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email: info@statssa.gov.za
www.statssa.gov.za

170 Andries Street • Private Bag X44, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa
Tel: +27(12) 310 8911, Fax: +27(12) 321 7381

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Enquiries:

	Printing and distribution	User information services
Tel:	(012) 310 8251	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
Email:	distribution@statssa.gov.za	info@statssa.gov.za

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General household survey: 2007

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey (GHS), which was conducted in July 2007.

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

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

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

This report has two main objectives. Firstly, to present the key findings of the GHS 2007 in the context of the trends since the first GHS was conducted in 2002; and secondly, to provide a more in-depth analysis of the detailed questions related to selected service delivery issues.

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage, stratified random sample was drawn using probability proportional to size principles. First level stratification was based on province and second tier stratification on district council. Field staff employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 34 902 sampled households were visited across the country and 29 311 were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

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

For a more detailed discussion on sampling and fieldwork please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 17.

1.3 The questionnaire

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

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

Table A: Contents of the GHS 2007 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	6	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	41	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	22	Activities related to work and unemployment
Section 3	17	Non-remunerated trips undertaken in the 12 months prior to the survey
Section 4	80	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling and other assets, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, expenditure etc.)
All sections	166	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery

1.4 Response details

Table B shows that nationally, 29 311 (84,0%) of the expected 34 902 interviews were successfully completed. This response rate is 2,0% points down from the 86,0% response rate as reported in the GHS 2006 report. It was not possible to complete interviews in 5,1% of the sampled dwelling units because of reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 10,9% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as the sampled dwelling units had become vacant or had changed status (e.g., they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration, but were originally listed as dwelling units). These units are described as “out of scope” in Table B.

There were statistically significant differences between the response rates in the different population groups. The response rates in the Coloured population were considerably lower at 78,3% than the Black African (84,5%), White (81,5%) and in the Indian/Asian (90,4%) population groups.

Table B: Response rates per province (in thousands), GHS 2007 in thousands

Province	Response		Non-response		Out-of-scope		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Western Cape	3 298	73,3	555	12,3	644	14,3	4 497	100,0
Eastern Cape	3 850	85,6	60	1,3	590	13,1	4 500	100,0
Northern Cape	1 854	80,7	63	2,7	380	16,5	2 297	100,0
Free State	2 325	84,4	75	2,7	354	12,9	2 754	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	7 133	92,4	53	0,7	535	6,9	7 721	100,0
North West	2 447	82,1	162	5,4	372	12,5	2 981	100,0
Gauteng	3 394	78,9	587	13,6	323	7,5	4 304	100,0
Mpumalanga	2 151	81,8	129	4,9	350	13,3	2 630	100,0
Limpopo	2 859	88,8	94	2,9	265	8,2	3 218	100,0
RSA	29 311	84,0	3 813	5,1	1 778	10,9	34 902	100,0

1.5 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates during 2005 in the light of mortality data released during that year (see Stats SA Statistical release P0309.3, 2005). The benchmarks for all previous GHSs have been adjusted accordingly. Data for GHS 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 as presented in this release, are therefore comparable. As part of a general standardisation of procedures and methodologies within Stats SA, the methods used for the calculation of percentages and depiction of statistics in graph format in the GHS report have also been revised. More specifically missing values and unknown values were excluded from totals used as denominators for the calculation of percentages, unless otherwise specified. Historical data appearing in tables and graphs in this issue have therefore been revised accordingly and does not always correspond exactly with previously published statistics. In most cases changes represent 0,1% to 0,3%. Frequency values have been rounded off to the nearest thousand. Population totals in all tables reflect the population and sub-populations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The questionnaire remained virtually the same as in 2006 and many field supervisors and enumerators had some experience in executing the survey. However, a significant proportion of the experienced GHS field team participated in other surveys that were conducted by Statistics South Africa at around the same time. This resulted in the need to hire some inexperienced enumerators for this specific survey and some loss of enumeration quality.

2. Summary of the key findings

The summary of the key findings reported here is intended to provide a snapshot of the overall results based on the GHS covering the period 2002 to 2007. Key indicators are presented in Table C and Table D as follows. Table C provides a selection of key indicators regarding individuals while Table D focuses on key indicators regarding households. The population and household totals, shown in Tables C and D are not key findings of the GHS but they are included here for completeness. The technical details of the survey process and population benchmarks are provided in Section 17.

Table C: Information with regards to persons

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of persons (Thousand)	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851
Education						
Percentage of persons aged 7–15 attending an educational institution	96,3	97,1	97,8	97,9	97,7	97,9
Number of persons aged 7–24 years not attending an educational institution* (Thousand)	4 120	4 076	3 815	4 061	4 077	4 130
Percentage (aged 7 to 24 years) not attending an educational institution because of no money for fees	39,6	38,5	37,1	35,6	37,0	34,6
Number of teenage girls (13 –19 years) (Thousand)	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375	3 317	3 423
Percentage (aged 13 to 19 years) not in an educational institution because of pregnancy	11,9	13,5	17,7	13,3	14,2	13,4
Number of persons aged 20 years and older (Thousand)	25 550	26 012	26 423	26 801	27 160	27 571
Percentage (aged 20 and older) with no formal education	11,8	11,1	10,8	10,4	10,4	9,3
Percentage (aged 20 and older) with Matric/Grade 12	21,1	21,5	23,4	22,5	23,9	23,6
Health						
Medical aid coverage	15,3	14,8	14,9	14,0	13,8	14,3
Injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker						
Percentage Injured or ill in June	11,4	11,1	11,5	12,6	12,5	11,1
Percentage Injured or ill in June and consulted a health worker	81,2	83,9	83,6	81,7	84,0	79,7
Percentage of total population that consulted a health worker	9,2	9,3	9,6	10,3	10,4	8,8
Percentage Public sector consultation if injured or ill in June	57,8	57,6	58,5	59,4	61,2	56,0
Percentage Private sector consultation if injured or ill in June	42,2	42,4	41,5	40,6	38,5	42,4
Public sector consultation: Percentage satisfied with service	81,9	82,4	82,5	82,2	90,0	87,8
Private sector consultation: Percentage satisfied with service	95,5	94,4	97,0	96,1	98,2	96,7
Injured/ill in June but did not consult a health worker: Reason						
Too expensive (Percentage)	31,3	29,7	21,0	19,7	19,6	14,4
Too far (Percentage)	6,8	7,9	7,3	7,8	8,6	5,8
Disability (percentage of total population)	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,0	3,0
Employed persons (15 –65 years)						
In more skilled occupations**	21,5	22,1	22,5	21,4	19,8	22,2
Source of financial support of persons not employed (15 – 65 years)						
Old age pension/ Disability grant	6,8	8,4	9,4	9,4	9,4	10,2

*Excluding those who had completed their education.

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

2.1 Education

The absolute number of attendants of educational institutions increased from 14 835 000 in 2002 to 15 833 000 in 2006 and 16 098 000 in 2007. The percentage of individuals attending an educational institution increased slightly from 32,6% to 33,7% from 2002 to 2007.

Significant progress has been made towards reaching the medium term goal of the Ministry of Education to increase enrolment levels for Grade R and promote access to Early Childhood Development programs. The percentage of children aged 0–4 years attending an educational institution increased from 7,6% in 2002 to 16,6% in 2007. The percentage of five-year-olds attending educational institutions increased from 40,1% in 2002 to 60,4% in 2007, whilst the percentage of learners in the 6-year-age group increased from 70,0% to 87,7%. Overall attendance rates for the 7 to 15-year-age cohort has remained high and stable between 2006 (97,7%) and 2007 (97,9%), but there has been a slight increase since 2002 (96,3%).

Enrolment levels for the 20-year and older age group has remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2007, but the highest level of education obtained by this group has improved. The percentage of individuals with no education decreased from 11,8% to 9,3% and those who completed Grade 12 (Matric/NSC) increased from 22,1% to 23,6%.

In spite of decreases in the percentage of individuals older than 20 years with no formal education, women continue to be more likely than men to have received no formal education. In 2006 8,3% of men compared to 12,3% of women reported having no formal education. This further decreased in 2007 to 7,1% for the men and 11,3% for women.

Among persons aged 7–24 years that were not attending an educational institution, lack of money for fees remains the most common reason for not attending. Slightly more than a third of respondents (34,6%) gave this as the main reason for not attending in 2007. However, a steady decline has been noted since 2002 in the percentage of non-attendees giving this reason (from 39,6% to 34,6%).

2.2 Health

During the month preceding the survey, 11,1% of individuals reported that they had been ill or injured. This is lower than the 12,5% reported in 2006, but similar to 2002 when 11,4% said they were ill/injured. In the general population, 79,7% of those who were ill or injured consulted a health worker. This is significantly lower than in 2006 (84,0%) and slightly lower than in 2002 (81,2%).

Satisfaction levels with the health services received varied considerably between provinces, with the highest levels of satisfaction reported in Northern Cape (95,5%) and the lowest in Free State (87,7%). With the exception of the Free State, which is down by 2,9% points from 2002, all the other provinces showed an increase in satisfaction levels since then. More Individuals who used public sector healthcare facilities were satisfied with the service they received in 2007 (87,6%) than in 2006 (84,2%) and in 2002 (81,6%). In the private sector, satisfaction levels increased slightly from 95,35% to 96,5% between 2002 and 2007.

Most individuals who were ill/injured and who did not visit a health worker said that it was not necessary (73,2%). This is followed by the expense of healthcare (14,4%) and distance to the health worker/facility (5,8%). Since 2002, the percentage of individuals who were prevented from seeking healthcare because of the expense has more than halved (from 31,3% to 14,4%).

Medical aid coverage is lowest amongst Black Africans, with only 7,4% of individuals covered, and highest amongst the White population, with a 66,5% coverage. Trends over time show a decrease in coverage amongst Whites (from 69,5% in 2002 to 66,5% in 2007) and an unchanged situation amongst Black Africans over the same time period.

2.3 Disability

The highest absolute number of self-assessed disability was recorded in 2005 when 1 512 000 (3,2%) of the total population defined themselves as disabled. Over time reported disability rates fluctuated annually between 2,4% and 3,3%, with the 2006 and 2007 figures stable at approximately 3,0% of the population.

2.4 Labour market activities

The number of employed individuals increased from 11 145 000 in July 2002 to 12 720 000 in July 2007. There has been a small increase during the same time period from 39,2% to 41,9% in the labour absorption rates.

The general decline in the unemployment rate as reported in previous GHS reports, continued through to July 2007. In July 2007 the unemployment rate of 24,8% is 3,8% points lower than in July 2006 and 0,7% points lower than the unemployment rate measured with the LFS of March 2007.

The absolute number of people employed in the agricultural sector has declined from 1 287 000 in 2002 to 908 000 in 2007, whilst employment in the mining sector has also declined with the number of employed individuals decreasing from 556 000 in 2002 to 484 000 in 2007. Decline in the agricultural employment industry is accompanied by growth in the percentage of people within this sector that can be regarded as 'more skilled' personnel from 2,1% in 2002 to 5,5% in 2007. The percentage of 'more skilled' personnel employed in the manufacturing sector has decreased from 18,9% to 16,6% since 2002.

The three sectors that have grown the fastest in terms of the absolute numbers of people employed, as well as their percentage contribution towards overall employment, are: the construction industry, trade and service industry. Trade has experienced an increase in the number of jobs in this sector from 2 270 000 to 2 943 000 since 2002. This sector has also experienced the biggest growth in terms of the percentage of 'more skilled' employees (from 12,7% in 2002 to 17,7% in 2007). The service industry currently employs 2 409 000 as opposed to 2 009 000 in 2002.

A total of 163 000 people older than 65 years were employed. They mainly worked in the services industry (22,1%), trade (18,4%) and agriculture (19,0%).

Table D provides a selection of key household indicators based on the GHS over the period 2002 to 2007.

Table D: Information with regards to households

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of households (Thousand)	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972	13 261
	Percentage of households					
Housing						
Occupy Informal dwellings	12,7	12,5	11,3	15,9	13,8	15,4
Government housing subsidy received (all housing types)	5,6	6,3	6,5	8,4	9,6	9,1
Sanitation						
Bucket toilet or none	13,2	11,8	11,0	10,2	9,0	8,3
Electricity supply						
Connected to the mains	76,1	77,6	80,5	80,2	80,2	81,5
Energy sources						
Cooking: Paraffin/Wood	38,1	37,0	35,2	33,5	31,7	29,1
Lighting: Electricity (mains or generator)	75,7	78,0	80,3	80,3	81,3	82,5
Refuse removal						
By municipality	55,1	56,9	57,2	60,2	60,7	61,0
Water						
Piped in the dwelling or on site	66,1	67,3	67,9	68,5	69,8	71,3
Hunger						
Adult going hungry	6,9	6,3	5,5	4,3	2,5	2,0
Adult male-headed households	5,4	5,3	4,6	3,7	2,1	1,6
Adult female-headed households	9,7	7,9	6,9	5,4	3,3	2,6
Child going hungry	6,7	7,1	5,2	4,7	2,4	2,0
Assets						
Own or partly own dwelling	70,0	72,2	69,8	71,4	71,1	68,2
Radio	79,8	80,7	81,2	79,0	79,1	79,9
Television	56,5	58,0	59,6	60,1	64,9	67,0
Cellphone*	35,0	40,2	49,8	59,9	67,7	73,7

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

Table D shows that the total number of households in the country increased from 11,5 million in 2002 to 13,3 million in 2007. The main findings of the report are summarised below:

2.5 Housing and household assets

The percentage of households who lived in informal dwellings at the time of the GHS increased from 12,7% in 2002 to 15,4% in 2007. Nearly seventy percent (68,2%) of the interviewed households owned or partly owned the dwelling units occupied by them. The ownership of traditional dwellings by its occupants increased slightly from 90,5% in 2002 to 91,4%, whilst the ownership of formal separate dwellings by those who occupy it, increased from 63,4% in 2002 to 69,8% in 2007.

Cellphone ownership more than doubled between 2002 and 2007 (from 35,0% to 73,7%). In 2007, radio ownership levels were virtually the same (79,9%) as those reported in 2002 (79,8%). Television ownership increased from 56,5% in 2002 to 67,0% in 2007.

2.6 Energy supply

There has been a general increase in the percentage of households reporting to be connected to the main electricity supply from 76,1% in 2002 to 81,5% in 2007. The provincial data reflect the same trend with perhaps the exception of Gauteng where there has been a decrease in the percentage of households who reported being connected to the main electricity supply. The provinces with the lowest electrification levels are: Eastern Cape (70,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (76,1%) and Gauteng (79,1%). The Eastern Cape and Limpopo demonstrated the biggest increases in the percentage of households that are connected. In the Eastern Cape the percentage of households that are connected increased from 54,6% to 70,0% (Difference=+15,4%) and in Limpopo from 73,1% to 86,1% (Difference=+13,0%).

2.7 Refuse removal and sanitation

Even though little progress has been made in terms of the percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality since 2006 (60,7% compared to 61,0% in 2007), when 2007 is compared with 2002 change has been considerable, as only 55,1% of households used this service in 2002. Progress has also been made in the reduction of the use of no toilets/bucket toilet facilities – it decreased from 13,2% in 2002 to 11,0% in 2004 and 8,3% in 2007. Provinces that currently have the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket users are the Eastern Cape (24,2%), Free State (14,0%) and Limpopo (10,5%). In spite of this status, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo have made significant progress in reducing the use of these kinds of facilities. In the Eastern Cape it decreased from 37,1% to 24,2% (Difference=-12,9%) and in Limpopo from 19,6% to 10,5% (Difference=-9,1%). Nationally only 1,8% of households still use the bucket toilet system. It is most prevalent in the Free State where 12,4% reported using this system.

2.8 Water access and use

The Eastern Cape currently has the lowest percentage of the population with access to on-site or off-site piped or tap water (72,8%). The situation is slightly better in Limpopo Province (83,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (83,8%), Mpumalanga (89,1%) and North West (89,6%). In spite of this the Eastern Cape has made considerable progress since 2002 when only 55,2% of the population had access. This represents an increase of 17,6% points in 6 years. Improvements are also noticeable in KwaZulu-Natal where access has increased from 75,1% to 83,8% (an increase of 8,7% points) and Limpopo with an increase from 73,5% to 83,4% (an increase of 9,9% points).

Of those who received piped water from a municipality, 63,5% said in 2007 that they paid for the water as opposed to 66,3% in 2004. The reasons for not paying have remained similar over time. These are: No metering system (38,7%), no billing system (25,3%), cannot afford (22,0%) and water should be free (20,0%). The reasons that have seen the biggest increases in percentages since 2004 are: water should be free (from 5,9% to 20,0%) and cannot afford to pay for water (from 11,7% to 22,0%). The absence of a billing system as a reason has also increased considerably from 6,7% to 25,3%.

Nearly three quarters (71,7%) of those who receive piped water from a municipality rate the service they receive as good. In spite of the positive ratings of water services, nearly a quarter of water users (24,4%) said in 2007 that they have experienced interruptions in their piped water supply at least once a month or more often. This is also higher than in 2002 when only 20,7% of the users of piped water said that they have experienced water cuts of this frequency. Water service interruptions are the most common in Limpopo (56,3%), Mpumalanga (47,0%), Eastern Cape (31%) and North West 30,6%.

2.9 Hunger

Previous GHS reports identified a downward trend in terms of reported hunger for adults and children during the twelve months preceding the GHS surveys. This trend continued. Reported percentages of adults and children suffering from hunger decreased from 6,9% to 2,0% for adults and from 6,7% to 2,0% for children between 2002 and 2007. The values for 2006 were 6,3% and 7,1% respectively for adults and children. Children and adults in female headed households are more likely to have experienced hunger than adults and children in male headed households.

2.10 Social assistance and social security services

Individuals in the Eastern Cape (19,1%) Limpopo (19,0%) and the Free State (16,2%) have the highest percentage use of welfare services. Nationally the percentage of recipients of welfare services has more than tripled between 2002 and 2007 (from 4% in 2002 to 14,0% in 2007). The biggest percentage point increases over this time period in the use of these services took place in Limpopo (from 3,7% to 19,0%), Eastern Cape (from 5,5% to 19,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (from 1,9% to 12,9%).

2.11 Tourism

Travel patterns for 2007 were similar to those of the previous year with 14,1% taking a one night trip, 49,2% taking a 2-4 night trip and 36,8% taking a trip that lasted 5 or more nights. Visiting friends and family was the most popular reason for traveling (59,1%). This was followed by attending funerals (17,3%) and leisure trips (10,6%). One night trips were mostly devoted to either visiting friends and family or funerals, whereas trips that lasted 2 nights or longer were mainly for visiting friends and family.

3. Education

3.1 Introduction

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

The GHS provides a useful vehicle for gathering core education indicators, on an annual basis, that enable analyses of particular aspects of the circumstances of learners in the country. As noted earlier, the initial focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2007. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to attendance rates by age, province, and type of educational institution. This will be followed by an overview of the pattern of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older. Key aspects of the education profile of young learners will then be discussed.

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

3.2 General attendance at educational institutions

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

Figure 1: Percentage of individuals attending educational institutions by 5-year age groups (2002-2007)

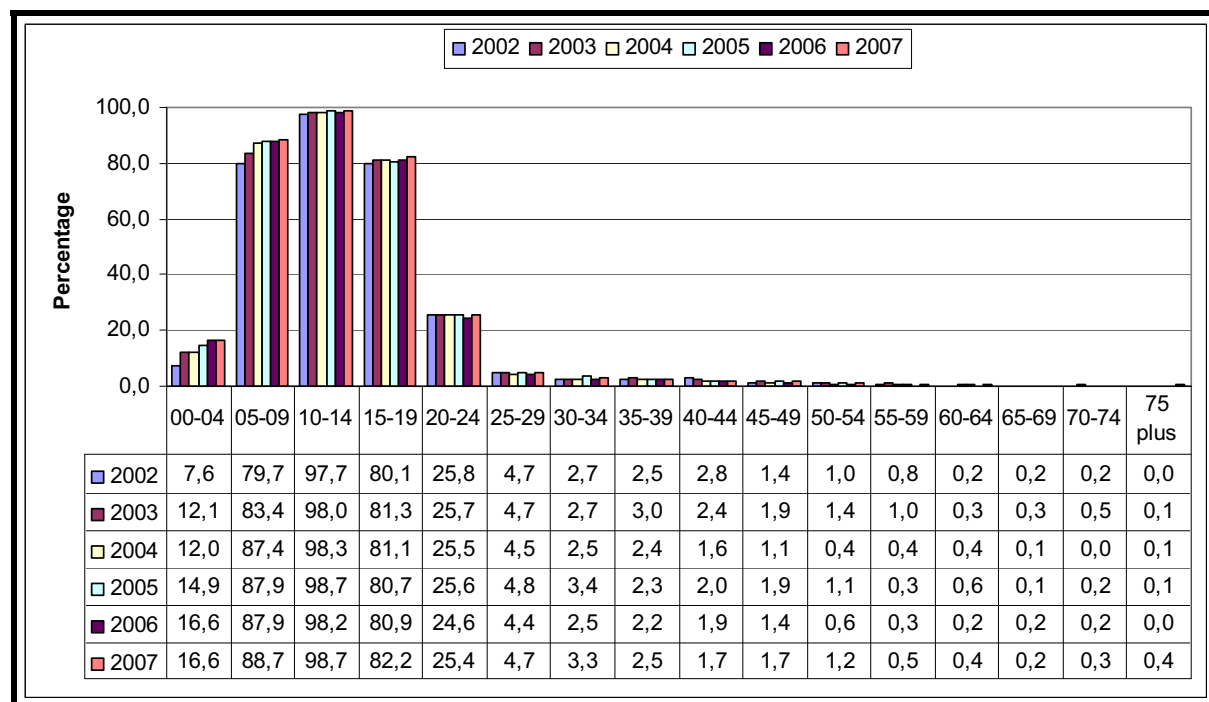


Figure 1 shows that there has been substantial growth since 2002 in the percentage of children aged 0 to 9 years who were attending an educational institution at the time of the GHS 2007. The percentage of children aged 0–4 years who are attending an educational institution increased from 7,6% in 2002 to 16,6% in 2007. In the age group 5 to 9, attendance increased from 79,7% to 88,7% over the same period. This does reflect progress towards the medium-term goal of the Department of Education that all children entering Grade 1 should have followed an accredited Grade R programme by the year 2010. The lowering of the school entry age in 2004 to the year in which a child turns six years, provided that his or her birthday is before June 30th is also reflected in these increases. There has been no significant changes in the percentage of learners in the 20-year and older age groups since 2002 in spite of the Further Education and Training (FET) and Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programme.

Table 1 shows that the number of attendants at educational institutions increased from 14 835 000 in 2002 to 16 098 000 in 2007. The percentage of individuals attending an educational institution also increased slightly from 32,6% to 33,6% over the same period. Most of these learners (83,7%) attend school.

² Education White Paper N. 5

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

Institution	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Thousand					
Pre-school	912	1 305	1 254	1 407	1 562	1 417
School	12 927	13 045	13 320	13 361	13 282	13 462
University/Technikon	597	637	610	678	604	714
College	266	265	247	282	262	328
ABET	55	59	51	58	48	71
Other adult educational institution	33	53	27	25	35	37
Other	32	33	41	32	37	49
Sub Total attending	14 821	15 395	15 550	15 844	15 830	16 078
% Attending	32,6	33,5	33,5	33,8	33,4	33,6
Unspecified institution	14	9	2	3	2	21
Total attending	14 835	15 404	15 552	15 847	15 833	16 098
Total Not attending	30 690	30 596	30 875	31 053	31 539	31 725
Sub Total	45 525	46 000	46 427	46 900	47 372	47 823
Unspecified attendance	8	7	32	13	18	21
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851

3.3 Educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and older

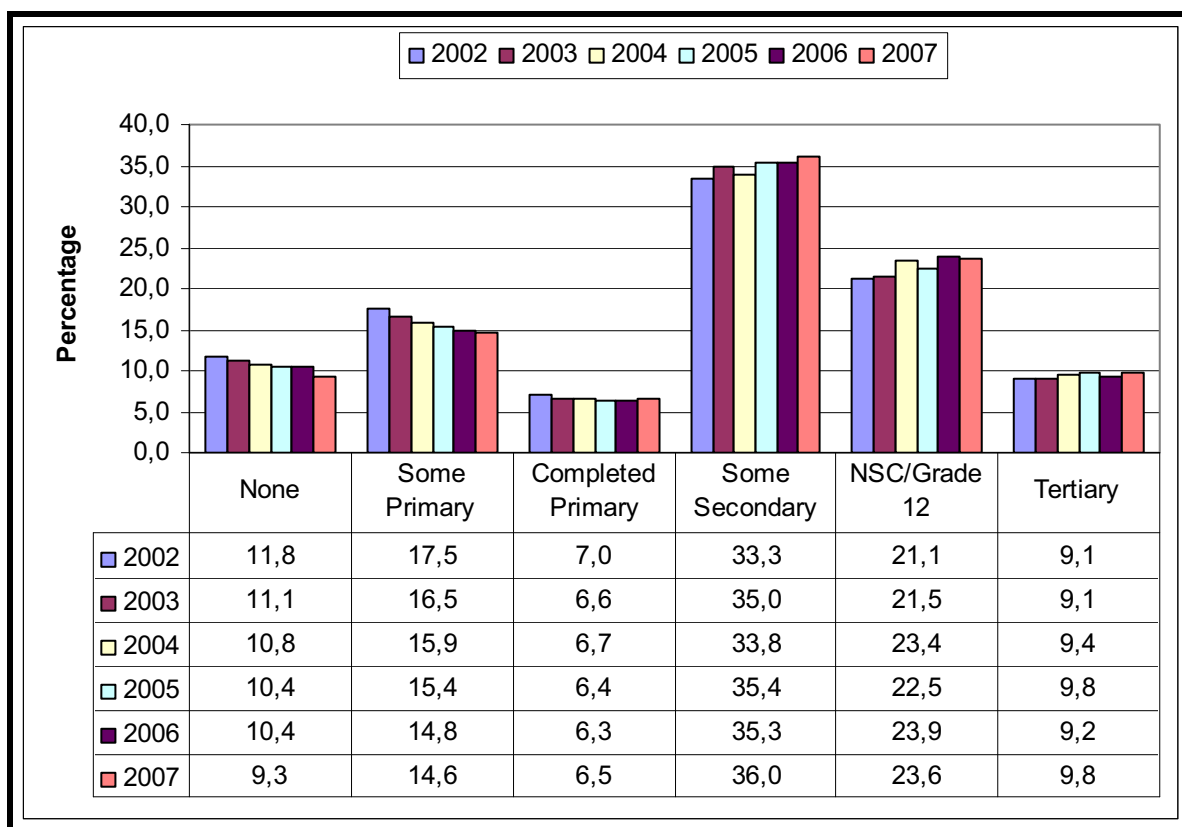
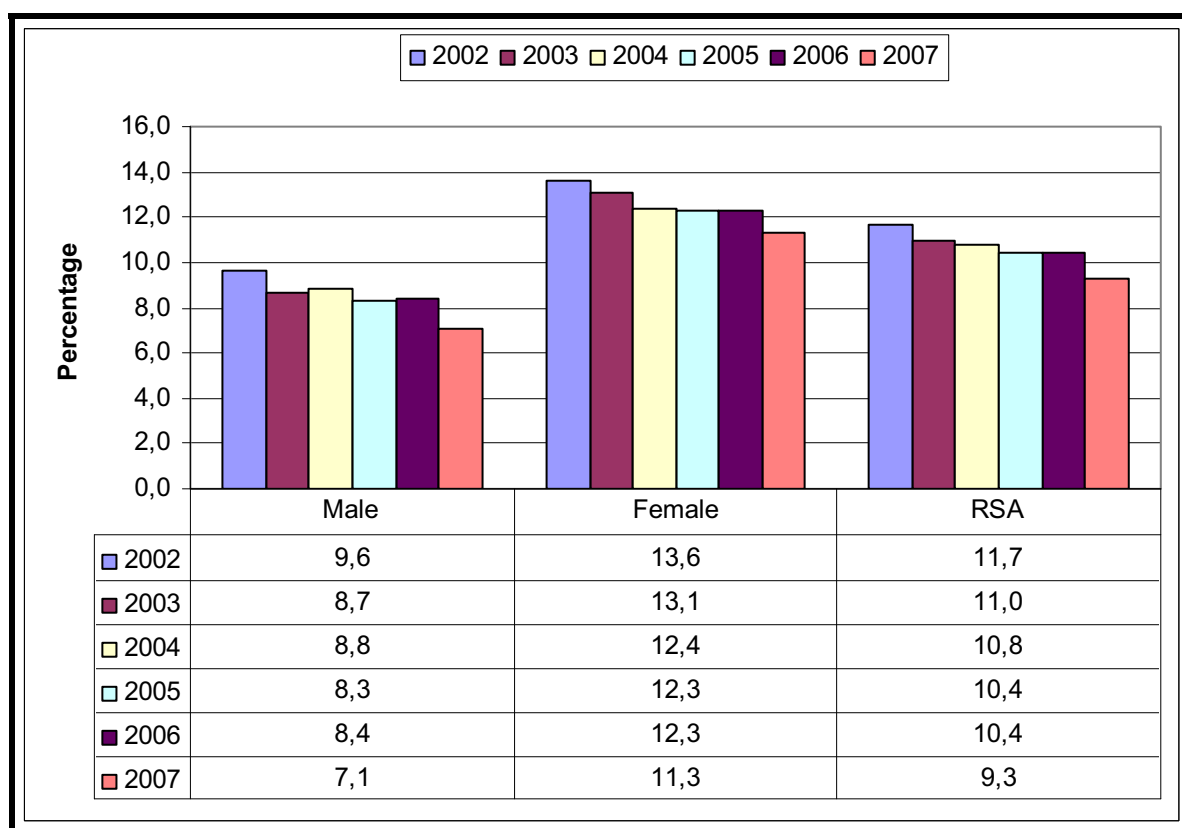
Statistics on levels of educational attainment³ are currently the best available indicators of the level of skills available in the labour force. These are important determinants of an economy's capacity to compete successfully in world markets and its ability to make efficient use of rapid technological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

Figure 2 shows that in spite of relatively stable enrolment levels for the 20-year and older age group, the highest level of education obtained by this group has improved between 2002 and 2007. Specific findings include:

- The percentage of individuals with no education decreased from 11,8% to 9,3%.
- The percentage of individuals who completed Grade 12 (Matric/NSC) increased from 21,1% to 23,6%.
- Tertiary education was obtained by 9,8% of the population older than 20 years. This is 0,7% more than in 2002, which is a relatively small increase.
- The percentage of individuals with more than a primary education increased from 63,5% to 69,4%.

