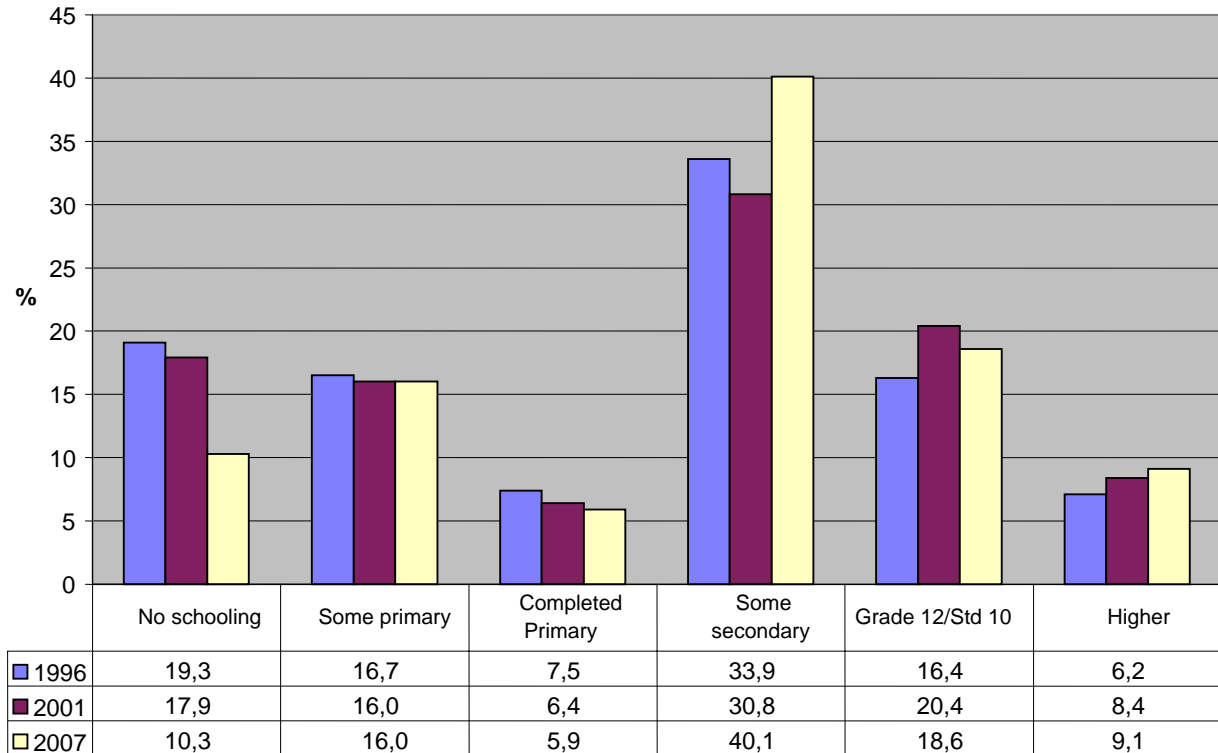


Table 4.3 focuses on the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group over the two Censuses 1996 and 2001 and CS 2007. The table shows a significant decrease in those with no schooling across all population groups over the three years. There is a steady increase over the years across all population groups in higher education, with better pronouncement among Whites (24,1% in 1996; 29,8% in 2001 and 31,0% in 2007). The percentage of those with some secondary education is pronounced across all population groups.

Table 4.3: Highest level of education amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group: 1996, 2001 and 2007

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007
No schooling	24,2	22,3	12,8	10,1	8,3	5,6	6,5	5,3	3,6	1,2	1,4	0,6
Some primary	19,5	18,5	18,8	19,6	18,4	16,3	8,1	7,7	7,3	0,6	1,2	1,0
Completed primary	8,3	6,9	6,5	11,1	9,8	8,8	5,0	4,2	3,5	0,5	0,8	0,8
Some secondary	32,7	30,4	40,9	42,5	40,1	46,1	40,0	33,0	35,6	32,8	25,9	31,6
Grade 12/Std 10	12,1	16,8	15,4	12,3	18,5	17,4	30,5	34,9	33,3	40,7	40,9	35,0
Higher	3,0	5,2	5,6	4,3	4,9	5,6	10,0	14,9	16,6	24,1	29,8	31,0

Note: Excluding unspecified cases in 1996

Figure 4.4 shows that at the time of CS 2007, 12,8% of Black Africans as compared to 5,6% of Coloured, 3,6% of Indian or Asian and 0,6% of Whites amongst the people aged 20 years and older had no schooling. 31,0% of the White population had attained a higher level of education, as compared to the 5,6% of Black African population, 5,6% of the Coloured population and 16,6% of Indian or Asian population. The figure also indicates that 40,9% of the Black Africans, 46,1% of Coloureds, 35,6% of Indian or Asian and 31,6% of Whites had some secondary education. Overall, Whites have higher percentages in Grade 12/Std. 10 and higher education attainment.

Figure 4.4: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group, CS 2007

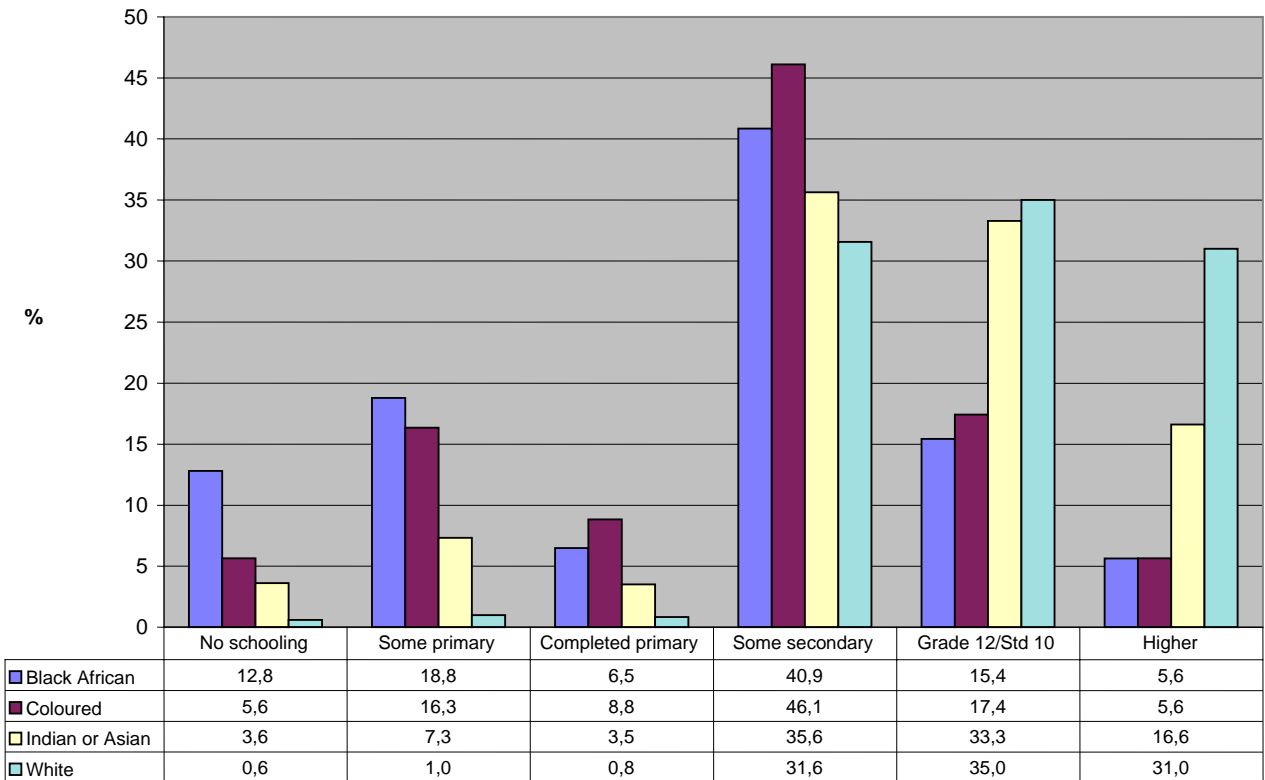
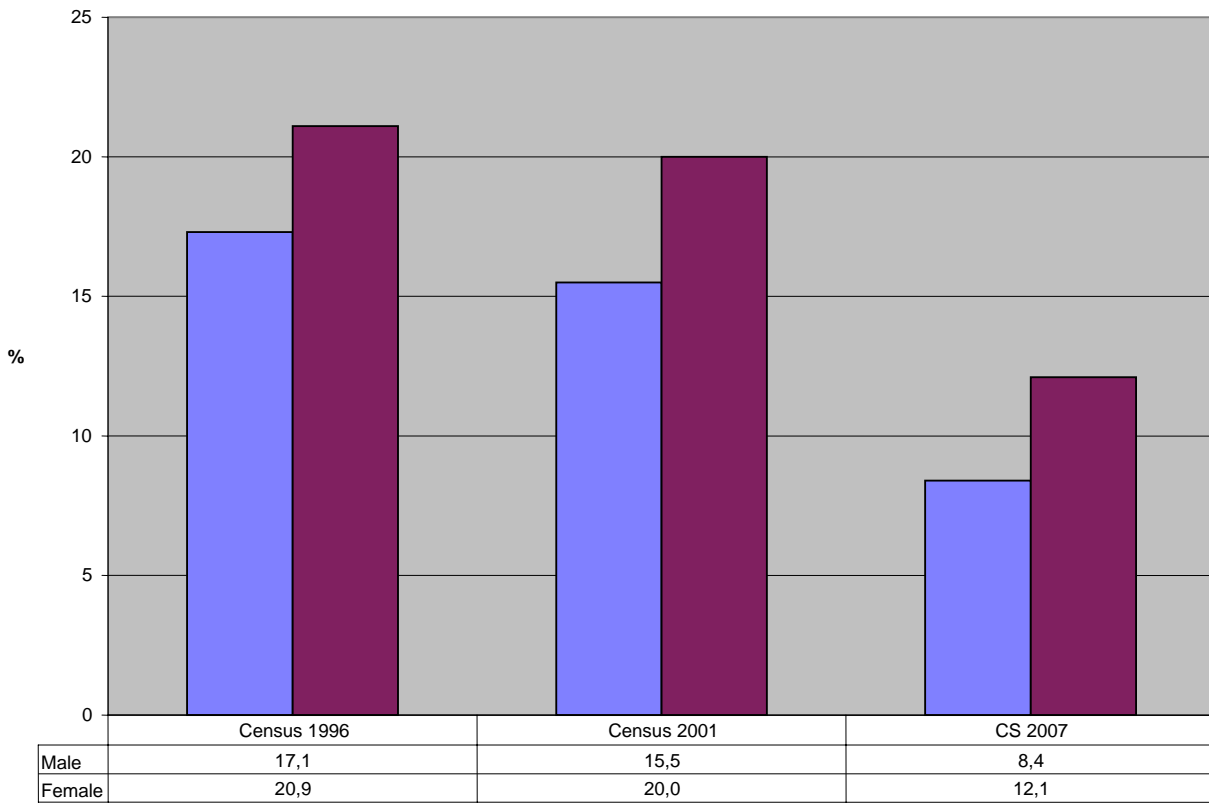


Figure 4.5 shows that the percentage of people aged 20 years and older that received no formal education has been decreasing from 1996 to 2001 and 2007. In 1996, 17,1% of males had no formal education. This decreased to 15,5% in 2001 and to a further significant decrease of 8,4% in 2007. For females, the percentage with no formal education decreased from 20,9% to 20,0% in 2001 and to 12,1% in 2007. Although the number of people with no formal education declined during the period 1996 to 2007, gender disparities are pronounced. The figure shows clearly, that across all three years, there is a notable percentage gap between females with no formal education and males with no formal education.

Figure 4.5: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no education by sex: 1996, 2001 and 2007



4.4 Summary

The analysis of data pertaining to school attendance of the population aged 5–24 years shows an improvement in attendance levels from 1996 to 2007. Provincial differences in school attendance are minimal, with all provinces’ school attendance percentages increasing between 2001 and 2007. The gender disparities for those attending an educational institution are also minimal, showing that in terms of attendance, males and females have similar opportunities to access educational institutions. Disparities in population groups however do exist amongst those attending and those not attending an educational institution.

For those aged 20 years and above, improvements in educational attainment can be seen from the percentage decline from 1996 to 2007 of persons with no schooling. The percentage of persons that have completed higher education also increased slightly from 1996 to 2007. Significant gender and population group disparities exist.

5 Disability and social grant

5.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the key findings pertaining to data collected on disability in Censuses 1996 and 2001; and Community Survey 2007, as well as data on access to social grants in the Community Survey.

5.2 Disability

According to Statistics South Africa, disability is defined as “A physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more, or is expected to last at least six months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities.” Persons were asked whether they were affected by disabilities related to sight, hearing, communication, physical, intellectual, mental and emotional state. A physical impairment is a condition affecting the body, through sight or hearing loss, a mobility difficulty or a health condition. A mental impairment is a condition affecting ‘mental functioning’, for example a learning disability or mental health condition such as depression. During the censuses and the survey, information on these categories was recorded – with the exception of Census 1996 where communication and emotional disabilities were not asked.

5.3 Definitions used in Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007

In Census 1996, respondents were asked to indicate whether or not there were any people with serious visual, hearing, physical or mental disabilities in the household. The seriousness of the disability was not clearly defined. Rather, the respondent’s perceptions of seriousness were relied on.

In Census 2001, disability was defined as a physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more, or was expected to last at least six months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities.

During the Community Survey 2007, the disability question was split into three distinct questions and respondents were asked whether they had any kind of disability; if they had, the type of disability; and the intensity of the disability (that is, whether the disability seriously prevents the person from full participation in life activities such as education, work, social life, etc).

5.3.1 Prevalence at national level (%)

The data that was collected in Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007 indicate that there were 2 657 713, 2 255 982 and 1 916 219 people with various forms of disability, respectively. The numbers constituted 6,5%, 5,0% and 4,0% of the total population, respectively.

5.3.2 Prevalence by population group and sex

Tables 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 give the number and percentage of persons who reported themselves as having disabilities by population group and sex for Census 1996, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007 respectively.

Of the 2 657 713 disabled persons reported during Census 1996, 2 324 813 were Black African; constituting 87,5% of the total disabled people, 127 967 were coloured (4,8%), 42 830 were Indian or Asian (1,6%) and 145 548 were white (5,5%). There were 16 555 persons (constituting 0,6%) whose status was not specified because they did not answer the question on disability. In 2001 the numbers of disabled persons, broken down by population group, were: 1 854 377 (82,2%) black African; 168 676 (7,5%) Coloured; 41 233 (1,8%) Indian or Asian; and 191 694 (8,5%) were white. The respective numbers and proportions in CS 2007 were: 1 525 751 (79,6%) Black African, 183 288 (9,6%) Coloured, 57 196 (3,0%) Indian or Asian, and 149 984 (7,8%) White.

Table 5.1: Disabled persons by sex and population group, Census 1996

Population group	Disabled			Overall population			Percentage disabled		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Black African	1 023 329	1 301 484	2 324 813	14 916 712	16 210 919	31 127 631	3,3	4,2	7,5
Coloured	65 680	62 287	127 967	1 744 920	1 855 526	3 600 446	1,8	1,7	3,6
Indian or Asian	22 061	20 769	42 830	512 231	533 365	1 045 596	2,1	2,0	4,1
White	75 385	70 163	145 548	2 162 699	2 271 998	4 434 697	1,7	1,6	3,3
Population group unspecified	7 894	8 661	16 555	184 326	190 878	375 204	2,1	2,3	4,4
Total	1 194 349	1 463 364	2 657 713	19 520 888	21 062 686	40 583 574	2,9	3,6	6,5

Table 5.2: Disabled persons by sex and population group, Census 2001

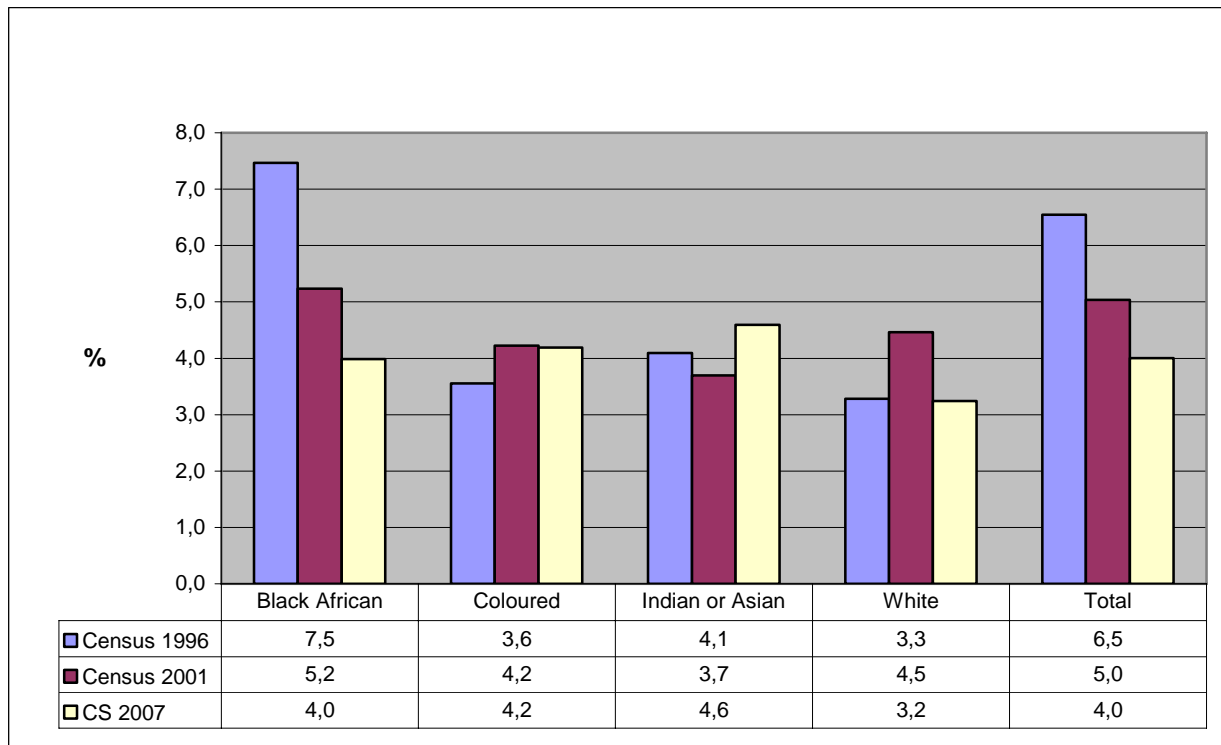
Population group	Disabled			Overall population			Percentage disabled		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Black African	879 680	974 697	1 854 377	16 887 830	18 528 337	35 416 167	2,5	2,8	5,2
Coloured	88 582	80 094	168 676	1 920 425	2 074 078	3 994 503	2,2	2,0	4,2
Indian or Asian	21 549	19 684	41 233	545 049	570 416	1 115 465	1,9	1,8	3,7
White	92 231	99 463	191 694	2 080 735	2 212 906	4 293 641	2,1	2,3	4,5
Total	1 082 044	1 173 938	2 255 982	21 434 041	23 385 737	44 819 777	2,4	2,6	5,0

Table 5.3: Disabled persons by sex and population group, Community Survey 2007

Population group	Disabled			Overall population			Percentage disabled		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Black African	797 254	728 497	1 525 751	18 417 433	19 837 732	38 255 165	2,1	1,9	4,0
Coloured	95 064	88 224	183 288	2 117 608	2 257 919	4 375 527	2,2	2,0	4,2
Indian or Asian	29 268	27 928	57 196	615 970	628 663	1 244 634	2,4	2,2	4,6
White	78 972	71 011	149 984	2 261 053	2 365 684	4 626 738	1,7	1,5	3,2
Total	1 000 558	915 661	1 916 219	23 412 064	25 089 999	48 502 063	2,1	1,9	4,0

Figure 5.1 gives the prevalence rates (%) by population group and sex. The figures show a significant decline in disability prevalence among the black African population group.

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of the disabled population by population group, Censuses 1996 and 2001; and CS 2007



5.3.3 Prevalence at provincial level

Tables 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 give the number of persons with disabilities by province for Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007 respectively. The three tables show that in the three years 1996, 2001 and 2007, all provinces reported a decline in the percentage of persons with disabilities with the exception of Western Cape province that reported an increase from 3,7% to 4,1% between 1996 and 2001 after which it declined to 3,4% in 2007. Free State province reported the highest percentage in both 1996 and 2001 (9,8% and 6,8% respectively) more than double the figures that were reported for Western Cape (3,7%) in 1996 and almost double than Gauteng province (3,8%) that reported the lowest disability figures in 2007. Community Survey recorded further declines in prevalence. However, Northern Cape reported the highest percentage (5,4%) and Gauteng the lowest (2,9%) compared to other provinces.

Table 5.4: Type of disability by province, Census 1996

Type of disability	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Sight	159 239	133 614	226 979	186 417	110 135	99 177	106 287	28 572	40 603	1 091 022
Hearing	67 094	33 045	62 353	77 471	48 685	34 252	32 729	8 812	18 965	383 408
Physical	113 738	41 960	74 501	131 872	56 531	44 549	45 951	13 622	35 051	557 774
Mental	40 318	13 947	25 787	43 760	21 361	13 349	14 710	5 175	14 146	192 553
Multiple	35 299	16 461	27 101	25 593	15 026	9 856	14 273	4 128	6 499	154 236
Type of disability unspecified	37 735	18 127	65 751	45 731	30 737	21 786	20 174	8 505	30 174	278 720
Total disabled	453 424	257 154	482 472	510 845	282 474	222 968	234 123	68 814	145 438	2 657 714
Total population	6 147 244	2 633 504	7 624 893	8 572 302	4 576 133	3 124 203	2 936 554	1 011 864	3 956 875	40 583 573
Percentage disabled	7,4	9,8	6,3	6,0	6,2	7,1	8,0	6,8	3,7	6,5

Table 5.5: Type of disability by province, Census 2001

Type of disability	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Sight	85 331	59 965	94 527	112 498	67 362	51 317	55 310	16 503	34 282	577 096
Hearing	50 565	26 270	39 960	67 938	43 299	28 994	23 097	6 968	26 492	313 585
Communication	12 299	5 088	10 643	18 312	9 438	6 103	5 356	1 783	6 432	75 454
Physical	95 934	36 305	88 624	126 025	51 843	43 355	45 622	16 053	53 752	557 512
Intellectual	34 855	13 015	34 705	46 382	25 122	14 323	13 831	3 980	20 239	206 451
Emotional	46 042	19 751	39 712	56 977	34 007	22 041	22 086	6 106	21 991	268 713
Multiple disabilities	39 200	24 982	36 098	50 495	29 529	22 766	21 574	8 865	23 661	257 170
Total disabled	364 226	185 376	344 269	478 627	260 601	188 898	186 876	60 258	186 850	2 255 982
Total population	6 278 651	2 706 775	9 178 873	9 584 129	4 995 534	3 365 885	3 193 676	991 919	4 524 335	44 819 778
Percentage disabled	5,8%	6,8%	3,8%	5,0%	5,2%	5,6%	5,9%	6,1%	4,1%	5,0%

Table 5.6: Type of disability by province, Community Survey 2007

Type of disability	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	Total
Sight	36 556	19 105	43 196	46 815	35 664	18 437	7 721	24 957	17 334	249 786
Hearing	35 539	9 709	28 889	40 832	18 747	12 986	4 398	14 693	14 604	180 397
Communication	16 030	6 445	14 678	21 600	9 830	7 020	1 944	6 027	7 491	91 065
Physical	130 079	61 861	124 848	188 128	65 642	54 068	24 595	46 318	74 233	769 772
Intellectual	24 131	8 181	22 609	24 857	15 585	8 122	3 983	7 265	14 107	128 841
Emotional	71 949	22 487	56 075	90 468	36 768	25 183	9 633	30 214	30 840	373 617
Multiple disabilities	17 907	9 083	17 545	24 663	9 138	7 516	5 243	10 462	21 183	122 741
Total disabled	332 191	136 871	307 840	437 363	191 374	133 332	57 517	139 936	179 792	1 916 219
Total population	6 527 747	2 773 059	10 451 714	10 259 230	5 238 286	3 643 435	1 058 060	3 271 948	5 278 585	48 502 064
Percentage disabled	5,1	4,9	2,9	4,3	3,7	3,7	5,4	4,3	3,4	4,0

5.3.4 Percentage of the population with each type of disability: Census 1996, Census 2001 and CS 2007

The questions on the disability variables on communication and emotional disability were not asked during Census 1996. Therefore comparisons have only been made for persons who were affected by various disabilities that cut across the three years 1996, 2001 and 2007.

