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General household survey: 2008

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

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

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

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

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

1.3 The questionnaire

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

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

Table A: Contents of the GHS 2008 questionnaire

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

1.4 Response details

Table B shows that nationally, 24 293 (77,5% with out-of-scope and 90,15% without out-of-scope) of the 31 346 interviews were successfully completed. It was not possible to complete interviews in 8,5% of the sampled dwelling units owing to reasons such as refusals or absenteeism. An additional 14,0% of all interviews were not conducted for various reasons such as the sampled dwelling units had become vacant or had changed status (e.g. they were used as shops/small businesses at the time of the enumeration, but were originally listed as dwelling units). These units are described as 'out-of-scope' in Table B.

Table B: Response rates per province (in thousands), GHS 2008

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

1.5 Data revisions

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

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

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

1.6 Limitations of the study

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

2. Summary of the key findings

The summary of the key findings reported here is intended to provide a snapshot of the overall results based on the GHS covering the period 2002 to 2008. Key indicators are presented in Tables C and D as follows: Table C provides a selection of key indicators regarding individuals, while Table D focuses on key indicators regarding households. The population and household totals, shown in Tables C and D are not key findings of the GHS, but they are included here for completeness. The technical details of the survey process and population benchmarks are provided in Section 15.

Table C: Information with regard to persons

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

*Excluding those who had completed their education.

2.1 Education

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

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

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

2.2 Health

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

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

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

2.3 Disability

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

2.4 Housing and household assets

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

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

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

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

Table D: Information with regard to households

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

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

2.5 Energy supply

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

2.6 Refuse removal and sanitation

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

2.7 Water access and use

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

2.8 Hunger

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

2.9 Social assistance and social security services

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

2.10 Tourism

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

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

3. Education

3.1 Introduction

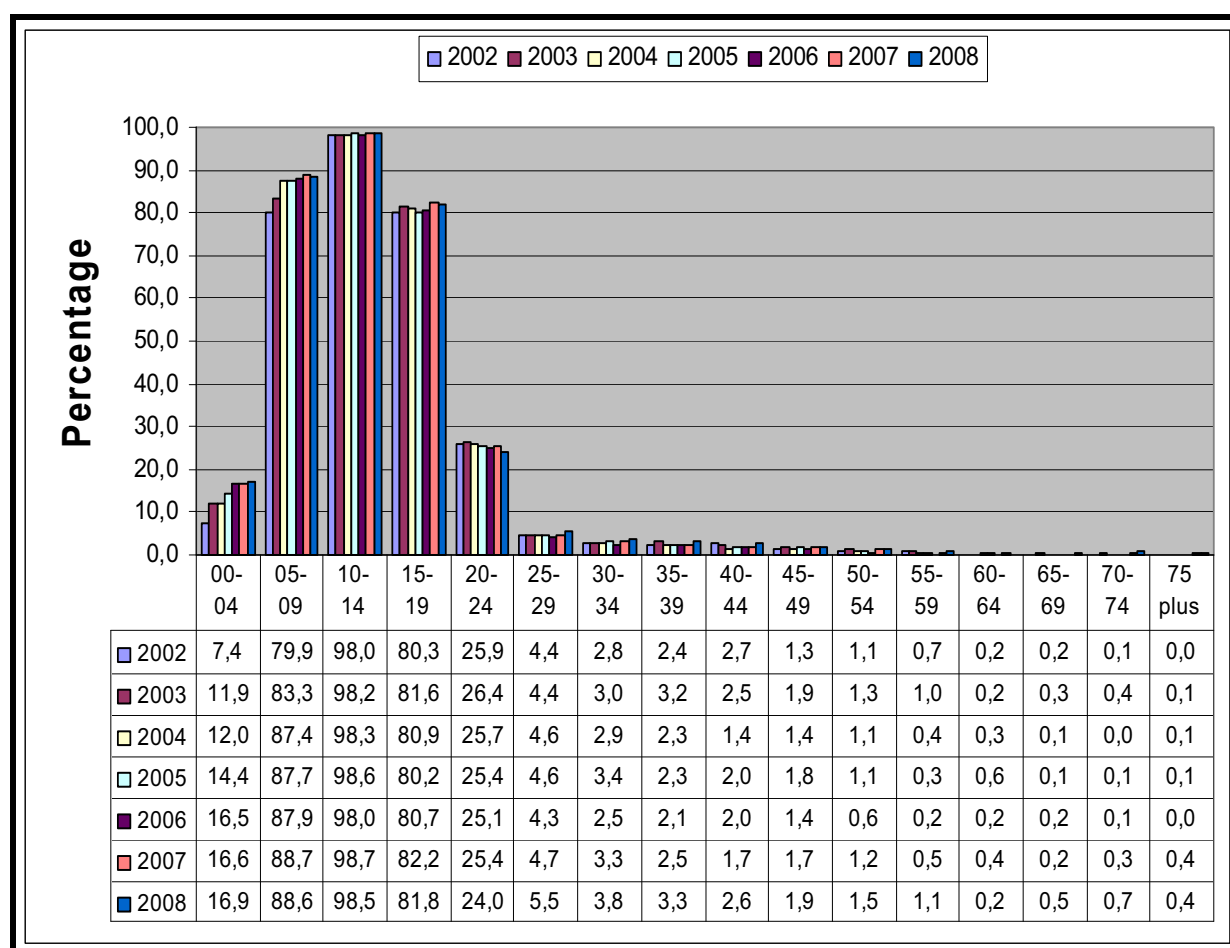
Education is widely recognised to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth and general improvements in welfare¹. The South African Bill of Rights, as part of the national Constitution, protects the right of everyone to a basic education. This also includes adult basic education and further education.