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

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

Figure 2: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older**Figure 3: The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education by gender**

The relationship between gender and a lack of formal education is summarized in Figure 3. Earlier GHS reports have shown that there are considerable gender differences in the percentage of persons with no formal education in the age group 20 years and older. In 2002, 13,6% of females aged 20 years and older had no formal education compared to 9,6% in the male population. Figure 3 shows that women are still more likely than men to have received no education. In 2006, 8,3% of men compared to 12,3% of women reported having no formal education. This further decreased in 2007 to 7,1% of the men and 11,3% of women.

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

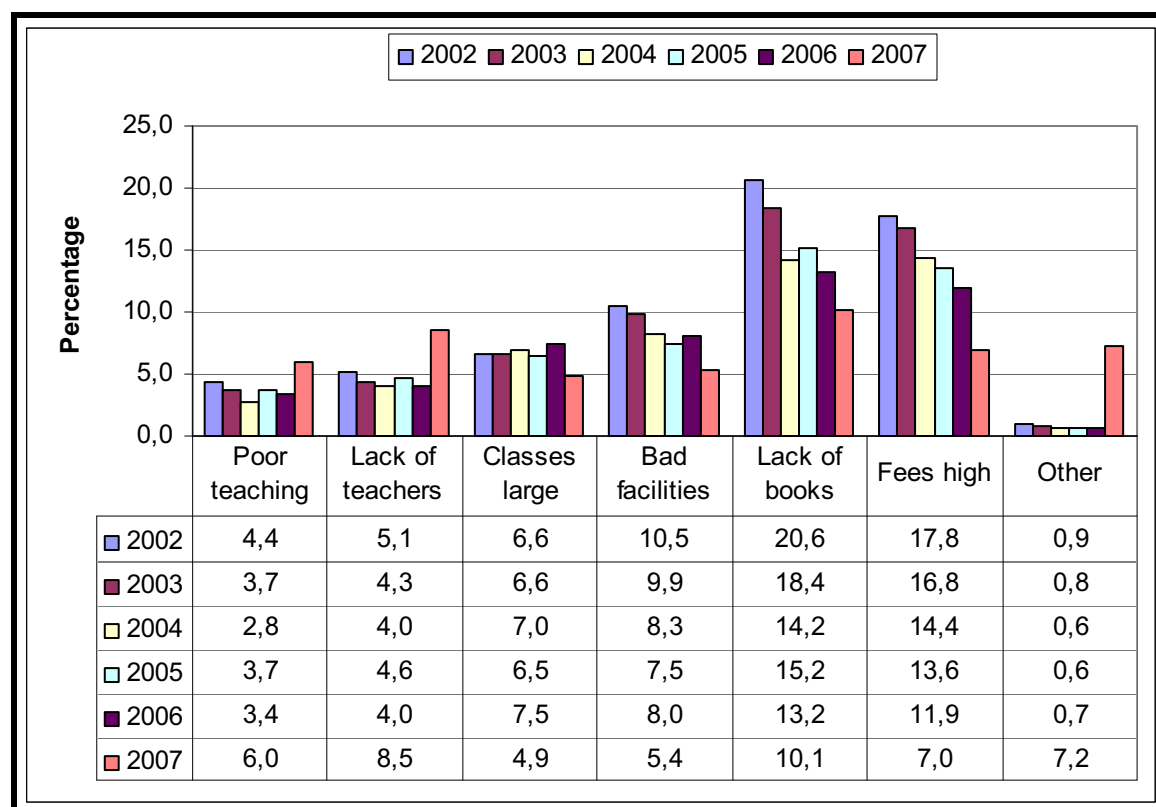


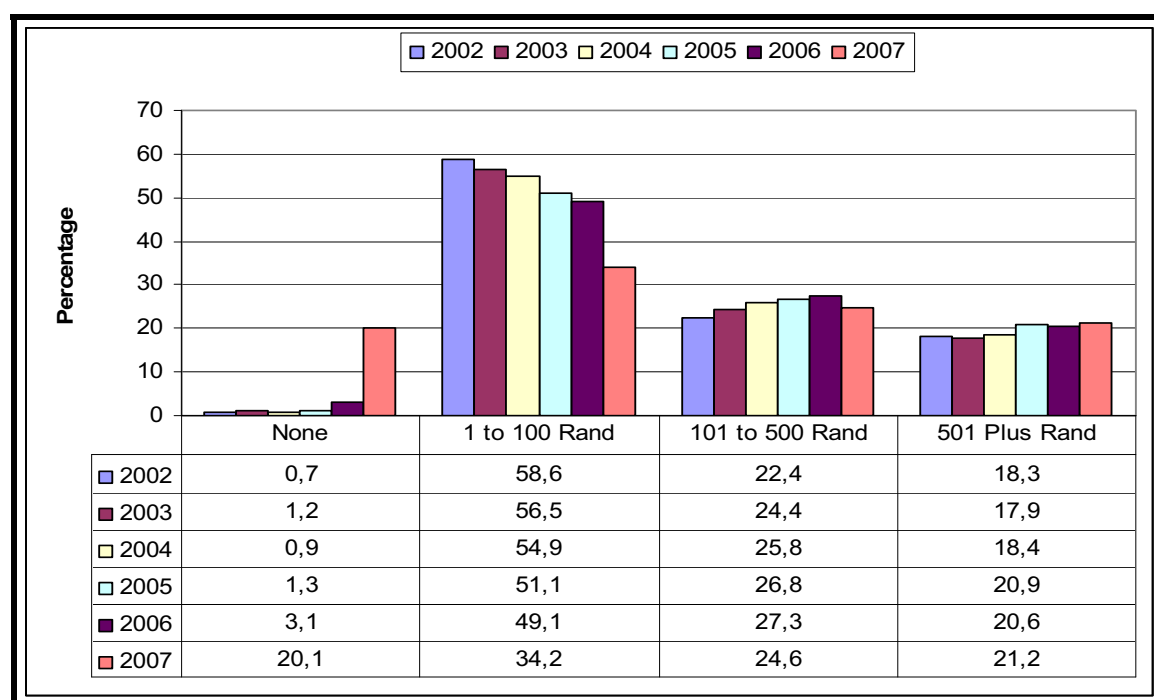
Figure 4 gives information about the nature of the problems cited by learners attending educational institutions. It shows that there has been some fluctuation during the period 2002 to 2007 of the percentage of learners who regarded poor teaching quality or a lack of teachers as one of the problems they experience. However, a lack of teachers is more pronounced in 2007 than in the preceding five years (increasing from 4,4% to 6,0%). The downward trend in learners feeling unhappy with the class sizes and bad classroom facilities, as reported in previous reports, continued. The proportion of learners who feel classes are too large declined from 6,6% in 2002 to 4,9% in 2007. There has also been a decline over the same period in the percentage of learners who were unhappy with bad facilities (from 10,5% to 5,4%). The same trends are visible when the 2006 and 2007 statistics are compared, albeit with smaller differences.

Problems related to a lack of books and fees that are too high have also decreased substantially. Complaints about books more than halved (from 20,6% to 10,1%), whilst those who felt that the fees are too high decreased from 17,8% to 7,0%. The relatively high percentage of learners with 'other' problems (7,2%) , compared with previous years, reflects the teacher strikes of 2007 which started in some areas around the time when the GHS 2007 was conducted, and then expanded as time went on into a general strike.

The tuition fees paid by persons attending an educational institution is depicted in Figure 5. It shows that there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of attendants of educational institutions who reported that they are not paying any annual fees. The most largest percentage increase was from 3,1% in 2006 to 20,1% in 2007.

Additional analysis of the cases that reported not paying any fees, showed that the vast majority were Black African (91,6%) and school students (91,5%). In addition to this, 42,5% of those who did not pay fees also said that they receive fee exemptions and or bursaries.

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

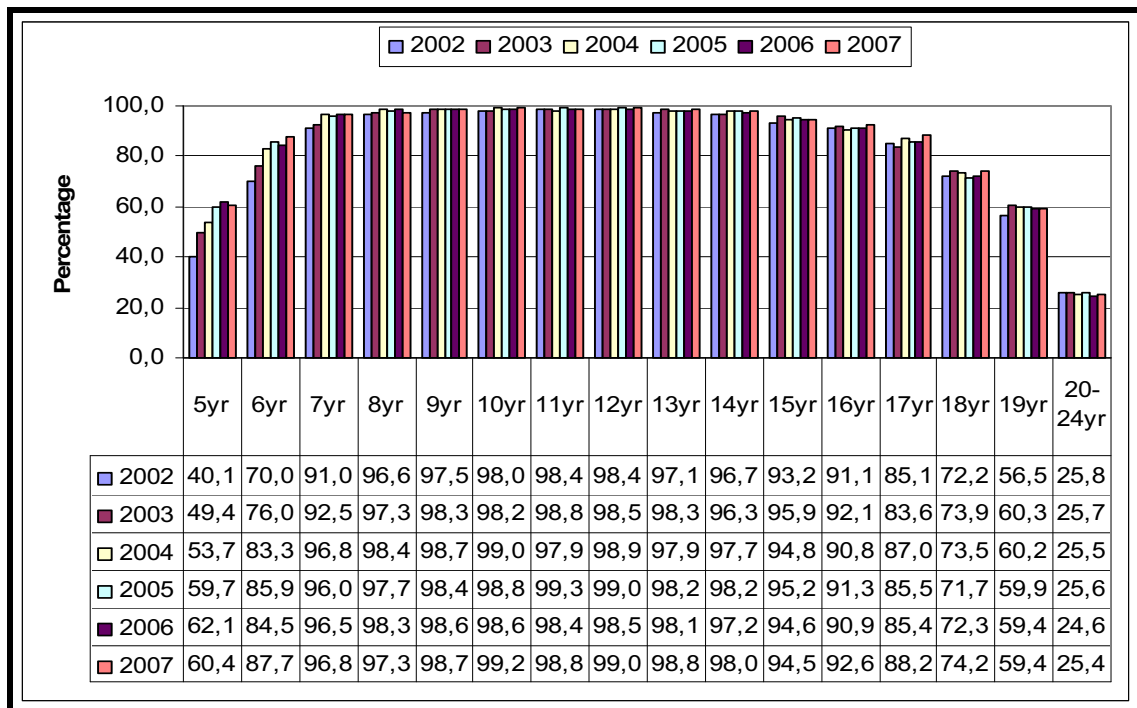


In general, there has been an increase in the use of fee exemptions and/or bursaries. In 2002 a total of 271 269 (1,9%) attendants at educational institutions received fee exemptions or bursaries. During 2007, this figure increased to a total number of 1 680 291 scholars (10,5%) of those attending educational institutions.

3.4 The Profile of young learners

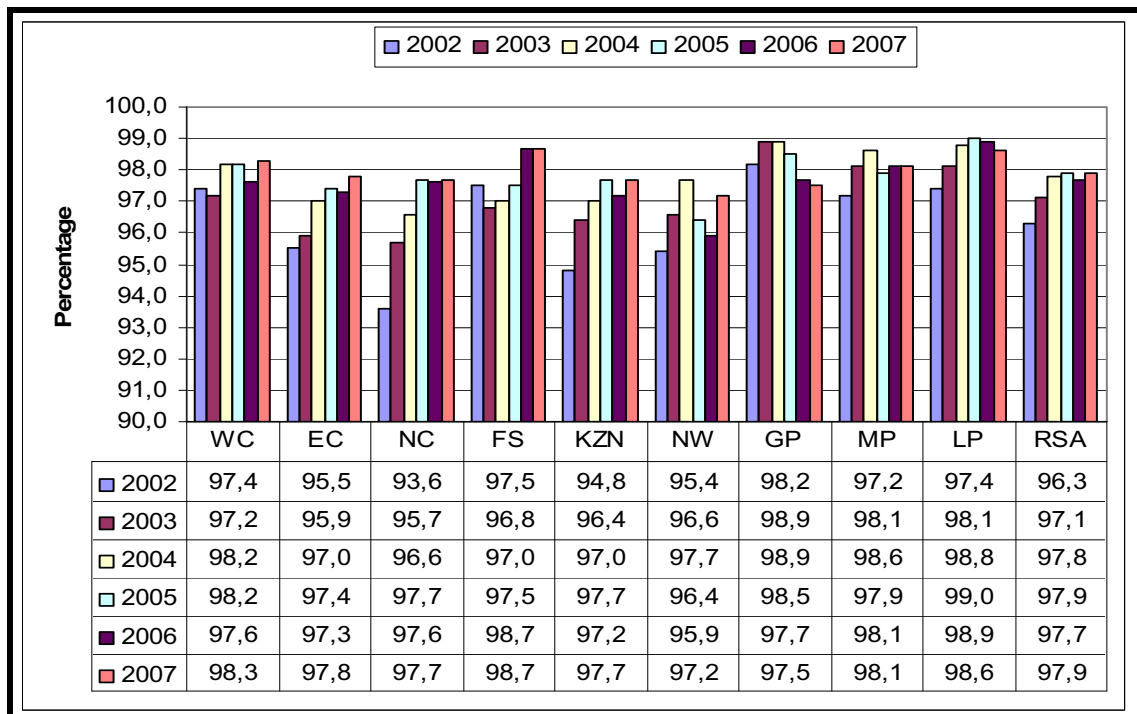
Section 3.2 showed that there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of young learners (aged 0–9) enrolled at educational institutions. Figure 6 confirms this and demonstrates that most of the growth in this age cohort comes from the 5 and 6-year age groups. Even though there has been a slight decrease between 2006 and 2007 in the percentage of 5 year olds who attend (from 62,1% to 60,4%), the general trend since 2002 is that of a substantial increase. The percentage of five year olds attending educational institutions increased from 40,1% in 2002 to 60,4% in 2007, whilst the percentage of learners in the 6-year age group increased from 70,0% to 87,7%. Enrolment rates for 8-to 16-year olds showed slight increases over the same time period. According to Figure 7, overall attendance rates for the 7-to 15-year age cohort has remained high and stable between 2006 (97,7%) and 2007 (97,9%), but there has been a slight increase since 2002 (96,3%).

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



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

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



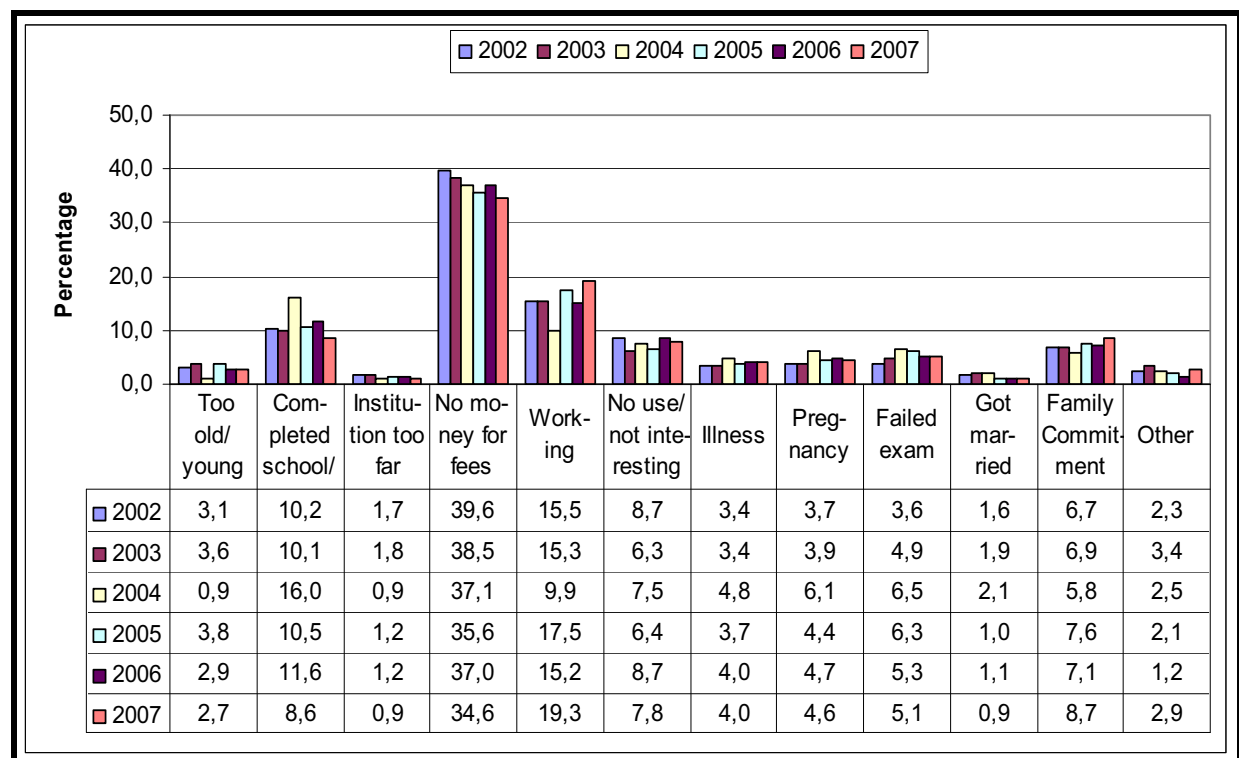
* Excluding learners not attending an educational institution because they had completed their education

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

- Enrolment rates for 2007 are higher than 97% in all provinces. It was the lowest in North West (97,2%) and the highest in the Free State (98,7%) and second highest in Limpopo (98,6%).
- When comparing 2006 and 2007 it can be noted that there has been a slight increase in enrolment levels for the 7–15 year age group in all provinces except in Gauteng and Limpopo where there has been a slight decrease. Enrolment levels in Mpumalanga remained the same.
- Since 2002 the largest increases in enrolment took place in the Northern Cape (from 93,6% to 97,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (from 94,8% to 97,7%), Eastern Cape (95,5% to 97,8%) and North West (95,4% to 97,2%).

The next section on education focuses on persons aged 7–24 years who were not attending any educational institution at the time of the GHS survey in July 2007.

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



Among persons aged 7-24 years that were not attending an educational institution, lack of money for fees was the most common reason given for not attending in all the years between 2002 and 2007. Slightly more than a third of respondents (34,6%) gave this as the main reason for not attending in 2007. However, a significant and steady decline has been noted since 2002 in the percentage of non-attendees giving this reason (from 39,6% to 34,6%). The second most common reason given for not attending school is working (19,3%). A greater percentage of respondents indicated this reason in 2007 than in 2002 (15,5%). Nearly nine percent (8,7%) mentioned family commitments as the reason and 7,8% regarded education as useless or unimportant.

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

Reason	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Thousands					
Too young	3	3	1	6	4	5
Completed	40	38	50	34	50	35
Too far	13	11	6	5	6	6
No money	225	205	177	183	169	156
Working	30	25	14	38	27	38
Education useless	55	34	37	48	51	32
Illness	23	24	28	37	33	26
Pregnancy	66	70	86	72	71	61
Failed exams	14	17	16	30	26	19
Marriage	12	11	17	4	5	4
Family commitment	64	62	41	75	55	63
Other	9	20	14	10	4	12
Subtotal not attending	553	520	485	542	501	455
Unspecified Reason	2	2	10	6	10	18
Total Not attending	556	522	495	547	510	472
Attending	2 662	2 738	2 750	2 827	2 806	2 949
Total teenage girls	3 217	3 260	3 247	3 375	3 317	3 423
% Pregnancy among those not attending	11,9	13,5	17,7	13,3	14,2	13,4

Table 2 is included here to provide additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls - particularly with respect to pregnancy - since the picture presented in Figure 8 includes both male and female learners outside the child-bearing ages. As shown in Table 2, in 2002, there were 66 000 teenage girls that reported pregnancy as the main reason for not attending an educational institution, rising to 86 000 in 2004 and dropping again to 61 000 in 2007. This information needs to be interpreted with caution as the question category does not specifically refer to the pregnancy of the girl herself. Some girls may have stopped school because of, for example the pregnancy of the mother and the need for someone to care for the new baby. This kind of response could either have been recorded as pregnancy or family commitments.

4. Health and disability

4.1 Healthcare provision and quality

Each year, the GHS collects information regarding various issues related to the health of people in the country. Accordingly, this section provides highlights of these health issues over the period 2002 to 2007.

“Good health, as people know from their experience, is a crucial part of well-being, but spending on health can also be justified on purely economic grounds. Improved health contributes to economic growth in four ways: it reduces production losses caused by worker illness; it permits the use of natural resources that had been totally or nearly inaccessible because of disease; it increases the enrolment of children in school and makes them better able to learn; and it frees for alternative uses of resources that would otherwise have to be spent on treating illness.⁵”

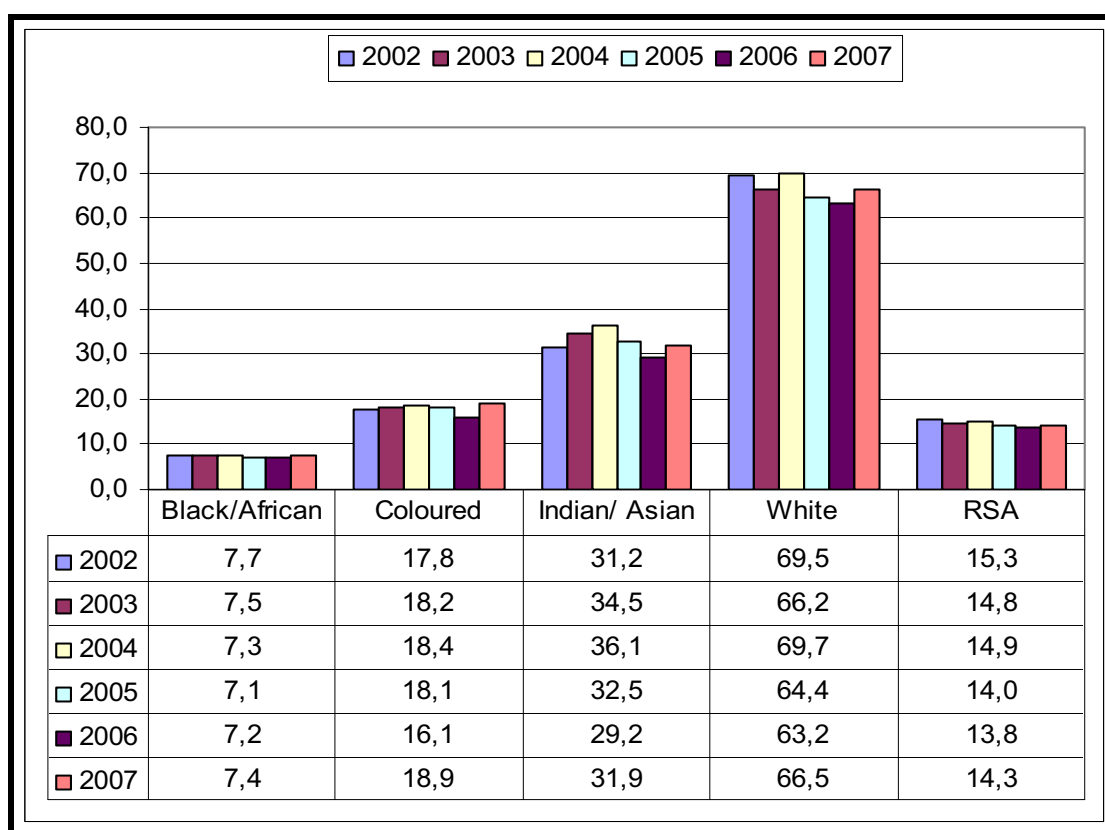
Table 3: Persons ill or injured during the month preceding the survey and numbers who consulted a health worker during the past month (in thousands)

Indicator	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number who were ill/injured	5 174	5 102	5 324	5 923	5 915	5 306
Number who were not ill/injured	40 310	40 896	41 110	40 965	41 432	42 391
Subtotal	45 484	45 998	46 434	46 888	47 347	47 697
Percentage ill/injured	11,4	11,1	11,5	12,6	12,5	11,1
Unspecified ill/injured	49	9	26	25	44	154
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851
Number ill/injured who consulted a health worker	4 197	4 280	4 446	4 842	4 938	4 196
Number who did not consult a health worker	972	822	875	1 081	942	1 065
Subtotal	5 168	5 102	5 320	5 922	5 880	5 261
Percentage ill/injured that consulted a health worker	81,2	83,9	83,6	81,7	84,0	79,7
Percentage of total population that consulted a health worker	9,2	9,3	9,6	10,3	10,4	8,8
Unspecified consultation of health worker	54	9	29	24	79	198
Total population ill/injured	5 174	5 102	5 324	5 923	5 915	5 306
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851

Table 3 shows that only 11,1% of the population reported being ill/injured during the month preceding the survey. This table shows slight annual fluctuations, with two peaks during 2005 and 2006 when more people reported being ill. More than three quarters of those who were ill or injured consulted a healthcare worker for their illness/injury.

⁵ “World Development Report, 1993, *Investing in Health*, World Bank, Oxford University Press Inc., New York, 1993, p.17

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



According to Figure 9, 79,7% of those who were ill or injured during the month preceding the survey consulted a health worker. This is lower than in 2006 (84,0%) and slightly lower than in 2002 (81,2%). During 2007 Black Africans (80,2%), followed closely by the Coloured population (79,2%) had a higher proportion than Indian/Asian(77,8%) and Whites (77,7%) of people who had consulted a health worker.