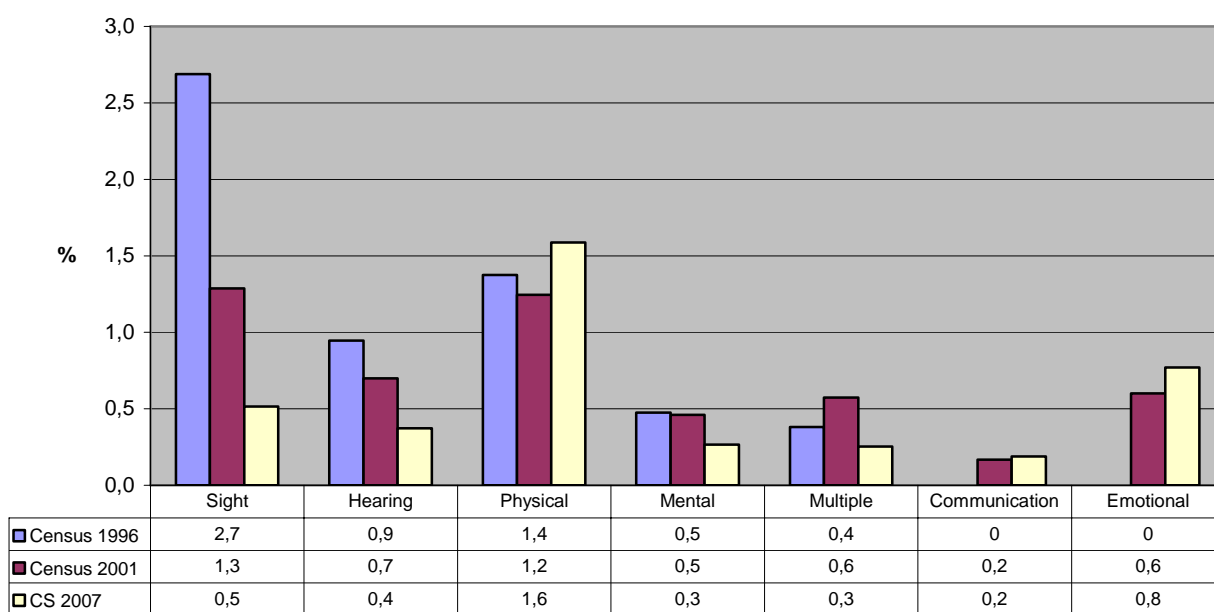
Table 5.5 and Figure 5.2 provide the percentage of disabled persons that were affected by various types of disabilities through the years 1996, 2001 and 2007. The prevalence of sight, hearing, and mental disability show a downward trend through the three years 1996, 2001 and 2007.

Table 5.5: Population with each type of disability*

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Sight	1 091 022	577 096	249 786	2,7	1,3	0,5
Hearing	383 408	313 585	180 397	0,9	0,7	0,4
Physical	557 774	557 512	769 772	1,4	1,2	1,6
Mental	192 553	206 451	128 841	0,5	0,5	0,3
Multiple	154 236	257 170	122 741	0,4	0,6	0,3
Communication	-	75 454	91 065	-	0,2	0,2
Emotional	-	268 713	373 617	-	0,6	0,8

*Excludes unspecified cases
 - Data not available for Census 1996

Figure 5.2: Percentage of population with each type of disability



5.4 Social grant

All persons interviewed in the Community Survey were asked whether they received any social/ government grant and the type of grant they were receiving. The main objective was to ascertain the people's accessibility to these grants given the resources the government has provided for this intervention.

There were seven types of social grants people were asked about; namely, old-age pension, disability, child support, care dependency, foster care, grant in aid and social relief grants. South African females who are 60 years and older; and males who are 65 years and older receive a monthly payment from the government called old-age grant. The old-age grant is given to South African citizens or permanent residents of South Africa living in the country at the time of applying for the grant. Prisoners, persons living in state institutions (such as state old-age homes), living in psychiatric hospitals, getting care from a state treatment centre, or getting state care for a drug habit are not eligible for this grant.

Disability grant is given to adults who are 18 years or older and are not able to work because of mental or physical disability. A permanent disability grant is given to an individual whose disability lasts for a year, or a temporary disability grant is given to those whose disability lasts between six months and a year. The eligibility conditions for receiving a disability grant are the same as those for an old-age grant.

Child support grant is money paid by the government to the primary caregiver of a child to provide for his or her basic needs. The child and primary caregiver must be a South African citizen and reside permanently in the country. The child or children must be under the age of 14 years. The person who receives the money on behalf of the child must meet the means test requirement. A means test is the test used by government to measure the financial status of the person. In order to receive the grant, the applicant's financial income should be below a certain level. A person can pass the test if he/she lives: in a rural area and earns less than R1 100 per month or R13 200 per year; an urban area in an informal house or a shack earning less than R1 100 per month or R13 200 per year; or an urban area in a house or flat and earns less than R800 a month or R9 600 per year. The person may not apply for support for more than six children of whom he or she is not the biological parent.

A care dependency grant (grant for caring for a disabled child) is a monthly payment from the government to people who care for children with severe disabilities and in need of full-time care. The people can be parents, foster parents, or those who have been appointed as caregivers by the court. The qualifying criteria is that: the child must be a South African citizen but a foster parent may not necessarily be a South African citizen; the child may not be cared for on a 24-hour basis for a period exceeding six months in an institution that is fully funded; both the applicant and child must be resident in South Africa; the child must be between one and 18 years old; and the applicant must meet the means test.

A foster child is a child who has been placed in the custody of foster parents as a result of: being orphaned; abandoned; at risk; abused; or neglected. The foster care grant is given to the caregiver of the child who is not the caregiver's own child by birth. Anyone who looks after a child who is not his or her own can apply to become a legal foster parent at a Children's Court. The child and the foster parent must be residing in South Africa and the foster parent must pass the means test.

A grant in aid is an additional grant awarded to persons who are in receipt of an old-age grant, disability grant or war veteran's grant, and are unable to care for themselves. Eligible people are: persons who require full-time attendance by another person owing to physical or mental disabilities; persons who are not cared for in an institution that receives a subsidy from the State for the care/housing of such beneficiaries; and persons who are social grant recipients.

Social relief of distress is temporary provision of assistance intended for persons who are in such a dire material need that they are unable to meet their families' most basic needs. A person can get social relief distress from the government if s/he is in a crisis situation due to the following factors:

- Need help while waiting for the children's grants to be processed by the government;
- A crisis or disaster has occurred, (e.g. his/her house is burnt down);
- Is unable to work because he/she is medically unfit – this means he/she is sick for less than six months;
- Is unable to get maintenance from the other parent of the child or children;
- The breadwinner in the family has died;
- The breadwinner has been sent to prison for a short time (less than six months);
- Is affected by a disaster, but the area or community in which he/she lives has not been declared a disaster area.

This report provides information specifically on the spreading social security net in South Africa. South Africa's social grants are currently targeted at those who are too old; too young, disabled and to households taking care of children and people in need. The main aim of this part of the report is to provide insight into how the social grants are distributed among those who are really in need.

5.4.1 Population distribution of those who are receiving social grants by sex and five-year age groups

Table 5.6 shows the total population, within their specific age groups, who reported that they were receiving social grants. The results show that most of the people who were receiving social grants are children aged 0–14 followed by those aged 60–79 years.

Table 5.6: Distribution of persons receiving social grants by sex and five-year age groups

Age group	Population receiving social grant			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 4	1 315 919	1 325 360	2 641 280	26,3	21,5	23,7
5 – 9	1 481 705	1 494 367	2 976 072	29,6	24,3	26,7
10 – 14	868 934	881 770	1 750 704	17,4	14,3	15,7
15 – 19	39 374	33 832	73 207	0,8	0,5	0,7
20 – 24	36 576	36 856	73 431	0,7	0,6	0,7
25 – 29	50 734	40 144	90 878	1,0	0,7	0,8
30 – 34	64 011	55 373	119 384	1,3	0,9	1,1
35 – 39	65 464	64 139	129 603	1,3	1,0	1,2
40 – 44	67 200	75 091	142 291	1,3	1,2	1,3
45 – 49	72 022	95 453	167 475	1,4	1,6	1,5
50 – 54	79 287	126 911	206 198	1,6	2,1	1,8
55 – 59	104 091	169 186	273 277	2,1	2,8	2,5
60 – 64	115 536	428 924	544 460	2,3	7,0	4,9
65 – 69	239 301	442 215	681 516	4,8	7,2	6,1
70 – 74	167 978	344 000	511 978	3,4	5,6	4,6
75 – 79	118 803	263 350	382 153	2,4	4,3	3,4
80 – 84	62 403	139 326	201 729	1,2	2,3	1,8
85+	49 616	135 152	184 768	1,0	2,2	1,7
Total	4 998 957	6 151 447	11 150 404	100,0	100,0	100,0

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Excludes persons who did not specify the type of grant they were receiving

5.4.2 Social grant by type of grant and sex

Table 5.7 shows the distribution of the population receiving social grants by type of grant during CS 2007.

The results show that most of the people received child support grants followed by those who received old-age grants.

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of the population receiving social grants by type of social grant and sex

Type of social grant	Male	Female	Total	
				%
Old-age pension	628 998	1 738 322	2 367 320	21,2
Disability grant	606 242	580 251	1 186 493	10,6
Child support grant	3 576 534	3 616 392	7 192 926	64,5
Care dependence grant	95 992	86 373	182 365	1,6
Foster care grant	8 981	14 204	23 185	0,2
Grant in aid	39 162	63 160	102 322	0,9
Social relief	18 112	21 533	39 645	0,4
Multiple social grants	24 936	31 211	56 147	0,5
Total	4 998 958	6 151 447	11 150 404	100,0

The table excludes persons who did not specify the type of grant they were receiving

5.4.3 Social grant, sex and population group

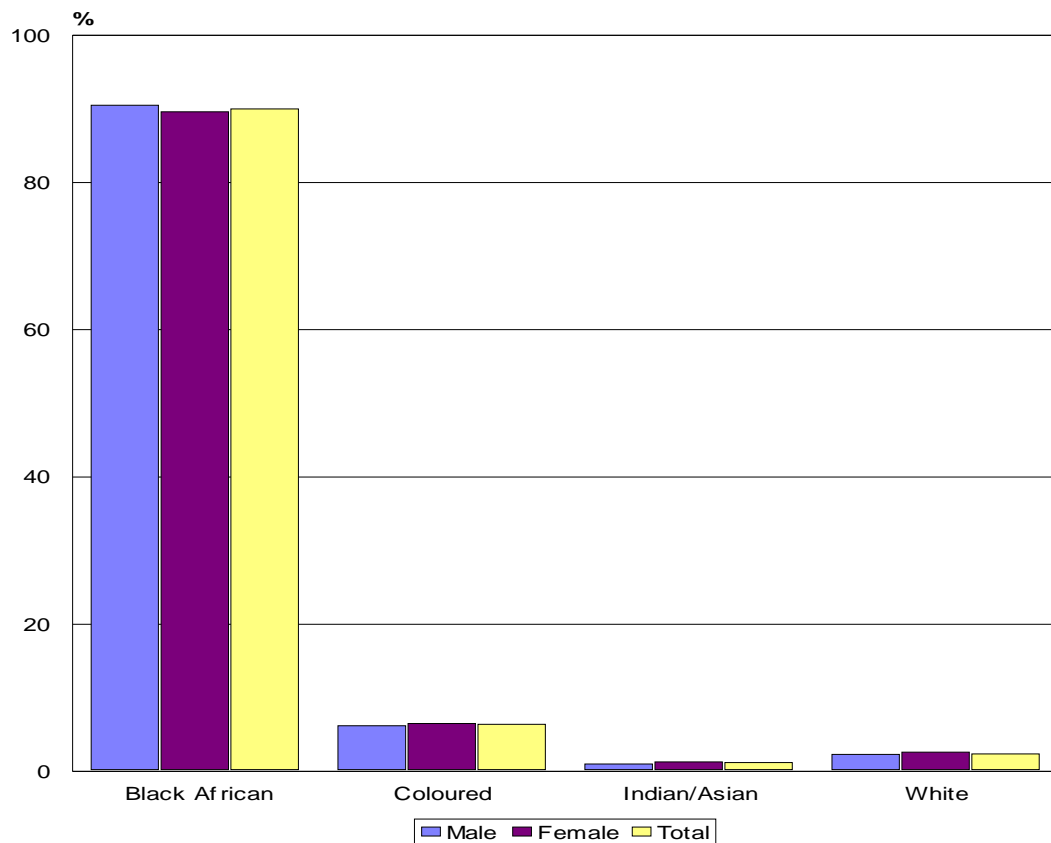
Table 5.8 shows that out of the entire population receiving social grants, the black African population constituted the majority (90,0%), while the Indian/Asian population had the least proportion (1,2%). Among the male population, black Africans seem to have the highest proportion (90,5%), while Indian/Asian had the least (1,0%). The trend seems to be the same with females where 89,6% of them were black Africans and 1,3% were Indian or Asian.

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of persons receiving social grant by sex and population group

Population Group	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Black African	4 524 065	5 513 870	10 037 935	90,5	89,6	90,0
Coloured	310 563	399 929	710 492	6,2	6,5	6,4
Indian or Asian	50 576	80 428	131 005	1,0	1,3	1,2
White	113 753	157 219	270 973	2,3	2,6	2,4
Total	4 998 957	6 151 447	11 150 404	100,0	100,0	100,0

Note: The total population receiving social grants excludes those who did not specify the type of social grants they were receiving.

Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of the population receiving social grants by population group and sex, CS 2007



5.5 Summary

The results in this section show that the population living with disability has decreased from 1996 through 2001 to 2007. They show that the proportion of the disabled population decreased from 6,5% in 1996 to 5,0% in 2001 and then to 4,0% in 2007. The provincial profiles also show declines in the percentage of persons with disabilities for the three years under discussion. Overall, the majority of persons who were receiving grants were those aged 0–14 and 65+ years.

6 Housing and household access to services and facilities

6.1 Introduction

The characteristics of the dwelling units in which households live and their access to various services and facilities provide an important indication of the well-being of members of the household. Housing and access to services such as electricity, refuse disposal, water and sanitation are essential in lieu of satisfying basic human need of physical security and comfort in South Africa.

Government and other stakeholders have invested substantial resources to ensure that the population, particularly the disadvantaged groups, are catered for. The purpose of this section is to highlight the type of main dwellings households occupy, their access to water supply; main type of toilet facilities, main type of energy or fuel used by households for lighting, cooking and heating, refuse disposal and household goods owned by households.

Table 6.1 gives the total population in relation to the number of households covered in the two previous Censuses and the Community Survey.

Table 6.1: Number of persons and households by province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and CS 2007

Province	Total population			Number of households		
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 527 747	1 303 287	1 481 640	1 586 739
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 773 059	625 011	733 302	802 872
Gauteng	7 624 893	9 178 873	10 451 713	2 030 117	2 735 168	3 175 579
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 259 230	1 689 995	2 117 274	2 234 129
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 534	5 238 286	909 306	1 117 855	1 215 935
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 885	3 643 435	669 844	785 433	940 403
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 058 060	218 339	245 086	264 653
North West	2 936 554	3 193 676	3 271 948	630 657	816 643	911 120
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 278 585	983 015	1 173 304	1 369 180
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	48 502 063	9 059 571	11 205 705	12 500 609

6.2 Distribution of households

The distribution of households by province changed between 1996, 2001 and 2007, as indicated in Table 6.2. The number of households increased in all the provinces. The percentage share of Gauteng in the total number of households has increased from 22,4% in 1996, to 24,4% in 2001 and to 25,4% in 2007 whereas the Eastern Cape has experienced a decline in its share from 14,4% in 1996 to 13,2% in 2001 and to 12,7% in 2007.

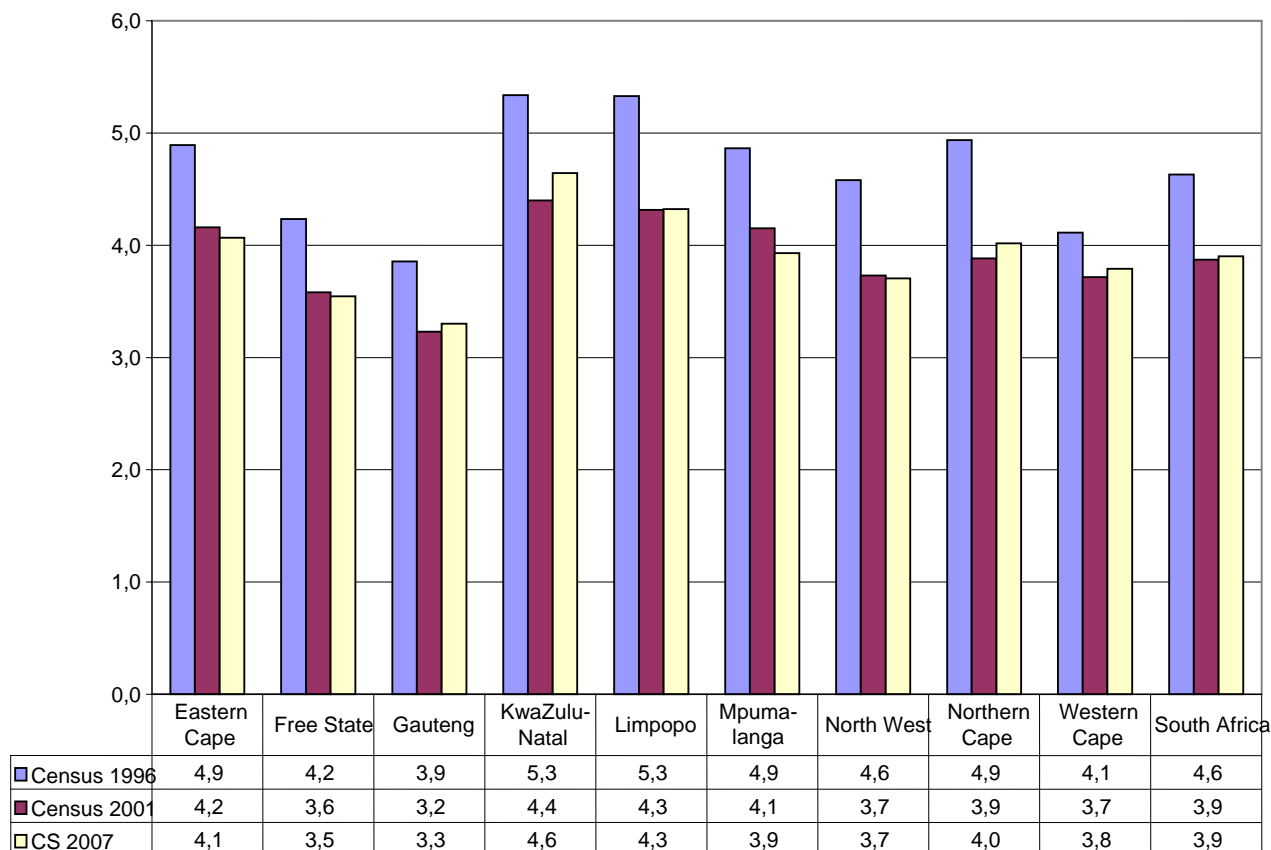
Table 6.2: Distribution of households by province, 1996, 2001 and 2007

Province	Census 1996		Census 2001		CS 2007	
	Households	(%)	Households	(%)	Households	(%)
Eastern Cape	1 303 287	14,4	1 481 640	13,2	1 586 739	12,7
Free State	625 011	6,9	733 302	6,5	802 872	6,4
Gauteng	2 030 117	22,4	2 735 168	24,4	3 175 579	25,4
KwaZulu-Natal	1 689 995	18,7	2 117 274	18,9	2 234 129	17,9
Limpopo	909 306	10,0	1 117 855	10,0	1 215 935	9,7
Mpumalanga	669 844	7,4	785 433	7,0	940 403	7,5
Northern Cape	218 339	2,4	245 086	2,2	264 653	2,1
North West	630 657	7,0	816 643	7,3	911 120	7,3
Western Cape	983 015	10,9	1 173 304	10,5	1 369 180	11,0
Total	9 059 571	100,0	11 205 705	100,0	12 500 609	100,0

6.3 Average household size

Figure 6.1 compares the average household size¹ in 1996, 2001 with the average household size in 2007 by province. In general, the average household size decreased from 4,6 in 1996, to 3,9 in 2001 and has remained constant at 3,9 in 2007. The figures exclude data collected from collective living quarters.

Figure 6.1: Average household size in each province



¹Households exclude collective living quarters

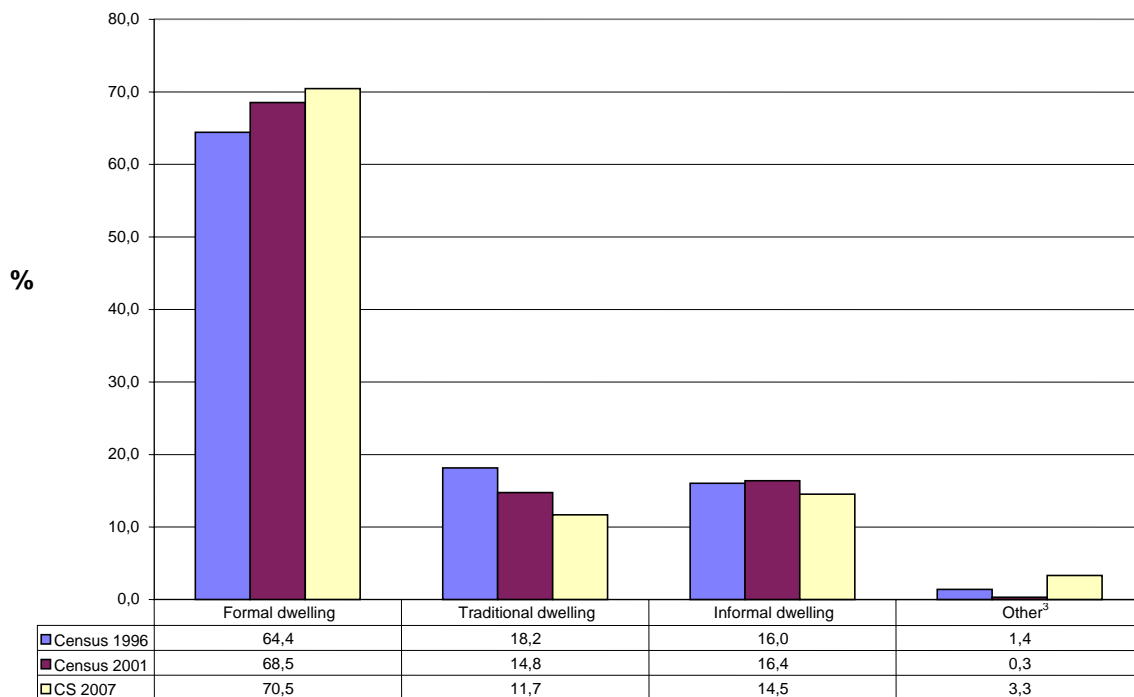
6.4 Housing conditions

6.4.1 Distribution of households by type of main dwelling

Dwellings have been classified into four basic categories in this report: (a) formal¹ (b) traditional, (c) informal and (d) other². Figure 6.2 indicates the type of main dwelling in which households lived in 1996, 2001 and 2007.