The GHS is a useful tool for gathering core education indicators, on an annual basis, that enable analyses of particular aspects of the circumstances of learners in the country. As noted earlier, the initial focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2008. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to attendance rates by age, province, and type of educational institution. This will be followed by an overview of the pattern of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older. Key aspects of the education profile of young learners will then be discussed.

3.2 General attendance at educational institutions

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

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



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

² Education White Paper N. 5

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Educational attainment among persons aged 20 years and older

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

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

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

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

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

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

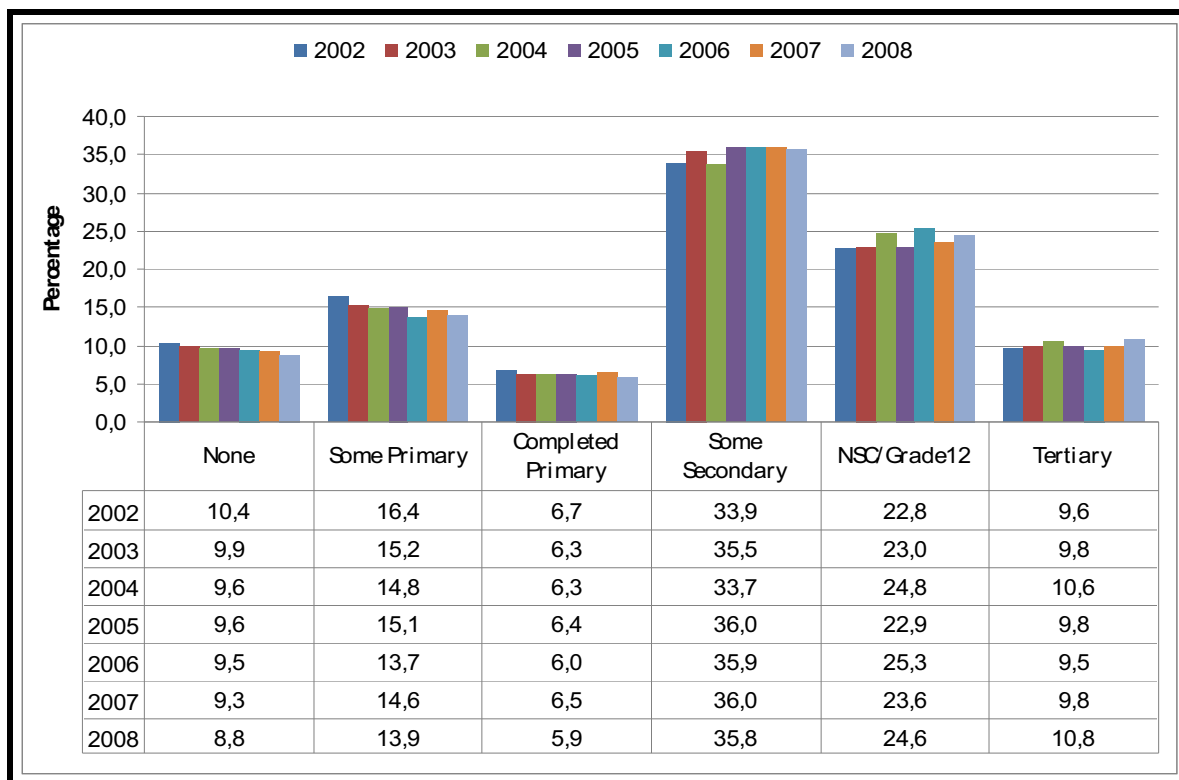
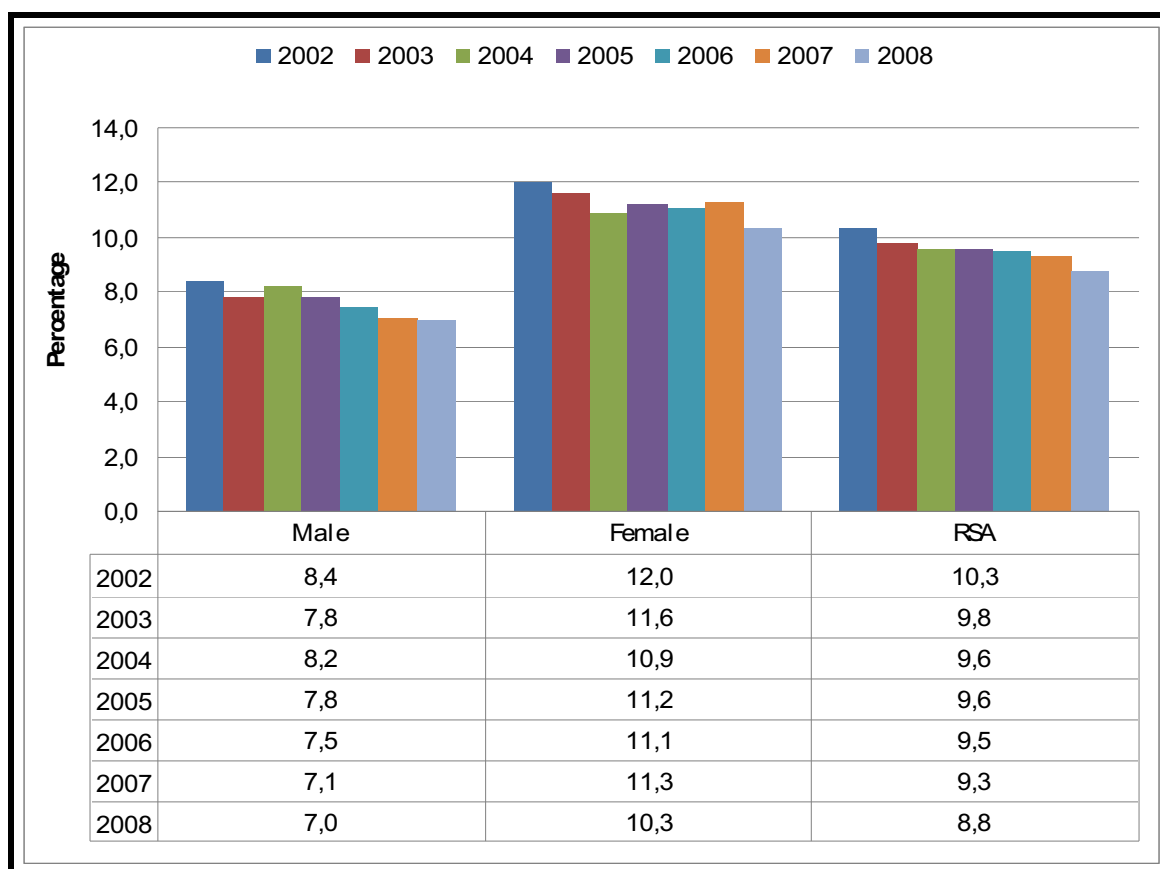