Figure 10: Percentage of healthcare users who were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of healthcare services per province (2007)

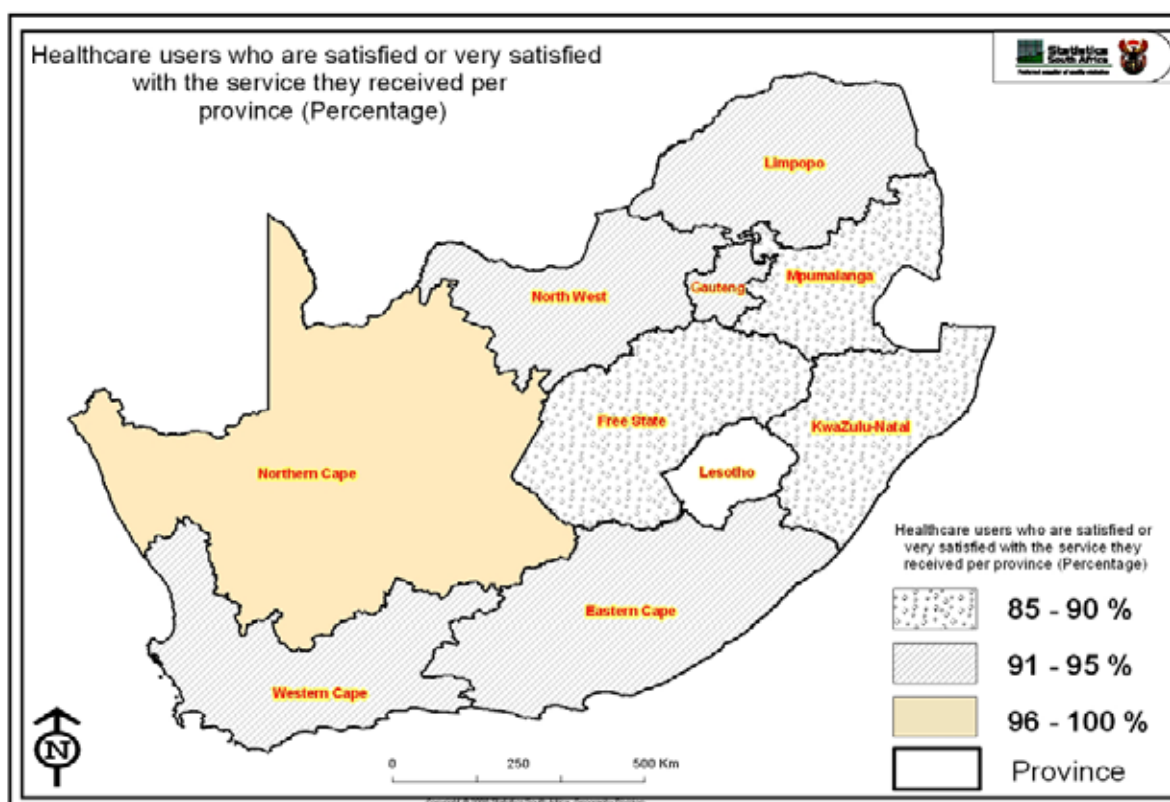
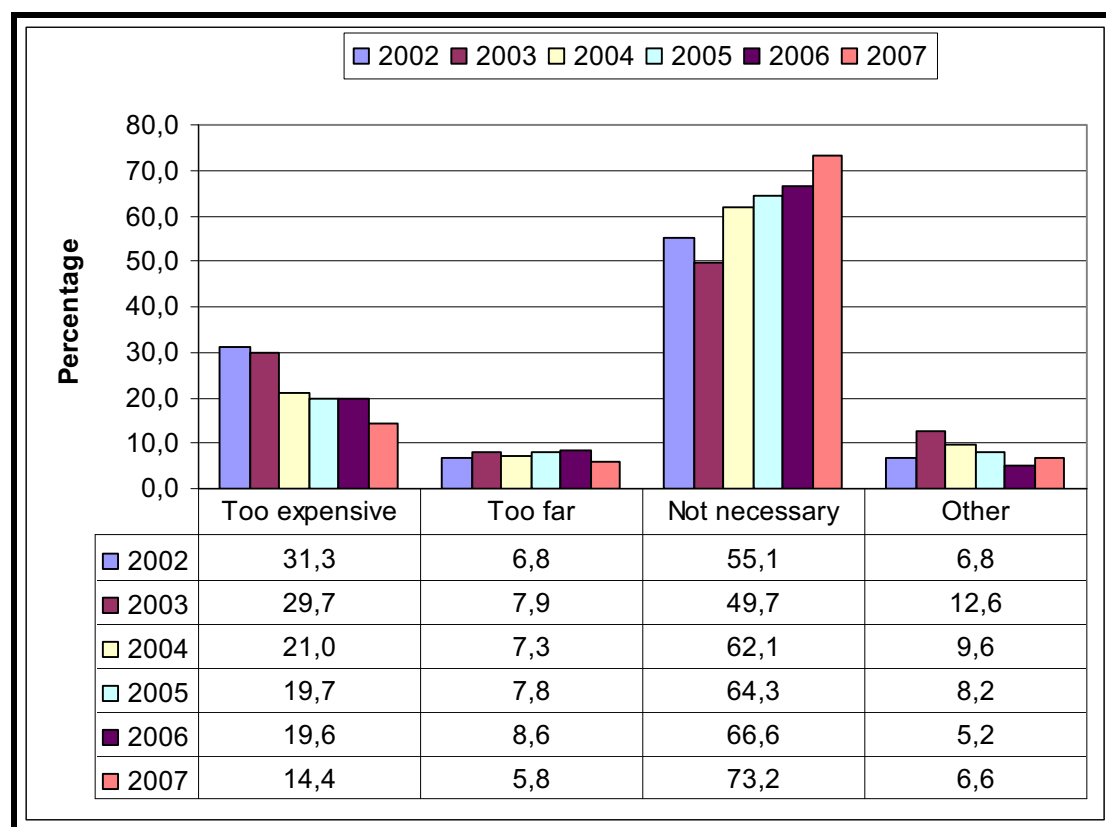


Figure 10 summarises the responses about the level of satisfaction with healthcare services received by those who were ill/injured during the past month and who went to visit a healthcare worker. The figure shows that:

- Current levels of satisfaction are highest in the Northern Cape (95,5%), Eastern Cape (94,3%) and Limpopo (93,0%).
- Current levels of satisfaction are the lowest in Free State (87,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (88,5%) and Mpumalanga (89,4%).

There has been a general increase in the levels of satisfaction with healthcare services across most provinces since 2002. Countrywide the percentage of households with high satisfaction levels increased from 87,7% in 2002 to 91,5% in 2007. Provinces with the biggest increases in the percentage of users who are satisfied or very satisfied with their services are: Eastern Cape (8,9% points increase from 85,4% to 94,3%); North West (7,3% points increase from 85,1% to 92,4%); Northern Cape (3,8% points increase from 91,6% to 95,5%) and Gauteng (3,8% points increase from 86,8% to 90,6%). In the Free State satisfaction levels are down with 2,9% points (from 90,6% in 2002 to 87,7% in 2007).

The reasons for not visiting healthcare workers among those who were ill/injured are summarized in Figure 11 on the next page. Most individuals who were ill/injured and who did not visit a health worker said that it was not necessary (73,2%). This is followed by the expense of healthcare (14,4%) and distance to the health worker (5,8%). Since 2002 the percentage of individuals who were prevented from seeking healthcare services because of the expense has more than halved (from 31,3% to 14,4%). There has also been a slight decrease in the percentage of those who mentioned 'too far' as a reason for not going to a healthcare facility (from 6,8% in 2002 to 5,8% in 2007).

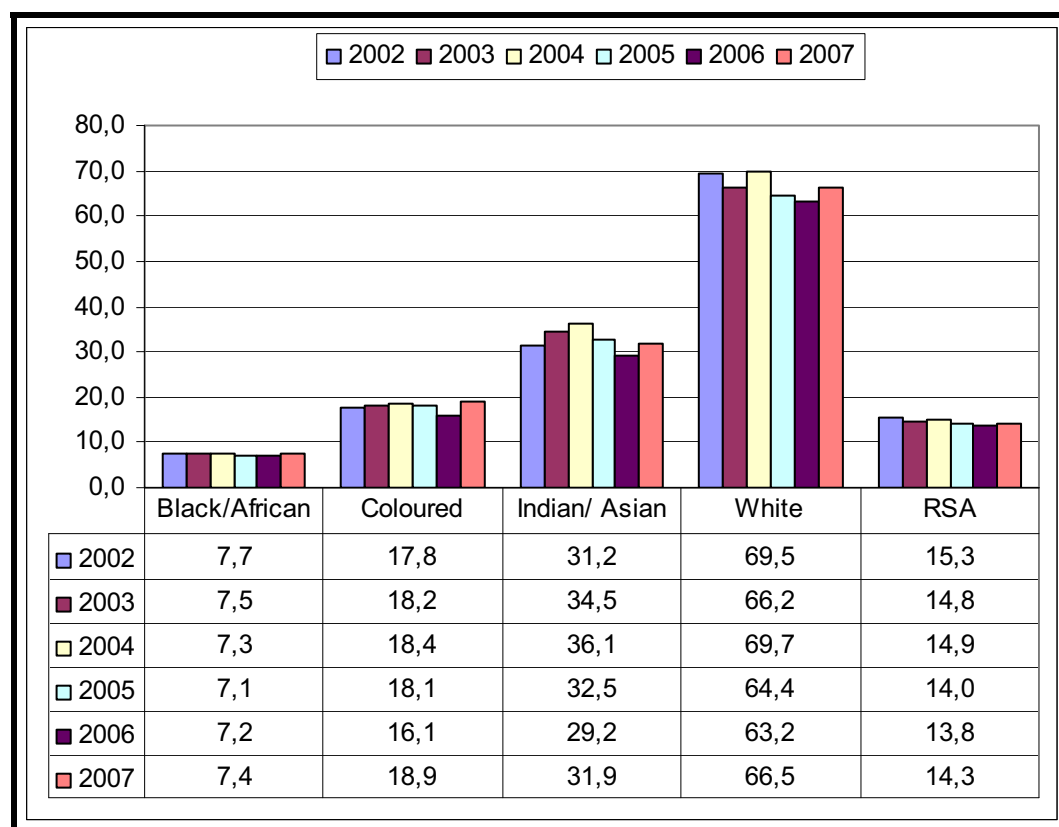
Figure 11: Reasons provided for not consulting a health worker among those ill/injured

4.2 Medical aid coverage

Table 4 shows that there has been a decline in the percentage of the population covered by medical aid schemes from 15,3% in 2002 to 14,3% in 2007.

Table 4: Medical aid coverage

Indicator	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Thousand					
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	6 923	6 794	6 902	6 561	6 506	6 834
Number not covered by medical aid scheme	38 439	39 149	39 471	40 273	40 824	40 817
Subtotal	45 362	45 943	46 373	46 834	47 330	47 651
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,3	14,8	14,9	14,0	13,7	14,3
Do not know	125	53	57	42	37	137
Unspecified	47	10	29	37	25	62
Total population	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851

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

Coverage is lowest amongst Black Africans with only 7,4% of individuals covered and highest amongst the White population with a 66,5% coverage. Trends over time show a decrease in coverage amongst Whites (from 69,5% in 2002 to 66,5% in 2007) and an unchanged situation amongst Black Africans over the same period. The only two population groups have seen some increases in coverage are the Coloured (from 17,8% to 18,9%) and Indian/Asians (from 31,2% to 31,9%).

4.3 Disability

The question in the GHS questionnaire that relates to disability asks specific information from each household member regarding whether or not persons in the household are limited in their daily activities, at home, at work or at school, because of a long-term physical, sensory, hearing, intellectual, or psychological condition, lasting six months or more. This question relies heavily on a person's own perception of their own condition and is therefore subjective. It may also be influenced by social stigma attached to certain kinds of disabilities.

Table 5 shows that the highest number of disabilities was recorded in 2005, when 1 512 000 individuals identified themselves as disabled. This represented 3,2% of the total population at the time. Over time, reported disability rates fluctuated annually between 2,4% and 3,3%, with the 2006 and 2007 figures stable at approximately 3,0% of the population. Annual fluctuations may not reflect changes in the actual percentage of the disabled in the population, but may instead be a function of the subjective nature of the self-assessment of disability that is required by the question.

Table 5: Disability by gender

Disabled population	Year					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Thousand					
Male	769	624	680	787	792	744
Female	723	486	582	725	685	690
Total disabled	1 492	1 110	1 262	1 512	1 479	1 434
Total population						
Male	22 388	22 625	22 851	23 079	23 319	23 557
Female	23 132	23 377	23 603	23 825	24 054	24 282
Unspecified	13	4	6	9	18	12
Total	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851
	Percentage					
Male	3,4	2,8	3,0	3,4	3,4	3,2
Female	3,1	2,1	2,5	3,0	2,8	2,8
RSA	3,3	2,4	2,8	3,2	3,1	3,0

5. Labour market activities

5.1 Introduction

This section focuses on key elements of the labour market as well as work-related activities of household members. Although the GHS is not the principal instrument for collecting official labour market indicators such as the unemployment rate, the survey does include some related questions and provides an indication of the situation in the labour market at times when the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is not being conducted. However, while the July data is useful in gauging some degree of seasonality, caution must be exercised in making comparisons with the LFS, since this survey is dedicated to labour market issues; and a number of labour market-related questions that are included in the LFS are not in the GHS.

5.2 Key elements of the labour market

Table 6 shows that the number of employed individuals increased from 11 145 000 individuals in July 2002 to 12 720 000 in July 2007. The labour absorption rates have also shown an increase during the same period from 39,2% to 41,9%. When comparing unemployment rates as reported by the GHS and LFS, one has to note that the LFS is dedicated to labour market issues only, whereas the GHS is dedicated to issues of wider social concern and as such only includes a relatively small labour market component. These surveys are also not conducted at exactly the same time of the year and demand for casual and temporary workers during certain times of the year may contribute towards small fluctuations within a yearly cycle. Even though the labour force participation rate has shown an increasing trend between July 2003 and July 2007, there were several exceptions. The labour force participation rate showed two peaks of 56,1% in July 2002 and 56,0% in July 2006 that were higher than the measurements for any other year including July 2007. The measurement gap for this indicator between LFS March 2007 and GHS 2007 is relatively small at 0,4%.

Table 6: Key elements of the labour market, comparison of GHS with LFS for the population of working age*

	GHS						LFS				
	Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Jul'05	Jul'06	Jul'07	Mar'05	Sep'05	Mar'06	Sep'06	Mar'07
	Thousand						Thousand				
a. Employed	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634	11 982	12 720	11 907	12 301	12 541	12 800	12 648
b. Unemployed	4 817	4 747	4 666	4 413	4 792	4 199	4 283	4 487	4 275	4 391	4 336
c. Not economically active	12 485	13 332	13 442	13 602	13 161	13 415	13 334	12 909	13 126	12 815	13 211
d. Labour force	15 961	15 563	15 795	16 047	16 774	16 919	16 190	16 788	16 726	17 191	16 984
e. Working age	28 447	28 896	29 237	29 650	29 935	30 334	29 524	29 697	29 852	30 006	30 195
	Percentage						Percentage				
f. Unemployment rate (b/d*100)	30,2	30,5	29,5	27,5	28,6	24,8	26,5	26,7	25,6	25,5	25,5
g. Labour absorption rate (a/e*100)	39,2	37,4	38,1	39,2	40,0	41,9	40,3	41,4	41,7	42,7	41,9
h. Labour force participation rate (d/e*100)	56,1	53,9	54,0	54,1	56,0	55,8	54,8	56,5	56,0	57,3	56,2

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

The general decline in the unemployment rate as reported in previous GHS reports, continued through to July 2007. In July 2007 the unemployment rate of 24,8% is 3,8% points lower than in July 2006. Even though this is the biggest difference measured to date between two consecutive years, the gap between this measurement and that of the closest LFS (LFS March 2007) is smaller than between the GHS of July 2006 measurement and the LFS of March 2006. It is also similar to the gap in measurement reported for the GHS 2005 and LFS March 2005. The July 2006 measurement could have been skewed by several events. For example, an unusually high demand for temporary workers within some PSUs during the month(s) preceding the survey could have contributed towards that peak.

5.3 Employment

Table 7a summarises the number of people employed in each of the different industrial sectors. The general trends that can be observed for the period 2002 to 2007 are:

- The number of people employed in the agricultural sector has declined from 1 287 000 in 2002 to 908 000 in 2007. The percentage contribution of this sector to overall employment has also shrunk from 11,6% to 7,2%.
- Employment in the mining sector has also declined with the number of employed individuals decreasing from 556 000 in 2002 to 484 000 in 2007. The relative percentage contribution of this sector declined from 5,0% to 3,8%.
- The manufacturing industry has seen some growth in terms of total numbers employed (1 582 000 vs. 1 712 000), but has decreased its relative share in the employment industry from 14,3% to 13,5%.
- The three sectors that have grown the fastest in terms of the absolute numbers of people employed as well as their percentage contribution towards overall employment are the construction industry, trade and service industry.
- The construction industry has grown from 5,5% to 9,1% in terms of the overall share of employees. The number of individuals employed also increased from 612 000 to 1 150 000.
- Trade has increased its relative share to the overall employment sector from 20,5% to 23,2%. This also represents an increase in the number of jobs in this sector from 2 270 000 to 2 943 000.
- The service industry increased its relative market share from 18,1% in 2002 to 19,0% in 2007 and currently it employs 2 409 000 people as opposed to 2 009 000 in 2002.

Table 7a: Industrial sector in which employed people (aged 15 to 65) work (in thousands)

Industry	Statistic	GHS					
		Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Jul'05	Jul'06	Jul'07
		Thousand					
Agriculture	Number	1 287	1 141	1 184	843	819	908
	%	11,6	10,6	10,7	7,3	6,9	7,2
Mining	Number	556	560	543	427	419	484
	%	5,0	5,2	4,9	3,7	3,5	3,8
Manufacturing	Number	1 582	1 517	1 455	1 677	1 649	1 712
	%	14,3	14,1	13,1	14,5	13,8	13,5
Utilities	Number	85	80	87	101	72	93
	%	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,7
Construction	Number	612	626	657	815	1 059	1 150
	%	5,5	5,8	5,9	7,0	8,9	9,1
Trade	Number	2 270	2 169	2 306	2 693	2 717	2 943
	%	20,5	20,1	20,8	23,2	22,7	23,2
Transport	Number	569	536	526	560	661	557
	%	5,1	5,0	4,7	4,8	5,5	4,4
Finance	Number	1 080	1 053	1 127	1 214	1 224	1 249
	%	9,8	9,8	10,2	10,5	10,2	9,8
Services	Number	2 009	2 083	2 198	2 219	2 208	2 409
	%	18,1	19,3	19,8	19,1	18,5	19,0
Private households	Number	1 026	1 013	1 009	1 057	1 128	1 185
	%	9,3	9,4	9,1	9,1	9,4	9,3
Subtotal	Number	11 076	10 778	11 094	11 604	11 957	12 696
		100	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	69	38	35	30	25	30
	%	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Total		11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634	11 982	12 720

Table 7b: Industry of employed persons older than 65 years

Industry	Statistic	GHS					
		Jul'02	Jul'03	Jul'04	Jul'05	Jul'06	Jul'07
Agriculture	Number in thousands	58	35	46	24	35	31
	%	38,9	31,0	38,0	21,6	27,3	19,0
Mining	Number in thousands	2	0	0	1	1	2
	%	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,8	1,2
Manufacturing	Number in thousands	11	9	7	9	13	19
	%	7,4	8,0	5,8	8,1	10,2	11,7
Utilities	Number in thousands	0	0	0	0	0	3
	%	0,0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3
Construction	Number in thousands	8	4	5	8	7	10
	%	5,4	3,5	4,1	7,2	5,5	6,1
Trade	Number in thousands	33	31	29	36	29	30
	%	22,1	27,4	24,0	32,4	22,7	18,4
Transport	Number in thousands	4	2	3	1	3	8
	%	2,7	1,8	2,5	0,9	2,3	4,9
Finance	Number in thousands	11	6	8	8	8	10
	%	7,4	5,3	6,6	7,2	6,3	6,1
Services	Number in thousands	12	11	16	12	20	36
	%	8,1	9,7	13,2	10,8	15,6	22,1
Private households	Number in thousands	12	11	8	11	13	14
	%	8,1	9,7	6,6	9,9	10,2	8,6
Subtotal	Number in thousands	149	113	121	111	128	163
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal as percentage of total employed, regardless of age	%	1,3	1,0	1,1	0,9	1,1	1,3
Total employed, regardless of age	Number in '000	11 318	10 944	11 263	11 766	12 137	12 920
Total employed aged 15 to 65	Number in '000	11 145	10 816	11 129	11 634	11 982	12 720

Table 7b shows that in 2007 there were 163 000 persons older than 65 who were employed. This is an increase from the 149 000 recorded in 2002. However, this group still represents 1,3% of all employed people as was recorded in 2002. Most of the persons older than 65 were employed in the services sector (22,1%) in 2007. This is followed by Trade (18,4%), Agriculture (19,0%) and manufacturing (11,7%). This profile has changed considerably from 2002 when the vast majority of the employed elderly were working in the agricultural sector (38,9%) and trade (22,1%).

Figure 13: Percentage of personnel employed in more skilled occupations by industry⁶, July 2002–2007 (all employed people 15 years and older)

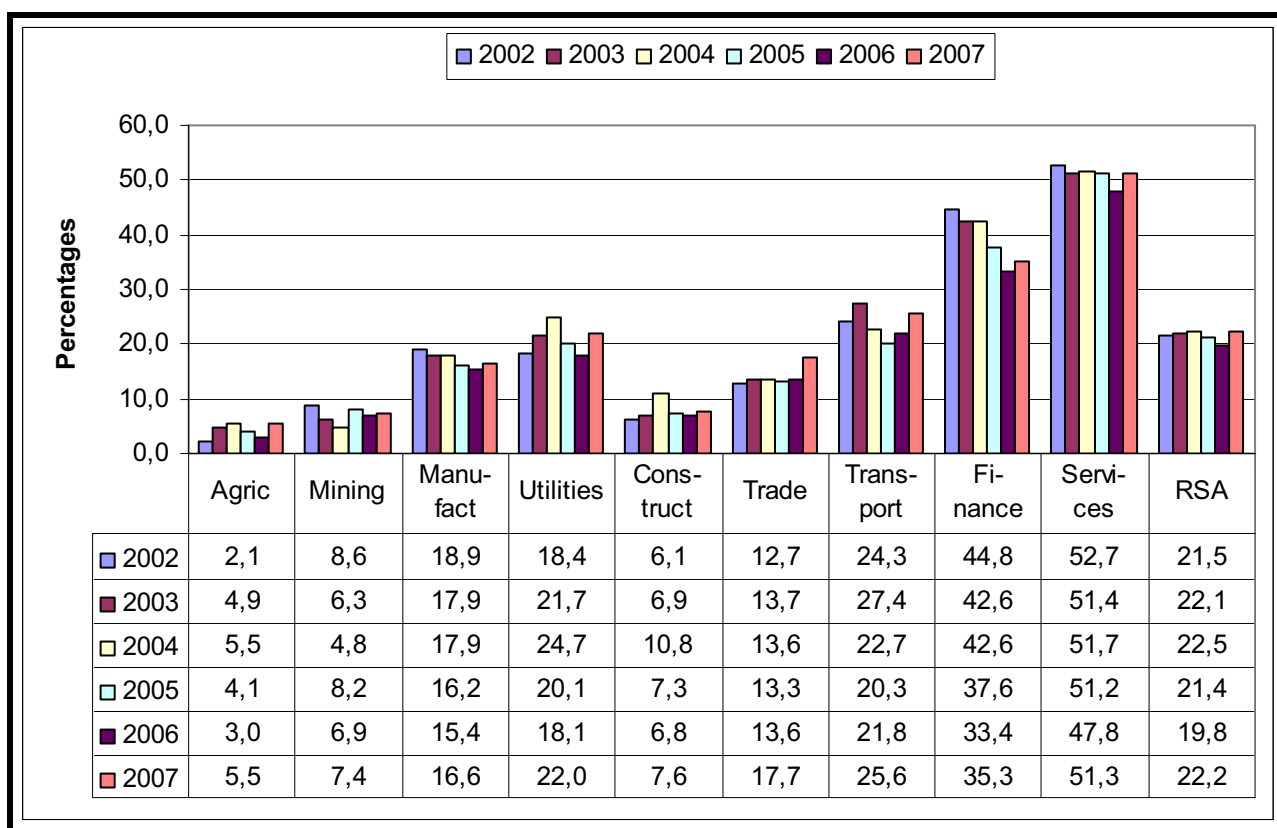


Figure 13 depicts the percentage of staff employed in more skilled occupations in each of the industrial sectors. The three most senior categories of personnel (by occupation), have been added as a single group (i.e. managers, professionals and semi-professionals including technicians). They comprise the “more skilled” group of employed persons.

The graph shows that the following changes have taken place since 2002:

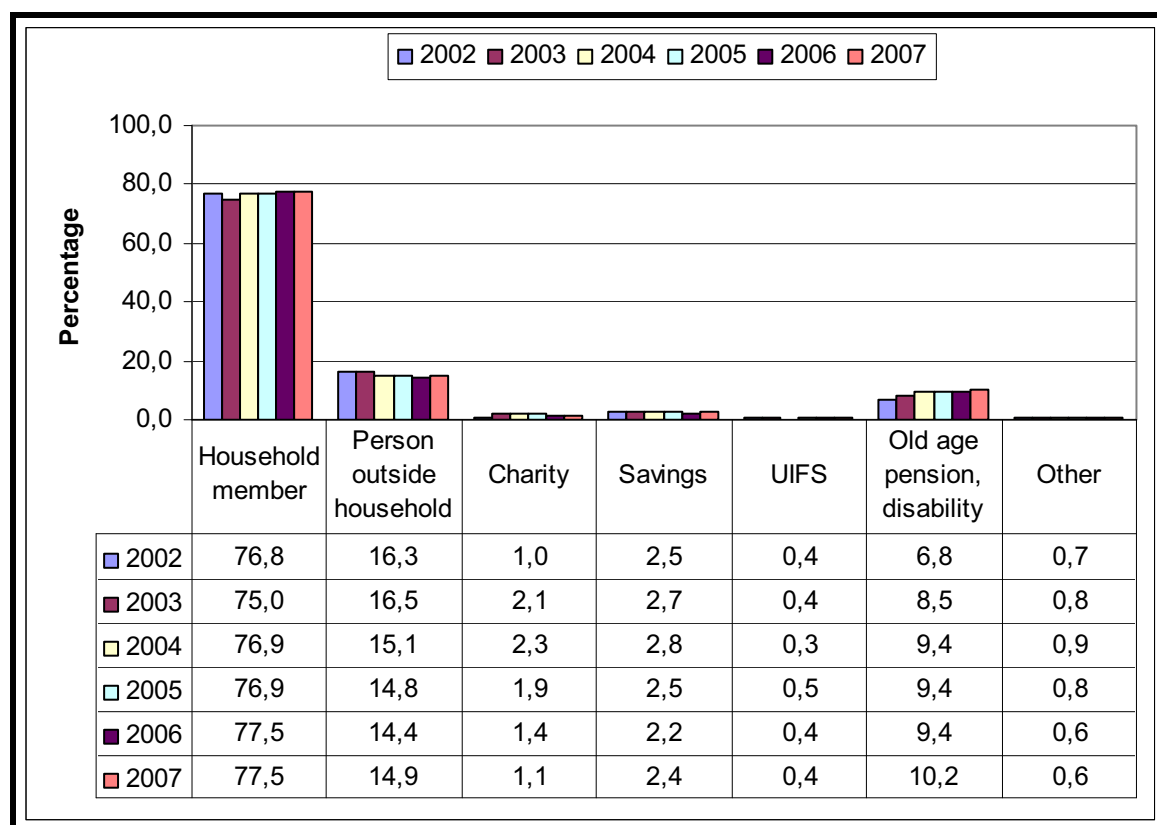
- The agricultural sector has employed more skilled staff. Their relative contribution to the overall employment within the sector increased from 2,1% to 5,5%.
- The overall contribution of ‘more skilled’ employed persons to the mining sector decreased from 8,6% to 7,4% and in the manufacturing sector from 18,9% to 16,6%.
- In the finance sector the percentage of more skilled occupations shrunk from 44,8% to 35,3%.
- More skilled occupations increased their presence in the Utilities (from 18,4% to 22,0%), Construction (from 6,1% to 7,6%), Trade (from 12,7% to 17,7%) and Transport (from 24,3% to 25,6%) sectors.

⁶ Industries or categories not shown in graph because of relatively few cases are: Private households, extraterritorial organizations and other.

5.4 Means of support for individuals that were not working

Figure 14 illustrates the means of support available to household members that are not employed. The data reported here are based only on the results of the GHS. The vast majority of persons that are not employed rely on financial assistance from a person within their household (77,5%). This figure has remained virtually unchanged since 2002 when 76,8% said they are dependent on other household members for support. Over the same period, reliance on persons outside the household decreased from 16,3% to 14,9%, whilst old-age pensions or disability grants increased their share from 6,8% to 10,2%.

Figure 14: Means of support for household members aged 15 to 65 who were not working



6. Basic population statistics

Table 8 shows that the most populous provinces are KwaZulu-Natal (10 012 000) followed by Gauteng (9 689 000) and Eastern Cape (6 907 000). The GHS population findings largely correspond with the Statistics SA mid-year population projections for 2007.

Table 8: Number of individuals per province as per GHS 2002 to GHS 2007

Provinces	Total population (Thousand)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Western Cape	4 344	4 446	4 547	4 652	4 745	4 841
Eastern Cape	7 002	7 017	7 030	7 040	7 052	6 907
Northern Cape	885	891	897	903	911	1 102
Free State	2 929	2 939	2 947	2 953	2 959	2 966
KwaZulu-Natal	9 424	9 505	9 581	9 655	9 732	10 012
North West	3 747	3 775	3 801	3 825	3 858	3 394
Gauteng	8 498	8 674	8 848	9 029	9 211	9 689
Mpumalanga	3 154	3 178	3 200	3 221	3 252	3 536
Limpopo	5 550	5 580	5 608	5 636	5 671	5 403
Total	45 533	46 007	46 459	46 913	47 391	47 851

Table 9 summarises the number of households in each province as per the GHS findings. In 2007 there were 3 244 000 households in Gauteng, 2 537 000 households in KwaZulu-Natal and 1 796 000 in the Eastern Cape.

Table 9: Number of households per province, GHS 2002 to GHS 2007

Provinces	Number of households (Thousand)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Western Cape	1 139	1 212	1 228	1 283	1 323	1 367
Eastern Cape	1 681	1 682	1 651	1 732	1 729	1 796
Northern Cape	236	235	236	243	240	294
Free State	795	822	844	858	849	873
KwaZulu-Natal	2 189	2 328	2 380	2 457	2 589	2 537
North West	975	989	1 022	1 033	1 050	943
Gauteng	2 475	2 712	2 747	2 983	3 032	3 244
Mpumalanga	768	813	805	793	797	888
Limpopo	1 222	1 248	1 283	1 345	1 362	1 318
Total	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972	13 261

7. Housing

7.1 Introduction

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

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households about various aspects of their living arrangements. In this regard, this section presents selected findings from the GHS over the period 2002 to 2007. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the distribution of services such as water, sanitation and refuse removal. The section on water will include an overview of key findings based on the additional questions included in GHS 2007 that were not in previous rounds of the survey.

7.2 Housing types and ownership

Figure 15 depicts the nature of ownership of selected dwelling types occupied by households at the time of the GHS 2007. The ownership of traditional houses increased slightly from 90,5% in 2002 to 91,4%, whilst the ownership of formal separate dwellings increased from 63,4% in 2002 to 69,8% in 2007.