- It shows that the percentage of households living in formal dwellings has increased from 64,4% in 1996 to 68,5% in 2001, and 70,5% in 2007.
- There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of households living in the traditional dwellings over the time period from 18,2% in 1996, to 14,8% in 2001 and to 11,7% in 2007.
- The percentage of households living in informal dwellings has remained more or less constant between 1996 and 2001, but decreased to 14,5% in 2007.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling



¹ The grouping 'formal dwelling' includes the following categories: house, flat, semi-detached house, unit in a complex (e.g. simplex), room in backyard and room not in backyard,

² 'Other' includes caravan, private ship and workers' hostel.

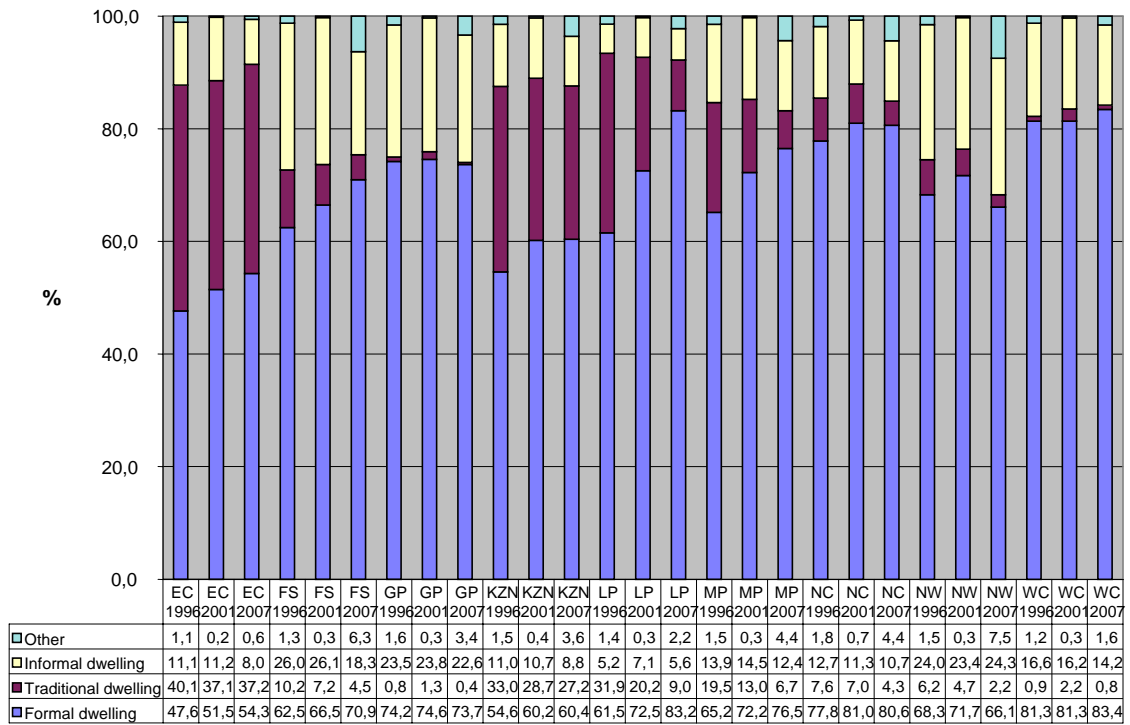
³ Data on unspecified for 1996 has been combined with 'other'

Figure 6.3 gives the percentage of households which lived in various types of main dwellings in 1996, 2001 and 2007 by province. Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga show a significant increase of households living in formal dwellings.

The figure shows that Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are the provinces with the highest percentages of households living in traditional dwellings; however there has not been any significant change between 2001 and 2007.

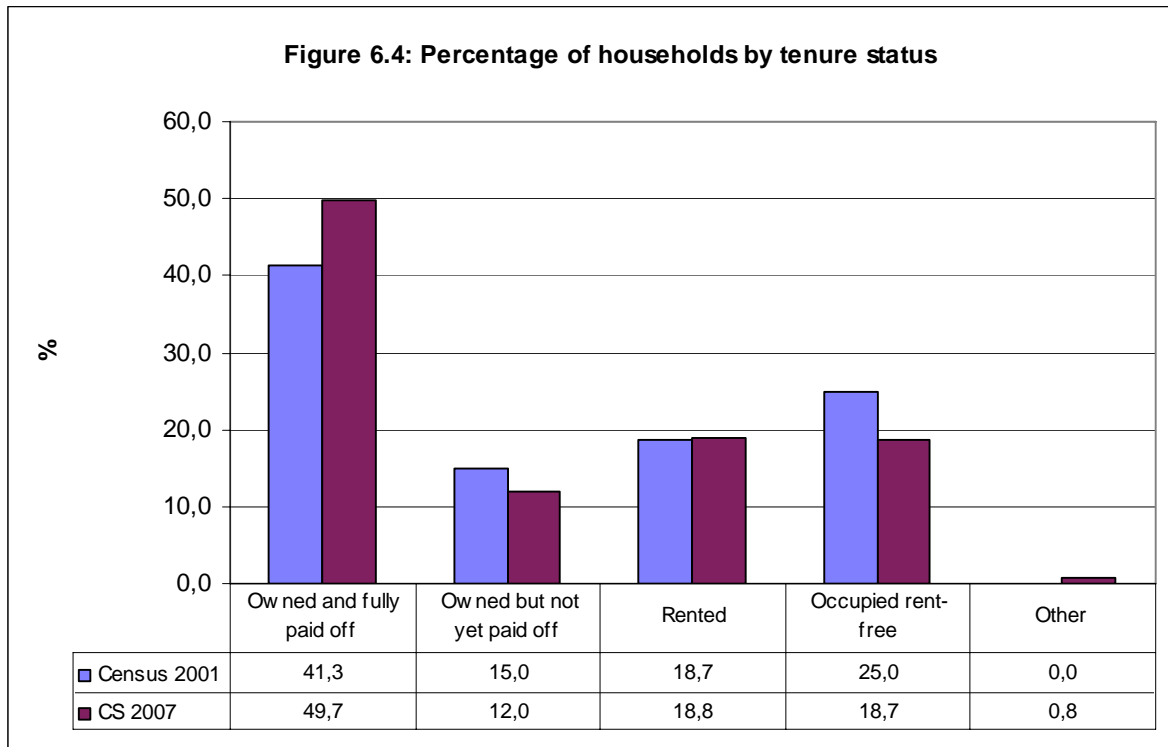
The figures for Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Western Cape indicate that the percentage of households living in informal dwellings between 2001 and 2007 has decreased (from 26,1% to 18,3%; 10,7% to 8,8%; 7,1% to 5,6%; and 16,2% to 14,2% respectively).

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of households in each province by type of main dwelling



6.4.2 Housing tenure status

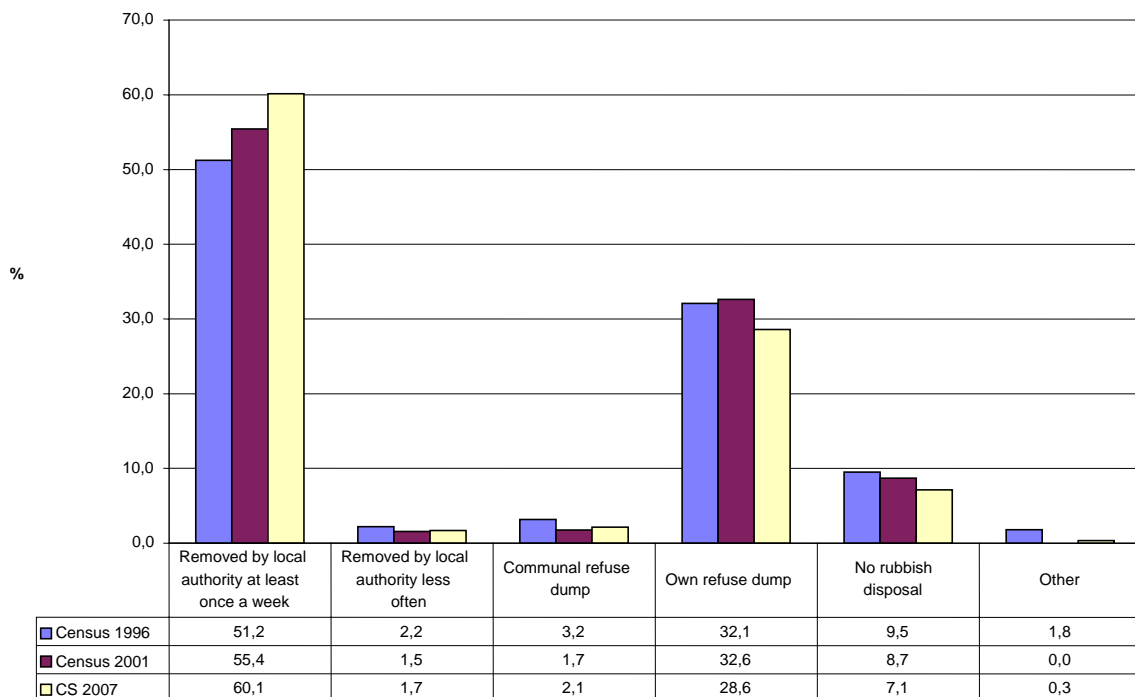
Figure 6.4 shows that the percentage of households who owned, and had fully paid off their dwellings increased from 41,3% in 2001 to 49,6% in 2007. The percentage of households who owned but had not yet paid off their houses declined by 3%.



6.4.3 Refuse disposal

Figure 6.5 shows that the percentage of households whose refuse was removed by the local authority at least once a week increased from 51,2% in 1996 to 55,4% in 2001 and further increased to 60,1% in 2007. The graph also shows the percentage of households that used their refuse dump had declined by about 4,0% in 2007.

Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal

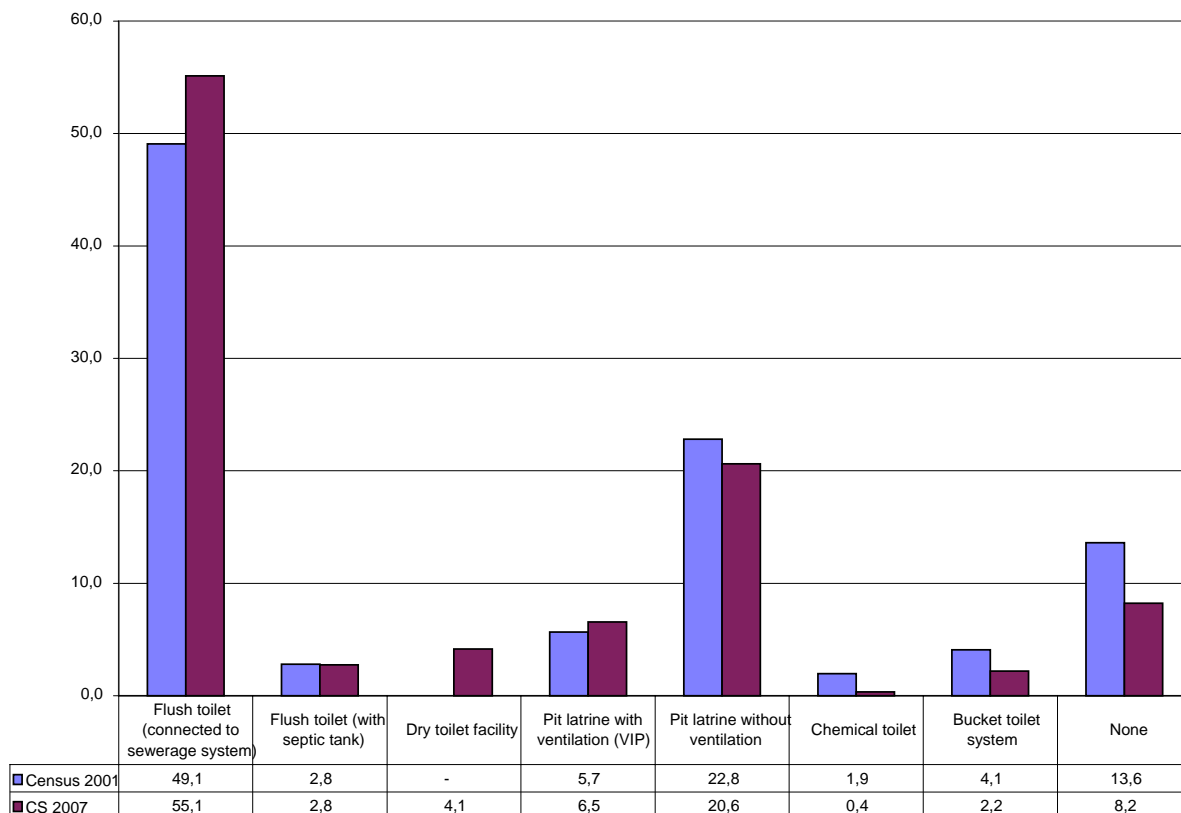


Note: Data on unspecified for 1996 has been combined with 'other'

6.4.4 Toilet facilities

Figure 6.6 indicates that the percentage of households with access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system increased from 49,1% in 2001 to 55,1% in 2007; while the use of pit latrines (without ventilation) declined from 22,8% in 2001 to 20,6% in 2007. However, the proportion of households without access to any toilet facility also declined from 13,6% in 2001 to 8,2% in 2007. A question on the use of the dry toilet was not asked in Census 2001.

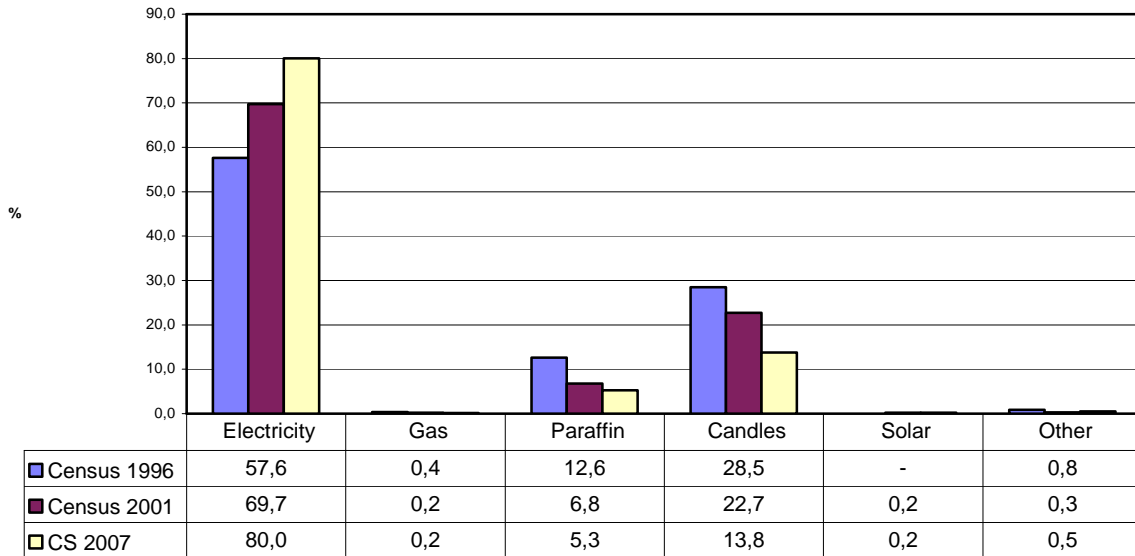
Figure 6.6: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility



6.4.5 Energy/fuel

Figure 6.7 shows that in 1996, 2001 and 2007, electricity has been the main energy source for lighting. The use of electricity by households as the main source of lighting rose significantly (57,6% of households in 1996; 69,7% in 2001 and 80% in 2007). There was a corresponding decrease in the households using paraffin and candles for lighting over the period, (paraffin: 12,6% in 1996 to 6,8% in 2001 and to 5,3% in 2007; and candles: 28,5% in 1996, to 22,7% in 2001 and to 13,8% in 2007).

Figure 6.7: Percentage distribution of households by main type of energy used for lighting



Note: Solar for 1996 was part of electricity.
Data on 'unspecified' for 1996 has been combined with 'other'

Figure 6.8 shows that the use of electricity for lighting has increased in all the provinces. Western Cape is the province with the highest proportion (94,0%) of households using electricity for lighting, followed by Northern Cape with 87,3% and Free State with 86,6%. Eastern Cape is still the province with the lowest proportion of households (65,5%) using electricity for lighting in all the years (1996, 2001 and 2007). The proportion of households in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal using electricity for lighting is below the national average.

Figure 6.8: Percentage of households using electricity for lighting by province

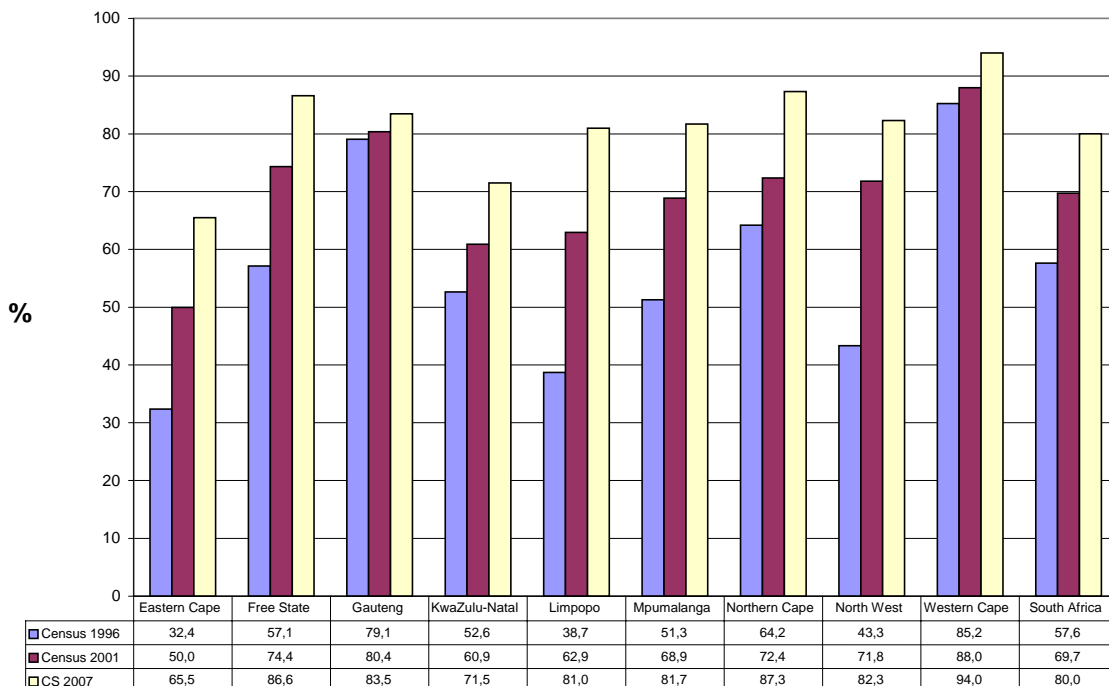
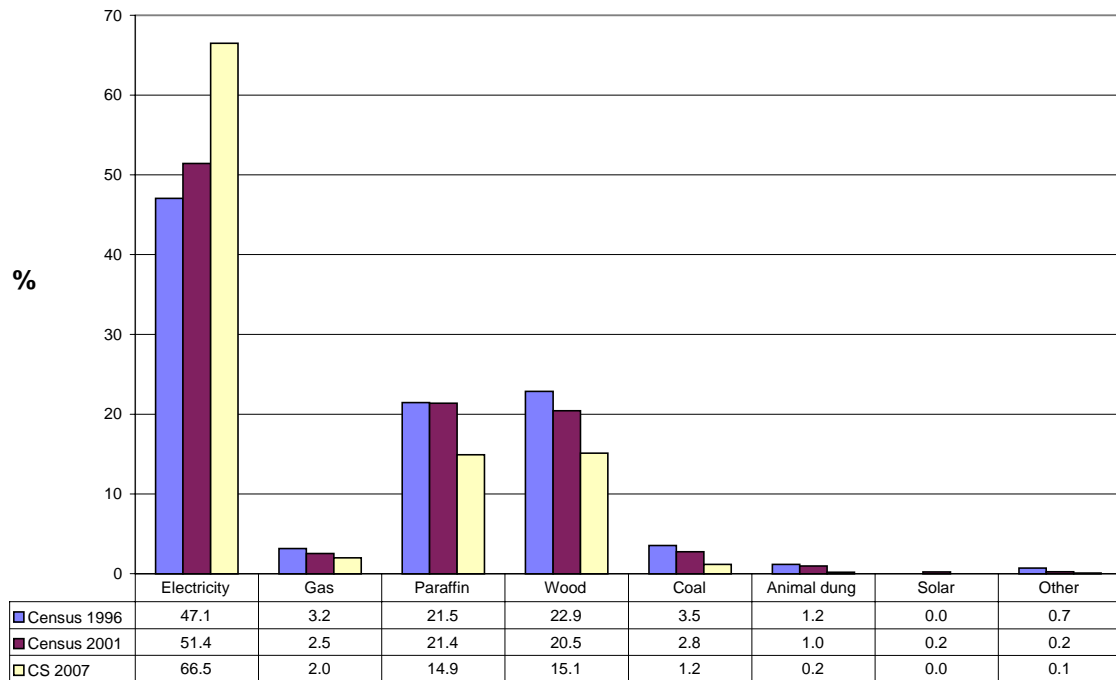


Figure 6.9 shows that most of the households in the country use electricity for cooking. The percentage of households which use electricity for cooking has increased from 47,1% in 1996 to 51,4% in 2001 and to 66,5% in 2007. The use of gas, paraffin, wood, coal and animal dung as the main source of energy for cooking has been declining from 1996.