Figure 15: Percentage of households living in formal separate, informal and traditional housing types who own their dwellings

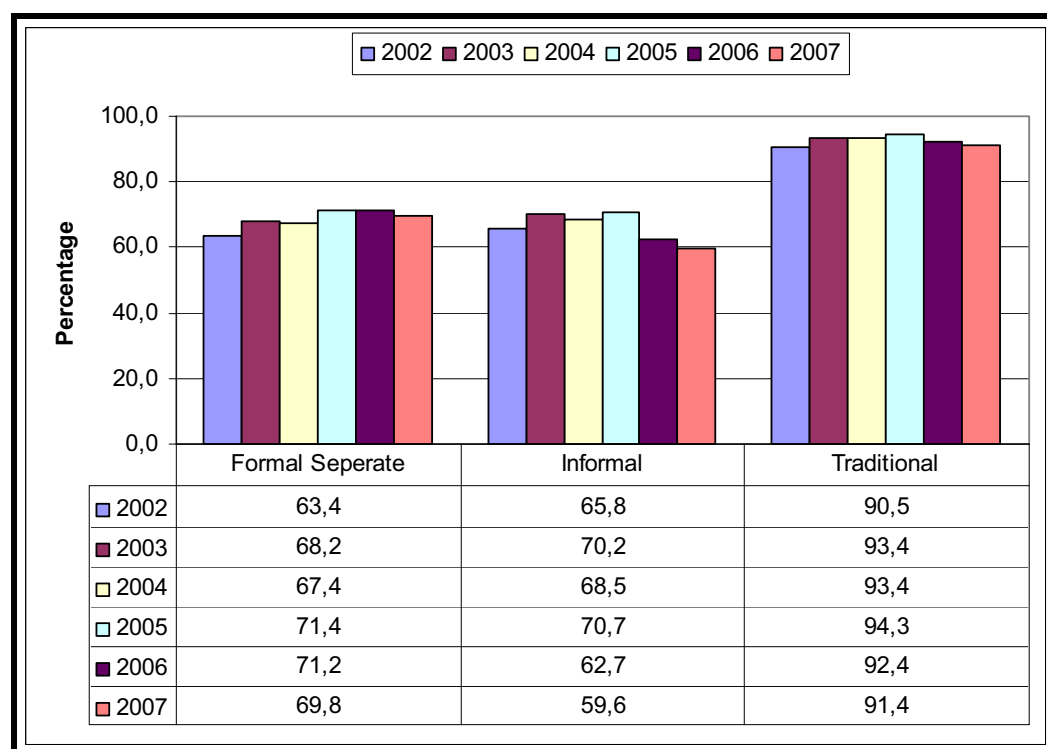


Figure 16 shows the percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province. There has been a general increase in the percentage of households that find themselves in informal dwellings from 12,7% in 2002 to 15,4% in 2007.

More specific findings illustrated in Figure 16 are:

- The provinces with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling is informal are Gauteng (25,9%), Western Cape (21,4%), North West 19,9% and Free State (18,2%).
- The biggest percentage point increases from 2002 to 2007 in terms of the percentage of households who find themselves in informal dwellings were: North West (7,6% increase), Gauteng (7,2% increase) and Western Cape (6,3% increase).
- The number of households living in informal dwellings have decreased since 2002 in the following provinces: KwaZulu-Natal (-3,0%), Mpumalanga (-1,9%) and Eastern Cape (-1,1%) .

Figure 16: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province

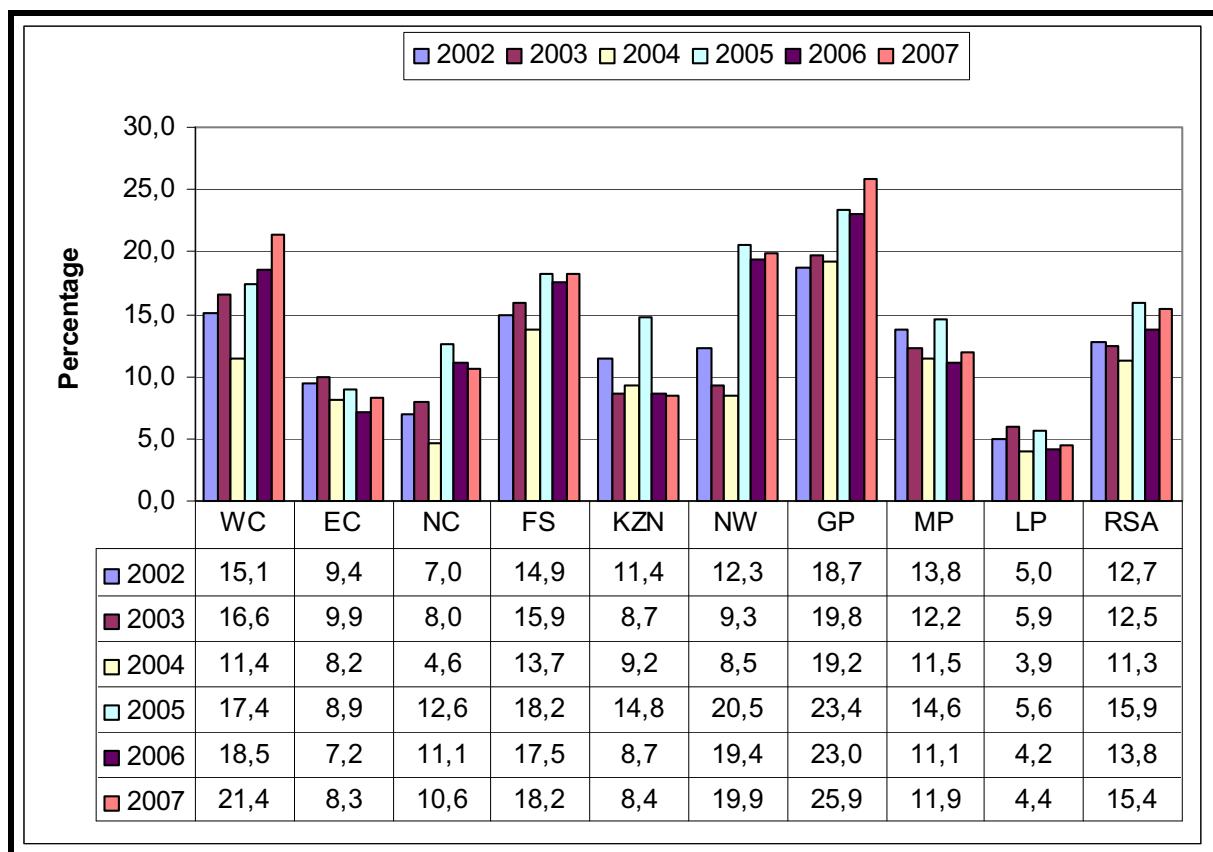
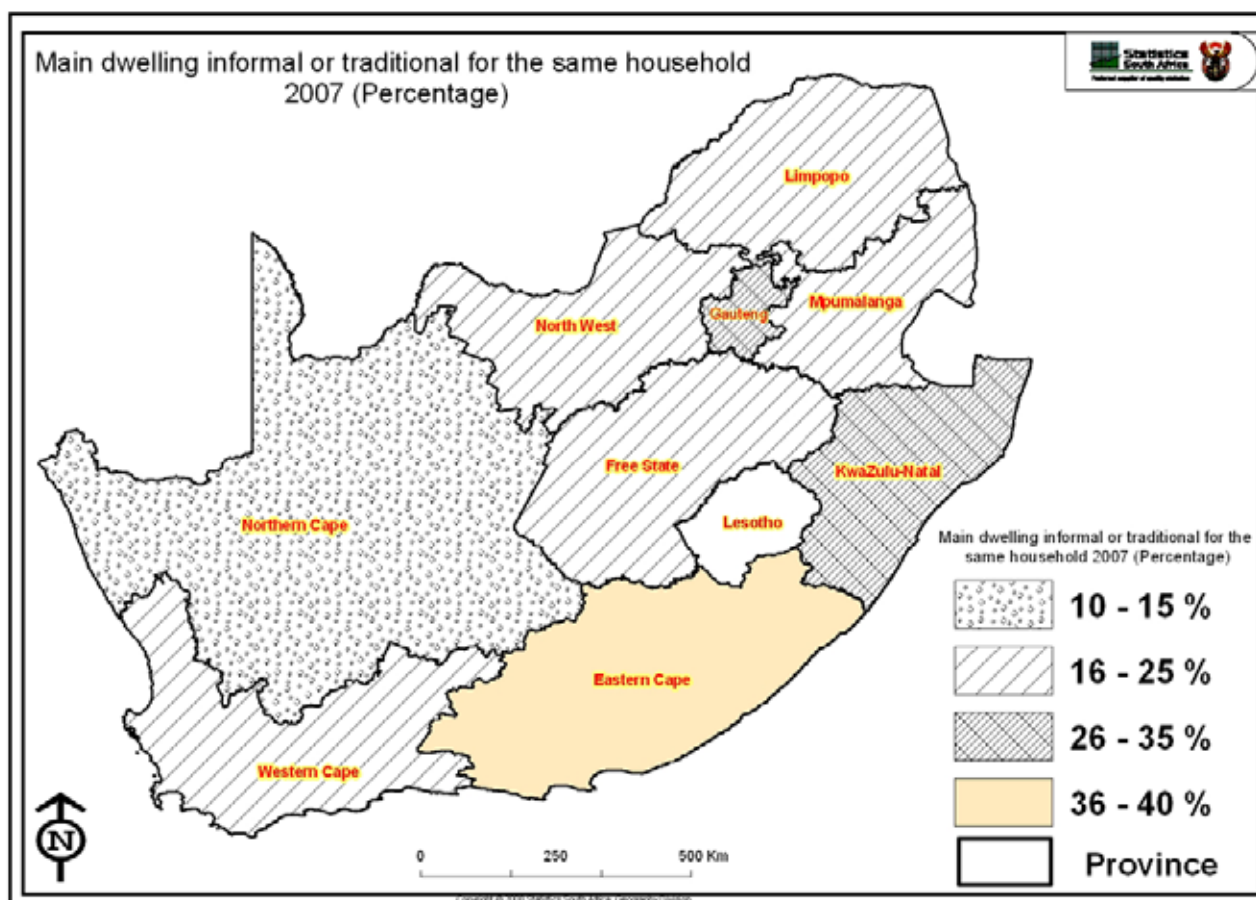
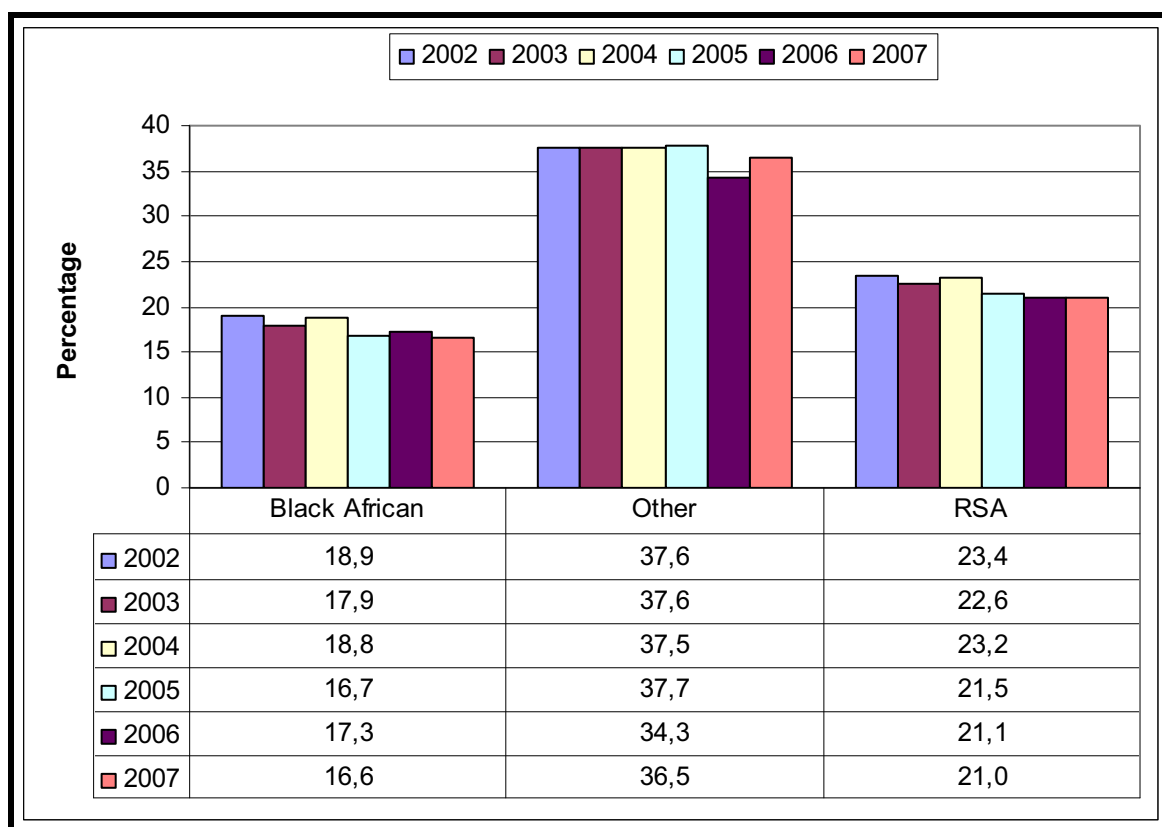


Figure 17: Percentage of households for which the main dwelling is informal or traditional. Comparing the situation in the same household in 2003 and 2007.



Even though there has been an increase in the percentage of households finding themselves in informal dwellings (Figure 16), when households compare their current dwelling type with their own dwelling type of 5 years ago (2003), there has been some improvement (Figure 17). In all provinces considerably more households no longer find themselves in informal/traditional structures as their main dwelling. Nationally the percentage of households who lived in traditional/informal dwellings in 2003 were 26,5% and in 2007 25,5% of the same households found themselves still in this position.

The province where households have made the biggest progress is Limpopo, with -5,1% points decrease from 2003 (from 16,3 to 11,2%). This province is closely followed by Mpumalanga where the percentage of households occupying these kinds of dwellings fell from 21,0% to 18,3% (-2,7% points). KwaZulu-Natal changed from 33,6% to 31,8% (-1,8%), the Free State changed from 22,6% to 21,7% (-0,9%), North West from 23,2% to 22,3% (-0,9%) and the Eastern Cape which changed from 39,3% to 38,7 (-0,8%). The provinces with increases in the percentage of households finding themselves still in informal/traditional houses compared to five years ago were: Northern Cape from 10,1 to 11,5% (1,4%), Gauteng from 25,3% to 26,2% (0,9%), Western Cape from 21,3% to 21,4% (0,1%) and. This analysis also confirms some of the general trends highlighted in Figure 16 related to change across provinces in the informal housing sector.

Figure 18: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group

The percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more per population is depicted in Figure 18. There has been a steady decline in both the Black African and other population groups in the percentage of households who occupy dwelling units with six rooms or more since 2002. In the case of the Black African population there has been a decline from 18,9% to 16,6%, whilst there has also been a reduction in the other population groups albeit less pronounced (37,6% to 36,5%).

Figure 18 also shows that whereas only 16,6% of Black African headed-households live in dwellings with six rooms or more, approximately 36,5% of households headed by other population groups live in such houses.

Figure 19: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by gender of the household head

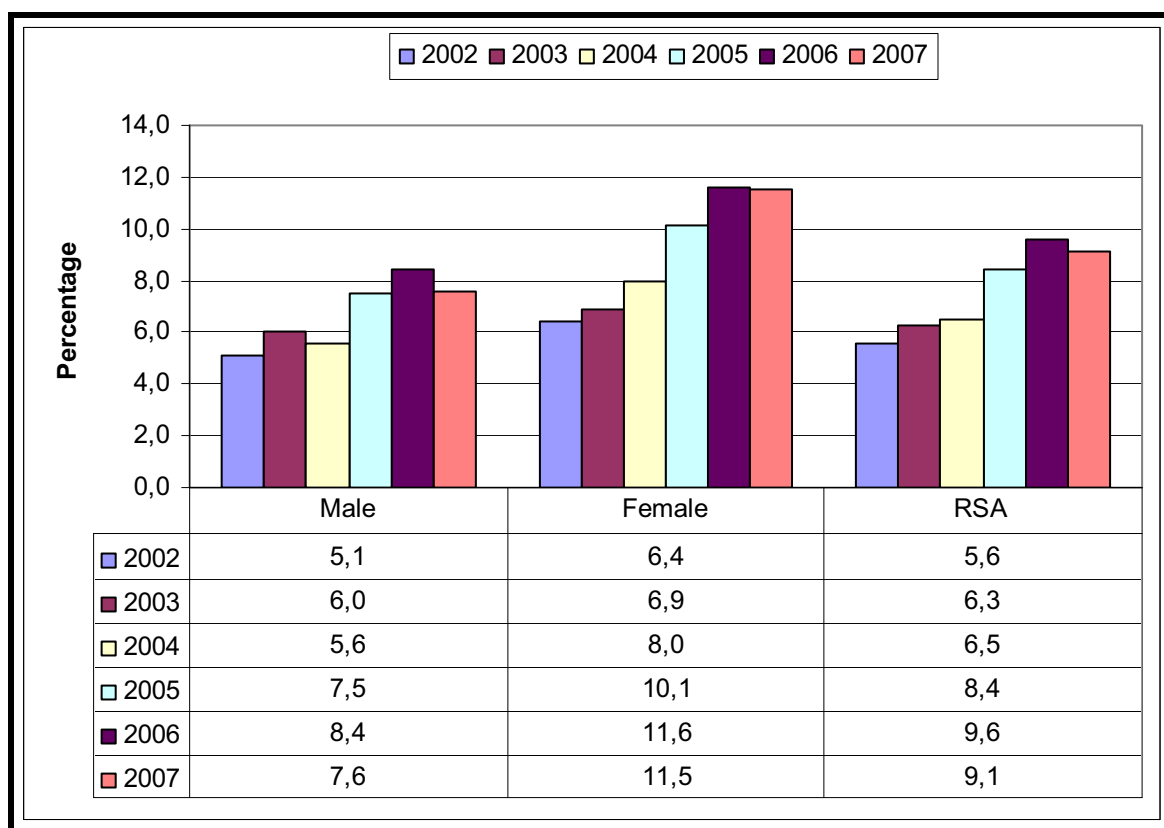


Figure 19 shows that there has been a national increase in the percentage of households that reported receiving a government housing subsidy – from 5,6% in 2002 to 9,1% in 2007. In addition to this it is noteworthy that female headed households are more likely to receive a housing subsidy than their male counterparts. In addition to this, the gap between male and female headed households has widened over time. In 2002 5,1% of male headed households and 6,4% of female headed households received these subsidies (gap of 1,3%), but by 2007 7,6% of male headed and 11,5% of female headed households received subsidies (gap of 3,9%).

8. Source of energy for households

The analysis in this section focuses on various energy sources used by South African households over the period 2002 to 2007. Figure 20 shows that there has been a general increase in the percentage of households reporting to be connected to the main electricity supply from 76,1% in 2002 to 81,5% in 2007. The provincial data reflect the same trend with perhaps the exception of Gauteng where there has been a decrease in the percentage of households who reported being connected to the main electricity supply. It is possible that this trend related to the intensification during the period 2005-2007 of efforts to clamp down on illegal electricity connections, especially in Gauteng. Prior to this, individuals who were illegally connected often said that they are connected, but currently there is a lot more reluctance to admit this in order to avoid 'official discovery'.

The provinces with the lowest electrification levels are: Eastern Cape (70,0%), KwaZulu-Natal (76,1%) and Gauteng (79,1%).

The provinces which showed the biggest increases in the percentage of households that are connected are:

- Eastern Cape from 54,6% to 70,0% (Difference=+15,4%)
- Limpopo from 73,1% to 86,1% (Difference =+13,0%)
- Mpumalanga 77,0% to 86,3% (Difference=+9,3%)
- Northern Cape from 80,5% to 88,8% (Difference=+8,3%)
- Western Cape from 88,0% to 96,0% (Difference=+8,0%)

Figure 20: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply

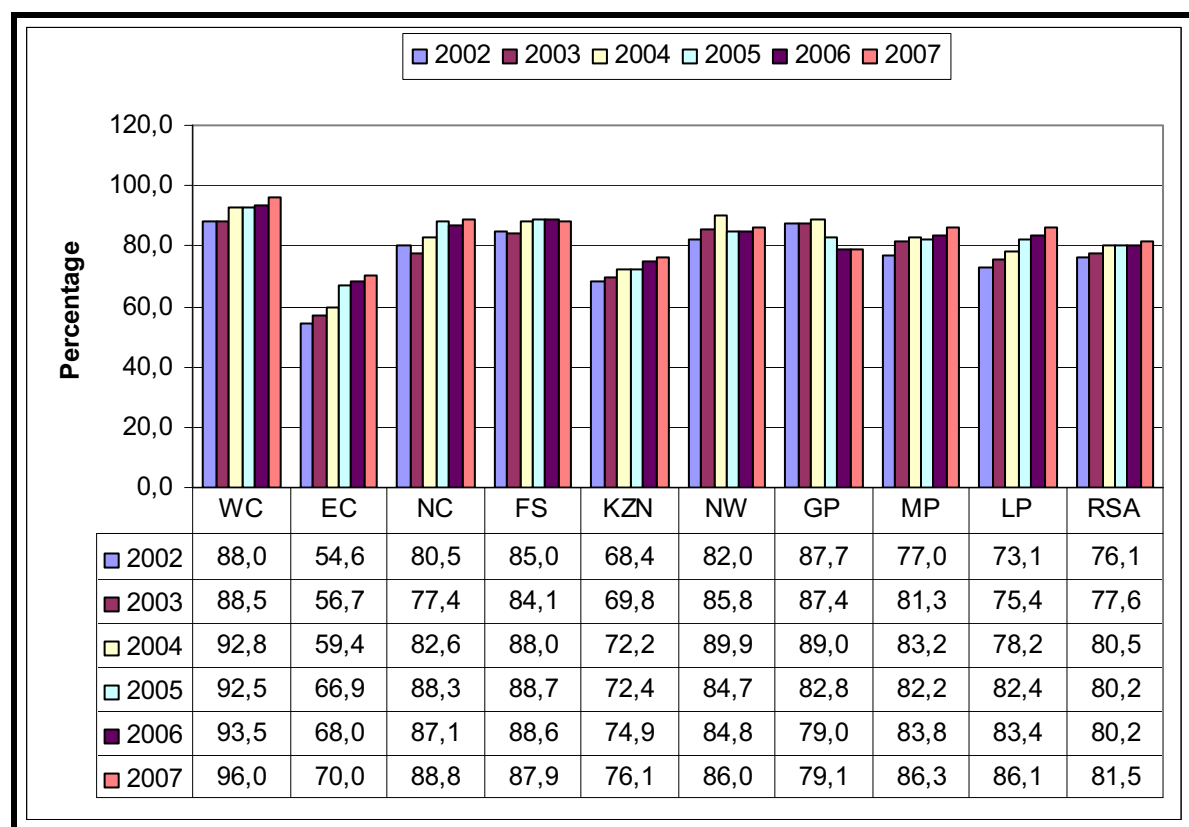
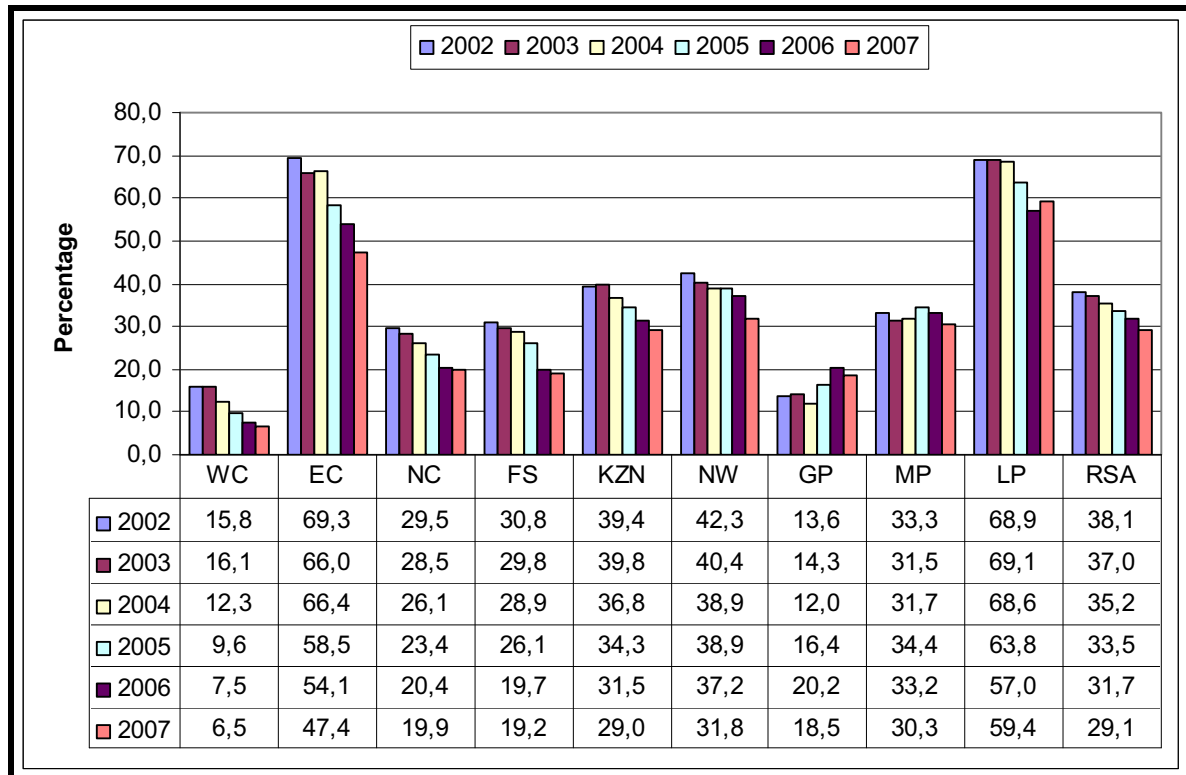


Figure 21: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking



The use of paraffin and wood for cooking has declined between 2002 and 2007 and reflect the reported increased use of mains electricity supply during the same time period. Figure 21 shows that:

- There has been an overall decline in the use of paraffin or wood for cooking from 38,1% to 29,1% between 2002 and 2007.
- The provinces where paraffin and wood use are most prevalent, are: Limpopo (59,4%), Eastern Cape (47,4%), North West (31,8%) and Mpumalanga (30,3%).
- Provinces that showed a more than 10% points reduction between wood and paraffin use in 2002 as compared to 2007 were: Eastern Cape (69,3% to 47,4%, difference=-21,9%), Free State (30,8% to 19,2%, difference=-11,6%, North West (42,3% to 31,8% difference=-10,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (39,4% to 29,0%, difference=-10,4%).
- Gauteng is the only province that had an increase in paraffin and wood use for cooking during the past 6 years. The percentage of households who use these cooking fuels increased from 13,6% in 2002 to 18,5% in 2007. This represents an increase of 4,9% points over a six year period.

9. Sanitation and refuse removal

Adequate sanitation facilities, refuse disposal and access to clean drinking water are all strongly associated with positive health and well-being outcomes. After publishing their White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation in 2001⁷, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry developed and launched the National Sanitation Programme. This programme is mainly aimed at eliminating the sanitation backlog by 2010 and eradicating the bucket system by 2007 as targeted in the White Paper.

This section provides a broad overview of the findings of the sanitation and refuse removal arrangements situation in households over the period 2002 to 2007.

In July 2007 only 1,8% of the South African Population use the bucket system. This is lower than the 2,3% reported in 2002. The only provinces where substantial percentages of households were still using the bucket system at the time that the GHS 2007 was conducted were: The Free State (12,4%), Eastern Cape (4,7%) and Northern Cape (3,7%).

Figure 22: Percentage of households that has no toilet facility or were using a bucket toilet per province

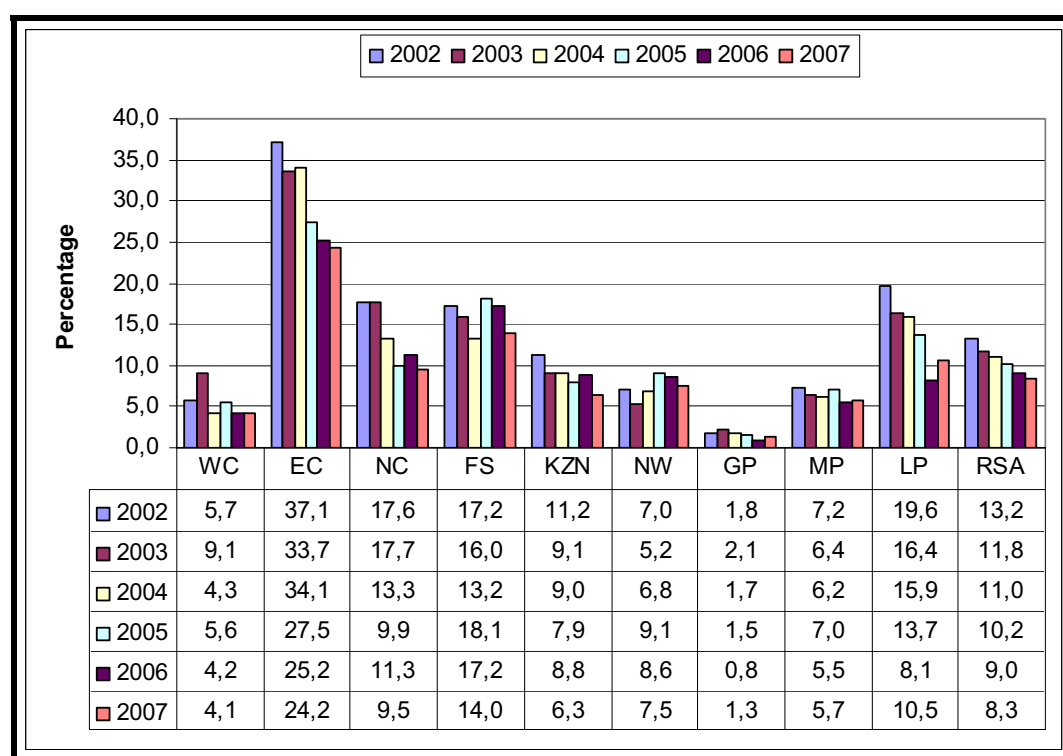


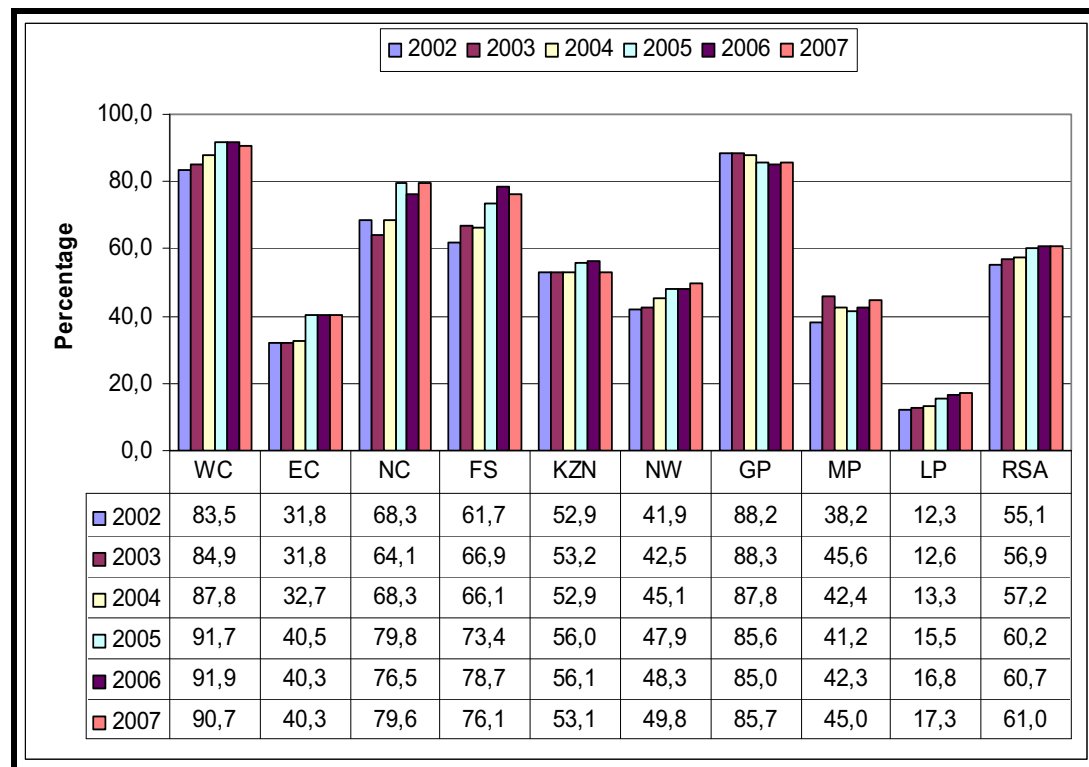
Figure 22 identifies the percentage of households per province that do not have access to any toilet facilities or still make use of bucket toilets. The main trends in this respect are:

- In seven of the nine provinces the percentage of households that had no toilet facility/use bucket toilets has declined over the period 2002 to 2007. This is also reflected in the steady decline in the national average – from 13,2% in 2002 to 11,0% in 2004 and 8,3% in 2007.
- Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket users include: Eastern Cape (24,2%), Free State (14,0%) and Limpopo (10,5%).
- Even though the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Northern Cape are among the provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet/ bucket users, they are also the two provinces that showed the biggest reductions of all provinces between 2002 and 2007. In the Eastern Cape no toilet/ bucket users facilities decreased from 37,1% to 24,2% (Difference=-12,9%), in Limpopo it changed from 19,6 to 10,5% (Difference=-9,1%) and in the Northern Cape from 17,6% to 9,5% (Difference=-8,1%).

⁷ White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, September 2001.

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as for example water resources. Figure 23 indicates that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country are increasingly being used by households. The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality, increased steadily – from 55,1% in 2002 to 57,2% in 2004 and 61,0% in 2007. In spite of all these gains, access and use of refuse removal services are still extremely low in certain provinces such as Limpopo where only 17,3% of the population remove their refuse. Less than 50% of the households in the Eastern Cape (40,3%), Mpumalanga (45%) and North West (49,8%) said that their refuse is removed by the municipality. There has also been a decrease in Gauteng from 88,2% to 85,7%.

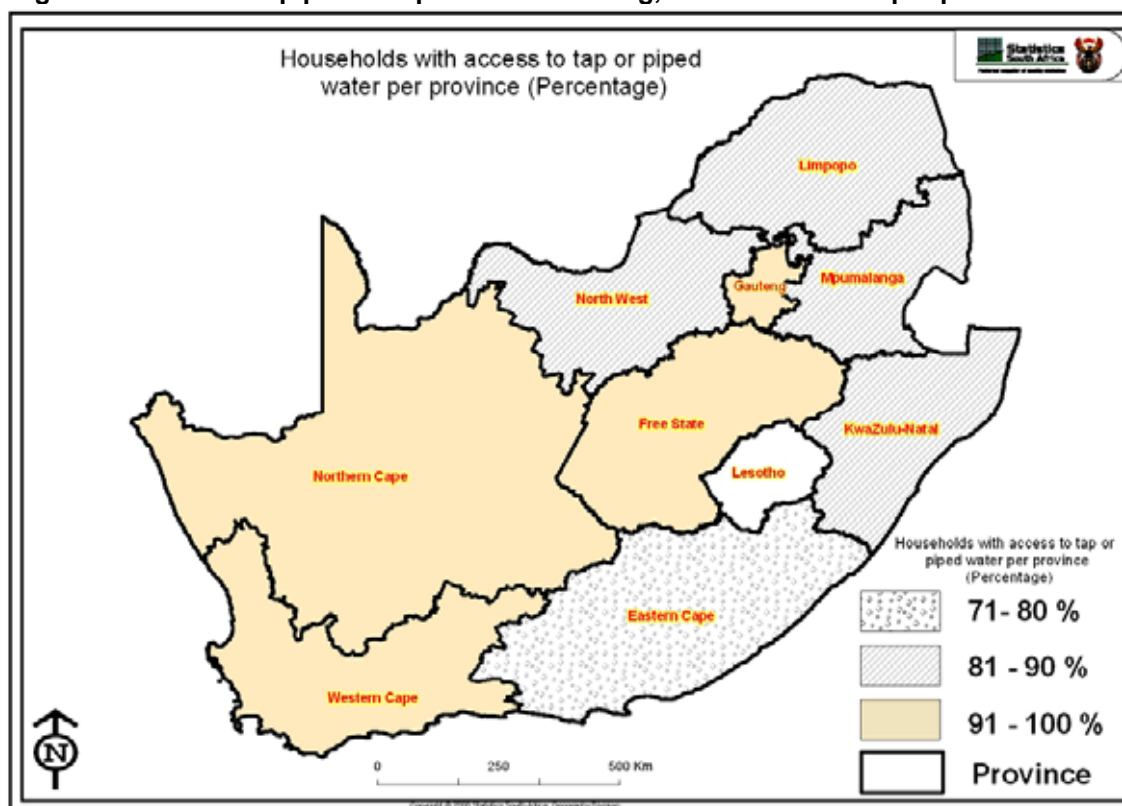
Figure 23: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality



10. Water access and use

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

Figure 24: Access to piped or tap water in dwelling, on site or off site per province



The map above shows that the province with the poorest access to piped or tap water (on or off-site) is Eastern Cape Province where only 72,8% have access. The situation is slightly better in Limpopo Province (83,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (83,8%), Mpumalanga (89,1%) and North West (89,6%). Figure 25 on the next page shows that even though the situation in the Eastern Cape is currently the worst in the country, people with access to piped or tap water increased significantly since 2002 when only 55,2% of the population had access. This represents an increase of 17,6% points in 6 years. The other two provinces where considerable progress has been made since 2002 is KwaZulu-Natal where access has increased from 75,1% to 83,8% (an increase of 8,7% points) and Limpopo with an increase from 73,5% to 83,4% (an increase of 9,9% points). In North West there has been a relatively small increase from 85,5% to 89,6%.

Figure 26 demonstrates that there has been an increase in the percentage of households who use safe off-site water sources (neighbour's tap, communal tap or off-site borehole) from 17,9% in 2002 to 22,1% in 2007.

Even though these sources are not yet on-site, they reflect the reduction that can be seen in Table 10 in the use of unsafe sources such as streams, rivers, dams, pools etc. In spite of this there are still big differences between the different population groups in terms of households who have to use off-site safe water sources, with 27,7% of Black Africans and only 2,2% of other population groups in this position.

Figure 25: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off site or on site per province

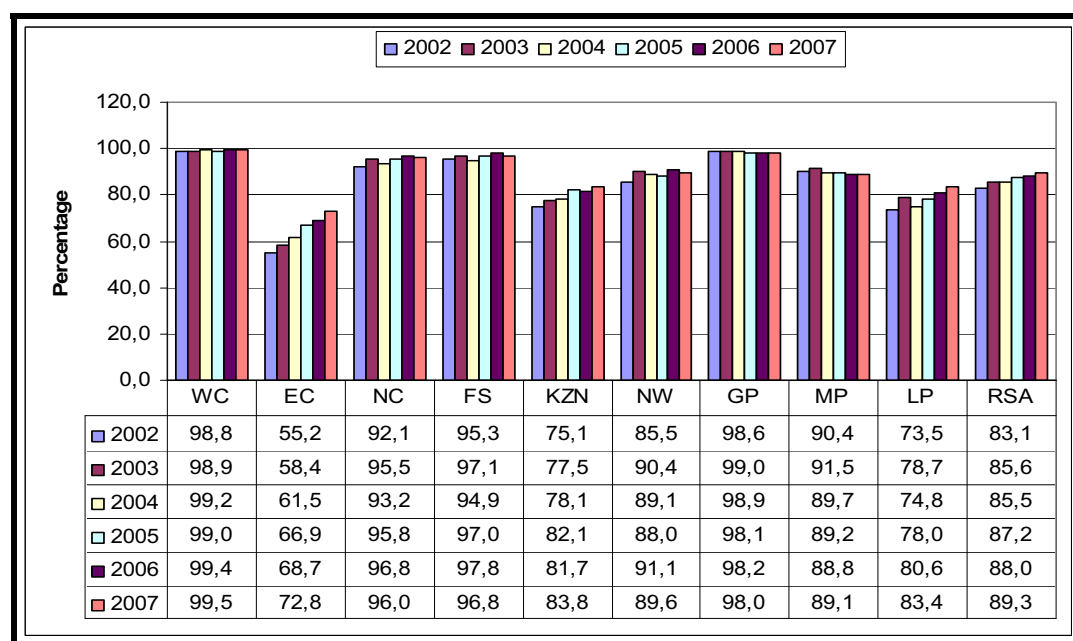


Figure 26: Percentage of households who have access to water from a neighbour's tap, communal tap or borehole (off-site) by population group of household head

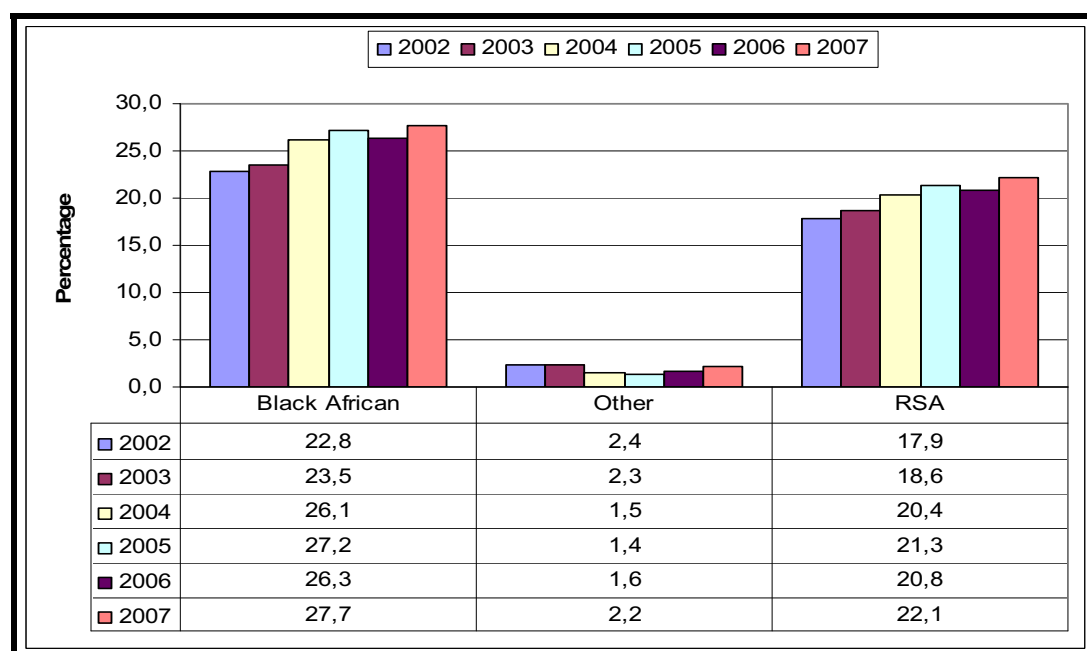


Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁸ used by households (2002-2007)

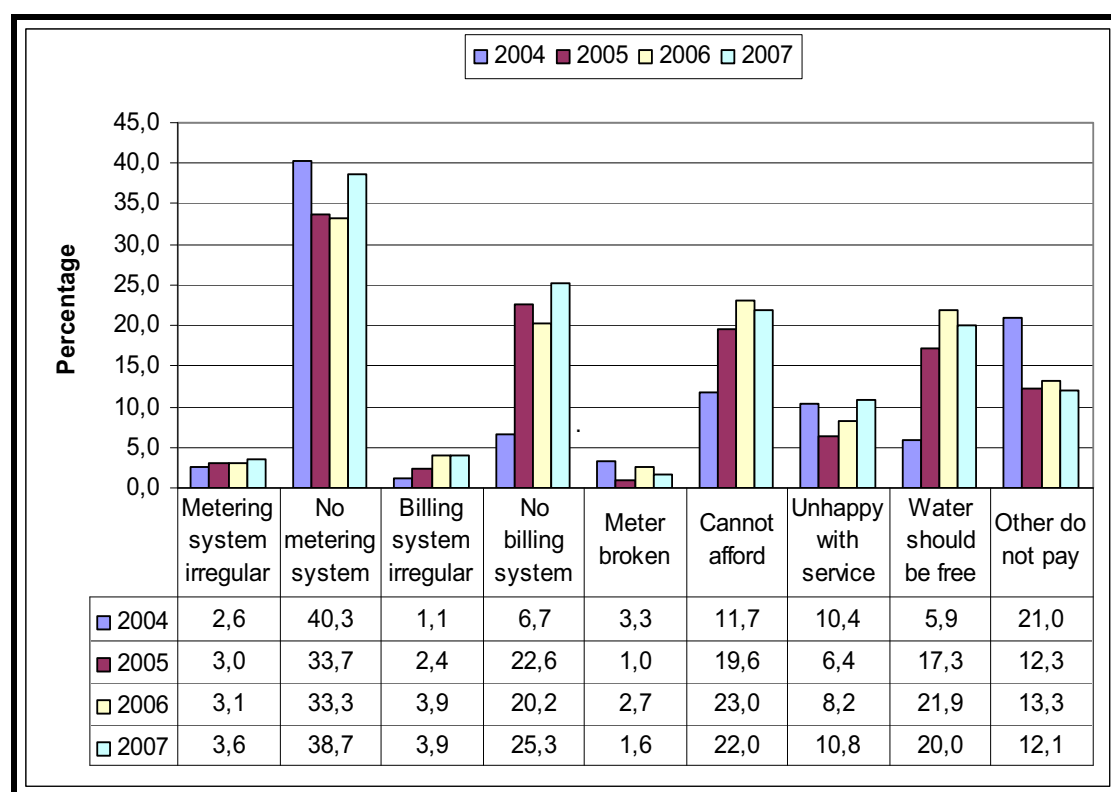
Water Source	Statistic	Year					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Piped water in dwelling	Number in thousands	4 398	4 653	4 723	4 926	5 102	5 279
	Percentage	38,3	38,6	38,8	38,8	39,4	40,0
Piped water on site	Number in thousands	3 189	3 452	3 550	3 775	3 938	4 127
	Percentage	27,8	28,7	29,1	29,7	30,4	31,3
Borehole on site	Number in thousands	306	317	202	171	152	156
	Percentage	2,7	2,6	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,2
Rainwater tank on site	Number in thousands	164	109	41	34	53	99
	Percentage	1,4	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,8
Neighbour's tap	Number in thousands	69	51	286	287	277	281
	Percentage	0,6	0,4	2,3	2,3	2,1	2,1
Public/communal tap	Number in thousands	1 640	1 882	1 851	2 101	2 088	2 084
	Percentage	14,3	15,6	15,2	16,5	16,1	15,8
Water-carrier/tanker	Number in thousands	76	74	81	128	142	137
	Percentage	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,0	1,1	1,0
Borehole off-site/communal	Number in thousands	349	299	342	320	324	221
	Percentage	3,0	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,5	1,7
Flowing water/stream/river	Number in thousands	731	627	631	516	482	479
	Percentage	6,4	5,2	5,2	4,1	3,7	3,6
Stagnant water/Dam/Pool	Number in thousands	93	90	72	42	37	60
	Percentage	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,5
Well	Number in thousands	173	140	141	88	145	72
	Percentage	1,5	1,2	1,2	0,7	1,1	0,5
Spring	Number in thousands	253	309	242	273	187	167
	Percentage	2,2	2,6	2,0	2,1	1,4	1,3
Other	Number in thousands	32	30	21	50	29	26
	Percentage	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2
Subtotal	Number in thousands	11 473	12 033	12 183	12 711	12 956	13 188
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified		7	8	12	15	18	73
Total		11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972	13 261

⁸ The 2005, 2006, 2007 questionnaires specifically asked for drinking water sources, whilst the 2002, 2003, 2004 questionnaires just asked for the main source of water.

Even though there has been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who receive piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased since 2004 from 77,1% to 78,8% in 2007. Of those who receive piped water from a municipality, 63,5% said in 2007 that they paid for the water as opposed to 66,3% in 2004 (Also see Table 11).

Reasons for non-payment of water are summarized in Figure 27. It shows that the most important reasons for not paying have remained similar over time. These reasons are: No metering system (38,7%), no billing system (25,3%), Cannot afford (22,0%) and water should be free (20,0%). The reasons that have seen the biggest increases in percentages since 2004 are: water should be free (from 5,9% to 20,0%) and cannot afford to pay for water (from 11,7% to 22,0%). The absence of a billing system as a reason has also increased substantially from 6,7% to 25,3%.

Figure 27: Reasons for non-payment among households with access to piped water supply (2002 to 2003 not available)⁹



According to Table 11, the majority of the users of water services (71,7%) said that they find the quality of the water related services that they receive good. However, this is less households than in 2005, when 75,7% felt services were good. The percentage of users who rate water services as average increased from 16,0% in 2005 to 20,9% in 2007.

⁹ More than one response was possible for this question.

Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities (numbers in thousands)¹⁰

Access to piped water	Statistic	Year			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
Yes	Number	9 383	9 974	9 748	10 444
	Percentage	77,1	78,5	75,3	79,0
No	Number	2 784	2 726	3 198	2 775
	Percentage	22,9	21,5	24,7	21,0
Subtotal	Number	12 167	12 700	12 946	13 219
	Percentage	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	26	25	26	41
Total	Number	12 194	12 726	12 972	13 261
Pay for Water					
Yes	Number	6 217	6 080	6 231	6 609
	Percentage	66,3	61,0	64,2	63,5
No	Number	3 158	3 887	3 472	3 794
	Percentage	33,7	39,0	35,8	36,5
Subtotal	Number	9 375	9 967	9 703	10 403
	Percentage	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	9	7	44	41
Total	Number	9 383	9 974	9 748	10 444
Water Services Ratings					
Good	Number	Not available	7 531	7 081	7 466
	Percentage		75,7	72,8	71,7
Average	Number	Not available	1 596	1 963	2 176
	Percentage		16,0	20,2	20,9
Poor	Number	Not available	818	683	774
	Percentage		8,2	7,0	7,4
Subtotal	Number	Not available	9 945	9 727	10 416
	Percentage		100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	Not available	29	20	27
Total	Number	9 383	9 974	9 748	10 444

¹⁰ These questions were not included in the 2002 and 2003 questionnaires and water service ratings were not done in 2004.

In spite of the positive ratings of water services, nearly a quarter of water users (24,4%) said in 2007 that they have experienced interruptions in their piped water supply at least once a month or more often. This is also higher than in 2002 when only 20,7% of the users of piped water said that they have experienced water cuts of this frequency. Water service interruptions are the most common in Limpopo (56,3%), Mpumalanga (47,0%), Eastern Cape (31%) and North West 30,6%. Of these provinces the biggest deterioration from 2002 has been in the Eastern Cape (from 18,9% to 31,0%) and Limpopo (from 48,6% to 56,3%). Provinces that remained the same or had relatively small percentage changes over the same time period were Western Cape, North West and Gauteng. In the Northern Cape the percentage of households with problems increased from 7,2% in 2002 to 12,4% in 2007.

Table 12: Number (in thousands) and percentage of households that have water interruptions in their piped water supply at least once a month or more often, per province (2002 to 2007)

Year	Statistic	Provinces									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	Number In '000	58	174	16	123	344	216	261	336	433	1 960
	%	5,2	18,9	7,2	16,2	21,4	26,0	10,8	48,6	48,6	20,7
2003	Number thousands	67	236	17	162	330	193	272	316	430	2 022
	%	5,6	24,2	7,5	20,3	18,5	21,7	10,2	43,7	43,8	19,7
2004	Number thousands	62	276	18	151	334	104	393	265	420	2 024
	%	5,5	29,8	10,0	20,7	21,5	13,6	15,0	42,9	49,6	21,6
2005	Number thousands	47	313	20	161	512	189	319	286	514	2 362
	%	3,9	29,5	10,1	21,4	31,8	24,0	11,5	48,5	51,8	23,7
2006	Number thousands	56	305	19	158	461	166	364	264	426	2 219
	%	4,7	29,6	10,5	20,6	26,8	29,4	12,9	49,7	47,6	22,9
2007	Number thousands	59	375	28	224	426	204	378	280	549	2 522
	%	4,7	31,0	12,4	28,6	25,5	30,6	12,7	47,0	56,3	24,4

11. Household assets

The ownership of assets can help buffer the poor against adverse circumstances, as assets such as houses, land and mobile assets can be sold and converted into cash to meet household consumption needs during difficult periods. The accumulation of assets is also often used as an indicator of household wealth especially in consumer societies. The type of housing accessible to households is an important aspect of their well-being and house ownership represents perhaps the biggest asset any household can own during a lifetime. Some households rent the dwelling in which they live, while others occupy a dwelling of their own and this is usually one of their most important assets. Dwelling ownership was briefly discussed in Section 7 during the discussion about housing. In addition to the ownership of houses, the GHS questionnaire also collected information on the ownership of television and radios as well as access to cellphones. Changes in especially television and radio ownership may reflect changes in household wealth, whilst access to a cellphone is a good indicator of a household's ability to communicate with the outside world. Since the upkeep of cellphones is also relatively costly, their use does also reflect to some extent the availability of the means to pay for this service.

Figure 28: Percentage of households that own cellphones, televisions and radios

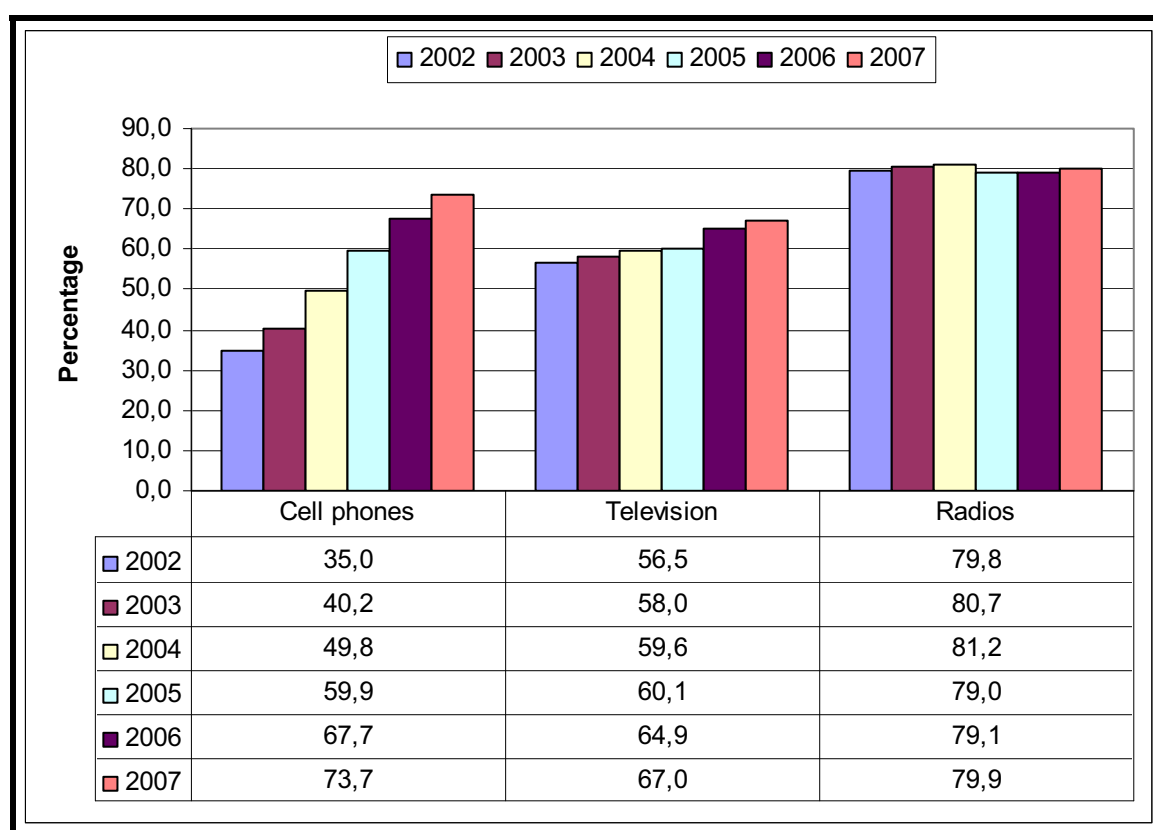
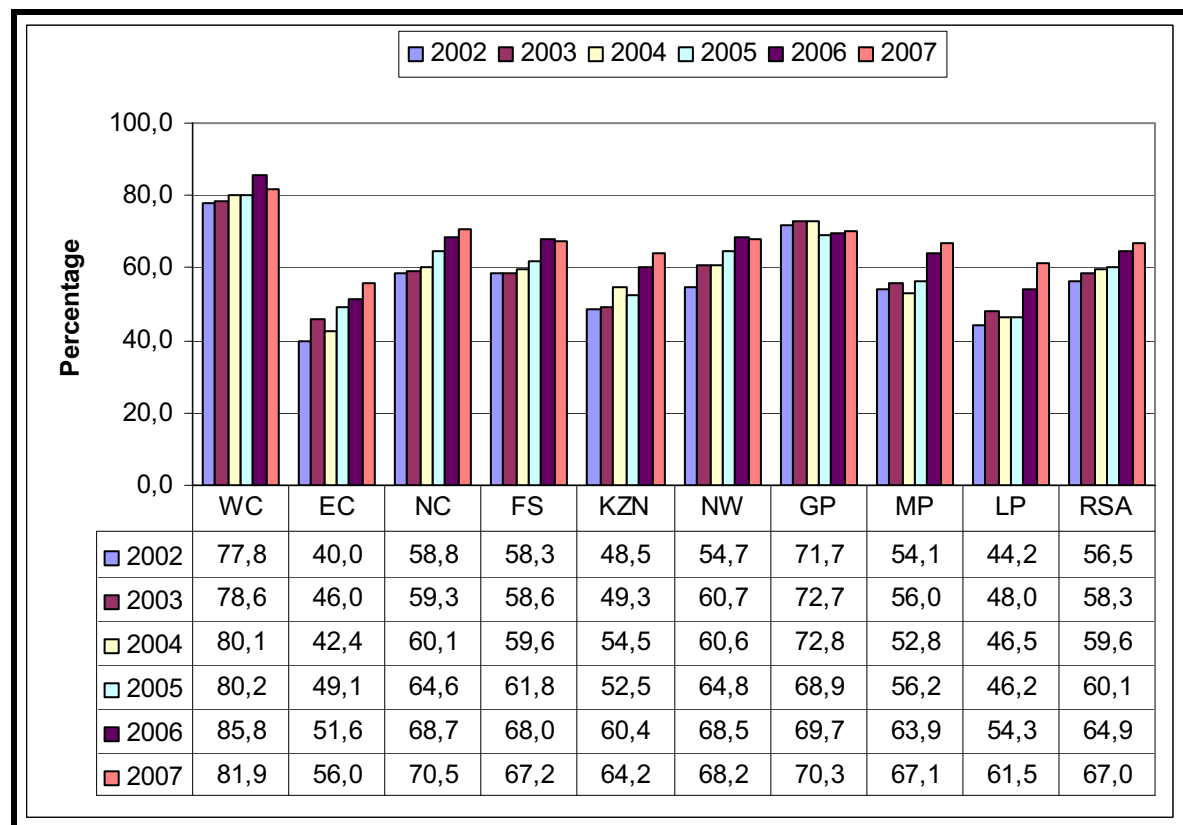


Figure 28 shows that cellphone ownership more than doubled between 2002 and 2007 (from 35,0% to 73,7%). However, Figure 28 also demonstrates that there has been no visible trend in terms of the ownership of radios between 2002 and 2007. The highest level of ownership was recorded in 2004 (81,2%) and the lowest in 2005 (79,0%). In 2007 the ownership levels were virtually the same (79,9%) as those reported in 2002 (79,8%).