Figure 6.9: Percentage distribution of households by main type of energy used for cooking



Note: Solar energy for 1996 was part of electricity.
Data on 'unspecified' for 1996 has been combined with 'other'

Figure 6.10 shows the percentage of households which use electricity for cooking in the various provinces. All show an increase in the percentage of households which use electricity for cooking. Western Cape is still the province with the highest percentage of households (88,9%) using electricity for cooking, followed by Gauteng (81,4%). Northern Cape and Free State follow with 78,0% and 75,5% of households using electricity for cooking. Limpopo has the lowest percentage (40,2%) of households using electricity for cooking.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of households using electricity for cooking by province

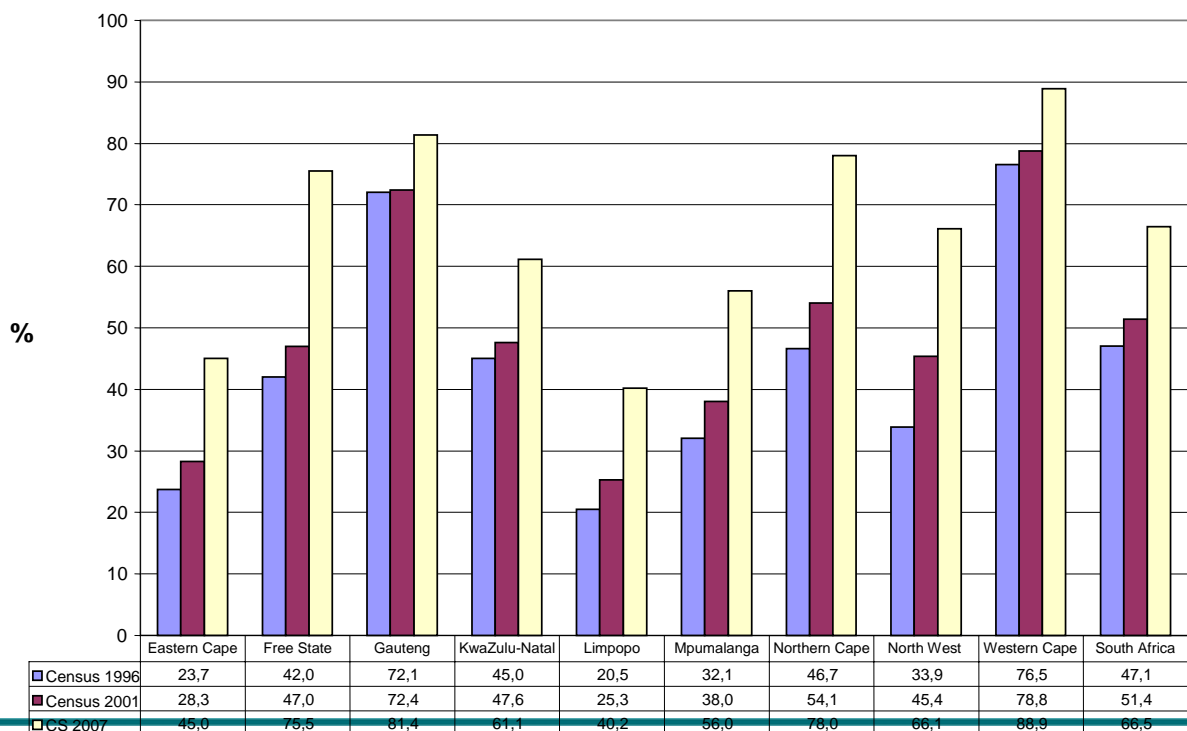
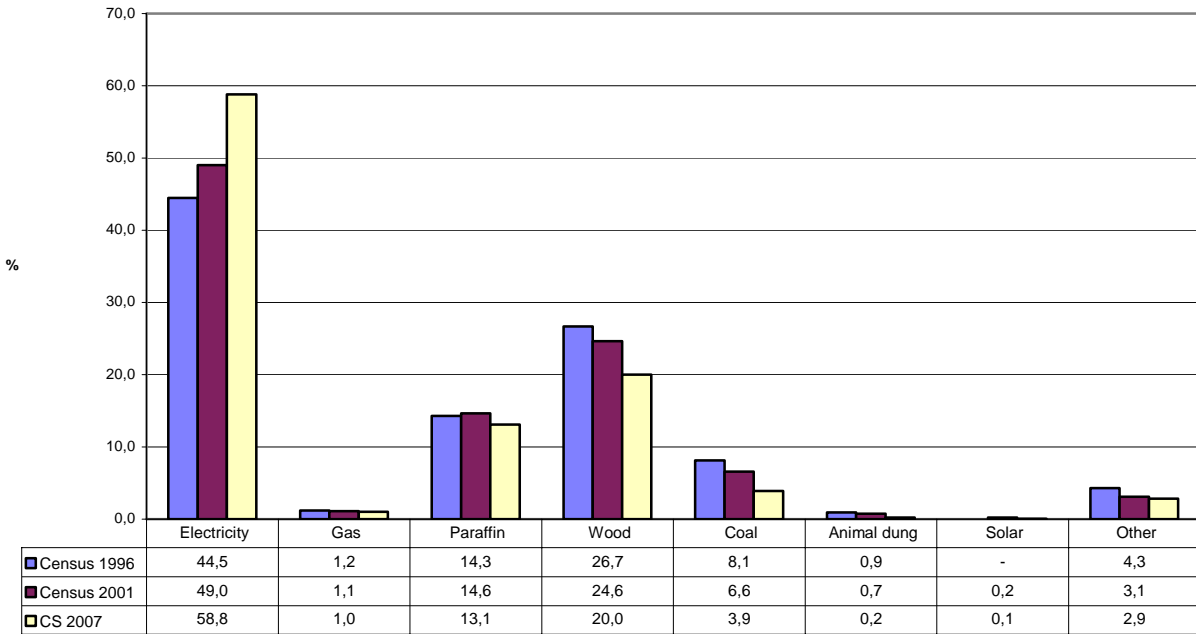


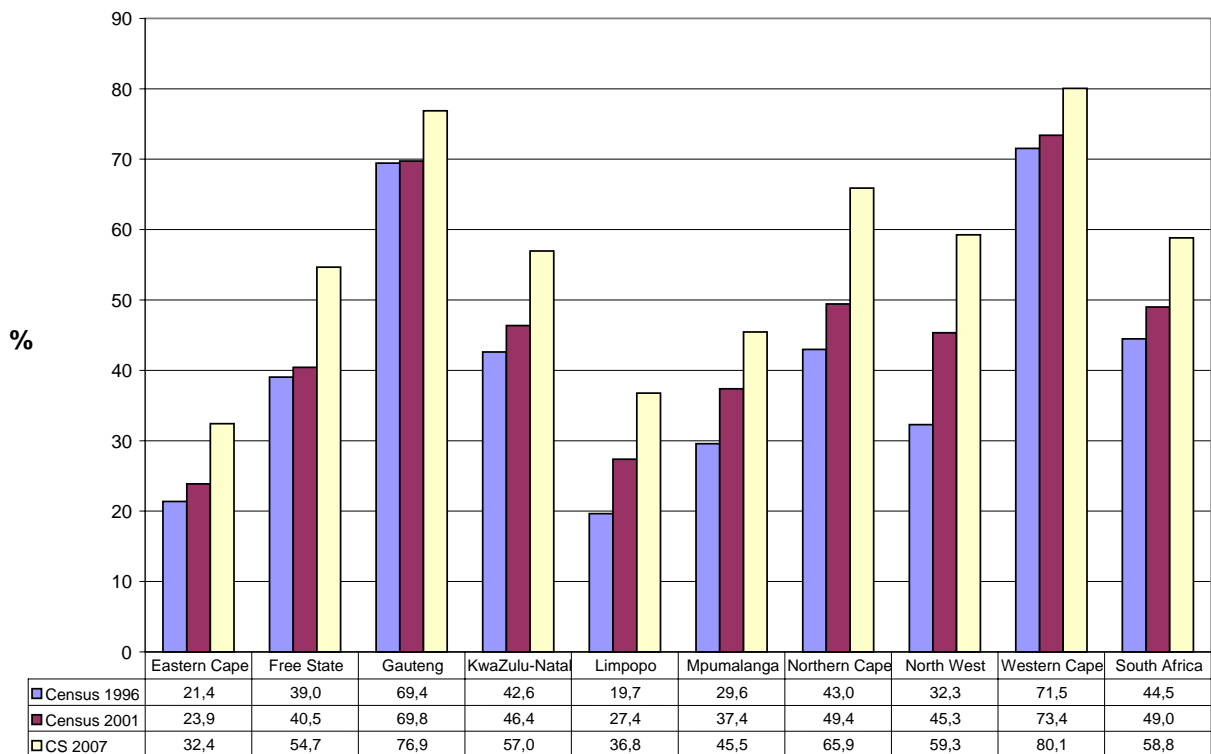
Figure 6.11 shows that more than half of the households in the country use electricity for heating. The percentage of households which use electricity as the main source of energy for heating increased from 44,5% in 1996 and to 49,0% in 2001, and to 58,8% in 2007. The percentage of households which use other sources of energy for heating with the exception of solar and paraffin has been decreasing from 1996 to 2007.

Figure 6.11: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for heating



The increase in the percentage of households using electricity for heating applies to all the provinces. Western Cape is still the province with the highest percentage of households (80,1%) which use electricity for heating, followed by Gauteng and Northern Cape with 76,9% and 65,9% respectively. Eastern Cape had the lowest percentage (32,4%) of households using electricity as the source of energy for heating.

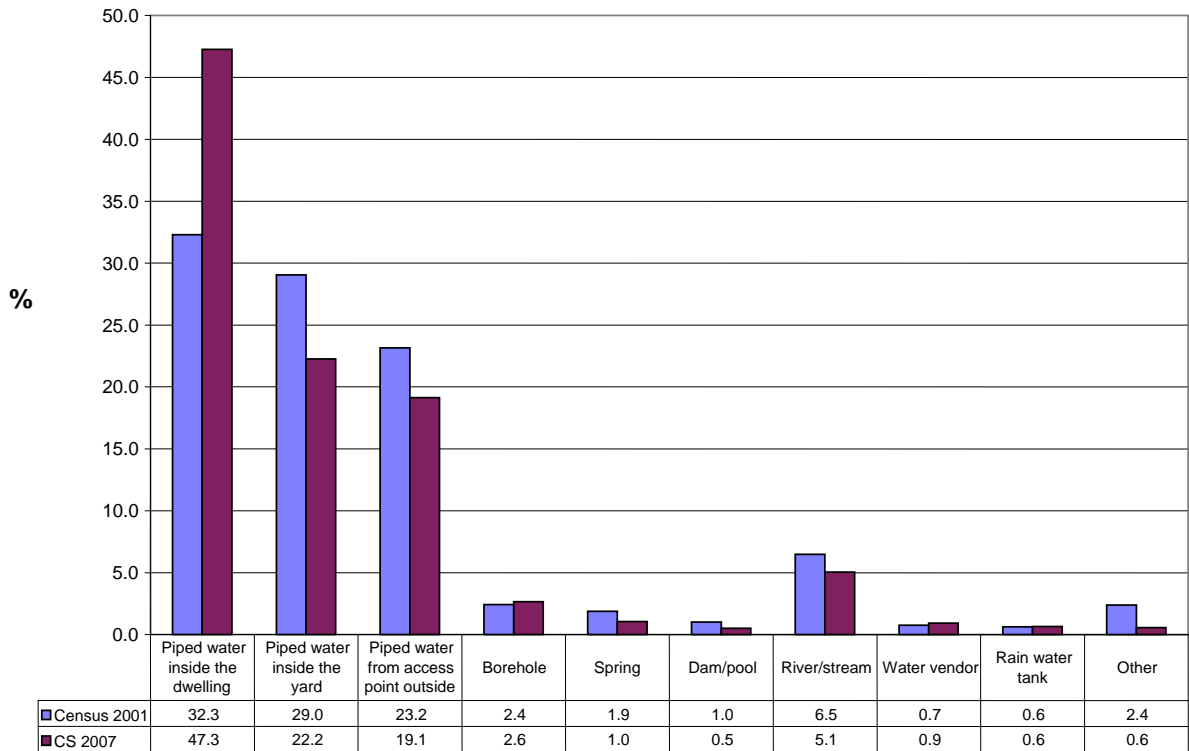
Figure 6.12: Percentage of households using electricity as main source of energy for heating by province



6.4.6 Access to water

Figure 6.13 shows an increase in the percentage of households using piped water from inside their dwellings from 32,3% in 2001 to 47,3% in 2007. It also shows a corresponding decrease in the percentage of households which obtain piped water inside their yards from 29,0% in 2001 to 22,2% in 2007; and piped water from an access point outside their yards from 23,2% in 2001 to 19,1% in 2007.

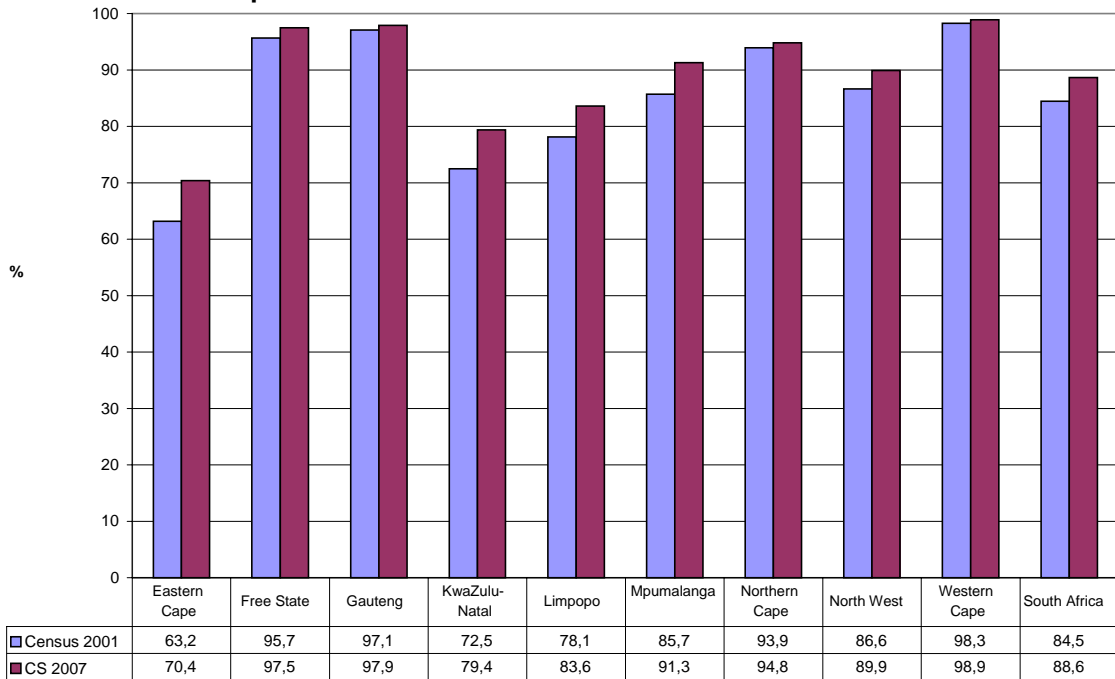
Figure 6.13: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water



Note: The question in Census was split into two - access to piped water and source of water. The question in CS 2007 combined the two questions and focused on access to water

Figure 6.14 shows that the percentage of households with access to piped water has increased in all the nine provinces. Western Cape is the province with the highest percentage (98,9%) of households with access to piped water, followed by Gauteng and Free State with 97,9% and 97,5% respectively. The percentage of households that have access to piped water in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo is below the national average.

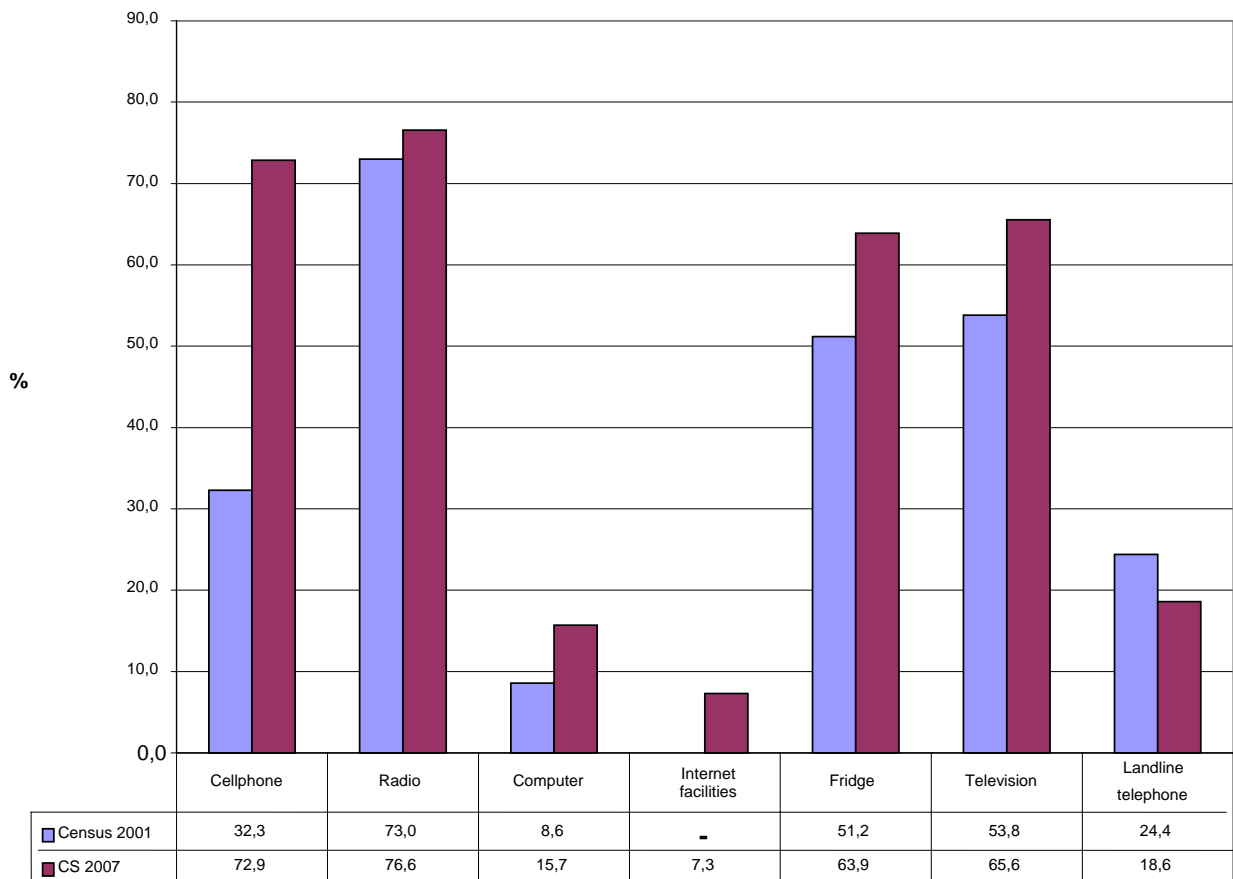
Figure 6.14: Percentage of households that have access to piped water by province



6.4.7 Household goods

Figure 6.15 shows the percentage of households that have some household goods in working order. Ownership of a radio, television, computer, refrigerator and cellphone has increased between 2001 and 2007. However, the demand for landline telephones is decreasing owing to an increase in the popularity of cellphones. Census 2001 did not ask a question pertaining to Internet facilities.

Figure 6.15: Percentage of households with household goods in working order



6.5 Summary

This section has provided information on total households, household facilities and services nationally and provincially. The percentage distribution on the different types of main dwelling units was also covered during the discussion. In selected cases, comparisons were drawn between 1996, 2001 and 2007. Dwellings were classified into four basic categories: formal, traditional, informal and other type of dwellings. According to Table 6.1 the total households in South Africa has increased from 11,2 million in 2001 to 12,5 million in 2007.

The overall proportion of households living in formal dwellings increased from 64,4% in 1996, to 68,5% in 2001 and to 70,5% in 2007. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of households living in traditional dwellings over the same period from 18,2% in 1996, 14,8% in 2001, to 11,7% in 2007.

Regarding household services and access to facilities: the findings indicate that the households that own and have fully paid off their dwellings in 2007 had increased to 49,6% as compared to 41,3% in 2001. Refuse removal by the local authority at least once a week increased from 51,2% in 1996 to 55,4% in 2001 and to 60,1% in 2007. On toilet facilities there is an increase in the proportion of households with access to flush toilet connected to a sewerage system from 49,1% in 2001 to 55,1% in 2007. The report shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of households which use piped water from 84,5% in 2001 to 88,6% in 2007. Electricity usage has increased since 1996 to 80,0% for lighting 58,8% for heating and 66,5% for cooking.

On household goods and facilities, the findings indicate an increase in the percentage of households with radio, television, computer, refrigerator and cellphones in working order between 2001 and 2007.

On the overall, ownership of household goods, and household services and facilities there has been a remarkable improvement in several areas. For example, electricity usage in households in all provinces has shown a steady increase. There has been a continued growth in the percentage of households that use electricity for lighting, and a proportionate decline in the use of gas, paraffin or wood for cooking.

Progress has also been made with regard to access to piped water and refuse removal by the local authority where all provinces showed an improvement on these services. These positive outcomes in terms of household access to services and facilities are likely to be among the factors that contributed to the improvement in the living conditions of households in South Africa.

7 Demographic dynamics

7.1 Introduction

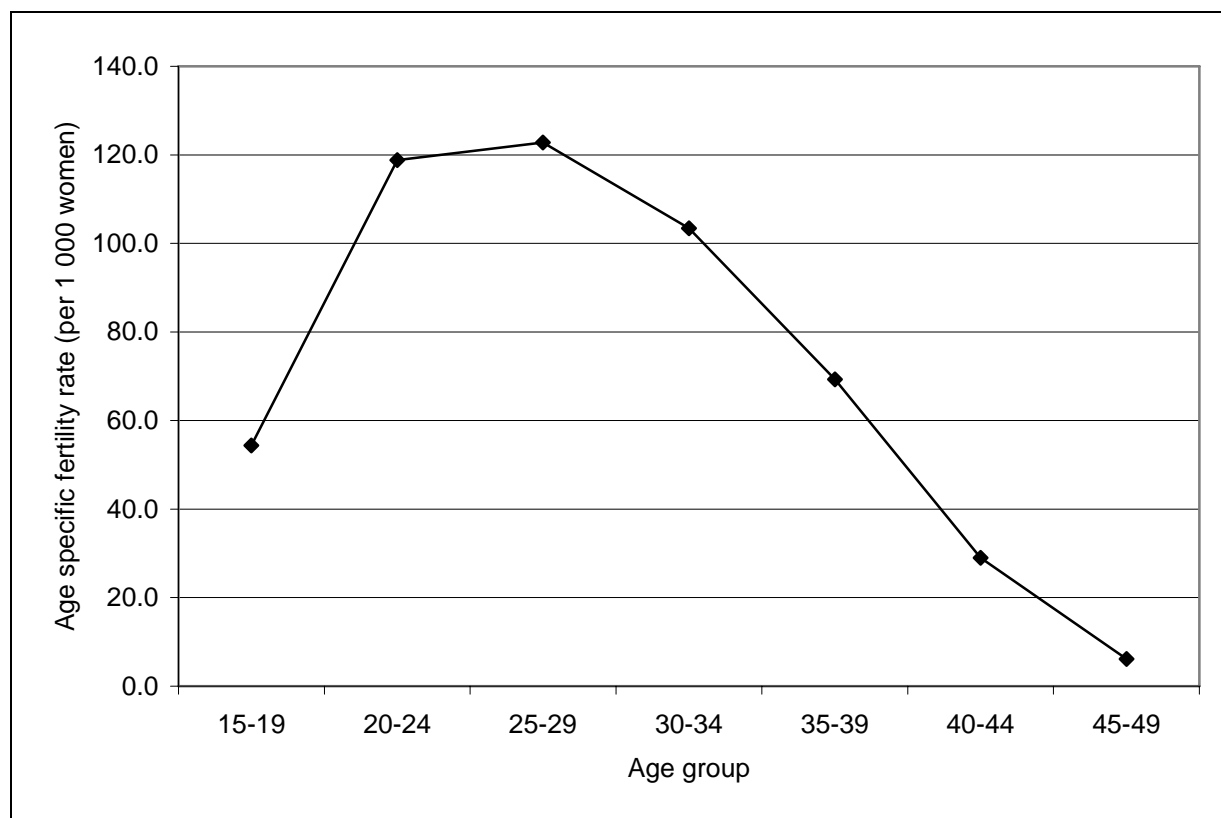
Fertility, mortality and migration are components of population growth. For any given year, population estimates can be made on the basis of information about the base population and levels of fertility, mortality and net-migration. This chapter provides observed (unadjusted) levels of births and deaths in population as a manifestation of fertility and mortality levels of the population. The chapter also provides information on internal migration and immigration.

7.2 Fertility

Women aged 12–50 years were asked to provide information relating to their last born child and to the total number of children they had ever had. The total number of children ever born included those surviving and those that had died. For the reporting of observed fertility in this chapter, births in the year preceding the survey for last born children, classified by the age of their mothers have been used to derive estimates of crude birth rate, age specific fertility rates and the total fertility rate.