In contrast to this, the ownership of televisions showed a steady increase from 2002 to 2007 and it may be an indicator that can be used as a general indicator of an improvement in material wealth, as these trends correspond with others related to economic activities and decreased hunger in households (see Figure 29). In the population in general, television ownership increased from 56,5% in 2002 to 67,0% in 2007. The provincial variation over time in television ownership is depicted in Figure 29. It shows that all provinces except Gauteng shared in the increasing trend over time. Currently television ownership is the highest in the Western Cape (81,9%), Northern Cape (70,5%) and Gauteng (70,3%). Ownership levels are currently the lowest in the Eastern Cape (56%), Limpopo (61,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (64,2%). Even though these provinces had the lowest ownership rates, they also showed the biggest increases in ownership of all the provinces during the period 2002 to 2007. During this time period, ownership increased from 44,2% to 61,5% (Difference=17,3%) in Limpopo Province, from 40,0% to 56,0% (Difference=16,0%) in Eastern Cape, in KwaZulu-Natal from 48,5% to 64,2% (Difference=15,7%) and in North West from 54,7% to 68,2% (Difference=13,5%).

Figure 29: Household television ownership per province as a wealth indicator



12. Food adequacy

The conventional measure of hunger is usually to regard persons consuming fewer than 1 960 calories per day as “hungry”. However, the analysis that follows is only broadly indicative of the extent to which household members experience hunger, since it is based solely on self-perceptions. Respondents were asked whether any adult over the age of 18 years had gone hungry because there was not enough food, and a similar question was asked to persons younger than 18 years. The response categories varied from “Never went hungry” to “Always went hungry” as indicated in Table 13.

Table 13: Distribution of households in which a child went hungry in the 12 months prior to the surveys

Frequency of Hunger	Statistic	Year					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Never went hungry	Number '000	5 360	5 325	5 564	5 865	6 561	6 756
	Percentage	68,8	69,9	73,9	76,8	84,0	85,0
2. Seldom went hungry	Number '000	556	399	387	362	224	219
	Percentage	7,1	5,2	5,1	4,7	2,9	2,8
3. Sometimes went hungry	Number '000	1 349	1 353	1 191	1 047	836	812
	Percentage	17,3	17,8	15,8	13,7	10,7	10,2
4. Often went hungry	Number '000	352	328	236	196	113	98
	Percentage	4,5	4,3	3,1	2,6	1,5	1,2
5. Always went hungry	Number '000	173	208	152	162	76	62
	Percentage	2,2	2,7	2,0	2,1	1,0	0,8
Subtotal	Number '000	7 791	7 613	7 530	7 632	7 811	7947
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. No Children	Number '000	3 669	4 418	4 651	5 075	5 120	5 273
7. Unspecified	Number '000	19	10	12	20	40	43
Total	Number '000	11 479	12 041	12 194	12 726	12 972	13 261

Figures 30 and 31 show that the downward trend in terms of reported hunger for adults and children continued during the twelve months preceding the July 2007 GHS survey. Reported percentages of adults and children who said that they went hungry during the 12 months preceding the survey, because of a lack of food, decreased from 6,9% to 2,0% for adults and from 6,7% to 2,0% for children between 2002 and 2007.

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

Figure 30: Percentage of households in which an adult (18 years and older) went hungry by gender of the household head

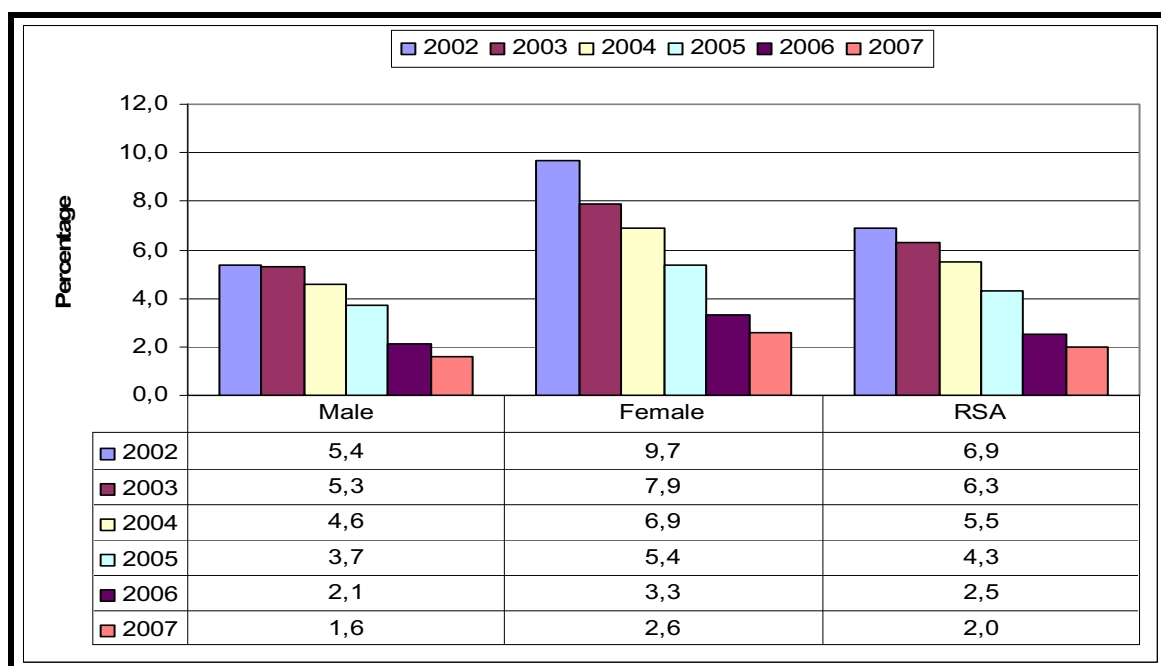
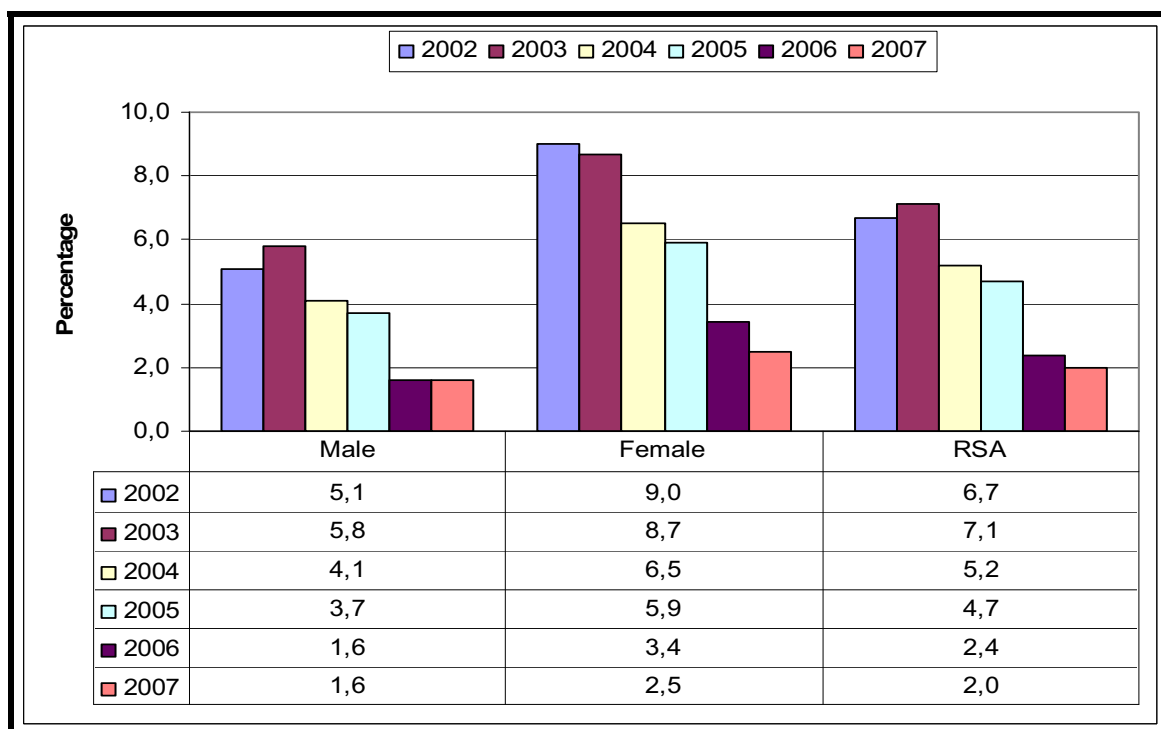


Figure 31: Percentage of households in which a child (aged 17 years or younger) went hungry by gender of household head



13. Social assistance and social security services

Welfare services and social security grants are currently the most direct form of wealth transfer to poor households. Since 1994 annual expenditure on social grants increased more than four fold. By March 2006, 11 million South Africans were receiving grants and the annual state expenditure on these was R70 billion a year. These grants included foster care grants, care dependency grants, war veterans grants, old-age grants, disability grants (this includes physical disability as well as chronic diseases sufferers such as HIV/AIDS victims) and child support grants.

Figure 32: Use of welfare services per province (2007)

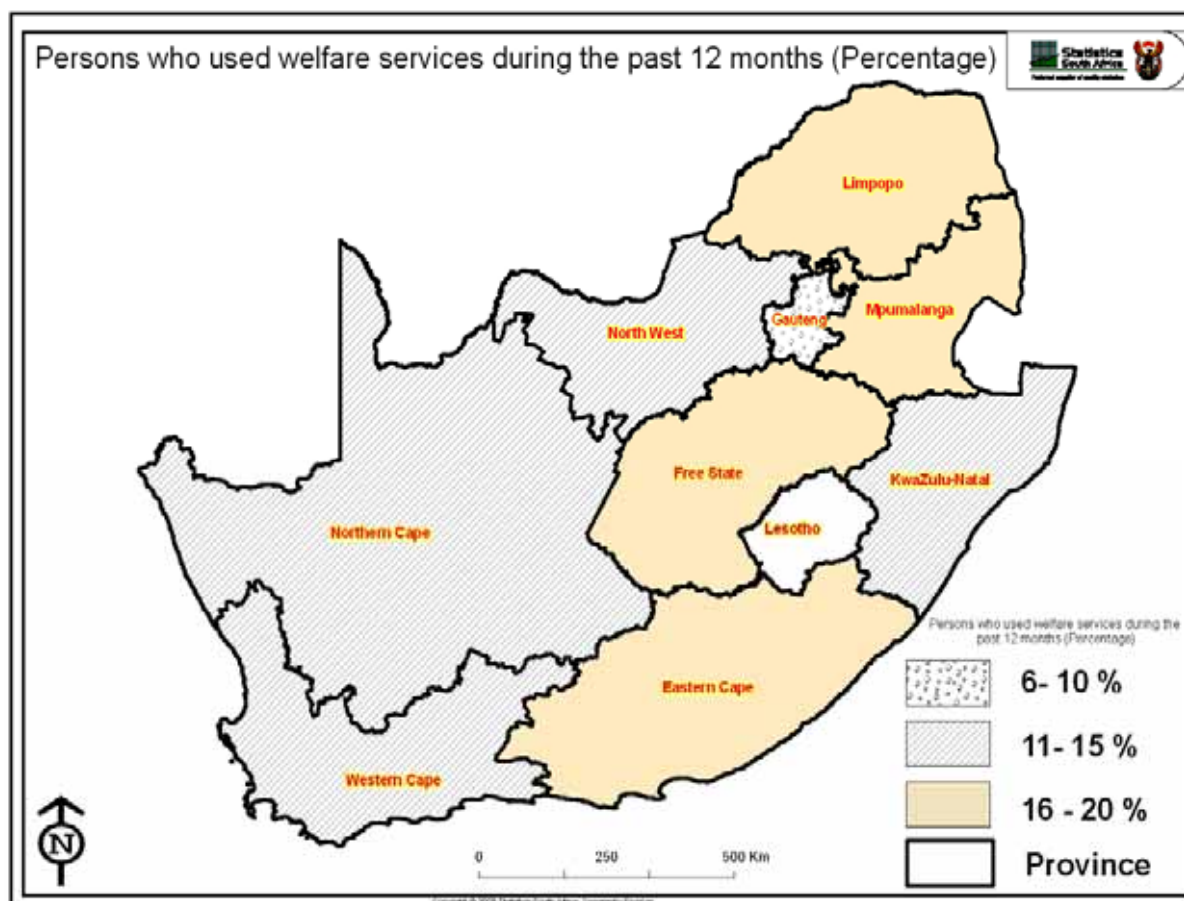


Figure 32 show that individuals in the Eastern Cape (19,1%) and Limpopo (19,0%) and the Free State (16,2%) have the highest percentage use of welfare services. Figure 33 on the next page illustrates the annual trends per province since 2002. It demonstrates that nationally the percentage of recipients of welfare services has more than tripled between 2002 and 2007 (from 4% in 2002 to 14,0% in 2007). The biggest percentage point increases over this time period took place in the following provinces:

- Limpopo from 3,7% to 19,0% (15,3%)
- Eastern Cape from 5,5% to 19,1% (13,6%)
- KwaZulu-Natal from 1,9% to 12,9% (11,0%)
- Free State from 5,4% to 16,2% (10,8%)
- Mpumalanga from 5,2% to 15,4% (10,2%)

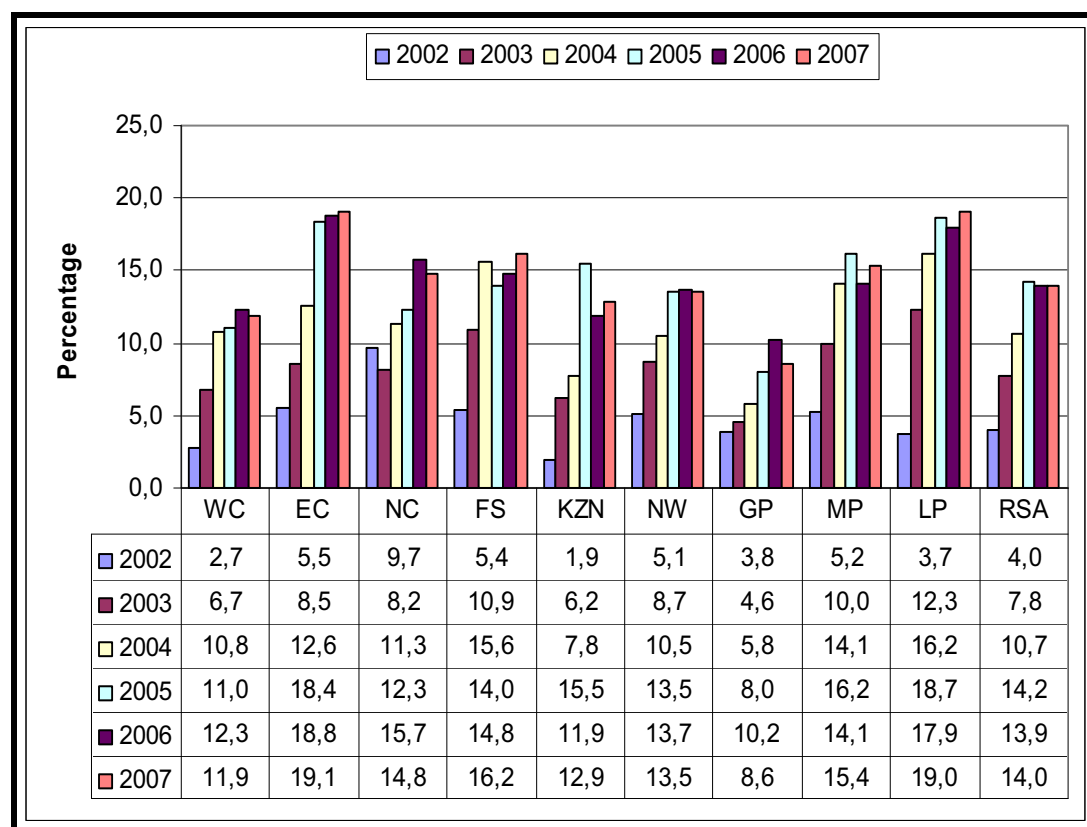
Figure 33: Percentage of individuals¹¹ who use welfare services per province (2002- 2007)

Table 14 summarises the nature and percentages of individuals who received specific social grants. The three grants types that have shown the biggest changes since 2004 were the child support grant, foster care grant and the disability grant. According to this data the number of individuals receiving child support grants increased from 280 000 in 2004 to 7 506 000 in 2007. The recipients of disability grants also include HIV/AIDS victims in addition to the disabled. The number of recipients increased from 760 000 in 2004 to 1 180 000 in 2007.

According to the data pensions have been received by 2 585 000 persons in 2007. This represents 5,4% of the population.

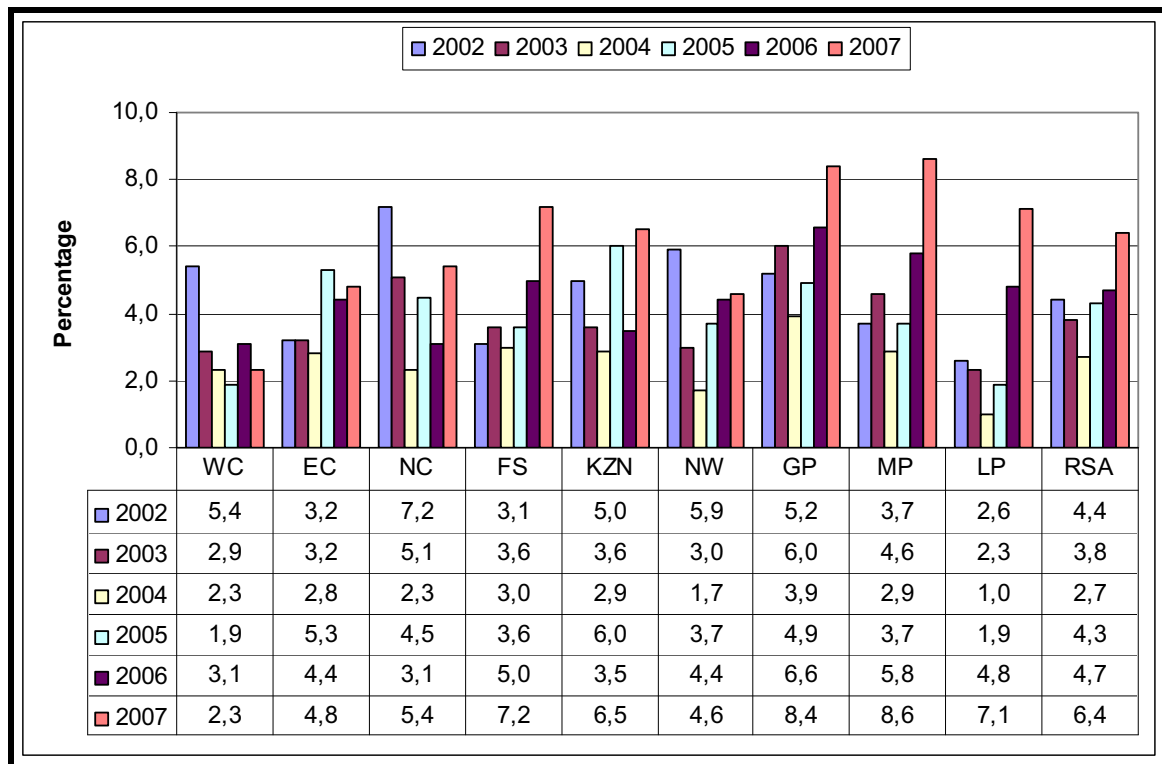
¹¹ Even though not specified in the questionnaire, this question was asked to individuals older than 14. It was argued that a child receiving a child support grant is not making use of welfare services, but rather the parents or guardians. They are therefore in a better position to answer follow-up questions such as for example those related to quality. However, the data represented in Table 14 reflects the social grants for each individual in the household who qualified for it. Thus children are listed as beneficiaries of for example child support grants and not their parents.

Table 14: Number and percentages of individuals who received specific kinds of social grants (2004-2007)¹²

Kind of social grant	Statistic	2004	2005	2006	2007
Pensions	Number '000	2 516	2 516	2 633	2 585
	Denominator	45974	46428	47 321	47 682
	Percentage	5,6	5,4	5,6	5,4
Disability grant	Number '000	760	1 087	1 042	1 180
	Denominator	45 971	46 423	47 288	47 665
	Percentage	1,7	2,3	2,2	2,5
Child Support grant	Number '000	280	4 381	6 733	7 506
	Denominator	45 969	46 421	47 316	47 679
	Percentage	0,6	9,4	14,2	15,7
Care Dependency	Number '000	42	58	73	59
	Denominator	45 972	46425	47 302	47 669
	Percentage	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1
Foster Care	Number '000	39	92	145	199
	Denominator	45 971	46 427	47 316	47 651
	Percentage	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4
Grant in Aid	Number '000	41	24	44	28
	Denominator	45 969	46 427	47 315	47 676
	Percentage	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Social Relief	Number '000	44	26	17	30
	Denominator	45 969	46 426	47 312	47 657
	Percentage	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1

¹² For each grant a separate question was asked and each had its own number of 'Do not know' and 'unspecified' responses. These have been excluded in the percentage calculations.

Figure 34: Percentage of households¹³ where a child aged 5-17 years left the household during the past 12 months and their whereabouts are unknown per province



One of the questions in the questionnaire asks the household whether a child aged 5 to 17 years has left the household during the past 12 months and their whereabouts are unknown or they are living in the streets. The trends that emerge are that of great fluctuation between years in most provinces. In the country as a whole 4,4% of households was affected by such an event in 2002 as opposed to 6,4% in 2007.

- Provinces where child desertion declined between 2002 and 2007 were the Western Cape (5,4% to 2,3%), Northern Cape (7,2% to 5,4%) and North West (5,9% to 4,6%).
- There were increases in the following provinces between 2002 and 2007: Eastern Cape (3,2% to 4,8%), Free State (3,1% to 7,2%), KwaZulu-Natal (5,0% to 6,5%), Gauteng (5,2% to 8,4%), Mpumalanga (3,7% to 8,6%) and Limpopo (2,6% to 7,1%).

¹³ Only households with children were included in the analysis

14. Tourism

Section 14 provides information about tourism in the country. A trip as defined in the GHS is a journey undertaken by one or more members of the household for at least one night away from home, where a person did not receive any remuneration (did not make any profit) at that destination. It is important to note that a trip must be complete. The latter means that a trip is only applicable when a person is back to his/her place of residence.

During 2007 a total of 6 473 154 households or household members undertook at least one trip which lasted one or more nights away from home. This is considerably higher than the 6 059 960 in 2006 and 5 745 411 in 2005 that indicated that they undertook a trip where they spent at least one night away from home during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Of those households who undertook domestic trips lasting one or more nights, in the 12 months preceding July 2005, 14% spent one night, 44,5% 2-4 nights and 41,5% more than 5 nights. During 2006 the picture changed slightly with 15,6% spending one night, 48,1% spending 2-4 nights and 36,4% spending 5 or more nights. Travel patterns for 2007 remained similar to the previous year with 14,1% taking a one night trip, 49,2% taking a 2-4 night trip and 36,8% taking a trip that lasted 5 or more nights.

Figure 35: Percentage of households who went on trips that lasted at least one night away from home per province

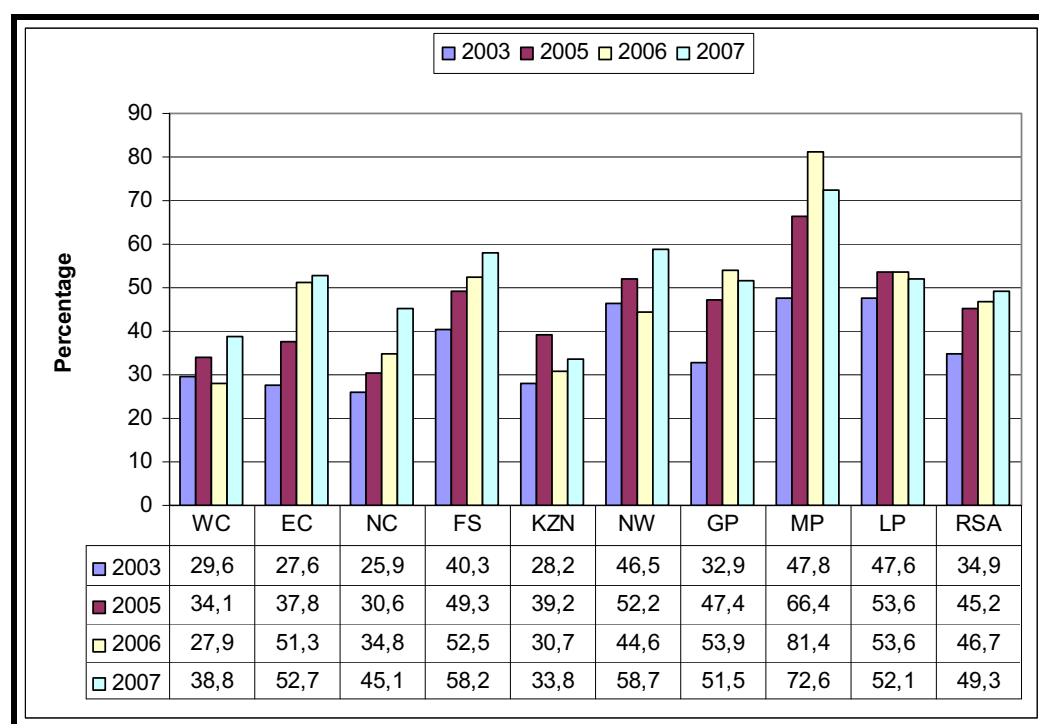


Figure 36 shows that visiting friends and family was the most popular reason for traveling (59,1%). This was followed by attending funerals (17,3%) and leisure trips (10,6%). One night trips were mostly devoted to either visiting friends and family or attending funerals, whereas trips that lasted 2 nights or longer were mainly for visiting friends and family.

Figure 36: Reasons for spending a night(s) away from home in 2007

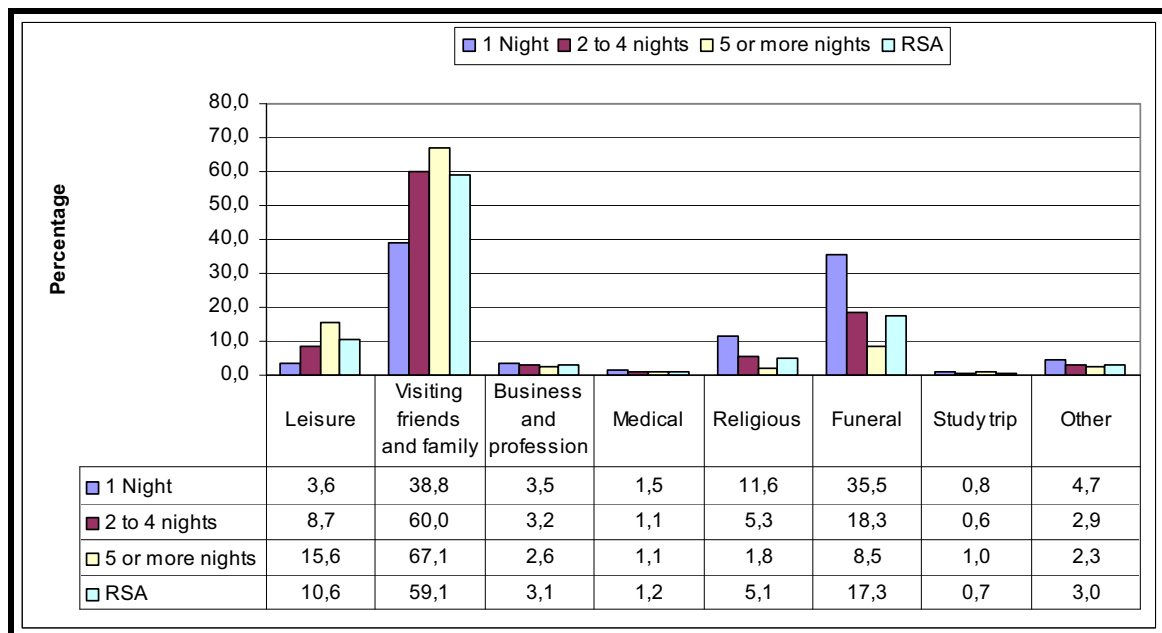
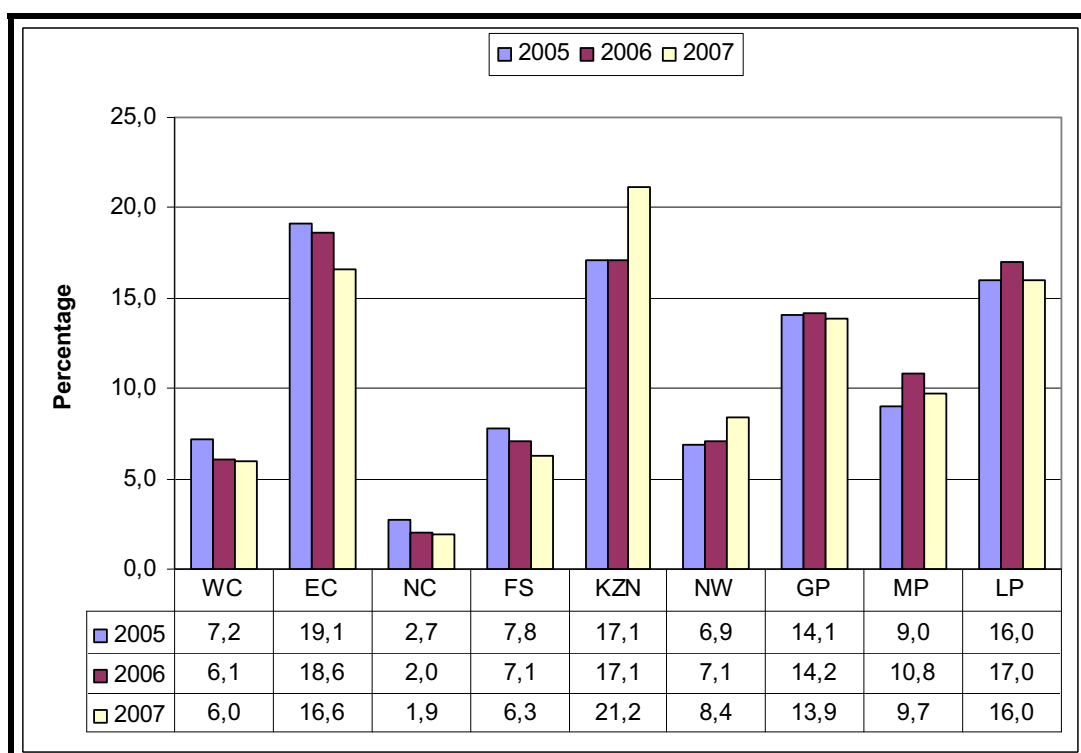


Figure 37 on the next page summarizes the province of destination for the most recent domestic trip that lasted 1 or more nights. It shows that in the 12 months preceding GHS 2007, the most popular destinations were KwaZulu-Natal. (21,2%), Eastern Cape (16,6%) and Gauteng (13,9%). There were no significant changes over time in the province of destination except in the case of KwaZulu-Natal where there has been an increase from 17,1% to 21,2%.