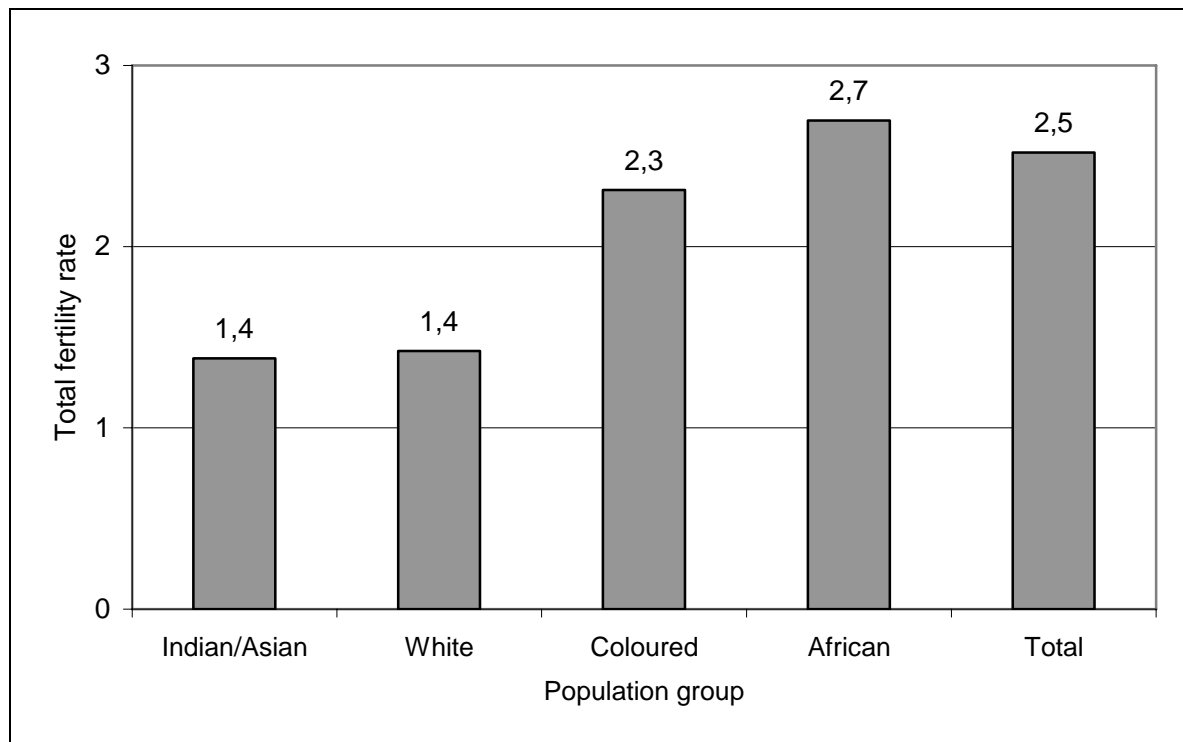
The crude birth rate estimated for 2006 based on information on births from the CS is 21,7 births per 1 000 women. The age specific fertility rates provided in Figure 7.1 show that fertility peaks at age groups 20–24 and 25–29. At age group 15–19, there were about 54 births per 1 000 women. The total fertility rate estimated from the age specific fertility rates is 2,5 children per woman.

Figure 7.1: Observed age specific fertility rates, CS 2007



Differences in fertility are observed by population group. Figure 7.2 shows the total fertility rate by population group. The Black African population group has the highest total fertility rate, followed by the Coloured population group. The Indian or Asian and the white population groups have the lowest fertility rates (about 1,4). The Indian or Asian total fertility rate estimate may have been influenced by the small sample for this population group. Therefore, the similarity in the observed total fertility rate of the Indian/Asian and the white population might disappear if the total fertility rate for these population groups were to be adjusted.

Figure 7.2: Observed total fertility rates by population group, CS 2007



7.3 Mortality

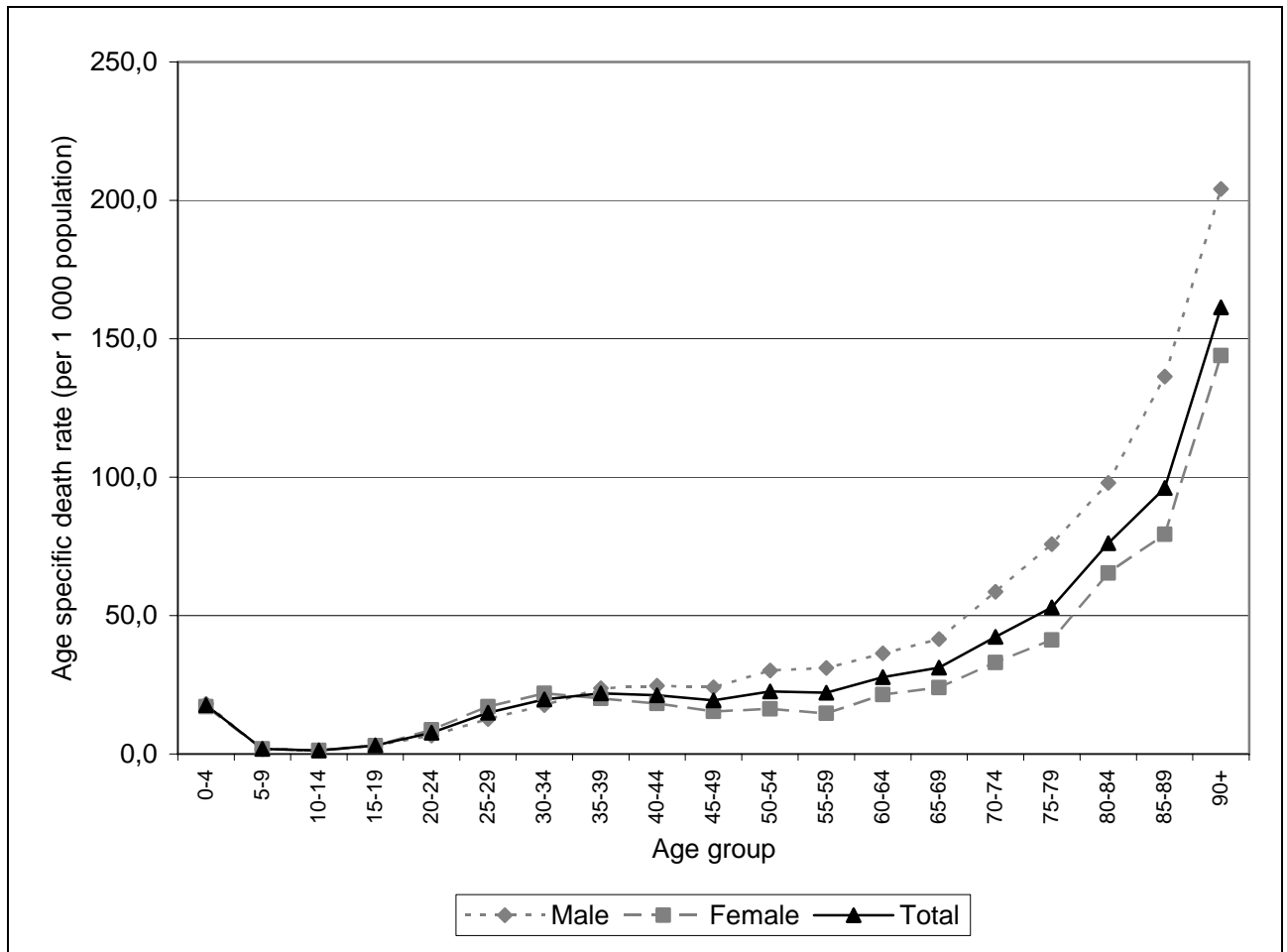
Household information on any member who had passed away in the last 12 months before the survey (between February 2006 and January 2007) was used in the estimation of mortality indicators. Specific information used, related to the age at death, sex of the deceased and cause of death (natural or unnatural).

The crude death rate estimated for 2006 is estimated at 14,3 per 1 000 population. Age specific mortality rates by sex are given in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.3. At younger ages, there appears to be little differences in death rates between males and females. However, differences between males and females become evident from age group 25–29. Death rates are higher for females than males only at age groups 20–24 up to 30–34. Male death rates are consistently higher than female death rates at all other age groups.

Table 7.1: Age specific mortality rate by sex, CS 2007

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0–4	18,1	17,1	17,6
5–9	1,8	1,9	1,8
10–14	1,4	1,2	1,3
15–19	3,2	2,9	3,0
20–24	6,6	8,8	7,7
25–29	12,6	17,1	14,9
30–34	17,7	21,9	19,8
35–39	23,7	20,1	21,9
40–44	24,6	18,2	21,2
45–49	24,0	15,3	19,3
50–54	30,2	16,3	22,6
55–59	31,1	14,7	22,1
60–64	36,3	21,4	27,8
65–69	41,5	24,0	31,2
70–74	58,7	33,0	42,3
75–79	75,8	41,2	52,9
80–84	97,9	65,3	76,2
85–89	136,4	79,4	96,1
90+	204,1	143,9	161,4

Figure 7.3: Observed age specific mortality rates, CS 2007

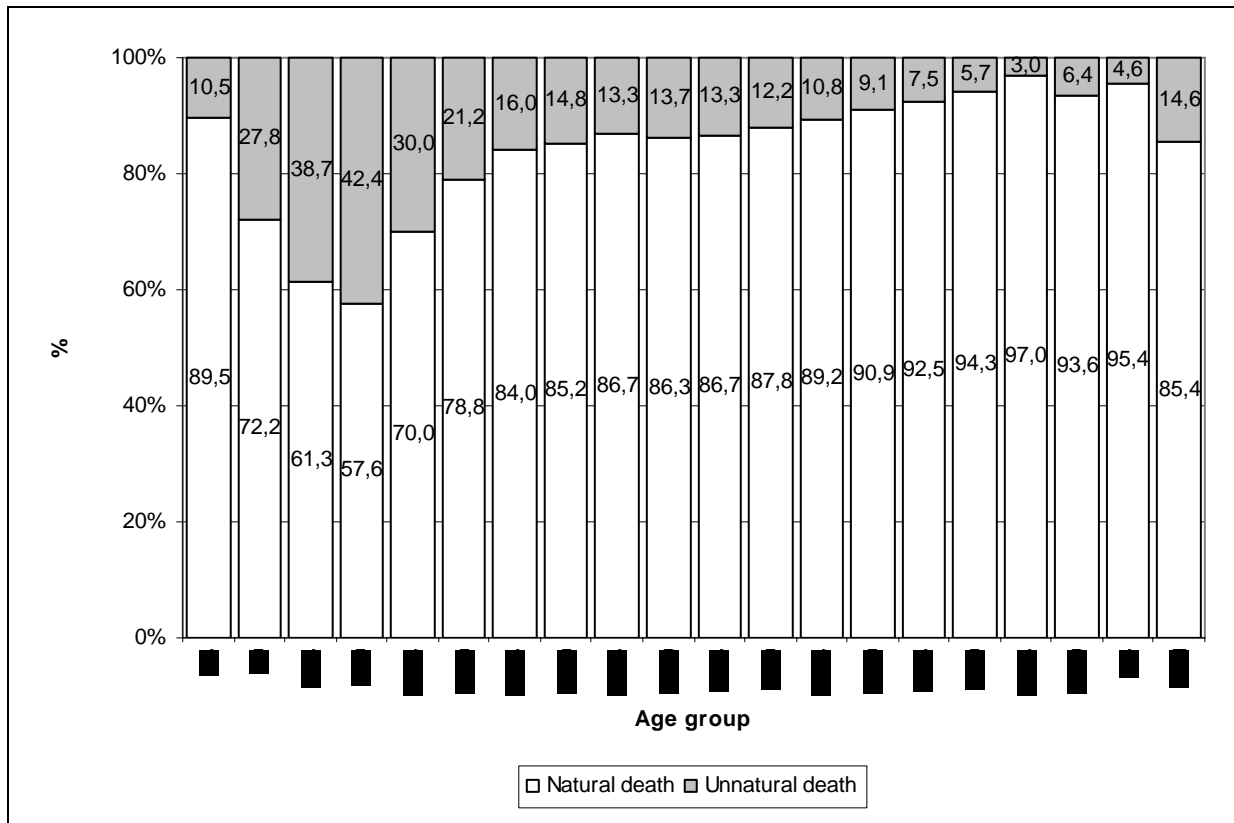


7.3.1 Causes of death

Respondents in the CS were asked to indicate whether the cause of death for all those that had died in the previous twelve months were due to unnatural or natural causes. About 15% of all deaths were due to unnatural causes, with more males (18,8%) reportedly dying from unnatural causes as compared to females (10,1%).

Figure 7.4 shows that the percentage of deaths due to unnatural causes of death is highest at age group 15–19, followed by 10–14, 20–24 and 5–9. Overall, 42,4% of deaths in age group 15–19 were due to unnatural causes. From this age group, the percentage of deaths due to unnatural causes declines with age.

Figure 7.4: Natural and unnatural causes of death by age, CS 2007



7.4 Migration

7.4.1 Internal migration

Information on internal migration is based on the question pertaining to individuals' province of birth and relating it to the province in which the individual was enumerated (i.e. province of usual residence).

Table 7.2 shows internal migrants based on province of birth and that of usual residence. Proportionally, Gauteng received most migrants followed by the Western Cape. The provinces that received the lowest proportions of migrants were Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo with about 6,4% of the resident population being born in other provinces. Northern Cape has a proportionally higher percentage (29,3%) of out-migrants. Information on the specific flow of internal migrants between the provinces is provided in Table 7.3. The table shows that most of the migrants into Gauteng are individuals born in Limpopo followed by those born in KwaZulu-Natal. The Northern Cape seems to be losing most people to the Western Cape. In addition, Northern Cape is the main sending province with 29% of the individuals born in this province residing elsewhere.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of non-migrants and migrants based on place of birth, CS 2007

Province	% of resident population born in the province	% of in-migrants (resident population not born in the province)	% of out-migrants (population born in the province but residing elsewhere)
Eastern Cape	93,4	6,6	23,0
Free State	85,6	14,4	21,5
Gauteng	58,1	41,9	15,3
KwaZulu-Natal	93,5	6,5	9,4
Limpopo	93,6	6,4	22,9
Mpumalanga	76,3	23,7	20,0
Northern Cape	84,4	15,6	29,3
North West	76,9	23,1	16,6
Western Cape	71,7	28,3	8,1

Note: The percentages do not total to 100 as for information on in-migrants the denominator is the resident population for the province, while for out-migrants the denominator is the population born in the province.

Table 7.3: Number of individuals according to their place of birth and that of usual residence ('000), CS 2007

Province of birth	Province of usual residence									Total*
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	
Eastern Cape	6 231	79	494	235	14	53	17	94	882	8 098
Free State	20	2 334	356	38	17	46	21	99	43	2 973
Gauteng	82	92	5 801	128	132	192	18	249	157	6 850
KwaZulu-Natal	156	29	602	9 282	8	74	4	29	60	10 246
Limpopo	8	13	1 051	14	5 098	270	2	139	10	6 604
Mpumalanga	9	13	452	39	65	2 586	2	56	12	3 233
Northern Cape	19	30	78	26	4	14	765	46	99	1 081
North West	6	31	386	23	29	36	30	2 789	16	3 345
Western Cape	90	17	132	27	9	12	27	14	3 707	4 035
Outside South Africa	40	83	594	99	67	96	19	101	170	1 268
Total	6 659	2 721	9 945	9 912	5 442	3 378	904	3 617	5 157	47 735

* Totals exclude cases where the province was unspecified, as well as the population in institutions

7.4.2 International migration

International migration can be assessed on the basis of place of birth. For the CS, individuals were asked for their province or country of birth. The results presented in Table 7.3 show that (2,7%) of the population were born outside South Africa. About half (46,8%) of these immigrants reside in Gauteng followed by 13,4% in the Western Cape. It is however, important to note that a distinction is not made regarding whether the migrants were South African citizens or not.

7.5 Summary

The results indicate that the observed total fertility rate is 2,5 children per woman, with the highest rate observed for the Black African women.

As expected, male mortality is higher than female mortality, although female mortality is higher than male mortality at age groups 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34.

Gauteng is found to be the main receiver of internal migrants while Northern Cape is the main sending province. Individuals migrating to Gauteng are mainly from Limpopo while the majority of those leaving Northern Cape tend to move to the Western Cape.

Concerning the place of birth of the international migrants, overall, 2,7% of the population was born outside the country.

8 Conclusion

The government has formulated various policies since 1994 to address the inequities that were embedded in the policies that were pursued by the apartheid regime. The policies are aimed at improving the living standard of the population, particularly the most disadvantaged groups. These policies are contained in various policy documents such as the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP); Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR); and the Integrated National Disability Strategy (INDS). The government has also been a signatory to the UN declaration on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which all countries are held accountable for.

The President, in his annual State of the Nation Address, has on all occasions reiterated the above commitments. In his State of the Nation Address in 2005 he said "We assert that our country, as a united nation, has never in its entire history enjoyed such a confluence of encouraging possibilities. On behalf of our government, we commend our programme to the country, confident that its implementation will help to place us on the high road towards ensuring that we become a winning nation and that we play our roles towards the renewal of Africa and the creation of a better world. Acting together, we do have the capacity to realise these objectives".

The results emanating from the data collected in the Community Survey provide a snapshot of the successes that have been achieved to date and the challenges that remain to be tackled. This chapter therefore, provides concluding remarks on the key findings as well as some of the challenges.

Substantial progress has been made with regard to improving the living conditions of South Africans. The percentage of those aged 5–24 years who are in school has increased from 63% in 1996 to 74% in 2007. The percentages for school attendance for those aged between 6 and 15 years are above 90%. This indicates that the goal toward the achievement of universal primary education has almost been met. However, the continuation and completion rates to higher levels of education are still low. Significant disparities by population group exist. The white population group has the highest percentage attending school while the Coloured population has the lowest. Overall, the percentage of persons with no education has substantially decreased from 19% in 1996 to 10% in 2007. The percentage of households living in formal dwellings has increased from 64,4% in 1996, to 68,5% in 2001 and 70,5% in 2007. Most of the households have access to electricity and piped water. About 80% of the households use electricity for lighting compared to 58% in 1996. The percentage of households with access to piped water has increased from 84,5% in 2001 to 88,6% in 2007.

Although the above progress has been made, the following challenges need to be addressed:

- The age composition of the population indicates that the size of the labour force is growing. This is due mainly to past trends in fertility and mortality. Specific measures will need to be taken to ensure that this group is effectively deployed.
- The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older who have attained matric and higher levels of education is still low. This poses a big challenge in as far as skills development is concerned.
- The bucket toilet system is still prevalent in some provinces, particularly in Free State, Northern Cape and North West.

APPENDIX 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Table 1.1: Population distribution by 5-year age groups and sex (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 216 763	2 226 858	4 443 621
5-9	2 333 563	2 335 160	4 668 723
10-14	2 308 759	2 345 341	4 654 100
15-19	2 050 213	2 130 503	4 180 716
20-24	1 917 918	2 064 435	3 982 353
25-29	1 663 064	1 792 664	3 455 728
30-34	1 463 499	1 610 702	3 074 201
35-39	1 284 955	1 368 800	2 653 755
40-44	1 030 597	1 108 028	2 138 625
45-49	813 816	863 710	1 677 526
50-54	600 477	668 418	1 268 895
55-59	483 678	586 258	1 069 936
60-64	352 053	538 483	890 536
65-69	304 013	454 874	758 887
70-74	195 119	287 044	482 163
75-79	141 844	235 583	377 427
80-84	62 072	116 831	178 903
85+	43 230	94 054	137 284
Unspecified	255 253	234 941	490 194
Total	19 520 886	21 062 687	40 583 573

Table 1.2: Population distribution by 5-year age groups and sex (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 223 731	2 226 085	4 449 816
5-9	2 425 804	2 427 751	4 853 555
10-14	2 518 956	2 542 961	5 061 917
15-19	2 453 079	2 528 642	4 981 721
20-24	2 099 293	2 195 230	4 294 523
25-29	1 899 124	2 035 814	3 934 939
30-34	1 594 488	1 746 412	3 340 901
35-39	1 441 507	1 630 264	3 071 770
40-44	1 233 632	1 385 832	2 619 465
45-49	967 604	1 119 776	2 087 380
50-54	769 499	868 521	1 638 020
55-59	552 323	652 943	1 205 266
60-64	444 510	620 784	1 065 294
65-69	304 763	483 164	787 927
70-74	232 547	398 922	631 469
75-79	136 436	231 101	367 537
80-84	90 835	180 111	270 945
85+	45 907	111 425	157 333
Total	21 434 040	23 385 737	44 819 778

Table 1.3: Population distribution by 5-year age groups and sex (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 503 035	2 482 142	4 985 176
5-9	2 564 274	2 552 539	5 116 814
10-14	2 456 503	2 490 499	4 947 002
15-19	2 560 000	2 533 139	5 093 139
20-24	2 371 767	2 420 041	4 791 808
25-29	2 042 480	2 022 313	4 064 793
30-34	1 884 867	1 853 621	3 738 488
35-39	1 553 069	1 664 562	3 217 631
40-44	1 310 880	1 524 418	2 835 298
45-49	1 109 868	1 298 414	2 408 282
50-54	891 687	1 075 698	1 967 385
55-59	711 156	854 997	1 566 153
60-64	494 016	663 670	1 157 685
65-69	395 074	567 121	962 196
70-74	241 884	423 211	665 095
75-79	163 118	316 968	480 086
80-84	87 683	176 113	263 796
85+	70 704	170 533	241 237
Total	23 412 064	25 089 999	48 502 063

APPENDIX 1

EASTERN CAPE

Table 1.4: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	371 647	362 014	733 661
5-9	417 766	410 967	828 733
10-14	418 067	422 662	840 729
15-19	345 740	368 463	714 203
20-24	246 191	289 883	536 074
25-29	175 362	225 941	401 303
30-34	153 127	209 333	362 459
35-39	141 780	191 709	333 490
40-44	114 930	153 320	268 250
45-49	92 771	121 387	214 158
50-54	72 763	98 990	171 753
55-59	70 857	102 039	172 896
60-64	56 968	104 779	161 747
65-69	55 906	86 070	141 976
70-74	35 157	52 627	87 784
75-79	27 046	46 221	73 267
80-84	10 343	19 845	30 188
85+	7 920	16 275	24 195
Unspecified	25 896	24 482	50 378
Total	2 840 235	3 307 009	6 147 244

Table 1.5: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	320 746	316 539	637 285
5-9	401 213	396 163	797 376
10-14	430 832	431 419	862 251
15-19	389 805	399 090	788 895
20-24	253 247	277 453	530 700
25-29	187 171	228 613	415 784
30-34	154 269	201 822	356 091
35-39	144 656	198 895	343 552
40-44	135 555	186 620	322 174
45-49	112 539	153 563	266 102
50-54	92 526	120 525	213 051
55-59	71 331	95 507	166 837
60-64	70 067	114 970	185 037
65-69	53 462	89 469	142 931
70-74	41 805	71 742	113 548
75-79	23 627	40 095	63 722
80-84	16 537	33 315	49 852
85+	7 133	16 330	23 463
Total	2 906 521	3 372 130	6 278 651

Table 1.6: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	346 393	343 488	689 881
5-9	394 755	395 594	790 349
10-14	427 141	415 921	843 062
15-19	406 509	386 971	793 480
20-24	291 463	309 382	600 844
25-29	216 239	220 820	437 059
30-34	193 560	207 575	401 135
35-39	156 087	190 423	346 510
40-44	127 618	177 553	305 171
45-49	107 584	160 085	267 669
50-54	93 307	133 615	226 923
55-59	81 757	117 297	199 054
60-64	69 369	102 960	172 329
65-69	68 756	100 833	169 589
70-74	40 371	76 550	116 920
75-79	28 364	55 298	83 662
80-84	14 988	29 093	44 080
85+	11 140	28 890	40 030
Total	3 075 400	3 452 347	6 527 747

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

FREE STATE

Table 1.7: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	125 135	125 957	251 092
5-9	139 164	140 204	279 368
10-14	143 688	146 128	289 816
15-19	132 738	138 279	271 018
20-24	123 761	133 898	257 658
25-29	113 193	119 158	232 351
30-34	111 791	107 846	219 637
35-39	100 552	89 377	189 929
40-44	80 985	73 877	154 862
45-49	62 389	57 600	119 989
50-54	46 099	44 676	90 775
55-59	33 071	36 347	69 419
60-64	24 446	35 343	59 789
65-69	18 340	25 465	43 804
70-74	11 835	17 169	29 004
75-79	8 973	15 415	24 388
80-84	3 956	8 247	12 203
85+	2 868	6 376	9 244
Unspecified	15 362	13 796	29 158
Total	1 298 348	1 335 156	2 633 504

Table 1.8: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	126 686	126 606	253 291
5-9	137 613	136 815	274 428
10-14	151 314	151 196	302 510
15-19	151 921	154 005	305 927
20-24	123 392	132 418	255 810
25-29	108 196	121 706	229 902
30-34	98 504	110 031	208 535
35-39	92 286	102 258	194 544
40-44	80 011	85 462	165 473
45-49	64 403	71 458	135 861
50-54	50 234	55 166	105 400
55-59	36 240	41 070	77 309
60-64	27 251	36 115	63 367
65-69	19 920	31 059	50 979
70-74	13 634	21 754	35 388
75-79	7 886	13 276	21 162
80-84	5 290	11 288	16 578
85+	2 825	7 487	10 312
Total	1 297 605	1 409 170	2 706 775

Table 1.9: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	131 847	131 405	263 252
5-9	133 064	133 108	266 172
10-14	132 663	137 145	269 808
15-19	147 167	151 373	298 540
20-24	138 244	137 149	275 393
25-29	107 552	113 483	221 035
30-34	98 561	99 060	197 621
35-39	91 453	100 433	191 886
40-44	88 394	90 845	179 239
45-49	76 352	75 715	152 067
50-54	62 201	70 550	132 751
55-59	48 745	54 309	103 054
60-64	30 738	39 509	70 247
65-69	22 298	33 516	55 814
70-74	14 714	27 236	41 950
75-79	8 916	15 475	24 391
80-84	5 029	9 935	14 964
85+	4 304	10 571	14 875
Total	1 342 241	1 430 818	2 773 059

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

GAUTENG

Table 1.10: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	343 455	348 860	692 315
5-9	320 845	324 991	645 836
10-14	305 808	314 474	620 282
15-19	305 715	310 129	615 843
20-24	424 459	398 354	822 813
25-29	447 716	402 898	850 614
30-34	388 467	359 450	747 917
35-39	335 703	308 931	644 633
40-44	265 519	247 582	513 101
45-49	204 293	185 481	389 774
50-54	146 544	141 580	288 124
55-59	107 702	109 433	217 135
60-64	71 934	87 524	159 458
65-69	53 713	67 921	121 634
70-74	34 736	47 581	82 317
75-79	23 798	35 691	59 489
80-84	10 869	20 332	31 201
85+	7 037	14 653	21 690
Unspecified	53 992	46 725	100 717
Total	3 852 304	3 772 589	7 624 893

Table 1.11: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	378 458	381 211	759 669
5-9	357 627	361 420	719 047
10-14	358 707	366 054	724 762
15-19	388 813	404 246	793 058
20-24	524 251	487 377	1 011 628
25-29	567 051	510 101	1 077 152
30-34	469 726	430 768	900 495
35-39	403 796	388 664	792 460
40-44	335 843	329 907	665 750
45-49	251 908	259 553	511 461
50-54	192 334	191 343	383 677
55-59	131 534	138 999	270 532
60-64	93 055	110 038	203 093
65-69	57 513	78 143	135 656
70-74	40 318	59 224	99 542
75-79	24 504	38 636	63 141
80-84	15 633	26 994	42 627
85+	7 713	17 411	25 124
Total	4 598 784	4 580 089	9 178 873

Table 1.12: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	510 900	505 179	1 016 079
5-9	465 027	459 482	924 509
10-14	351 117	365 126	716 243
15-19	416 049	412 364	828 413
20-24	525 347	522 722	1 048 069
25-29	562 750	519 425	1 082 175
30-34	524 088	485 655	1 009 743
35-39	438 791	434 465	873 256
40-44	369 359	373 994	743 353
45-49	307 351	319 564	626 915
50-54	237 357	257 332	494 689
55-59	181 382	188 649	370 031
60-64	115 443	128 562	244 005
65-69	78 495	102 221	180 716
70-74	50 372	74 478	124 850
75-79	30 269	51 882	82 151
80-84	17 129	30 829	47 958
85+	12 938	25 619	38 557
Total	5 194 164	5 257 549	10 451 713

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

KWAZULU-NATAL

Table 1.13: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	493 072	496 155	989 227
5-9	516 755	515 563	1 032 318
10-14	516 771	525 426	1 042 197
15-19	452 935	479 563	932 498
20-24	404 993	458 929	863 922
25-29	317 878	374 755	692 633
30-34	264 354	333 317	597 671
35-39	231 370	279 434	510 804
40-44	189 422	224 588	414 010
45-49	157 937	184 156	342 094
50-54	114 181	138 233	252 415
55-59	92 806	123 111	215 916
60-64	66 749	115 830	182 579
65-69	59 728	101 941	161 670
70-74	37 183	60 214	97 397
75-79	25 008	44 924	69 932
80-84	10 887	21 085	31 972
85+	6 993	16 620	23 613
Unspecified	59 327	60 107	119 434
Total	4 018 349	4 553 953	8 572 302

Table 1.14: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	516 037	517 452	1 033 489
5-9	571 129	572 007	1 143 136
10-14	582 539	585 645	1 168 184
15-19	562 058	586 306	1 148 364
20-24	437 282	479 264	916 547
25-29	373 300	425 195	798 494
30-34	289 121	350 432	639 553
35-39	259 785	332 339	592 124
40-44	219 059	278 102	497 161
45-49	177 446	223 386	400 832
50-54	150 677	186 297	336 974
55-59	106 005	138 267	244 273
60-64	85 116	133 934	219 049
65-69	55 806	102 476	158 282
70-74	43 849	90 634	134 483
75-79	25 164	48 811	73 975
80-84	15 938	35 332	51 270
85+	7 772	20 167	27 939
Total	4 478 083	5 106 046	9 584 129

Table 1.15: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	542 207	539 022	1 081 229
5-9	588 547	587 315	1 175 862
10-14	591 636	586 529	1 178 165
15-19	586 689	584 815	1 171 504
20-24	539 432	559 261	1 098 693
25-29	422 300	419 957	842 257
30-34	376 435	377 500	753 935
35-39	279 285	309 741	589 026
40-44	217 256	300 921	518 177
45-49	185 446	251 699	437 145
50-54	158 725	215 284	374 009
55-59	135 091	181 135	316 226
60-64	88 013	138 264	226 277
65-69	68 184	117 419	185 603
70-74	36 930	84 339	121 269
75-79	29 465	65 420	94 885
80-84	15 239	33 722	48 961
85+	12 402	33 606	46 008
Total	4 873 281	5 385 949	10 259 230

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

LIMPOPO

Table 1.16: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	298 133	304 111	602 245
5-9	333 054	335 925	668 979
10-14	325 881	329 145	655 027
15-19	271 469	277 770	549 239
20-24	192 779	224 652	417 431
25-29	128 924	169 403	298 327
30-34	104 160	152 643	256 803
35-39	89 468	126 314	215 783
40-44	72 187	103 035	175 222
45-49	58 514	81 417	139 931
50-54	42 943	61 870	104 814
55-59	37 986	61 793	99 779
60-64	28 260	61 162	89 421
65-69	30 480	63 110	93 589
70-74	19 748	33 725	53 473
75-79	17 744	34 668	52 412
80-84	7 716	14 778	22 494
85+	5 929	14 137	20 066
Unspecified	29 866	31 233	61 100
Total	2 095 241	2 480 892	4 576 133

Table 1.17: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	282 681	285 051	567 732
5-9	337 409	339 493	676 902
10-14	351 274	355 933	707 207
15-19	324 731	330 511	655 242
20-24	208 139	242 675	450 814
25-29	146 697	202 938	349 636
30-34	117 162	165 046	282 208
35-39	105 721	157 466	263 186
40-44	88 737	128 516	217 253
45-49	73 929	108 488	182 417
50-54	61 368	84 085	145 453
55-59	44 670	61 686	106 356
60-64	39 999	67 206	107 205
65-69	28 786	59 858	88 644
70-74	26 054	58 161	84 215
75-79	15 194	28 471	43 665
80-84	12 098	28 818	40 916
85+	7 218	19 265	26 484
Total	2 271 866	2 723 668	4 995 534

Table 1.18: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	303 773	302 137	605 910
5-9	328 475	327 446	655 921
10-14	332 247	341 884	674 131
15-19	339 326	330 982	670 308
20-24	230 361	255 594	485 955
25-29	166 003	185 439	351 442
30-34	152 819	174 876	327 695
35-39	118 572	157 355	275 927
40-44	95 807	149 149	244 956
45-49	81 805	121 815	203 620
50-54	67 742	97 563	165 305
55-59	55 285	78 134	133 419
60-64	41 415	67 840	109 255
65-69	41 413	66 088	107 501
70-74	25 513	55 084	80 597
75-79	18 780	52 054	70 834
80-84	8 281	23 980	32 261
85+	11 250	32 002	43 252
Total	2 418 866	2 819 420	5 238 286

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

MPUMALANGA

Table 1.19: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	180 884	185 909	366 793
5-9	193 876	197 073	390 949
10-14	190 278	195 945	386 223
15-19	168 392	175 619	344 011
20-24	147 076	164 505	311 581
25-29	122 654	139 445	262 099
30-34	107 679	119 600	227 279
35-39	93 372	95 428	188 800
40-44	74 107	77 717	151 824
45-49	56 091	55 987	112 078
50-54	39 276	40 909	80 185
55-59	31 228	37 112	68 340
60-64	20 914	32 796	53 710
65-69	20 978	30 997	51 975
70-74	13 138	16 560	29 699
75-79	11 414	16 054	27 468
80-84	4 612	6 677	11 289
85+	3 137	5 503	8 640
Unspecified	26 489	24 774	51 262
Total	1 505 594	1 618 610	3 124 203

Table 1.20: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	188 126	191 619	379 745
5-9	200 230	203 593	403 823
10-14	209 869	213 177	423 046
15-19	200 939	205 770	406 709
20-24	152 430	165 607	318 036
25-29	129 098	150 988	280 087
30-34	107 008	126 993	234 001
35-39	99 387	115 545	214 931
40-44	82 459	90 109	172 567
45-49	66 546	74 981	141 527
50-54	50 431	54 784	105 215
55-59	34 920	39 138	74 059
60-64	28 350	39 545	67 896
65-69	17 750	29 682	47 432
70-74	15 828	27 357	43 185
75-79	8 993	13 342	22 334
80-84	7 324	12 709	20 032
85+	3 835	7 426	11 261
Total	1 603 521	1 762 364	3 365 885

Table 1.21: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	200 254	198 937	399 191
5-9	207 024	207 083	414 107
10-14	200 933	205 407	406 340
15-19	204 331	208 334	412 665
20-24	186 685	182 338	369 023
25-29	152 992	148 972	301 964
30-34	136 069	133 454	269 523
35-39	106 701	123 213	229 914
40-44	89 526	107 147	196 673
45-49	80 143	87 647	167 790
50-54	63 214	71 948	135 162
55-59	48 335	54 650	102 985
60-64	30 358	41 162	71 520
65-69	26 626	37 875	64 501
70-74	14 218	24 561	38 779
75-79	10 938	19 988	30 926
80-84	5 176	9 602	14 778
85+	5 874	11 721	17 595
Total	1 769 396	1 874 039	3 643 435

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

NORTH WEST

Table 1.22: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	156 802	158 946	315 747
5-9	161 955	162 714	324 669
10-14	157 327	160 032	317 359
15-19	145 965	151 339	297 303
20-24	138 996	146 430	285 425
25-29	131 802	127 942	259 745
30-34	128 352	112 564	240 916
35-39	118 412	93 563	211 975
40-44	91 582	74 634	166 216
45-49	67 273	55 997	123 269
50-54	50 263	47 215	97 478
55-59	38 044	37 791	75 835
60-64	26 555	33 126	59 681
65-69	21 546	26 998	48 544
70-74	15 001	20 797	35 798
75-79	10 193	15 484	25 677
80-84	4 881	8 621	13 503
85+	3 770	7 685	11 455
Unspecified	15 004	10 955	25 959
Total	1 483 722	1 452 833	2 936 554

Table 1.23: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	155 295	155 733	311 029
5-9	161 754	161 551	323 305
10-14	169 726	172 338	342 064
15-19	164 345	167 091	331 436
20-24	148 308	146 622	294 930
25-29	139 934	139 852	279 786
30-34	131 780	122 492	254 271
35-39	128 840	113 110	241 949
40-44	116 390	94 854	211 244
45-49	84 437	76 134	160 571
50-54	61 543	56 221	117 765
55-59	45 647	46 128	91 774
60-64	34 236	40 258	74 493
65-69	23 763	32 056	55 819
70-74	17 843	24 815	42 658
75-79	11 143	17 829	28 971
80-84	6 783	12 163	18 947
85+	3 781	8 883	12 664
Total	1 605 547	1 588 129	3 193 676

Table 1.24: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	169 902	167 679	337 581
5-9	166 593	165 661	332 254
10-14	153 658	163 580	317 238
15-19	164 846	161 121	325 967
20-24	155 908	150 469	306 377
25-29	139 546	133 765	273 311
30-34	136 988	119 207	256 195
35-39	117 116	106 670	223 786
40-44	110 316	100 034	210 350
45-49	101 146	85 053	186 199
50-54	76 294	71 857	148 151
55-59	51 205	53 235	104 440
60-64	36 175	44 039	80 214
65-69	25 513	34 003	59 516
70-74	17 284	26 847	44 131
75-79	11 053	18 517	29 570
80-84	7 180	13 780	20 960
85+	5 181	10 529	15 710
Total	1 645 904	1 626 044	3 271 948

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

NORTHERN CAPE

Table 1.25: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	56 488	56 029	112 517
5-9	58 349	58 102	116 451
10-14	59 774	59 688	119 462
15-19	52 935	53 446	106 381
20-24	43 632	46 564	90 196
25-29	38 934	41 493	80 427
30-34	34 454	38 506	72 960
35-39	31 299	33 640	64 939
40-44	26 317	28 930	55 247
45-49	21 371	23 138	44 509
50-54	17 103	18 381	35 484
55-59	13 775	15 281	29 057
60-64	11 000	13 515	24 516
65-69	8 179	9 881	18 060
70-74	5 553	7 375	12 928
75-79	3 767	5 597	9 364
80-84	1 846	3 279	5 125
85+	1 262	2 569	3 831
Unspecified	5 562	4 848	10 410
Total	491 601	520 263	1 011 864

Table 1.26: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	51 149	50 884	102 034
5-9	53 494	52 837	106 331
10-14	54 668	55 274	109 941
15-19	52 893	52 953	105 846
20-24	41 740	43 485	85 225
25-29	37 706	40 591	78 297
30-34	35 143	37 774	72 918
35-39	32 093	35 449	67 542
40-44	29 035	31 407	60 443
45-49	24 047	27 007	51 054
50-54	19 316	21 030	40 345
55-59	14 904	16 858	31 762
60-64	11 854	14 408	26 262
65-69	8 778	11 655	20 432
70-74	5 889	8 184	14 072
75-79	3 650	5 606	9 256
80-84	2 142	3 843	5 985
85+	1 292	2 882	4 174
Total	479 793	512 126	991 919

Table 1.27: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	48 399	48 304	96 703
5-9	48 270	48 186	96 456
10-14	56 337	54 416	110 753
15-19	54 970	56 458	111 427
20-24	47 508	48 090	95 598
25-29	45 115	38 810	83 925
30-34	43 771	37 364	81 135
35-39	36 913	37 815	74 728
40-44	31 538	34 209	65 747
45-49	28 467	31 967	60 434
50-54	20 137	26 325	46 462
55-59	18 144	21 319	39 463
60-64	13 668	16 407	30 075
65-69	10 352	13 256	23 608
70-74	7 026	10 353	17 379
75-79	4 706	7 921	12 626
80-84	2 640	3 980	6 620
85+	1 442	3 480	4 922
Total	519 402	538 659	1 058 060

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

WESTERN CAPE

Table 1.28: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 1996)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	191 148	188 876	380 024
5-9	191 798	189 621	381 419
10-14	191 164	191 841	383 006
15-19	174 325	175 894	350 219
20-24	196 033	201 220	397 253
25-29	186 602	191 627	378 229
30-34	171 115	177 443	348 558
35-39	142 999	150 405	293 403
40-44	115 549	124 346	239 895
45-49	93 176	98 546	191 723
50-54	71 303	76 564	147 867
55-59	58 209	63 351	121 560
60-64	45 228	54 408	99 636
65-69	35 144	42 490	77 634
70-74	22 769	30 995	53 764
75-79	13 901	21 530	35 431
80-84	6 962	13 966	20 928
85+	4 315	10 234	14 549
Unspecified	23 754	18 022	41 777
Total	1 935 494	2 021 381	3 956 875

Table 1.29: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (Census 2001)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	204 553	200 989	405 542
5-9	205 336	203 870	409 207
10-14	210 029	211 923	421 952
15-19	217 575	228 671	446 245
20-24	210 504	220 328	430 833
25-29	209 971	215 830	425 802
30-34	191 773	201 055	392 828
35-39	174 944	186 539	361 483
40-44	146 544	160 856	307 400
45-49	112 348	125 208	237 556
50-54	91 071	99 069	190 140
55-59	67 073	75 291	142 363
60-64	54 581	64 310	118 892
65-69	38 985	48 766	87 751
70-74	27 328	37 051	64 379
75-79	16 275	25 036	41 311
80-84	9 091	15 649	24 739
85+	4 339	11 572	15 911
Total	2 192 321	2 332 014	4 524 335

Table 1.30: Population distribution by 5-year age groups, sex and province (CS 2007)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	249 361	245 992	495 353
5-9	232 520	228 664	461 184
10-14	210 771	220 492	431 263
15-19	240 113	240 721	480 834
20-24	256 819	255 038	511 857
25-29	229 983	241 641	471 624
30-34	222 577	218 930	441 507
35-39	208 150	204 447	412 597
40-44	181 065	190 565	371 630
45-49	141 573	164 869	306 442
50-54	112 711	131 224	243 935
55-59	91 210	106 270	197 480
60-64	68 837	84 926	153 763
65-69	53 438	61 910	115 348
70-74	35 457	43 764	79 221
75-79	20 628	30 414	51 042
80-84	12 022	21 193	33 215
85+	6 173	14 114	20 287
Total	2 573 409	2 705 176	5 278 585

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Table 1.31: Population distribution by 5-year age groups and population group (1996, 2001 and CS 2007)

	Black			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007
0-4	3 653 003	3 752 195	4 259 089	385 709	392 887	415 629	86 083	74 609	79 531	269 219	230 124	230 926
5-9	3 818 108	4 085 163	4 363 348	400 223	410 372	415 131	95 119	88 514	95 772	309 173	269 506	242 563
10-14	3 746 680	4 218 592	4 116 078	403 521	427 277	428 385	105 383	99 303	97 586	355 279	316 745	304 953
15-19	3 350 319	4 096 260	4 200 859	350 889	421 348	432 543	99 435	110 310	110 352	344 778	353 803	349 385
20-24	3 153 083	3 544 596	3 918 890	344 373	353 661	416 355	103 123	102 236	122 412	349 102	294 030	334 152
25-29	2 653 596	3 184 169	3 301 384	328 323	337 194	361 733	92 918	101 903	111 951	352 977	311 672	289 724
30-34	2 317 500	2 570 918	2 959 022	306 808	330 061	340 616	86 998	95 281	108 979	337 709	344 642	329 870
35-39	1 949 340	2 331 315	2 403 800	259 478	314 488	336 894	79 189	90 727	95 932	344 352	335 241	381 005
40-44	1 525 385	1 929 129	2 075 615	207 454	268 129	312 891	71 963	81 709	92 863	316 896	340 498	353 928
45-49	1 147 110	1 510 351	1 711 482	160 870	208 624	255 611	63 180	72 251	83 455	292 871	296 154	357 732
50-54	835 099	1 134 840	1 371 928	119 711	162 247	202 438	50 198	63 187	72 158	253 753	277 746	320 861
55-59	716 097	801 255	1 048 814	95 841	114 501	152 005	36 633	48 037	60 938	212 822	241 473	304 396
60-64	601 684	730 835	753 084	79 859	93 952	109 344	26 669	35 959	42 239	175 332	204 547	253 019
65-69	525 056	540 092	646 698	55 016	68 532	79 329	18 094	23 091	31 047	155 236	156 212	205 123
70-74	312 205	442 551	438 411	33 919	43 950	54 923	10 975	14 621	19 564	121 357	130 348	152 198
75-79	261 326	241 287	330 744	20 607	24 974	32 767	6 103	7 961	12 026	86 625	93 314	104 549
80-84	108 410	194 353	174 705	11 097	13 476	16 973	2 644	3 881	4 776	55 248	59 236	67 342
85+	89 475	108 265	181 214	8 348	8 832	11 960	1 618	1 887	3 051	36 530	38 348	45 012
Unspecified	364 155			28 397			9 271			65 439		
Total	31 127 631	35 416 166	38 255 165	3 600 446	3 994 505	4 375 527	1 045 596	1 115 467	1 244 632	4 434 697	4 293 640	4 626 738

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

Table 1.32: Male population distribution by 5-year age groups and population group (1996, 2001 and CS 2007)

	Black			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007
0-4	1 818 977	1 871 949	2 135 578	193175	197105	209 534	43 333	37 784	40448	136510	116 892	117 474
5-9	1 903 361	2 036 828	2 182 384	201301	206467	209 354	48 325	44 558	48409	157488	137 951	124 128
10-14	1 850 359	2 092 996	2 041 480	201879	213882	210 698	53 471	50 422	51168	181470	161 656	153 157
15-19	1 631 617	2 008 510	2 108 662	175634	209267	214 679	49 744	55 669	54579	175867	179 632	182 080
20-24	1 508 732	1 724 596	1 929 085	168867	173686	208 901	51 295	51 864	61065	172891	149 148	172 716
25-29	1 271 882	1 531 288	1 657 746	158537	163088	180 976	45 721	51 074	59194	173205	153 675	144 564
30-34	1 098 114	1 224 442	1 499 449	146461	156435	173 608	41 816	46 654	56284	164976	166 958	155 526
35-39	943 697	1 088 677	1 150 732	123707	147807	165 425	38 300	43 556	48493	168823	161 467	188 418
40-44	735 073	905 054	945 713	97410	125291	148 696	34 436	39 089	44455	155516	164 199	172 016
45-49	556 501	695 362	779 899	75609	95937	116 217	30 609	33 852	39224	144641	142 453	174 527
50-54	390 507	529 533	611 903	56256	74866	90 755	24 297	30 352	36094	124671	134 749	152 935
55-59	314 115	360 392	468 781	44578	52387	67 210	17 313	22 837	29052	103803	116 707	146 113
60-64	219 889	289 707	305 762	34629	41460	46 077	11 781	15 954	18128	82894	97 389	124 049
65-69	199 018	193 570	249 366	24202	29104	32 873	8 076	9 939	13633	70632	72 151	99 203
70-74	123 461	152 237	143 239	13807	17563	22 651	4 821	6 122	7211	51698	56 626	68 784
75-79	96 684	87 194	102 748	7915	9187	11 175	2 606	3 194	4908	33700	36 862	44 287
80-84	38 310	63 462	53 779	3600	4537	5 031	1 035	1 484	2248	18700	21 351	26 625
85+	29 156	32 034	51 127	2627	2359	3 748	636	645	1376	10437	10 869	14 453
Unspecified	187 258			14726			4 615			34777		
Total	14 916 712	16 887 830	18 417 433	1744920	1920426	2 117 608	512 231	545 050	615970	2162699	2 080 734	2 261 053

APPENDIX 1 (concluded)

Table 1.33: Female population distribution by 5-year age groups and population group (1996, 2001 and CS 2007)