Figure 37: Province that was the principal destination of the most recent trip of households who went on domestic trips¹⁴



¹⁴ This question was not included in the 2002-2004 questionnaires.

15. Summary

The GHS 2007 confirms the general positive trends in terms of services delivery and the general living conditions of South African households that have been observed since 2002. In the field of education considerable improvements were noted in the enrolment of children aged 0-4 years in educational institutions as well as that of 5 and 6 year olds. This signals progress towards some of the goals of the Early Childhood Development Program. Educational institution enrolment levels of individuals older than 20 years have remained stable. However, the percentage of individuals who received no formal education decreased and those who completed Grade 12 increased as well.

In terms of service provision, the provinces that were the worst serviced in 2002 were the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. All of these provinces have experienced considerable leaps forward in terms of access to safe water, electricity and better sanitation facilities. Progress has also been made in reducing the percentage of households living in informal dwellings in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. However, the percentages of households living in informal dwellings increased in all other provinces. The biggest percentage increases were reported in Gauteng, the Western Cape and the North West, where rapid urbanization make the elimination of service provision backlogs difficult. In spite of this, people who live in formal, separate dwellings were more likely to own their dwellings in 2007 than in 2002. This, coupled with changes in key asset ownership, confirm the general economic growth that took place in South Africa during this time period. The GHS also measures the quality of service provision for the health sector and water service delivery. Levels of satisfaction with the public health sector improved since 2002. Although there has been rapid growth in the provision or access to safe water, the percentage of households who experience water cuts once a month or more often has also increased significantly. The percentage of households, who are satisfied with the municipal water services they received, also decreased since 2005 when this aspect was first measured.

The findings of the GHS series suggest that significant progress has been made in creating a safety net for the poorest of the poor and improving the living conditions of South Africans. Indicators such as the percentage of households reporting hunger and people not attending school or health services as a result of a lack of money decreased significantly since 2002 when the first GHS was conducted. The percentage of individuals using social welfare services tripled since 2002. The biggest progress was reported in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. This, coupled with small increases in labour absorption rates and a decline in the unemployment rate, generally point towards improved socio-economic conditions during the period July 2002 to July 2007. Changes in employment per industrial sector indicate shrinkage in the agricultural and mining sectors. Although less people are employed in the former, a larger percentage of 'more skilled' personnel is employed. This may indicate changes in the sector towards more complex operations. The three sectors that have grown the fastest in terms of the numbers of people employed, as well as the percentage contribution to overall employment are the construction, industry, trade and services.



Mr. Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

16. Technical notes

16.1 Target population

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

16.2 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2007 was based on a Master Sample (MS) that was designed during 2003 and used for the first time in 2004. This master sample was developed specifically for household sample surveys that were conducted by Statistics South Africa between 2004 and 2007. These include surveys such as the annual Labour Force Surveys (LFS), General Household Survey (GHS) and the Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES).

A multi-stage stratified area probability sample design was used. Stratification was done per province (nine provinces) and according to District Council (DC) (53 DCs) within provinces¹⁵. These stratification variables were mainly chosen to ensure better geographical coverage and enable analysts to disaggregate the data at DC level.

The design included two stages of sampling. Firstly PSUs were randomly selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling techniques. During the second stage of sampling Dwelling Units (DUs) were randomly selected as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) as delineated for the CENSUS 2001 formed the basis of the PSUs. EAs were pooled when needed to form PSUs of adequate size (72 dwelling units or more) for the first stage of sampling. The following criteria were used for PSU formation:

- No overlapping between any two PSUs;
- Complete coverage of the sampling population;
- Fully identifiable (e.g. in the case of a household survey, information on the geographical boundaries of the PSU should enable the exact location of the PSU);
- Secondary sampling units (SSUs) must be clearly identifiable within PSUs;
- Updated information on the number of SSUs within all the PSUs had to be available
- PSUs must be sufficiently large in respect of the number of SSUs included to enable the forming of a predetermined number of clusters of SSUs, with the size of a cluster equal to the sample take of SSUs within a PSU, taking all types of surveys into consideration;
- PSUs must also be sufficiently small to facilitate the listing and also regular updating of the SSUs within them.

A PPS sample of PSUs was drawn in each stratum, with the measure of size being the number of households in the PSU. Altogether approximately 3 000 PSUs were selected. In each selected PSU a systematic sample of ten dwelling units was drawn, thus, resulting in approximately 30 000 dwelling units. All households in the sampled dwelling units were enumerated.

16.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata

The following formula constitutes the power allocation rule of allocation sample sizes to strata and was applied with a power of 0.5 during sampling.

$$n_h = n \left(T_h^\delta \times CV_h \right) / \left(\sum_{h=1}^H T_h^\delta \times CV_h \right), \quad 0 \leq \delta \leq 1$$

where

¹⁵ The technical notes in the GHS 2004 and GHS 2006 incorrectly reported that stratification within provinces was done using urban and non-urban categories, instead of District Councils.

N_h = number of Secondary sampling units in stratum h of the population, where the population is assumed to have H strata in total;

T_h = population total Measure of Size (MOS) in stratum h ;

\bar{T}_h = population average Measure of Size (MOS) in stratum h ;

CV_h = coefficient of relative variation of Measure of Size (MOS) in stratum h ;

$CV_h = S_h / \bar{T}_h$;

n = total sample size;

n_h = sample size allocated to stratum h ;

In the above notation the word “stratum” should be understood to imply explicit stratum. The power allocation rule contains two special cases, viz.

Proportional allocation to CV

If $\delta = 0$ then $n_h = n(CV_h) / (\sum_{h=1}^H CV_h)$

16.4 Weighting

A two-stage weighting procedure was done on the GHS 2007 using the same methods that were applied since 2002.

The PSU inclusion probability is given by

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A SAS macro called CALMAR was used to benchmark W_{HH} to the mid-year estimates. The mid-year estimates were adjusted to give population estimates for July 2007 (when survey fieldwork took place).

16.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of dis-aggregation. Revisions to the GHS datasets based on the new population estimates involved benchmarking at the national level in terms of age, sex and population group while at the provincial level benchmarking was by population group only. The sample and reporting is based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2001 and does not represent the new boundaries as defined in December/January 2006. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga/Limpopo and the Eastern and Western Cape.

16.6 Definitions of terms

Household

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

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

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

Multiple Households

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

Household Head / Acting Household Head

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

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

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

The population of working age

People aged 15-65 years.

Not economically active population

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

Economically active population

People aged 15–65 who are employed and those not employed.

Official and expanded definition of unemployment

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

Workers

Workers include the self-employed, employers and employees.

Formal dwellings

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

Informal dwellings

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

Piped water in dwelling or on site

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting

Refers to electricity from the public supplier

1. Population
1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N (1000)											
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	38 023	18 629	19 390	4 237	2 070	2 164	1 172	577	2 242	47 851	23 556	24 283
Western Cape	1 535	791	744	2 485	1 222	1 260	12	*	424	4 841	2 445	2 393
Eastern Cape	5 953	2 816	3 136	459	217	242	12	*	242	6 908	3 291	3 615
Northern Cape	439	228	211	558	273	285	*	*	91	1 101	558	543
Free State	2 513	1 247	1 266	142	70	72	*	*	151	2 966	1 473	1 493
KwaZulu-Natal	8 439	3 962	4 475	194	84	110	834	422	264	10 011	4 741	5 268
North West	3 072	1 485	1 586	63	31	32	16	*	126	3 395	1 652	1 741
Gauteng	7 564	4 089	3 475	308	155	153	240	104	799	9 690	5 153	4 535
Mpumalanga	3 270	1 574	1 696	20	14	*	19	*	121	3 536	1 718	1 818
Limpopo	5 238	2 437	2 801	*	*	*	26	14	66	5 403	2 525	2 877

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

1. Population
1.2 By age group, population group and sex

Age group	N (1000)												
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
0-4	4 388	2 259	2 128	424	214	210	92	53	39	259	142	117	5 170
5-9	4 171	2 145	2 025	456	233	223	73	31	42	286	155	129	4 991
10-14	4 310	2 230	2 079	429	222	208	94	42	52	244	142	102	5 084
15-19	4 164	2 141	2 022	408	218	190	92	51	42	301	166	134	4 969
20-24	3 909	1 939	1 971	361	193	168	112	48	64	278	154	124	4 669
25-29	3 545	1 785	1 760	367	174	193	109	61	48	302	148	154	4 330
30-34	3 059	1 518	1 541	336	162	174	95	51	44	356	201	155	3 859
35-39	2 216	1 026	1 190	313	136	178	95	48	47	340	162	178	2 968
40-44	1 745	785	959	257	134	123	75	34	41	316	153	162	2 397
45-49	1 600	731	869	243	104	139	71	31	40	303	151	153	2 219
50-54	1 300	592	708	218	94	124	69	34	35	280	130	150	1 870
55-59	1 019	457	562	137	71	66	61	31	30	267	143	124	1 484
60-64	816	335	481	112	46	66	57	25	31	318	141	178	1 305
65-69	688	292	396	71	31	40	32	18	13	209	103	105	1 001
70-74	466	172	295	47	20	28	22	*	15	161	86	75	697
75+	578	192	387	54	19	35	22	11	11	117	61	56	774
Total	38 022	18 628	19 390	4 238	2 071	2 164	1 172	577	595	4 345	2 244	2 100	47 851
													23 557
													24 282

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

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

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	27 571	3 066	3 622	631	1 699	5 537	1 959	6 478	1 916	2 664
None	2 542	84	399	71	126	617	230	238	296	480
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	1 162	80	199	36	92	283	102	149	101	120
Grade 4/ Std 2	735	60	127	18	40	174	62	127	55	72
Grade 5/ Std 3	899	103	171	27	54	184	80	142	51	87
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 206	131	224	38	86	232	101	223	70	101
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 786	213	316	51	131	321	131	330	109	184
Grade 8/ Std 6	2 184	272	317	59	140	407	171	540	111	166
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 948	258	262	46	107	371	140	457	123	185
Grade 10/ Std 8	2 707	376	323	64	171	482	157	678	179	278
Grade 11/ Std 9	2 667	257	333	33	162	553	157	684	199	289
Grade 12/ Std 10	6 326	722	591	127	394	1 347	420	1 870	404	449
NTC I to NTC III	262	42	56	*	20	34	12	58	20	17
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	238	38	18	*	14	55	*	51	24	24
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 644	227	163	32	88	305	97	466	125	141
Degree and higher	1 050	154	110	14	67	156	71	397	31	50
Other	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*
Don't know/Unspecified	171	40	*	*	*	14	18	53	16	15

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

2. Education

Highest level of education	N (1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 942	9 825	11 117	2 517	1 183	1 333	820	400	420	3 247	1 633	1 613	27 571	13 066	14 504
None	2 398	855	1 542	110	53	57	28	*	23	*	*	*	2 542	916	1 625
Grade 0/ R to Grade 3/ Std 1	1 067	511	556	86	42	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 162	557	606
Grade 4/ Std 2	668	352	316	59	29	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	735	383	352
Grade 5/ Std 3	787	391	396	92	43	49	19	*	*	*	*	*	899	445	454
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 028	493	535	139	51	88	20	*	13	17	*	*	1 206	560	646
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 504	725	779	229	103	127	39	12	27	13	*	*	1 786	846	940
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 735	845	891	278	126	152	77	31	46	88	41	47	2 184	1 044	1 140
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 608	762	846	220	102	118	36	16	20	83	40	43	1 948	920	1 028
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 991	930	1 061	338	161	177	62	32	31	313	141	172	2 707	1 265	1 442
Grade 11/ Std 9	2 351	1 121	1 230	175	82	92	43	25	19	93	41	52	2 667	1 274	1 394
Grade 12/ Std 10	4 168	2 047	2 121	531	247	284	320	180	140	1 290	614	676	6 326	3 097	3 229
NTC I to NTC III	101	56	44	21	16	*	*	*	*	134	110	24	262	187	75
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	118	50	68	22	*	16	15	*	*	83	34	49	238	95	143
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/ Std 10	894	400	493	127	68	59	77	36	42	543	270	273	1 644	775	869
Degree and higher	379	191	188	59	36	23	62	34	29	545	300	244	1 050	563	486
Other	26	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	14	12	*	43	32	11
Don't know/ Unspecified	120	79	42	29	16	12	*	*	*	16	*	*	171	106	65

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	20-25			26-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5 646	2 827	2 819	7 211	3 622	3 589	5 365	2 484	2 880	9 349	4 133	5 216	27 571	13 066	14 504
None	75	45	30	185	89	96	319	116	203	1 962	667	1 296	2 542	916	1 625
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	74	45	29	137	67	70	203	96	107	748	349	399	1 162	557	606
Grade 4/ Std 2	63	43	20	115	70	45	159	79	80	397	190	207	735	383	352
Grade 5/ Std 3	80	45	36	138	74	64	210	109	101	471	217	254	899	445	454
Grade 6/ Std 4	156	90	66	236	119	117	261	112	148	553	239	315	1 206	560	646
Grade 7/ Std 5	260	139	121	374	186	188	405	189	216	747	332	415	1 786	846	940
Grade 8/ Std 6	336	181	155	475	269	206	426	182	244	947	412	535	2 184	1 044	1 140
Grade 9/ Std 7	550	275	275	569	284	284	410	183	227	419	177	242	1 948	920	1 028
Grade 10/ Std 8	778	379	399	776	363	413	511	227	284	642	296	346	2 707	1 265	1 442
Grade 11/ Std 9	956	456	501	1 003	476	527	451	208	243	257	134	123	2 667	1 274	1 394
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 841	884	957	2 226	1 106	1 120	1 177	570	607	1 082	537	545	6 326	3 097	3 229
NTC I to NTC III	48	28	20	116	83	34	41	30	12	57	47	*	262	187	75
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	37	16	20	73	31	42	51	16	35	78	31	47	238	95	143
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	260	130	130	513	251	262	421	186	234	451	208	243	1 644	775	869
Degree and higher	106	50	55	241	130	111	277	150	126	426	233	193	1 050	563	486
Other	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	14	*	43	32	11
Don't know/ Unspecified	13	*	*	26	17	*	38	29	*	93	51	43	171	106	65

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

2. Education

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

Province	N (1000)							
	Can read and write				Cannot read and write			
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	28 986	14 230	14 755		3 411	1 346	2 065	32 397
Western Cape	3 390	1 701	1 689		123	58	65	15 576
Eastern Cape	3 866	1 779	2 087		571	236	335	1 754
Northern Cape	631	312	318		95	45	51	2 015
Free State	1 816	872	944		190	86	104	357
KwaZulu-Natal	5 886	2 797	3 089		738	258	480	957
North West	1 977	971	1 006		319	140	179	3 055
Gauteng	6 778	3 599	3 178		407	222	184	1 111
Mpumalanga	1 893	921	972		404	157	247	3 821
Limpopo	2 749	1 277	1 472		564	144	420	2 296
								3 314
								1 422
								1 892

*This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write and those who did not answer these questions.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Totals include unspecified sex.

2. Education

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

Population group	N (1000)							
	Can read and write				Cannot read and write			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
Total	28 986	14 230	14 755	3 411	1 346	2 065	32 397	16 819
Black African	21 783	10 652	11 130	3 209	1 259	1 950	24 992	13 080
Coloured	2 747	1 319	1 427	166	77	89	2 913	1 517
Indian/Asian	882	446	436	23	*	21	904	457
White	3 526	1 787	1 739	13	*	*	3 539	1 743

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group, sex.

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

2. Education

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

Age group	N (1000)							
	Can read and write				Cannot read and write			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
Total	28 986	14 230	14 755	3 411	1 346	2 065	32 397	16 819
15–19	4 860	2 513	2 347	96	59	38	4 956	2 384
20–24	4 551	2 266	2 285	105	63	42	4 656	2 326
25–29	4 193	2 100	2 093	124	67	57	4 317	2 150
30–34	3 670	1 842	1 827	176	91	85	3 845	1 912
35–39	2 764	1 284	1 480	191	82	108	2 955	1 588
40–44	2 124	1 009	1 115	262	96	166	2 386	1 281
45–49	1 883	881	1 002	311	125	186	2 194	1 188
50–54	1 514	721	793	348	128	220	1 862	1 013
55–59	1 097	558	539	375	142	234	1 472	773
60–64	942	413	530	353	131	222	1 296	752
65–69	639	303	337	358	141	217	997	553
70–74	408	188	220	285	95	190	693	410
75+	340	153	188	427	127	300	767	488

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

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Population group and age group		N (1000)		
		Attending	Not attending	Total
Total	0-6	2 273	4 800	7 076
	7-15	8 899	189	9 091
	16-20	3 648	1 401	5 051
	21-25	820	3 818	4 641
	26+	452	21 463	21 925
	Total	16 098	31 725	47 851
	Unspecified	*	54	66
Black African	0-6	1 909	4 068	5 980
	7-15	7 494	172	7 667
	16-20	3 124	1 108	4 233
	21-25	688	3 158	3 848
	26+	352	15 890	16 247
	Total	13 570	24 436	38 022
	Unspecified	*	40	47
Coloured	0-6	163	434	598
	7-15	771	15	786
	16-20	236	182	418
	21-25	29	338	367
	26+	51	2 011	2 064
	Total	1 251	2 983	4 238
	Unspecified	*	*	*
Indian/Asian	0-6	32	95	126
	7-15	153	*	153
	16-20	57	37	94
	21-25	17	91	108
	26+	*	682	689
	Total	263	905	1 172
	Unspecified	-	-	*
White	0-6	164	198	362
	7-15	471	*	474
	16-20	229	73	303
	21-25	87	223	310
	26+	44	2 841	2 888
	Total	995	3 346	4 345
	Unspecified	-	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N (1000)																	
	0-6			7-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 273	1 169	1 103	8 899	4 565	4 333	3 648	1 965	1 683	820	429	391	459	191	265	16 098	8 318	7 775
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	1 352	705	647	59	34	25	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1 417	742	674
School	910	458	452	8 815	4 518	4 296	3 300	1 790	1 509	395	202	193	42	17	23	13 462	6 984	6 474
University	-	-	-	*	*	*	132	66	66	192	112	80	223	96	126	553	275	276
Technikon	-	-	-	*	*	-	56	35	21	78	43	35	27	14	13	162	93	69
College	-	-	-	*	-	*	119	51	67	124	63	61	84	40	44	328	155	173
Adult basic education and training/literacy classes	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	14	*	11	48	12	36	71	23	49
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	*	17	37	*	28
Other than any of the above	*	*	*	12	*	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49	28	21
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	12

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution 3.3 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, province and sex

N ('1000)																											
Province	Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)			School			University			Technikon			College			Adult basic education and training/literacy classes			Other adult educational classes			Other than any of the above			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	1 417	742	674	13 462	6 984	6 474	553	275	276	162	93	69	328	155	173	71	23	49	37	*	28	49	28	21	16 098	8 318	7 775
Western Cape	107	61	46	1 062	542	520	73	45	27	20	14	*	44	13	31	*	*	*	12	*	*	11	*	*	1 336	690	645
Eastern Cape	229	112	117	2 274	1 178	1 094	48	21	27	20	12	*	27	14	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 613	1 344	1 268
Northern Cape	34	18	16	295	155	140	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	344	181	163
Free State	101	51	50	851	455	396	34	22	13	*	*	*	23	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 030	546	484
KwaZulu-Natal	222	108	114	3 035	1 525	1 509	98	43	55	42	22	20	45	24	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3 461	1 728	1 732
North West	94	51	43	884	431	452	38	19	19	*	*	*	22	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 070	521	548
Gauteng	316	176	140	1 894	1 007	888	187	87	100	43	25	17	113	57	56	14	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	2 592	1 370	1 222
Mpumalanga	116	55	62	1 128	591	537	22	*	12	12	*	*	20	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 314	683	631
Limpopo	196	110	87	2 039	1 100	939	49	27	22	*	*	*	26	13	13	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2 339	1 257	1 082

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fee	N (1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	13 570	6 968	6 600	1 251	643	607	263	128	135	995	570	425	16 098	8 318	7 775
R1 - R100	5 271	2 811	2 460	163	86	76	*	*	*	*	*	*	5 447	2 901	2 545
R101 - R200	2 102	1 069	1 033	168	79	88	15	*	*	20	11	*	2 305	1 169	1 136
R201 - R300	774	392	381	148	73	75	*	*	*	17	*	*	951	480	470
R301 - R500	433	215	219	150	80	70	38	16	22	37	19	17	658	330	328
R501 - R1 000	439	199	240	157	81	76	77	43	34	79	43	37	757	368	388
R1 001 - R2 000	397	214	183	61	36	26	21	*	13	99	59	40	581	319	262
R2 001 - R3 000	241	101	139	32	15	17	15	*	11	107	61	46	394	181	213
R3 001 - R4 000	185	93	92	39	25	14	13	*	*	125	72	53	363	196	166
R4 001 - R8 000	308	147	161	38	12	26	19	*	12	199	112	87	565	279	286
R8 001 - R12 000	170	67	103	30	19	11	14	*	*	96	57	39	312	151	162
More than R12 000	209	107	102	40	23	16	24	15	*	134	83	51	407	228	179
None	2 931	1 499	1 432	200	100	98	*	*	*	62	37	25	3 201	1 641	1 559
Don't know	76	38	38	20	11	*	*	*	*	17	*	13	117	56	61
Unspecified	35	17	18	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	40	19	21

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution
3.7 Population aged 7–15 years not attending an educational institution, by the reason for not attending and province

Reason for not attending	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	189	14	33	*	*	48	17	33	14	18
Too old / young	33	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Has completed school / education	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	*
School/education institution too far away	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
No money for fees	34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
He / she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
Illness	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pregnancy	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	-
Failed exams	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*
Got married	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*
Other	43	*	*	*	*	11	*	*	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution 3.8 Population aged 7–15 years not attending an educational institution, by the reason for not attending, population group and sex

Reason for not attending	N (1000)									
	Black African				Other**		Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	172	98	73	17	12	*	189	110	79	
Too old / young	28	19	*	*	*	*	33	22	*	
Has completed school / education	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	
School/education institution too far away	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
No money for fees	30	15	15	*	*	*	34	18	16	
He / she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Education is useless or uninteresting	22	17	*	*	*	*	24	19	*	
Illness	34	21	13	*	*	*	36	22	14	
Pregnancy	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	
Failed exams	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	
Got married	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Other	16	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	
Unspecified	24	*	14	*	*	*	25	11	15	

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

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups and sex.

4. Health

4.1 Medical aid coverage by province and population group

Province	N (1000)											
	Covered						Not covered					
	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	Total
South Africa	6 834	2 786	800	366	2 872	40 817	35 103	3 425	781	1 447	47 851	4 238
Western Cape	1 087	79	458	*	543	3 732	1 454	2 017	*	253	4 841	2 486
Eastern Cape	752	342	104	*	298	6 140	5 598	355	*	170	6 907	459
Northern Cape	164	48	53	*	61	934	389	504	*	30	1 102	558
Free State	468	245	30	*	187	2 486	2 261	111	*	109	2 965	142
KwaZulu-Natal	1 178	498	43	261	371	8 778	7 906	151	552	157	10 012	194
North West	359	214	*	*	130	3 027	2 849	53	13	108	3 394	63
Gauteng	2 021	801	96	68	1 055	7 632	6 737	212	170	495	9 689	308
Mpumalanga	420	254	*	11	151	3 100	3 000	18	*	75	3 536	20
Limpopo	385	304	*	*	76	4 988	4 909	*	20	50	5 403	*

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

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

Totals include unspecified population group.

4. Health
4.2 Medical aid coverage by population group and sex

Population group sex		N (1000)		
		Covered	Not Covered	Total
Total	Total	6 834	40 817	47 851
	Male	3 449	20 001	23 557
	Female	3 383	20 806	24 282
Black African	Total	2 786	35 103	38 022
	Male	1 405	17 159	18 628
	Female	1 379	17 942	19 390
Coloured	Total	800	3 425	4 238
	Male	392	1 674	2 071
	Female	407	1 747	2 164
Indian/Asian	Total	366	781	1 172
	Male	181	378	577
	Female	185	403	595
White	Total	2 872	1 447	4 345
	Male	1 466	757	2 244
	Female	1 406	689	2 100

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

4. Health

4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group

Age group	N (1000)		
	Covered	Not covered	Total
Total	6 834	40 817	47 851
0–9	1 161	8 941	10 161
10–19	1 144	8 871	10 053
20–29	923	8 020	8 998
30–39	1 200	5 606	6 827
40–49	1 027	3 581	4 616
50–59	727	2 617	3 354
60+	652	3 181	3 842

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

4. Health

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

Province	N (1000)		
	People who were sick	People who were not sick	Total
South Africa	5 306	42 391	47 851
Western Cape	578	4 251	4 841
Eastern Cape	816	6 085	6 907
Northern Cape	143	955	1 102
Free State	419	2 542	2 965
KwaZulu-Natal	863	9 106	10 012
North West	476	2 912	3 394
Gauteng	1 094	8 537	9 689
Mpumalanga	482	3 044	3 536
Limpopo	436	4 957	5 403

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

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

Totals include those who did not specify whether they were sick in the month prior to the interview.

4 Health

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

Province	N (1000)		
	Consulted	Not consulted	Total
South Africa	4 191	1 065	5 306
Western Cape	416	161	578
Eastern Cape	678	133	816
Northern Cape	116	27	143
Free State	349	69	419
KwaZulu-Natal	655	187	863
North West	384	90	476
Gauteng	876	205	1 094
Mpumalanga	372	108	482
Limpopo	344	84	436

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

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

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

4. Health

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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	4 191	416	678	116	349	655	384	876	372	344
Nurse	1 576	69	328	52	125	283	175	226	152	166
Doctor	2 276	309	311	60	198	324	188	538	197	151
Medical specialist	113	17	12	*	*	13	*	42	*	*
Pharmacist/chemist	96	19	*	*	16	*	*	31	*	*
Dentist	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Spiritual healer (church related)	15	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*
Traditional healer	32	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Any other healthcare provider	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know	56	*	*	*	*	14	*	21	*	*

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

4. Health

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

Type of health worker consulted	N (1000)							
	Black African			Other**			Total	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female
Total	3 229	1 383	1 847	958	450	508	4 191	2 355
Nurse	1 446	571	876	128	61	67	1 576	943
Doctor	1 562	694	868	713	331	382	2 276	1 251
Medical specialist	49	26	23	64	34	30	113	53
Pharmacist/chemist	61	36	25	35	15	20	96	45
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer (church related)	15	*	*	-	-	-	15	*
Traditional healer	32	16	16	-	-	-	32	16
Any other healthcare provider	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*
Don't know	47	24	24	*	*	*	56	25

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

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

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	4 191	417	678	115	348	655	384	876	372	344
Public Hospital	811	93	151	15	39	163	47	154	54	95
Public Clinic	1 511	105	271	59	134	251	169	221	149	152
Public Other in public sector	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*
Private Hospital	198	35	11	*	12	38	14	66	*	*
Private Clinic	137	16	14	*	*	13	14	55	*	*
Private doctor/specialist	1 295	138	202	32	136	154	133	298	136	65
Traditional healer	36	-	*	-	*	11	*	*	*	*
Pharmacy/chemist	81	19	*	*	11	*	*	23	*	*
Health facility provided by employer	14	*	*	-	-	-	-	13	*	-
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Other in private sector	14	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*
Unspecified/don't know	67	*	*	*	*	17	*	23	*	*

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation		N (1000)		Total
		Covered	Not covered	
Public sector	Total	60	2 281	2 349
	Public Hospital	29	777	811
	Public Clinic	26	1 481	1 511
	Public Other in public sector	*	22	27
	Total	848	922	1 775
Private sector	Private Hospital	139	59	198
	Private Clinic	81	55	137
	Private doctor/specialist	589	702	1 295
	Traditional healer	*	33	36
	Pharmacy/chemist	29	52	81
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	14
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	-	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	13	14
Unspecified/don't know	Total	12	54	67
	Unspecified/don't know	12	54	67

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

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

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation		N (1000)					
		Total	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Public sector	Total	2 349	1 570	487	97	74	116
	Public Hospital	811	551	168	37	23	31
	Public Clinic	1 511	993	317	60	51	85
	Public Other in public sector	27	25	*	-	*	-
	Total	1 775	1 601	112	12	15	32
Private sector	Private Hospital	198	180	*	*	*	*
	Private Clinic	137	121	*	*	*	*
	Private doctor/specialist	1 295	1 180	79	*	*	19
	Traditional healer	36	28	*	*	*	*
	Pharmacy/chemist	81	67	11	-	-	*
	Health facility provided by employer	14	13	*	-	-	-
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	*	*	-	*	-	-
	Other in private sector	14	12	*	-	-	-
Unspecified/don't know	Total	67	31	*	*	*	*
	Unspecified/don't know	67	31	*	*	*	*

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

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

Totals include 'unspecified' and 'don't know' categories of level of satisfaction variable.