	Black			Coloured			Indian or Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007	1996	2001	2007
0-4	1 834 027	1 880 246	2 123 511	192 534	195 781	206 095	42 751	36 826	39 083	132 709	113 232	113 452
5-9	1 914 747	2 048 335	2 180 964	198 922	203 905	205 777	46 794	43 956	47 363	151 685	131 555	118 435
10-14	1 896 321	2 125 596	2 074 598	201 642	213 395	217 687	51 912	48 880	46 418	173 809	155 089	151 796
15-19	1 718 702	2 087 750	2 092 197	175 255	212 081	217 864	49 691	54 640	55 773	168 912	174 171	167 305
20-24	1 644 350	1 820 001	1 989 805	175 506	179 975	207 454	51 828	50 372	61 347	176 211	144 882	161 436
25-29	1 381 714	1 652 881	1 643 638	169 787	174 107	180 757	47 197	50 829	52 757	179 772	157 998	145 160
30-34	1 219 386	1 346 476	1 459 573	160 347	173 626	167 008	45 182	48 627	52 695	172 732	177 684	174 344
35-39	1 005 643	1 242 639	1 253 068	135 771	166 681	171 469	40 888	47 171	47 439	175 529	173 773	192 587
40-44	790 312	1 024 074	1 129 902	110 044	142 838	164 195	37 526	42 621	48 408	161 380	176 299	181 912
45-49	590 609	814 989	931 583	85 261	112 687	139 394	32 571	38 399	44 231	148 230	153 702	183 205
50-54	444 592	605 307	760 025	63 455	87 381	111 683	25 901	32 836	36 064	129 082	142 997	167 926
55-59	401 982	440 863	580 033	51 263	62 115	84 795	19 320	25 200	31 886	109 018	124 766	158 283
60-64	381 796	441 128	447 322	45 230	52 493	63 267	14 889	20 005	24 111	92 438	107 158	128 970
65-69	326 038	346 522	397 332	30 814	39 428	46 456	10 017	13 152	17 414	84 604	84 061	105 920
70-74	188 744	290 314	295 172	20 112	26 387	32 272	6 154	8 499	12 353	69 659	73 722	83 414
75-79	164 642	154 094	227 996	12 693	15 788	21 592	3 497	4 767	7 118	52 924	56 452	60 262
80-84	70 100	130 891	120 926	7 497	8 939	11 942	1 609	2 396	2 528	36 548	37 885	40 717
85+	60 319	76 231	130 087	5 721	6 473	8 212	982	1 242	1 675	26 094	27 479	30 559
Unspecified	176 897			13 671			4 656			30 661		
Total	16 210 919	18 528 336	19 837 732	1 855 526	2 074 079	2 257 919	533 365	570 417	628 663	2 271 998	2 212 905	2 365 684

APPENDIX 2

Table 2.1: Highest level of education attained by population group: 1996, 2001, 2007

	1996	2001	2007
No schooling			
African/Black	3 775 641	4 292 235	2 654 713
Coloured	196 633	193 375	146 413
Indian/Asian	39 468	39 374	30 513
White	32 363	42 513	19 190
Total	4 044 105	4 567 497	2 850 829
Some primary			
African/Black	3 041 776	3 557 674	3 899 622
Coloured	383 144	430 425	423 854
Indian/Asian	49 128	57 112	61 842
White	17 705	38 531	33 723
Total	3 491 753	4 083 742	4 419 042
Completed primary			
African/Black	1 298 458	1 338 607	1 346 097
Coloured	217 584	230 326	228 764
Indian/Asian	30 238	31 034	29 717
White	14 600	23 498	28 360
Total	1 560 880	1 623 465	1 632 938
Some secondary			
African/Black	5 103 151	5 851 579	8 476 487
Coloured	828 947	940 357	1 195 581
Indian/Asian	243 629	245 147	301 160
White	896 236	809 042	1 064 447
Total	7 071 963	7 846 125	11 037 676
Grade 12/Std 10			
African/Black	1 888 223	3 228 480	3 203 736
Coloured	240 714	433 782	451 783
Indian/Asian	185 558	259 389	281 377
White	1 114 135	1 278 951	1 180 169
Total	3 428 630	5 200 602	5 117 065
Higher			
African/Black	565 838	995 379	1 169 254
Coloured	96 924	114 356	146 365
Indian/Asian	71 698	110 676	140 486
White	761 324	930 925	1 044 916
Total	1 495 784	2 151 336	2 501 020

Note: 158 416 with unspecified population group for 1996 have been excluded.

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.2: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Black African

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 years old									
Studying	90 511	91 413	181 924	178 505	186 028	364 533	338 318	335 971	674 289
Not studying	292 282	289 946	582 228	228 877	222 145	451 022	77 964	77 365	155 330
Total	382 793	381 359	764 152	407 382	408 173	815 555	416 282	413 336	829 619
6 years old									
Studying	190 578	195 378	385 955	273 907	280 983	554 890	405 782	408 192	813 973
Not studying	205 802	200 742	406 544	125 582	119 077	244 660	40 460	34 420	74 880
Total	396 380	396 120	792 499	399 489	400 060	799 549	446 242	442 612	888 853
7 years old									
Studying	255 820	262 653	518 472	358 103	362 574	720 677	425 329	420 910	846 239
Not studying	117 062	110 991	228 053	53 963	48 781	102 744	23 668	21 928	45 596
Total	372 882	373 644	746 525	412 066	411 355	823 421	448 997	442 838	891 835
8 years old									
Studying	279 474	293 154	572 628	366 395	373 255	739 650	401 239	415 187	816 426
Not studying	79 669	73 229	152 897	29 525	26 600	56 126	20 271	17 063	37 333
Total	359 143	366 383	725 525	395 921	399 855	795 776	421 510	432 250	853 759
9 years old									
Studying	300 568	314 795	615 363	396 126	405 814	801 940	423 747	427 098	850 845
Not studying	54 616	45 818	100 434	25 845	23 078	48 923	18 508	15 854	34 362
Total	355 184	360 613	715 797	421 970	428 892	850 862	442 255	442 952	885 207
10 years old									
Studying	332 262	347 428	679 690	414 421	419 851	834 272	393 854	404 482	798 335
Not studying	41 949	34 165	76 113	28 422	24 695	53 117	17 270	12 853	30 123
Total	374 211	381 593	755 803	442 843	444 546	887 389	411 124	417 335	828 458
11 years old									
Studying	335 389	346 861	682 250	411 477	412 400	823 877	386 634	386 044	772 678
Not studying	30 589	23 764	54 354	25 991	21 973	47 964	14 719	14 360	29 079
Total	365 978	370 625	736 604	437 469	434 373	871 841	401 353	400 404	801 757
12 years old									
Studying	343 954	357 140	701 094	384 896	400 781	785 677	394 338	400 262	794 599
Not studying	26 690	21 225	47 915	20 434	17 024	37 459	16 131	15 424	31 555
Total	370 644	378 365	749 009	405 331	417 805	823 136	410 469	415 686	826 154
13 years old									
Studying	334 857	349 932	684 789	385 358	398 585	783 943	385 224	387 466	772 689
Not studying	23 132	19 187	42 319	22 479	19 689	42 168	15 551	17 060	32 610
Total	357 989	369 119	727 108	407 837	418 274	826 111	400 775	404 526	805 299

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.2: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Black African (continued)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14 years old									
Studying	334 406	351 884	686 290	374 392	386 424	760 816	385 152	401 360	786 512
Not studying	23 870	21 328	45 198	25 125	24 175	49 300	18 314	20 365	38 679
Total	358 276	373 212	731 488	399 517	410 598	810 115	403 466	421 725	825 191
15 years old									
Studying	304 243	316 482	620 726	375 711	386 202	761 912	386 093	388 820	774 913
Not studying	25 688	26 693	52 382	34 543	38 022	72 565	24 714	26 527	51 242
Total	329 931	343 175	673 108	410 253	424 224	834 477	410 807	415 347	826 155
16 years old									
Studying	306 360	316 460	622 819	370 355	371 035	741 390	400 013	381 894	781 907
Not studying	34 437	41 490	75 927	46 399	56 978	103 377	39 634	42 752	82 386
Total	340 797	357 950	698 746	416 754	428 013	844 767	439 647	424 646	864 293
17 years old									
Studying	268 254	270 304	538 559	331 990	327 044	659 034	364 214	352 452	716 666
Not studying	42 808	57 083	99 891	61 623	82 154	143 777	60 529	73 041	133 569
Total	311 062	327 387	638 450	393 612	409 198	802 810	424 743	425 493	850 235
18 years old									
Studying	244 055	244 954	489 009	300 725	288 082	588 807	306 843	280 761	587 604
Not studying	58 436	80 460	138 896	95 655	126 634	222 289	101 864	126 869	228 733
Total	302 491	325 414	627 905	396 380	414 716	811 096	408 707	407 630	816 337
19 years old									
Studying	221 042	216 650	437 693	255 715	237 730	493 445	246 246	218 712	464 958
Not studying	81 666	106 792	188 458	135 796	173 869	309 665	144 314	171 479	315 792
Total	302 708	323 442	626 151	391 511	411 599	803 110	390 560	390 191	780 750
20 years old									
Studying	188 884	189 228	378 113	194 265	177 119	371 384	186 492	177 517	364 009
Not studying	115 768	143 649	259 417	173 937	203 752	377 690	201 684	232 969	434 652
Total	304 652	332 877	637 530	368 202	380 871	749 073	388 176	410 486	798 661
21 years old									
Studying	154 781	158 624	313 405	150 654	140 235	290 889	135 256	128 828	264 083
Not studying	142 665	167 717	310 382	224 414	251 075	475 488	256 940	271 791	528 732
Total	297 446	326 341	623 787	375 068	391 310	766 377	392 196	400 619	792 815
22 years old									
Studying	116 122	125 214	241 336	96 304	92 303	188 607	92 107	86 878	178 984
Not studying	161 370	186 046	347 416	245 604	269 090	514 694	279 283	304 315	583 598
Total	277 492	311 260	588 752	341 909	361 393	703 301	371 390	391 193	762 582

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.2: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Black African (concluded)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23 years old									
Studying	83 477	97 171	180 648	63 632	65 379	129 011	55 080	56 685	111 765
Not studying	177 384	201 838	379 222	250 624	273 473	524 097	302 556	314 154	616 710
Total	260 861	299 009	559 870	314 256	338 852	653 108	357 636	370 839	728 475
24 years old									
Studying	67 340	81 819	149 160	47 717	50 598	98 315	38 865	44 806	83 671
Not studying	203 533	225 978	429 512	277 444	296 977	574 421	329 292	346 397	675 689
Total	270 873	307 797	578 672	325 161	347 575	672 736	368 157	391 203	759 360
Total									
Studying	4 752 378	4 927 545	9 679 923	5 730 648	5 762 420	11 493 069	6 150 826	6 104 325	12 255 145
Not studying	1 939 416	2 078 142	4 017 558	2 132 281	2 319 262	4 451 543	2 003 666	2 156 986	4 160 650
Total	6 691 794	7 005 687	13 697 481	7 862 930	8 081 682	15 944 612	8 154 492	8 261 311	16 415 795

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.3: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Coloured

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 years old									
Studying	5 053	5 127	10 180	14 946	14 797	29 743	30 024	28 647	58 671
Not studying	34 821	33 731	68 552	26 681	25 896	52 577	9 546	10 220	19 766
Total	41 639	40 548	82 187	41 627	40 693	82 320	39 570	38 867	78 437
6 years old									
Studying	22 333	22 063	44 396	26 506	26 264	52 770	36 785	37 962	74 747
Not studying	18 713	18 351	37 064	14 263	13 749	28 012	5 360	4 462	9 821
Total	41 046	40 414	81 460	40 769	40 013	80 783	42 145	42 424	84 568
7 years old									
Studying	35 330	35 139	70 469	37 459	36 980	74 439	42 024	39 940	81 965
Not studying	4 442	4 215	8 657	3 782	3 517	7 298	2 713	1 994	4 707
Total	39 772	39 354	79 126	41 241	40 497	81 737	44 737	41 934	86 672
8 years old									
Studying	36 000	35 917	71 917	38 301	38 636	76 938	39 295	37 407	76 702
Not studying	2 178	2 184	4 362	2 040	1 841	3 881	2 148	2 182	4 330
Total	38 178	38 101	76 279	40 341	40 478	80 819	41 443	39 589	81 032
9 years old									
Studying	35 957	35 928	71 885	40 651	40 605	81 256	36 738	39 514	76 252
Not studying	1 362	1 354	2 716	1 838	1 619	3 456	2 730	1 494	4 224
Total	37 319	37 282	74 601	42 488	42 224	84 713	39 468	41 008	80 476
10 years old									
Studying	38 729	38 563	77 292	43 181	42 565	85 746	38 278	40 832	79 110
Not studying	1 218	1 005	2 223	2 081	1 748	3 829	1 649	1 914	3 564
Total	39 947	39 568	79 515	45 263	44 312	89 575	39 927	42 746	82 674
11 years old									
Studying	38 353	38 450	76 803	42 992	42 258	85 250	39 101	42 241	81 342
Not studying	1 094	986	2 080	2 124	1 772	3 896	2 128	1 761	3 889
Total	39 447	39 436	78 883	45 116	44 030	89 146	41 229	44 002	85 231
12 years old									
Studying	39 109	39 018	78 127	39 983	41 153	81 136	40 775	39 504	80 278
Not studying	1 195	1 004	2 199	1 759	1 571	3 330	1 694	2 545	4 239
Total	40 304	40 022	80 326	41 742	42 725	84 466	42 469	42 049	84 517
13 years old									
Studying	38 345	38 650	76 996	38 936	39 263	78 200	38 192	42 137	80 329
Not studying	1 290	1 205	2 495	2 323	1 885	4 209	2 810	2 928	5 738
Total	39 635	39 855	79 491	41 260	41 149	82 408	41 002	45 065	86 067

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.3: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Coloured (continued)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14 years old									
Studying	35 401	36 383	71 784	37 184	38 027	75 211	38 360	37 835	76 194
Not studying	1 792	1 777	3 569	3 318	3 153	6 471	3 880	2 578	6 458
Total	37 193	38 160	75 353	40 502	41 180	81 682	42 240	40 413	82 652
15 years old									
Studying	31 862	32 393	64 255	36 028	36 645	72 673	38 752	39 073	77 825
Not studying	3 049	3 016	6 065	5 758	5 414	11 172	5 740	4 427	10 167
Total	34 911	35 409	70 320	41 786	42 060	83 845	44 492	43 500	87 992
16 years old									
Studying	29 401	29 359	58 760	33 710	34 365	68 076	35 470	35 032	70 502
Not studying	5 699	5 798	11 496	9 805	9 131	18 936	10 139	7 645	17 785
Total	35 100	35 157	70 256	43 515	43 496	87 011	45 609	42 677	88 287
17 years old									
Studying	23 322	23 130	46 452	28 136	29 405	57 542	26 294	29 717	56 011
Not studying	8 514	8 723	17 237	13 698	13 069	26 767	14 763	14 162	28 924
Total	31 836	31 853	63 689	41 834	42 475	84 309	41 057	43 879	84 935
18 years old									
Studying	17 817	17 531	35 348	21 000	21 072	42 071	15 635	18 633	34 267
Not studying	13 511	14 616	28 127	21 225	21 750	42 975	24 187	23 670	47 858
Total	31 328	32 147	63 475	42 225	42 822	85 046	39 822	42 303	82 125
19 years old									
Studying	11 598	10 792	22 390	12 833	12 209	25 042	9 874	11 925	21 799
Not studying	18 075	20 098	38 173	27 074	29 020	56 094	25 609	28 667	54 276
Total	29 673	30 890	60 563	39 907	41 229	81 136	35 483	40 592	76 075
20 years old									
Studying	7 620	6 963	14 583	7 966	7 388	15 355	7 161	7 269	14 430
Not studying	22 863	25 440	48 303	30 670	32 274	62 943	30 226	36 184	66 410
Total	30 483	32 403	62 886	38 636	39 662	78 298	37 387	43 453	80 840
21 years old									
Studying	5 069	4 833	9 901	5 347	4 991	10 339	5 139	6 779	11 918
Not studying	25 893	27 842	53 736	32 272	33 523	65 795	36 608	36 091	72 699
Total	30 962	32 675	63 637	37 620	38 514	76 134	41 747	42 870	84 617
22 years old									
Studying	3 439	3 339	6 779	3 194	3 039	6 234	3 463	3 763	7 226
Not studying	27 081	29 802	56 884	30 595	31 826	62 422	37 413	36 509	73 922
Total	30 520	33 141	63 663	33 790	34 866	68 655	40 876	40 272	81 148

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.3: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Coloured (concluded)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23 years old									
Studying	2 578	2 392	4 970	2 382	2 273	4 655	3 111	2 359	5 470
Not studying	28 309	31 864	60 173	29 990	31 675	61 665	37 164	38 023	75 187
Total	30 887	34 256	65 143	32 372	33 948	66 320	40 275	40 382	80 657
24 years old									
Studying	2 175	2 060	4 235	1 918	1 848	3 766	1 631	1 854	3 485
Not studying	29 324	33 196	62 520	29 351	31 137	60 488	39 349	36 365	75 713
Total	31 499	35 256	66 755	31 269	32 985	64 254	40 980	38 219	79 198
Total									
Studying	459 493	458 029	917 523	512 656	513 786	1 026 441	526 102	542 423	1 068 523
Not studying	250 424	266 207	516 631	290 647	295 570	586 217	295 856	293 821	589 677
Total	709 917	724 236	1 434 154	803 302	809 356	1 612 658	821 958	836 244	1 658 200

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.4: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Indian or Asian

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 years old									
Studying	2 915	2 752	5 666	4 505	4 348	8 852	7 232	8 066	15 298
Not studying	6 373	6 320	12 693	4 394	4 256	8 650	1 664	1 340	3 004
Total	9 288	9 072	18 359	8 899	8 604	17 502	8 896	9 406	18 302
6 years old									
Studying	7 070	6 910	13 981	7 779	7 513	15 292	10 496	8 815	19 311
Not studying	2 537	2 516	5 053	1 068	977	2 045	758	796	1 554
Total	9 607	9 426	19 034	8 848	8 490	17 337	11 254	9 611	20 865
7 years old									
Studying	9 137	8 753	17 890	8 369	8 171	16 540	9 506	8 046	17 552
Not studying	551	500	1 051	405	430	835	330	343	673
Total	9 688	9 253	18 941	8 774	8 601	17 375	9 836	8 389	18 225
8 years old									
Studying	9 320	8 912	18 231	8 371	8 448	16 819	8 415	8 630	17 045
Not studying	248	244	492	259	308	567	512	309	820
Total	9 568	9 156	18 723	8 630	8 756	17 386	8 927	8 939	17 865
9 years old									
Studying	9 077	8 913	17 990	9 095	9 207	18 303	8 878	10 277	19 155
Not studying	173	145	319	312	298	610	445	577	1 021
Total	9 250	9 058	18 309	9 408	9 505	18 913	9 323	10 854	20 176
10 years old									
Studying	10 193	10 026	20 219	9 803	9 453	19 256	8 062	8 879	16 941
Not studying	169	176	345	335	309	644	372	345	717
Total	10 362	10 202	20 564	10 138	9 762	19 900	8 434	9 224	17 658
11 years old									
Studying	10 226	9 950	20 176	10 010	9 466	19 476	9 435	8 879	18 314
Not studying	169	147	316	291	299	590	140	629	769
Total	10 395	10 097	20 492	10 301	9 765	20 065	9 575	9 508	19 083
12 years old									
Studying	10 602	10 354	20 957	9 755	9 595	19 349	9 729	8 321	18 050
Not studying	154	149	302	240	229	469	529	306	835
Total	10 756	10 503	21 259	9 995	9 823	19 818	10 258	8 627	18 885
13 years old									
Studying	10 424	10 238	20 663	9 636	9 444	19 080	10 869	9 503	20 372
Not studying	120	184	304	250	265	515	666	445	1 111
Total	10 544	10 422	20 967	9 886	9 709	19 594	11 535	9 948	21 483

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.4: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Indian or Asian (continued)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14 years old									
Studying	10 426	9 908	20 335	9 752	9 436	19 188	10 543	8 310	18 854
Not studying	207	211	418	350	386	736	501	560	1 061
Total	10 633	10 119	20 753	10 102	9 822	19 924	11 044	8 870	19 915
15 years old									
Studying	9 656	9 474	19 130	10 013	10 095	20 108	11 115	9 791	20 906
Not studying	249	298	547	642	597	1 239	547	910	1 458
Total	9 905	9 772	19 677	10 655	10 692	21 347	11 662	10 701	22 364
16 years old									
Studying	9 549	9 476	19 025	10 145	10 083	20 228	8 996	9 091	18 087
Not studying	521	599	1 120	1 085	996	2 081	1 182	1 196	2 378
Total	10 070	10 075	20 145	11 229	11 079	22 308	10 178	10 287	20 465
17 years old									
Studying	8 652	8 578	17 231	9 427	9 616	19 043	9 114	9 358	18 471
Not studying	1 097	1 081	2 178	1 832	1 553	3 385	2 219	2 381	4 601
Total	9 749	9 659	19 409	11 259	11 169	22 428	11 333	11 739	23 072
18 years old									
Studying	6 476	6 210	12 685	6 763	6 573	13 336	5 479	5 387	10 866
Not studying	3 119	3 379	6 497	4 456	4 398	8 854	5 644	5 280	10 923
Total	9 595	9 589	19 182	11 219	10 971	22 190	11 123	10 667	21 789
19 years old									
Studying	4 076	4 170	8 246	4 763	4 506	9 270	4 575	5 507	10 081
Not studying	5 008	5 094	10 101	6 543	6 223	12 766	4 990	6 236	11 226
Total	9 084	9 264	18 347	11 306	10 729	22 036	9 565	11 743	21 307
20 years old									
Studying	3 423	3 489	6 912	3 549	3 741	7 289	4 459	4 458	8 916
Not studying	6 349	6 437	12 786	7 325	6 918	14 242	7 817	5 983	13 800
Total	9 772	9 926	19 698	10 873	10 658	21 532	12 276	10 441	22 716
21 years old									
Studying	2 806	2 875	5 680	2 910	3 058	5 969	3 075	3 144	6 219
Not studying	7 355	7 198	14 553	8 005	7 368	15 373	7 711	8 746	16 456
Total	10 161	10 073	20 233	10 916	10 426	21 342	10 786	11 890	22 675
22 years old									
Studying	2 139	2 171	4 310	2 129	2 153	4 282	2 667	3 563	6 230
Not studying	7 716	7 871	15 586	8 112	7 825	15 936	9 951	10 036	19 986
Total	9 855	10 042	19 896	10 240	9 978	20 218	12 618	13 599	26 216

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.4: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Indian or Asian (concluded)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23 years old									
Studying	1 654	1 706	3 360	1 617	1 612	3 229	1 560	1 969	3 529
Not studying	7 801	7 941	15 742	8 239	7 866	16 105	11 128	10 168	21 296
Total	9 455	9 647	19 102	9 855	9 478	19 334	12 688	12 137	24 825
24 years old									
Studying	1 451	1 359	2 810	1 284	1 212	2 496	1 388	1 557	2 945
Not studying	8 350	8 666	17 015	8 695	8 619	17 314	10 565	11 052	21 616
Total	9 801	10 025	19 825	9 979	9 831	19 810	11 953	12 609	24 561
Total									
Studying	139 274	136 225	275 498	139 674	137 730	277 404	145 593	141 551	287 142
Not studying	58 267	59 154	117 421	62 839	60 119	122 958	67 671	67 638	135 305
Total	197 541	195 379	392 919	202 513	197 849	400 362	213 264	209 189	422 447

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.5: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: White

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 years old									
Studying	4 643	4 474	9 117	19 401	18 745	38 146	19 197	18 851	38 048
Not studying	24 129	23 177	47 306	7 656	7 216	14 872	3 947	4 183	8 131
Total	28 772	27 651	56 423	27 058	25 960	53 018	23 144	23 034	46 179
6 years old									
Studying	11 673	11 886	23 559	23 229	22 383	45 611	24 646	21 909	46 555
Not studying	18 577	17 499	36 076	3 776	3 538	7 314	2 548	1 586	4 134
Total	30 250	29 385	59 635	27 004	25 921	52 926	27 194	23 495	50 689
7 years old									
Studying	27 256	26 411	53 667	25 177	23 893	49 070	23 232	21 985	45 217
Not studying	3 117	2 718	5 834	1 356	1 232	2 588	1 523	1 314	2 837
Total	30 373	29 129	59 501	26 533	25 125	51 658	24 755	23 299	48 054
8 years old									
Studying	29 087	28 139	57 225	26 654	25 215	51 869	22 350	24 363	46 713
Not studying	1 255	1 068	2 323	834	784	1 619	1 095	373	1 468
Total	30 342	29 207	59 548	27 488	25 999	53 487	23 445	24 736	48 181
9 years old									
Studying	29 777	28 730	58 506	28 967	27 692	56 660	22 392	19 769	42 161
Not studying	766	765	1 532	900	856	1 757	854	1 970	2 824
Total	30 543	29 495	60 038	29 868	28 549	58 416	23 246	21 739	44 985
10 years old									
Studying	32 001	30 784	62 785	30 980	29 463	60 443	25 243	29 310	54 553
Not studying	787	730	1 517	943	919	1 862	1 187	753	1 940
Total	32 788	31 514	64 302	31 923	30 382	62 305	26 430	30 063	56 493
11 years old									
Studying	33 204	31 723	64 927	31 498	29 859	61 357	30 114	28 775	58 889
Not studying	664	734	1 399	1 066	1 023	2 089	1 721	769	2 490
Total	33 868	32 457	66 326	32 565	30 882	63 446	31 835	29 544	61 379
12 years old									
Studying	33 758	32 788	66 547	30 951	29 948	60 900	26 570	27 821	54 391
Not studying	672	619	1 291	853	818	1 671	1 433	1 042	2 475
Total	34 430	33 407	67 838	31 805	30 766	62 571	28 003	28 863	56 866
13 years old									
Studying	33 348	32 805	66 154	31 349	30 244	61 593	29 467	27 426	56 893
Not studying	639	614	1 253	861	846	1 707	800	1 473	2 273
Total	33 987	33 419	67 407	32 210	31 089	63 299	30 267	28 899	59 166

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.5: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: White (continued)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14 years old									
Studying	32 660	32 031	64 691	32 151	31 068	63 220	28 338	27 127	55 464
Not studying	604	551	1 155	1 002	902	1 904	1 025	1 469	2 494
Total	33 264	32 582	65 846	33 153	31 970	65 124	29 363	28 596	57 958
15 years old									
Studying	31 684	30 882	62 566	33 207	32 250	65 458	31 791	28 724	60 516
Not studying	638	695	1 333	1 304	1 371	2 675	1 900	1 377	3 277
Total	32 322	31 577	63 899	34 511	33 621	68 133	33 691	30 101	63 793
16 years old									
Studying	30 943	30 350	61 293	35 326	33 654	68 981	32 010	30 963	62 973
Not studying	1 200	1 279	2 479	2 451	2 239	4 690	2 249	2 159	4 407
Total	32 143	31 629	63 772	37 777	35 893	73 670	34 259	33 122	67 380
17 years old									
Studying	27 842	27 354	55 196	32 500	32 100	64 600	30 568	30 425	60 993
Not studying	2 287	2 375	4 662	3 999	3 886	7 885	4 330	4 283	8 613
Total	30 129	29 729	59 858	36 499	35 986	72 485	34 898	34 708	69 606
18 years old									
Studying	23 464	22 693	46 157	28 570	27 537	56 107	21 082	18 462	39 544
Not studying	6 254	6 788	13 042	8 317	8 300	16 617	11 211	10 971	22 182
Total	29 718	29 481	59 199	36 887	35 837	72 724	32 293	29 433	61 726
19 years old									
Studying	15 331	14 090	29 421	17 929	17 577	35 506	18 790	15 668	34 458
Not studying	13 234	13 886	27 121	16 029	15 256	31 285	15 735	14 563	30 298
Total	28 565	27 976	56 542	33 958	32 833	66 791	34 525	30 231	64 756
20 years old									
Studying	14 383	13 516	27 899	13 830	14 392	28 222	13 949	13 768	27 717
Not studying	16 759	17 750	34 510	19 302	17 284	36 586	15 824	14 914	30 739
Total	31 142	31 266	62 409	33 132	31 675	64 807	29 773	28 682	58 456
21 years old									
Studying	12 919	11 710	24 629	11 929	11 927	23 856	16 801	14 588	31 389
Not studying	18 672	20 066	38 737	20 006	18 706	38 711	22 744	15 761	38 504
Total	31 591	31 776	63 366	31 934	30 632	62 567	39 545	30 349	69 893
22 years old									
Studying	11 047	9 285	20 332	8 701	8 403	17 104	11 961	11 810	23 771
Not studying	20 123	23 089	43 212	19 673	19 167	38 841	25 041	22 924	47 965
Total	31 170	32 374	63 544	28 374	27 571	55 944	37 002	34 734	71 736

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.5: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: White (concluded)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23 years old									
Studying	8 740	6 630	15 370	6 744	5 847	12 590	7 528	6 912	14 440
Not studying	22 519	26 110	48 629	20 765	21 094	41 859	22 714	25 861	48 575
Total	31 259	32 740	63 999	27 509	26 941	54 450	30 242	32 773	63 015
24 years old									
Studying	7 621	5 447	13 068	5 092	4 547	9 638	5 734	4 041	9 775
Not studying	25 250	29 114	54 364	23 107	23 517	46 624	26 037	26 580	52 616
Total	32 871	34 561	67 432	28 199	28 063	56 262	31 771	30 621	62 391
Total									
Studying	451 381	431 726	883 107	474 185	456 744	930 930	441 763	422 697	864 460
Not studying	178 146	189 629	367 775	154 202	148 953	303 154	163 918	154 325	318 242
Total	629 527	621 355	1 250 882	628 387	605 697	1 234 084	605 681	577 022	1 182 702

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.6: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Total

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 years old									
Studying	104 025	104 712	208 738	217 357	223 918	441 275	394 771	391 535	786 306
Not studying	361 024	356 353	717 377	267 608	259 512	527 121	93 121	93 108	186 231
Total	465 049	461 065	926 115	484 966	483 430	968 396	487 892	484 643	972 537
6 years old									
Studying	233 924	238 639	472 563	331 421	337 143	668 564	477 709	476 878	954 586
Not studying	247 797	241 274	489 071	144 689	137 342	282 031	49 126	41 264	90 389
Total	481 721	479 913	961 634	476 110	474 485	950 595	526 835	518 142	1 044 975
7 years old									
Studying	330 892	336 249	667 141	429 108	431 618	860 726	500 091	490 881	990 973
Not studying	126 108	119 295	245 402	59 506	53 960	113 465	28 234	25 579	53 813
Total	457 000	455 544	912 543	488 614	485 577	974 191	528 325	516 460	1 044 786
8 years old									
Studying	357 306	369 603	726 909	439 721	445 554	885 276	471 299	485 587	956 886
Not studying	83 927	77 328	161 256	32 659	29 534	62 193	24 026	19 927	43 951
Total	441 233	446 931	888 165	472 380	475 088	947 468	495 325	505 514	1 000 837
9 years old									
Studying	378 826	391 923	770 750	474 839	483 320	958 159	491 755	496 658	988 413
Not studying	57 358	48 468	105 827	28 895	25 851	54 746	22 537	19 895	42 431
Total	436 184	440 391	876 577	503 734	509 170	1 012 904	514 292	516 553	1 030 844
10 years old									
Studying	416 949	430 624	847 573	498 385	501 332	999 717	465 437	483 503	948 939
Not studying	44 512	36 393	80 905	31 782	27 670	59 452	20 478	15 865	36 344
Total	461 461	467 017	928 478	530 167	529 002	1 059 169	485 915	499 368	985 283
11 years old									
Studying	420 989	430 805	851 794	495 978	493 982	989 960	465 284	465 939	931 223
Not studying	32 798	25 907	58 705	29 472	25 067	54 539	18 708	17 519	36 227
Total	453 787	456 712	910 499	525 450	519 049	1 044 499	483 992	483 458	967 450
12 years old									
Studying	431 140	443 113	874 253	465 585	481 477	947 062	471 412	475 908	947 318
Not studying	29 012	23 261	52 272	23 287	19 642	42 929	19 787	19 317	39 104
Total	460 152	466 374	926 525	488 872	501 119	989 991	491 199	495 225	986 422
13 years old									
Studying	420 599	435 318	855 917	465 279	477 536	942 815	463 752	466 532	930 283
Not studying	25 425	21 431	46 856	25 913	22 685	48 598	19 827	21 906	41 732
Total	446 024	456 749	902 773	491 192	500 221	991 413	483 579	488 438	972 015

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.6: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Total (continued)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
14 years old									
Studying	416 534	433 712	850 246	453 479	464 955	918 434	462 393	474 632	937 024
Not studying	26 731	24 111	50 842	29 796	28 615	58 411	23 720	24 972	48 692
Total	443 265	457 823	901 088	483 275	493 571	976 846	486 113	499 604	985 716
15 years old									
Studying	380 578	392 415	772 993	454 959	465 192	920 151	467 751	466 408	934 160
Not studying	29 889	31 023	60 912	42 246	45 405	87 652	32 901	33 241	66 144
Total	410 467	423 438	833 905	497 205	510 597	1 007 802	500 652	499 649	1 000 304
16 years old									
Studying	379 344	388 872	768 216	449 536	449 138	898 674	476 489	456 980	933 469
Not studying	42 268	49 571	91 839	59 739	69 344	129 083	53 204	53 752	106 956
Total	421 612	438 443	860 055	509 275	518 482	1 027 757	529 693	510 732	1 040 425
17 years old									
Studying	330 712	331 958	662 669	402 053	398 165	800 219	430 190	421 952	852 141
Not studying	55 240	69 848	125 088	81 152	100 662	181 814	81 841	93 867	175 707
Total	385 952	401 806	787 757	483 205	498 828	982 033	512 031	515 819	1 027 848
18 years old									
Studying	293 943	293 477	587 420	357 059	343 262	700 321	349 039	323 243	672 281
Not studying	82 143	106 194	188 337	129 653	161 083	290 735	142 906	166 790	309 696
Total	376 086	399 671	775 757	486 712	504 345	991 056	491 945	490 033	981 977
19 years old									
Studying	253 732	247 371	501 102	291 241	272 022	563 263	279 485	251 812	531 296
Not studying	119 078	147 083	266 161	185 442	224 369	409 810	190 648	220 945	411 592
Total	372 810	394 454	767 263	476 683	496 391	973 073	470 133	472 757	942 888
20 years old									
Studying	215 795	214 654	430 449	219 610	202 640	422 249	212 061	203 012	415 072
Not studying	163 260	194 909	358 169	231 234	260 227	491 461	255 551	290 050	545 601
Total	379 055	409 563	788 618	450 844	462 867	913 710	467 612	493 062	960 673
21 years old									
Studying	176 694	179 192	355 886	170 841	160 211	331 052	160 271	153 339	313 609
Not studying	196 280	224 662	420 941	284 697	310 671	595 368	324 003	332 389	656 391
Total	372 974	403 854	776 827	455 538	470 882	926 420	484 274	485 728	970 000
22 years old									
Studying	133 525	140 851	274 376	110 328	105 898	216 226	110 198	106 014	216 211
Not studying	218 199	248 800	466 998	303 985	327 908	631 893	351 688	373 784	725 471
Total	351 724	389 651	741 374	414 312	433 807	848 119	461 886	479 798	941 682

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.6: Distribution of those attending and not attending an educational institution in single years (for those aged 5–24 years) by sex: Total (concluded)

	Census 1996			Census 2001			CS 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
23 years old									
Studying	97 145	108 577	205 722	74 374	75 111	149 485	67 279	67 925	135 204
Not studying	237 953	269 905	507 857	309 618	334 108	643 726	373 562	388 206	761 768
Total	335 098	378 482	713 579	383 992	409 219	793 211	440 841	456 131	896 972
24 years old									
Studying	79 130	91 295	170 425	56 011	58 205	114 216	47 618	52 258	99 876
Not studying	268 494	299 308	567 802	338 597	360 250	698 847	405 243	420 394	825 634
Total	347 624	390 603	738 227	394 608	418 455	813 063	452 861	472 652	925 510
Total									
Studying	5 851 784	6 003 358	11 855 142	6 857 163	6 870 680	13 727 843	7 264 284	7 210 996	14 475 270
Not studying	2 447 497	2 615 123	5 062 620	2 639 969	2 823 904	5 463 873	2 531 111	2 672 770	5 203 874
Total	8 299 281	8 618 481	16 917 762	9 497 133	9 694 584	19 191 716	9 795 395	9 883 766	19 679 144

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.7: Comparisons of attendance at an educational institution amongst males aged 5–24 years for 1996, 2001 and 2007

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
5 years old			
Studying	104 025	217 357	394 771
Not studying	361 024	267 608	93 121
Total	480 830	484 966	487 892
6 years old			
Studying	233 924	331 421	477 709
Not studying	247 797	144 689	49 126
Unspecified	11 055		
Total	492 776	476 110	526 835
7 years old			
Studying	330 892	429 108	500 091
Not studying	126 108	59 506	28 234
Unspecified	6 362		
Total	463 362	488 614	528 325
8 years old			
Studying	357 306	439 721	471 299
Not studying	83 927	32 659	24 026
Unspecified	4 791		
Total	446 024	472 380	495 325
9 years old			
Studying	378 826	474 839	491 755
Not studying	57 358	28 895	22 537
Unspecified	3 854		
Total	440 038	503 734	514 292
10 years old			
Studying	416 949	498 385	465 437
Not studying	44 512	31 782	20 478
Unspecified	3 456		
Total	464 917	530 167	485 915
11 years old			
Studying	420 989	495 978	465 284
Not studying	32 798	29 472	18 708
Unspecified	3 213		
Total	457 000	525 450	483 992
12 years old			
Studying	431 140	465 585	471 412
Not studying	29 012	23 287	19 787
Unspecified	3 003		
Total	463 154	488 872	491 199

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

Table 2.8: Comparisons of attendance at an educational institution amongst females aged 5–24 years for 1996, 2001 and 2007

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
5 years old			
Studying	104 712	223 918	391 535
Not studying	356 353	259 512	93 108
Total	476 940	483 430	484 643
6 years old			
Studying	238 639	337 143	476 878
Not studying	241 274	137 342	41 264
Unspecified	10 893		
Total	490 806	474 485	518 142
7 years old			
Studying	336 249	431 618	490 881
Not studying	119 295	53 960	25 579
Unspecified	6 210		
Total	461 754	485 577	516 460
8 years old			
Studying	369 603	445 554	485 587
Not studying	77 328	29 534	19 927
Unspecified	4 732		
Total	451 664	475 088	505 514
9 years old			
Studying	391 923	483 320	496 658
Not studying	48 468	25 851	19 895
Unspecified	3 678		
Total	444 070	509 170	516 553
10 years old			
Studying	430 624	501 332	483 503
Not studying	36 393	27 670	15 865
Unspecified	3 367		
Total	470 384	529 002	499 368
11 years old			
Studying	430 805	493 982	465 939
Not studying	25 907	25 067	17 519
Unspecified	2 896		
Total	459 607	519 049	483 458
12 years old			
Studying	443 113	481 477	475 908
Not studying	23 261	19 642	19 317
Unspecified	2 963		
Total	469 337	501 119	495 225

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
13 years old			
Studying	420 599	465 279	463 752
Not studying	25 425	25 913	19 827
Unspecified	2 689		
Total	448 714	491 192	483 579
14 years old			
Studying	416 534	453 479	462 393
Not studying	26 731	29 796	23 720
Unspecified	2 741		
Total	446 006	483 275	486 113
15 years old			
Studying	380 578	454 959	467 751
Not studying	29 889	42 246	32 901
Unspecified	2 600		
Total	413 067	497 205	500 652
16 years old			
Studying	379 344	449 536	476 489
Not studying	42 268	59 739	53 204
Unspecified	3 122		
Total	424 735	509 275	529 693
17 years old			
Studying	330 712	402 053	430 190
Not studying	55 240	81 152	81 841
Unspecified	3 114		
Total	389 066	483 205	512 031
18 years old			
Studying	293 943	357 059	349 039
Not studying	82 143	129 653	142 906
Unspecified	4 285		
Total	380 371	486 712	491 945
19 years old			
Studying	253 732	291 241	279 485
Not studying	119 078	185 442	190 648
Unspecified	5 180		
Total	377 990	476 683	470 133
20 years old			
Studying	215 795	219 610	212 061
Not studying	163 260	231 234	255 551
Unspecified	6 632		
Total	385 687	450 844	467 612

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
13 years old			
Studying	435 318	477 536	466 532
Not studying	21 431	22 685	21 906
Unspecified	2 706		
Total	459 455	500 221	488 438
14 years old			
Studying	433 712	464 955	474 632
Not studying	24 111	28 615	24 972
Unspecified	2 688		
Total	460 510	493 571	499 604
15 years old			
Studying	392 415	465 192	466 408
Not studying	31 023	45 405	33 241
Unspecified	2 567		
Total	426 005	510 597	499 649
16 years old			
Studying	388 872	449 138	456 980
Not studying	49 571	69 344	53 752
Unspecified	3 120		
Total	441 562	518 482	510 732
17 years old			
Studying	331 958	398 165	421 952
Not studying	69 848	100 662	93 867
Unspecified	3 401		
Total	405 207	498 828	515 819
18 years old			
Studying	293 477	343 262	323 243
Not studying	106 194	161 083	166 790
Unspecified	4 415		
Total	404 086	504 345	490 033
19 years old			
Studying	247 371	272 022	251 812
Not studying	147 083	224 369	220 945
Unspecified	5 485		
Total	399 938	496 391	472 757
20 years old			
Studying	214 654	202 640	203 012
Not studying	194 909	260 227	290 050
Unspecified	6 894		
Total	416 457	462 867	493 062

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
21 years old			
Studying	176 694	170 841	160 271
Not studying	196 280	284 697	324 003
Unspecified	7 633		
Total	380 607	455 538	484 274
22 years old			
Studying	133 525	110 328	110 198
Not studying	218 199	303 985	351 688
Unspecified	7 930		
Total	359 654	414 312	461 886
23 years old			
Studying	97 145	74 374	67 279
Not studying	237 953	309 618	373 562
Unspecified	8 889		
Total	343 986	383 992	440 841
24 years old			
Studying	79 130	56 011	47 618
Not studying	268 494	338 597	405 243
Unspecified	9 973		
Total	357 598	394 608	452 861
Total			
Studying	5 851 784	6 857 163	7 264 284
Not studying	2 447 497	2 639 969	2 531 111
Unspecified	116 302		
Total	8 415 583	9 497 133	9 795 395

	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007
21 years old			
Studying	179 192	160 211	153 339
Not studying	224 662	310 671	332 389
Unspecified	7 600		
Total	411 453	470 882	485 728
22 years old			
Studying	140 851	105 898	106 014
Not studying	248 800	327 908	373 784
Unspecified	8 353		
Total	398 004	433 807	479 798
23 years old			
Studying	108 577	75 111	67 925
Not studying	269 905	334 108	388 206
Unspecified	8 911		
Total	387 393	409 219	456 131
24 years old			
Studying	91 295	58 205	52 258
Not studying	299 308	360 250	420 394
Unspecified	9 618		
Total	400 221	418 455	472 652
Total			
Studying	6 003 358	6 870 680	7 210 996
Not studying	2 615 123	2 823 904	2 672 770
Unspecified	116 370		
Total	8 734 851	9 694 584	9 883 766

Note: Unspecified cases for 1996 have been excluded

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

Table 2.9: Provincial distribution of type of institution attended by those aged 5–24 years, Census 2001

	Census 2001						Total
	Pre-school	School	College	University/ Technikon	ABET	Other	
Eastern Cape	89 070	2 126 022	16 746	30 762	2 320	4 268	2 269 189
Free State	31 773	765 166	10 272	15 309	3 148	1 739	827 408
Gauteng	123 036	1 824 202	83 276	125 591	7 292	9 244	2 172 642
KwaZulu-Natal	103 525	2 903 072	27 632	59 249	5 171	6 446	3 105 095
Limpopo	69 390	1 848 829	12 055	15 183	1 499	3 035	1 949 991
Mpumalanga	43 737	1 075 134	9 568	7 926	1 529	2 128	1 140 023
Northern Cape	12 618	251 223	2 329	1 417	465	539	268 591
North West	42 311	812 109	8 176	11 961	2 775	1 620	878 951
Western Cape	60 477	979 068	21 175	48 182	2 280	4 771	1 115 954
South Africa	575 936	12 584 825	191 230	315 581	26 480	33 791	13 727 843

Table 2.10: Provincial distribution of type of institution attended by those aged 5–24 years, CS 2007

	CS 2007						Total
	Pre-school	School	College	University/Technikon	ABET	Other	
Eastern Cape	81 557	2 120 642	26 676	32 646	50	14 657	2 276 228
Free State	30 693	718 416	16 032	20 884	-	4 462	790 487
Gauteng	113 665	1 976 142	104 148	136 343	92	18 319	2 348 708
KwaZulu-Natal	127 856	3 027 695	47 938	79 949	98	24 703	3 308 238
Limpopo	82 240	1 853 337	20 559	23 143	58	10 518	1 989 855
Mpumalanga	48 255	1 105 930	17 931	13 398	-	7 812	1 193 327
Northern Cape	11 350	252 060	4 317	1 936	-	1 332	270 994
North West	35 483	819 863	12 961	14 010	113	5 109	887 540
Western Cape	49 944	1 046 272	32 048	56 765	59	8 466	1 193 554
South Africa	581 041	12 920 357	282 611	379 074	469	95 379	14 258 931

APPENDIX 2 (concluded)

Table 2.11: Attendance at an educational institution by province and sex: 2001 and 2007

	Census 2001					
	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Eastern Cape	1 124 403	1 144 785	350 694	359 340	1 475 097	1 504 125
Free State	415 959	411 449	148 280	162 986	564 239	574 435
Gauteng	1 083 275	1 089 367	546 122	529 731	1 629 397	1 619 098
KwaZulu-Natal	1 558 813	1 546 284	594 195	676 940	2 153 008	2 223 224
Limpopo	979 942	970 051	241 614	298 561	1 221 556	1 268 612
Mpumalanga	571 149	568 874	192 318	219 273	763 467	788 147
Northern Cape	134 419	134 171	68 375	70 377	202 794	204 548
North West	439 300	439 652	204 832	207 949	644 132	647 601
Western Cape	549 906	566 049	293 539	298 745	843 445	864 794
South Africa	6 857 166	6 870 682	2 639 969	2 823 902	9 497 135	9 694 584

	CS 2007					
	Attending		Not attending		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Eastern Cape	1 176 848	1 143 646	322 337	346 024	1 499 185	1 489 669
Free State	399 950	402 209	139 313	148 140	539 264	550 348
Gauteng	1 186 131	1 196 859	539 219	541 836	1 725 351	1 738 695
KwaZulu-Natal	1 694 442	1 661 570	584 217	636 429	2 278 659	2 297 999
Limpopo	1 016 166	1 002 149	200 569	241 175	1 216 735	1 243 325
Mpumalanga	608 547	601 753	182 563	196 881	791 110	798 634
Northern Cape	136 928	136 332	63 814	66 680	200 742	203 012
North West	448 993	449 950	179 794	184 258	628 788	634 208
Western Cape	596 271	616 523	319 282	311 342	915 553	927 866
South Africa	7 264 277	7 210 990	2 531 109	2 672 766	9 795 386	9 883 756