4. Health

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

Population group and sex		N (1000)				
		Total	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied
Total	Total	4 191	3 202	605	110	90
	Male	1 835	1 410	262	47	36
	Female	2 355	1 792	343	63	54
Black African	Total	3 229	2 405	493	95	72
	Male	1 383	1 037	207	39	27
	Female	1 847	1 368	286	56	46
Other**	Total	958	795	112	15	18
	Male	450	372	55	*	*
	Female	508	423	57	*	*

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

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

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

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

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

Province	N (1000)		
	Yes	No	Total
South Africa	6 635	40 838	47 851
Western Cape	570	4 239	4 841
Eastern Cape	1 308	5 545	6 907
Northern Cape	162	931	1 102
Free State	478	2 473	2 965
KwaZulu-Natal	1 278	8 639	10 012
North West	455	2 907	3 394
Gauteng	821	8 783	9 689
Mpumalanga	540	2 970	3 536
Limpopo	1 023	4 352	5 403

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

5. Social welfare

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

Population group and sex		N (1000)		
		Yes	No	Total
Total	Total	6 635	40 838	47 851
	Male	1 641	21 721	23 557
	Female	4 992	19 107	24 282
Black African	Total	5 788	31 951	38 022
	Male	1 348	17 136	18 628
	Female	4 440	14 812	19 390
Coloured	Total	562	3 642	4 238
	Male	175	1 882	2 071
	Female	387	1 757	2 164
Indian/Asian	Total	38	1 104	1 172
	Male	*	550	577
	Female	28	554	595
White	Total	241	4 076	4 345
	Male	108	2 119	2 244
	Female	133	1 957	2 100

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

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

Province	N (1000)				
	Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
Total	488	6 060	57	262	6 631
Western Cape	51	527	*	21	570
Eastern Cape	88	1 206	*	45	1 307
Northern Cape	*	152	*	*	161
Free State	23	448	*	14	477
KwaZulu-Natal	126	1 137	15	61	1 278
North West	30	424	*	14	454
Gauteng	88	725	*	33	820
Mpumalanga	39	499	*	12	541
Limpopo	36	942	13	57	1 023

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

5. Social welfare

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

Population group and sex		Social worker	Social grant	Poverty relief	Other	At least one service
Total		488	6 060	57	262	6 631
Black African	Male	115	1 228	*	46	1 347
	Female	284	4 085	37	177	4 441
	Unspecified	-	*	-	-	*
Other**	Male	36	248	*	18	291
	Female	53	493	*	21	546
	Unspecified	-	*	-	-	*
Unspecified	Male	-	*	-	-	*
	Female	*	*	-	-	*
	Unspecified	-	*	-	-	*

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

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

Totals include unspecified population groups and sex.

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

6. Population of working age (15–65 years)
6.1 By province and labour market status (official definition of unemployment)

Province	Total					Unemployment rate %
	Total N (1 000)	Not economically active N (1 000)	Economically active N (1 000)	Workers N (1 000)	Unemployed N (1 000)	
Total	30 334	13 415	16 919	12 720	4 199	24,8
Western Cape	3 315	1 110	2 206	1 780	425	19,2
Eastern Cape	4 054	2 133	1 921	1 423	497	25,9
Northern Cape	683	277	406	298	108	26,6
Free State	1 888	784	1 104	801	303	27,4
KwaZulu-Natal	6 219	3 103	3 116	2 308	808	25,9
North West	2 139	975	1 164	839	324	27,8
Gauteng	6 853	2 172	4 681	3 623	1 058	22,5
Mpumalanga	2 167	978	1 189	883	307	25,7
Limpopo	3 017	1 884	1 133	765	368	32,5

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

6. Population of working age (15–65 years)
6.2 By population group and labour market status (Official definition of unemployment)

Population group	Total					Unemployment rate %
	Total N (1 000)	Not economically active N (1 000)	Economically active N (1 000)	Workers N (1 000)	Unemployed N (1 000)	
Total	30 334	13 415	16 919	12 720	4 199	24,8
Black African	23 552	11 008	12 543	8 803	3 740	29,8
Coloured	2 772	1 032	1 740	1 416	325	18,6
Indian/Asian	848	356	492	451	41	8,3
White	3 116	1 007	2 109	2 018	91	4,3
Unspecified	46	12	34	32	*	4,9

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling
7.1.1 All population groups

Type of dwelling	N ('000)			
	Total	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms
Total	13 261	6 372	3 862	3 027
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	2 315	2 754	2 481
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	660	397	282
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	371	245	35
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	86	191	40
Unit in retirement village	20	*	*	*
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	508	37	41
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	716	39	27
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	1 043	142	55
Room / Flatlet	418	385	16	17
Caravan / Tent	17	15	*	*
Other	246	222	13	11
Unspecified	96	41	20	35

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and those who do not have and unspecified rooms.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Dwellings and services
7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling
7.1.2 Black African

Main dwelling	N (1000)				
	Total	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	
Total	10 321	5 603	2 800	1 676	
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	5 473	1 995	2 024	1 344	
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 337	658	397	263	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	366	257	97	*	
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	76	18	48	*	
Unit in retirement village	*	*	*	*	
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	528	468	27	*	
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	730	672	32	*	
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 201	1 011	136	19	
Room / Flatlet	334	307	11	*	
Caravan / Tent	*	*	*	*	
Other	193	171	12	*	
Unspecified	70	36	13	14	

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling
7.1.3 Household head of the other population groups**

Type of dwelling	N ('000)				
	Total	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	
Total	2 916	756	1 056	1 039	
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	2 067	316	727	978	
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	*	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	279	112	145	18	
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	238	67	141	26	
Unit in retirement village	16	*	*	*	
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	56	38	*	*	
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	51	43	*	*	
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	38	31	*	*	
Room / Flatlet	80	74	*	*	
Caravan / Tent	*	*	*	-	
Other	53	51	*	*	
Unspecified	26	*	*	*	

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

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

Totals include those who do not have and unspecified rooms.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.2 Households by type of dwelling and province

Type of dwelling	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 261	1 367	1 796	294	873	2 537	944	3 244	888	1 317
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	694	909	216	571	1 307	644	1 481	633	1 094
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	*	542	*	30	588	23	*	57	90
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	93	32	*	15	190	19	286	*	*
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	142	34	*	*	25	*	106	*	*
Unit in retirement village	20	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	12	49	*	21	102	42	300	31	24
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	132	35	11	39	34	66	401	30	32
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	159	114	19	118	177	120	433	75	25
Room / Flatlet	418	66	63	16	19	83	11	68	48	43
Caravan / Tent	17	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
Other	246	51	*	*	44	*	*	118	*	*
Unspecified	96	*	11	*	12	19	*	29	*	*

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

Type of dwelling	N (1000)													
	Total	Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/ Tanker	Borehole off site/ communal	Flowing water/ Stream/ River	Dam/ Pool/ Stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other
Total	13 261	5 279	4 127	156	99	281	2 084	137	221	478	60	72	167	26
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	3 890	1 945	117	80	160	893	48	114	136	28	41	47	16
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	30	189	*	*	46	467	28	73	323	24	26	113	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	547	76	-	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	297	15	*	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-
Unit in retirement village	20	15	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	133	374	14	*	*	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	50	588	*	*	14	101	12	*	*	*	*	-	*
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	40	550	*	*	52	522	43	18	*	*	*	*	*
Room / Flatlet	418	179	182	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
Caravan / Tent	17	*	14	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Other	246	59	159	*	-	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	96	37	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.4 Households by main source of water and province

Main source of water	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 261	1 367	1 796	294	873	2 537	944	3 244	888	1 317
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	5 279	930	493	145	351	966	244	1 680	295	175
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	4 127	319	326	121	421	624	375	1 216	356	368
Borehole on site	156	*	*	*	11	*	36	15	15	64
rain-water tank on site	99	*	75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Neighbours tap	281	*	22	*	17	48	40	23	47	73
Public tap	2 084	80	464	12	56	478	184	244	89	479
Water-carrier/Tanker	137	*	11	*	*	32	25	28	24	15
Borehole off site/communal	221	*	*	*	*	105	28	20	18	36
Flowing water/Stream/River	478	*	252	*	*	183	*	-	14	25
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	60	*	*	*	*	28	*	*	*	16
Well	72	-	*	-	*	20	*	-	*	35
Spring	167	*	123	-	*	23	*	-	*	17
Other	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.5 Households by main source of water and population group of the household head

Main source of water	N (1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 321	2 916	13 261
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	2 707	2 555	5 279
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	3 875	246	4 127
Borehole on site	132	24	156
rain-water tank on site	91	*	99
Neighbours tap	275	*	281
Public tap	2 058	26	2 084
Water-carrier/Tanker	135	*	137
Borehole off site/communal	213	*	221
Flowing water/Stream/River	475	*	478
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	59	*	60
Well	72	-	72
Spring	166	*	167
Other	19	*	26
Unspecified	44	29	73

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Time taken	N (1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	3 516	84	3 601
Less than 200m	1 788	41	1 830
Between 201m - 500m	959	*	967
Between 501m - 1km	380	*	381
More than 1km	209	*	209
Don't know	*	*	*
Unspecified	174	34	208

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex of household head		N (1000)		
		Yes	No	Total
Total	Total	9 953	3 234	13 261
	Male	6 246	1 999	8 291
	Female	3 705	1 235	4 968
Black African	Total	7 402	2 864	10 321
	Male	4 323	1 741	6 094
	Female	3 079	1 123	4 226
Coloured	Total	734	274	1 013
	Male	498	180	681
	Female	236	95	332
Indian/Asian	Total	290	22	317
	Male	224	18	246
	Female	66	*	71
White	Total	1 506	71	1 587
	Male	1 188	58	1 253
	Female	317	13	333

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

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

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy
7.8.1 For cooking

Type of dwelling	N (1000)									
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Total	13 261	8 729	*	292	1 864	1 977	296	34	*	*
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	5 493	*	178	608	1 046	189	13	*	*
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	288	*	29	209	767	23	18	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	612	-	*	26	*	*	-	-	-
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	311	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
Unit in retirement village	20	18	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	502	-	*	43	23	*	-	-	*
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	440	*	16	282	26	14	-	-	*
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	464	*	23	623	62	60	*	*	*
Room / Flatlet	418	330	-	*	33	34	*	-	-	-
Caravan / Tent	17	15	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Other	246	193	-	21	21	*	*	-	-	*
Unspecified	96	63	-	*	16	*	-	*	-	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy
7.8.2 For heating

Type of dwelling	N (1000)									
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Total	13 261	6 773	*	138	1 696	2 605	573	36	*	73
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	4 353	*	107	730	1 328	304	16	*	35
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	149	*	*	125	931	36	14	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	550	-	*	29	*	*	-	-	*
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	246	*	*	24	*	*	-	-	*
Unit in retirement village	20	16	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	435	-	*	52	37	*	-	*	*
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	293	*	*	243	56	45	*	-	*
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	225	*	*	423	167	165	*	*	*
Room / Flatlet	418	282	-	*	37	51	*	-	-	*
Caravan / Tent	17	14	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*
Other	246	171	-	*	16	11	*	*	-	14
Unspecified	96	39	-	*	17	*	*	*	-	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy
7.8.3 For lighting

Type of dwelling	N (1000)								
	Total	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candle	Solar energy	Other	None
Total	13 261	10 897	20	*	432	1 840	18	*	*
Dwelling / House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 549	6 927	*	*	115	467	13	*	*
Traditional dwelling / Hut / Structure made of traditional materials	1 340	648	*	*	111	570	*	*	*
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	651	625	-	*	*	20	-	-	-
Town / Cluster / Semi-detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	317	311	*	-	-	*	-	*	-
Unit in retirement village	20	20	-	-	-	*	-	-	-
Dwelling /House /Flat / room in backyard	586	536	-	-	*	44	*	*	*
Informal dwelling / Shack in backyard	782	539	*	*	47	188	-	*	-
Informal dwelling / Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	1 239	603	*	*	141	482	*	*	*
Room / Flatlet	418	383	-	-	*	27	-	-	-
Caravan / Tent	17	16	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
Other	246	222	-	*	*	22	-	-	*
Unspecified	96	68	-	-	*	17	-	*	-

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.9 Households by province and main source of energy
7.9.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 261	1 367	1 796	294	873	2 537	944	3 244	888	1 317
Electricity from mains	8 729	1 217	866	221	623	1 693	604	2 502	496	507
Electricity from generator	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Gas	292	53	58	11	22	51	24	53	*	12
Paraffin	1 864	74	420	39	128	243	184	585	102	89
Wood	1 977	14	428	19	37	491	115	16	166	692
Coal	296	*	*	*	44	38	*	79	111	14
Animal dung	34	-	16	-	*	*	*	-	*	-
Solar energy	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*
None	28	*	*	*	12	*	*	-	*	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.9 Households by province and main source of energy
7.9.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 261	1 367	1 796	294	873	2 537	944	3 244	888	1 317
Electricity from mains	6 773	760	460	165	377	1 480	391	2 327	349	463
Electricity from generator	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*
Gas	138	15	*	*	34	26	*	34	*	*
Paraffin	1 696	296	555	23	200	125	58	361	37	42
Wood	2 605	76	656	60	81	603	191	75	176	686
Coal	573	*	*	*	88	54	17	233	154	17
Animal dung	36	-	12	-	*	*	*	*	*	-
Solar energy	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Other	73	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	30	*
None	1 313	208	91	36	84	213	270	183	126	101

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.9 Households by province and main source of energy
7.9.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	13 261	1 367	1 796	294	873	2 537	944	3 244	888	1 317
Electricity from mains	10 897	1 309	1 244	258	772	1 943	809	2 649	766	1 148
Electricity from generator	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
Gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paraffin	432	22	277	*	19	18	*	48	17	22
Candle	1 840	24	264	29	79	555	122	526	101	139
Solar energy	18	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-
None	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

7.10.1 For cooking

Energy for cooking	N (1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 321	2 916	13 261
Electricity from mains	5 955	2 755	8 729
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	227	64	292
Paraffin	1 818	44	1 864
Wood	1 940	35	1 977
Coal	293	*	296
Animal dung	33	*	34
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*
None	26	*	28
Unspecified	17	*	25

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.10 Households by population group of the household head and main source of energy
7.10.2 For heating

Energy for heating	N (1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 321	2 916	13 261
Electricity from mains	4 303	2 454	6 773
Electricity from generator	*	*	*
Gas	83	55	138
Paraffin	1 645	51	1 696
Wood	2 483	118	2 605
Coal	562	11	573
Animal dung	35	*	36
Solar energy	*	*	*
Other	63	*	73
None	1 105	204	1 313
Unspecified	32	*	42

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.10 Households by population group of the household head and main source of energy
7.10.3 For lighting

Energy for lighting	N (1000)		
	Black African	Other**	Total
Total	10 321	2 916	13 261
Electricity from mains	8 040	2 833	10 897
Electricity from generator	13	*	20
Gas	*	*	*
Paraffin	423	*	432
Candle	1 787	53	1 840
Solar energy	16	*	18
Other	*	*	*
None	*	*	*

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

Sanitation facility	N (1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Sanitation in dwelling										
Total	4 946	865	487	150	296	925	243	1 540	265	174
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	4 728	839	420	144	288	875	231	1 520	256	155
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	218	26	67	*	*	50	12	20	*	18
Sanitation on site	6 970	397	879	115	541	1 328	620	1 563	531	996
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 707	375	235	74	360	245	165	1 076	106	72
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	330	15	51	*	24	53	32	99	27	23
Chemical toilet	66	*	*	*	*	38	*	*	*	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1 151	*	182	24	68	366	131	85	117	176
Pit latrine without ventilation	2 716	*	409	*	87	626	290	294	274	722
Sanitation off site	1 345	105	429	29	36	284	81	140	92	148
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	18	*	*	-	*	*	*	11	*	-
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	138	25	21	*	*	11	*	46	11	*
Chemical toilet	62	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	180	*	44	*	*	60	12	25	15	*
Pit latrine without ventilation	34	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-
None	821	34	340	15	14	147	56	32	48	136
Unspecified	92	20	12	*	*	21	*	21	*	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.12 Households by sanitation facility and population group of the household head

Sanitation facility		N (1000)			
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Sanitation in dwelling	Total	2 387	707	294	1 541
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 286	683	289	1 454
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	101	23	*	87
Sanitation on site	Total	6 656	266	20	20
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 470	209	11	15
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	308	18	*	*
	Chemical toilet	65	*	-	-
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1 126	23	*	*
	Pit latrine without ventilation	2 689	15	*	*
Sanitation off site	Total	1 277	40	*	26
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	17	*	-	-
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	128	*	*	*
	Chemical toilet	55	*	-	*
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	179	*	-	*
	Pit latrine without ventilation	31	*	-	*
	None	803	17	-	*
	Unspecified	63	*	*	18
	Total	4 946	1 345	821	92

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

7. Dwellings and services

7.13 Households by sanitation facility and type of dwelling

N (1000)													
Sanitation facility	Dwelling/ House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/ Hut/ Structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Town/ Cluster/ Semi- detached house (Simplex, Duplex or Triplex)	Unit in retirement village	Dwelling/ House/ Flat/ room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ Shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ Shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on farm	Room/ Flatlet	Caravan/ Tent	Other	Unspecified	
	Total												
Sanitation in dwelling	Total	4 946	11	552	276	17	137	34	22	135	*	53	34
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	4 728	*	543	275	17	129	33	19	116	*	52	32
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	218	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	20	-	*	*
	Total	6 970	893	90	37	*	429	674	942	255	14	183	46
Sanitation on site	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 707	23	58	35	*	312	462	357	151	11	159	25
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	330	*	*	*	-	28	43	37	38	*	13	*
	Chemical toilet	66	*	*	-	-	*	*	14	*	*	*	*
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1 151	285	*	*	*	27	42	115	20	*	*	*
Sanitation off site	Pit latrine without ventilation	2 716	570	15	*	*	61	124	419	44	*	*	11
	Total	1 345	435	*	*	*	19	74	275	28	*	*	17
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	18	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	138	*	*	*	-	*	27	63	*	-	*	*
None	Chemical toilet	62	24	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	180	32	*	-	-	*	12	37	*	-	*	*
	Pit latrine without ventilation	34	*	-	*	-	*	*	19	*	-	-	-
	None	821	364	*	*	-	*	23	138	12	*	*	*
Unspecified	92	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	

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

7. Dwellings and services

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

Refuse removal	N (1000)				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Total	10 321	1 013	317	1 587	13 261
Removed by local authority at least once a week	5 193	890	299	1 445	7 846
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	165	15	*	*	188
Removed by community members at least once a week	26	12	*	*	43
Removed by community members less often than once a week	22	*	*	*	30
Communal refuse dump/communal container	278	30	*	*	317
Own refuse dump	3 844	39	*	78	3 972
No rubbish removal	625	12	*	27	664
Other	112	*	-	*	122
Unspecified	56	*	*	13	80

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.15 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling and province

Province	N (1000)						Occupied as a boarder
	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	
South Africa	13 261	8 125	901	2 904	645	588	76
Western Cape	1 367	694	198	349	69	40	16
Eastern Cape	1 796	1 319	74	261	63	68	*
Northern Cape	294	186	12	57	26	*	*
Free State	873	552	47	139	96	29	*
KwaZulu-Natal	2 537	1 674	114	543	75	118	*
North West	944	634	40	197	51	17	*
Gauteng	3 244	1 315	337	1 134	160	270	20
Mpumalanga	888	633	64	122	41	26	*
Limpopo	1 317	1 117	14	102	63	11	*

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

7. Dwellings and services
7.16 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling, population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex		N (1000)						
		Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Occupied as a boarder
Total	Total	13 261	8 125	901	2 904	645	588	76
	Male	8 291	4 449	731	2 164	469	411	52
	Female	4 968	3 675	170	738	176	177	24
Black African	Total	10 321	6 778	317	2 068	555	523	64
	Male	6 094	3 478	229	1 564	397	371	46
	Female	4 226	3 300	89	504	158	152	18
Other*	Total	2 916	1 338	583	826	86	65	12
	Male	2 180	967	502	593	68	41	*
	Female	736	371	81	232	18	25	*

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population groups, sex and ownership of dwelling.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

7. Dwellings and services
7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings
7.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province

Province	N ('000)			
	Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member
South Africa	3 173	2 399	345	429
Western Cape	379	297	53	30
Eastern Cape	283	212	34	38
Northern Cape	64	40	19	*
Free State	158	102	36	21
KwaZulu-Natal	568	426	49	93
North West	233	184	38	12
Gauteng	1 204	951	52	200
Mpumalanga	163	108	31	24
Limpopo	121	81	33	*

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

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

Population group and sex of household head		N (1000)			
		Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member
Total	Total	3 173	2 399	345	429
	Male	2 350	1 785	271	294
	Female	822	613	74	135
Black African	Total	2 394	1 737	273	383
	Male	1 774	1 302	209	263
	Female	619	435	64	120
Other*	Total	766	653	67	46
	Male	565	476	58	31
	Female	202	177	*	15

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

7 Dwellings and services
7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings
7.17.3 Furnished and semi-furnished dwellings by province

Province	N ('000)			
	Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member
South Africa	920	495	291	134
Western Cape	71	46	15	*
Eastern Cape	108	49	29	29
Northern Cape	28	18	*	*
Free State	105	37	60	*
KwaZulu-Natal	150	117	23	*
North West	32	14	13	*
Gauteng	346	180	104	62
Mpumalanga	26	14	*	*
Limpopo	54	21	29	*

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

7 Dwellings and services
7.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings
7.17.4 Furnished and semi-furnished dwellings by population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex of household head		N ('1000)		
		Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself
Total	Total	920	495	291
	Male	660	369	194
	Female	259	125	96
Black African	Total	712	323	273
	Male	526	254	184
	Female	185	69	88
Other**	Total	207	171	18
	Male	133	115	*
	Female	73	55	*
				134
				97
				38
				116
				88
				28
				18
				*
				*

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

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

8. Assets

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

Province	N (1000)		
	Have access	Do not have access	Total
South Africa	1 156	11 804	13 261
Western Cape	12	1 302	1 367
Eastern Cape	528	1 234	1 796
Northern Cape	*	280	294
Free State	22	834	873
KwaZulu-Natal	277	2 172	2 537
North West	31	893	944
Gauteng	31	3 159	3 244
Mpumalanga	29	836	888
Limpopo	218	1 094	1 317

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

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

Population group and sex		N (1000)		
		Have access	Do not have access	Total
Total	Total	1 156	11 804	13 261
	Male	547	7 567	8 291
	Female	609	4 234	4 968
Black African	Total	1 076	9 019	10 321
	Male	471	5 492	6 094
	Female	605	3 527	4 226
Coloured	Total	*	981	1 013
	Male	*	659	681
	Female	*	322	332
Indian/Asian	Total	*	309	317
	Male	*	239	246
	Female	*	70	71
White	Total	69	1 471	1 587
	Male	68	1 161	1 253
	Female	*	309	333

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

9. Income and expenditure
9.1 Household by main source of income, population group and sex of the household head

Population group and sex of household head		N (1000)						
		Salaries and/or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Total
Total	Total	8 058	1 327	2 975	138	385	295	13 261
	Male	5 843	570	1 280	93	238	210	8 291
	Female	2 214	756	1 695	45	148	85	4 968
Black African	Total	5 887	1 209	2 529	94	283	260	10 321
	Male	4 165	499	997	50	156	187	6 094
	Female	1 721	710	1 531	44	126	73	4 226
Other**	Total	2 152	116	446	43	102	34	2 916
	Male	1 665	70	282	41	80	22	2 180
	Female	488	45	164	*	22	12	736

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex of household head and main source of income.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

9. Income and expenditure
9.2 Income category of the household main source of income, by population group and sex of household head

Population group and sex of household head		N (1000)									Refused	Total
		R0-R399	R400-R799	R800-R1 199	R1 200-R1 799	R1 800-R2 499	R2 500-R4 999	R5 000-R9 999	R10 000 – or more			
Black African	Total	1 788	3 605	2 373	1 580	939	1 419	966	394	45	13 261	
	Male	1 046	1 937	1 375	1 027	645	1 025	770	336	33	8 291	
	Female	742	1 666	997	553	295	392	196	58	12	4 968	
	Unspecified	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	
	Total	1 730	3 406	2 129	1 282	642	666	260	91	*	10 321	
Other**	Male	1 008	1 823	1 240	822	430	443	185	75	*	6 094	
	Female	723	1 583	888	459	212	222	75	16	*	4 226	
	Unspecified	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	
	Total	55	195	243	293	293	751	702	302	38	2 916	
	Male	35	114	135	201	212	582	581	260	28	2 180	
	Female	19	81	108	92	81	169	121	43	*	736	
	Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex of the household head and the 'don't know' and 'unspecified' categories of monthly expenditure variable. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Transport to the nearest pre-school	N ('000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	663	418	88	*	*	1 229
On foot	553	323	68	*	*	985
Taxi	14	43	*	*	*	75
Bus	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	94	44	*	*	*	155
Other\Unspecified	*	*	*	*	-	*

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

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

Transport to the nearest primary	N ('1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	2 274	1 727	609	108	77	4 902
On foot	1 978	1 435	479	88	64	4 122
Taxi	49	122	64	*	*	254
Bus	*	26	21	*	*	63
Train	-	-	*	*	-	*
Own transport	237	137	42	*	*	430
Other\Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	31

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

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

Transport to the nearest secondary school	N (1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	1 296	1 330	685	176	149	3 719
On foot	1 095	1 011	479	120	100	2 859
Taxi	37	164	121	26	25	385
Bus	*	19	50	14	12	103
Train	-	*	*	*	-	*
Own transport	151	130	25	*	*	325
Other\Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	41

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

10. Transport
10.4 Households with members who made use of welfare office, by usual means of transport to, and time taken to reach the nearest welfare office

Transport to the nearest welfare office	N (1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	599	1 473	1 258	501	645	4 593
On foot	408	429	197	46	46	1 154
Taxi	112	905	899	354	429	2 758
Bus	*	23	78	64	85	255
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*
Own transport	73	102	58	16	13	281
Other\Unspecified	*	14	25	19	71	141

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

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

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

10. Transport
10.5 Households with members who made use of the nearest clinic, by usual means of transport to, and time taken to reach the nearest clinic

Transport to the nearest c	N (1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	306	444	295	101	88	1 264
On foot	258	264	146	50	37	776
Taxi	26	144	123	34	32	365
Bus	*	*	11	*	*	35
Own transport	16	26	*	*	*	57
Other\Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	32

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

10. Transport
10.6 Households by usual means of transport to the nearest hospital, and time taken to reach the hospital

Transport to the nearest hospital	N ('1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	1 459	4 471	3 629	1 570	1 723	13 261
On foot	411	477	217	64	87	1 298
Taxi	332	2 897	2 665	1 118	1 177	8 402
Bus	*	54	199	147	165	593
Train	*	*	*	*	*	25
Own transport	688	973	440	149	92	2 416
Other\Unspecified	14	66	102	87	200	527

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

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

Transport to the nearest food market	N (1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	5 900	4 174	1 754	499	614	13 261
On foot	4 188	1 460	342	79	87	6 273
Taxi	442	1 947	1 107	318	335	4 253
Bus	*	47	93	51	86	296
Train	*	*	*	*	-	18
Own transport	1 236	629	143	31	36	2 125
Other\Unspecified	18	88	61	20	70	295

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

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

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

10. Transport
10.8 Households by usual means of transport to, and time taken to reach the nearest post office agent

Transport to the nearest post office	N (1000)					
	0–14 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–44 minutes	45–59 minutes	60 minutes or more	Total
Total	3 040	5 028	2 908	915	948	13 261
On foot	1 593	1 452	553	140	104	3 960
Taxi	365	2 604	1 871	594	577	6 179
Bus	13	61	135	95	105	420
Train	*	*	*	*	*	15
Own transport	1 045	804	279	43	40	2 278
Other\Unspecified	20	103	66	41	121	408

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

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

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