Figure 3: The percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education by gender



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

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

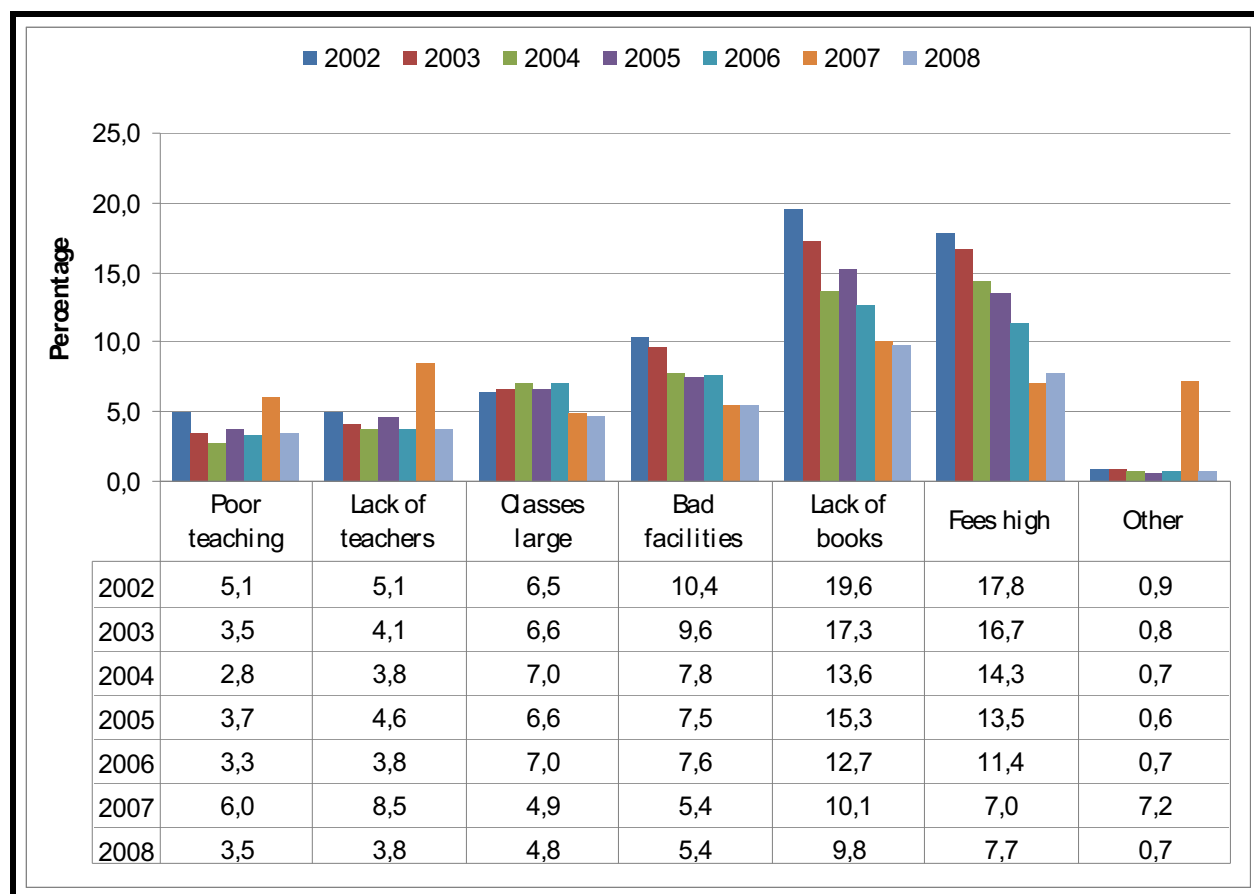


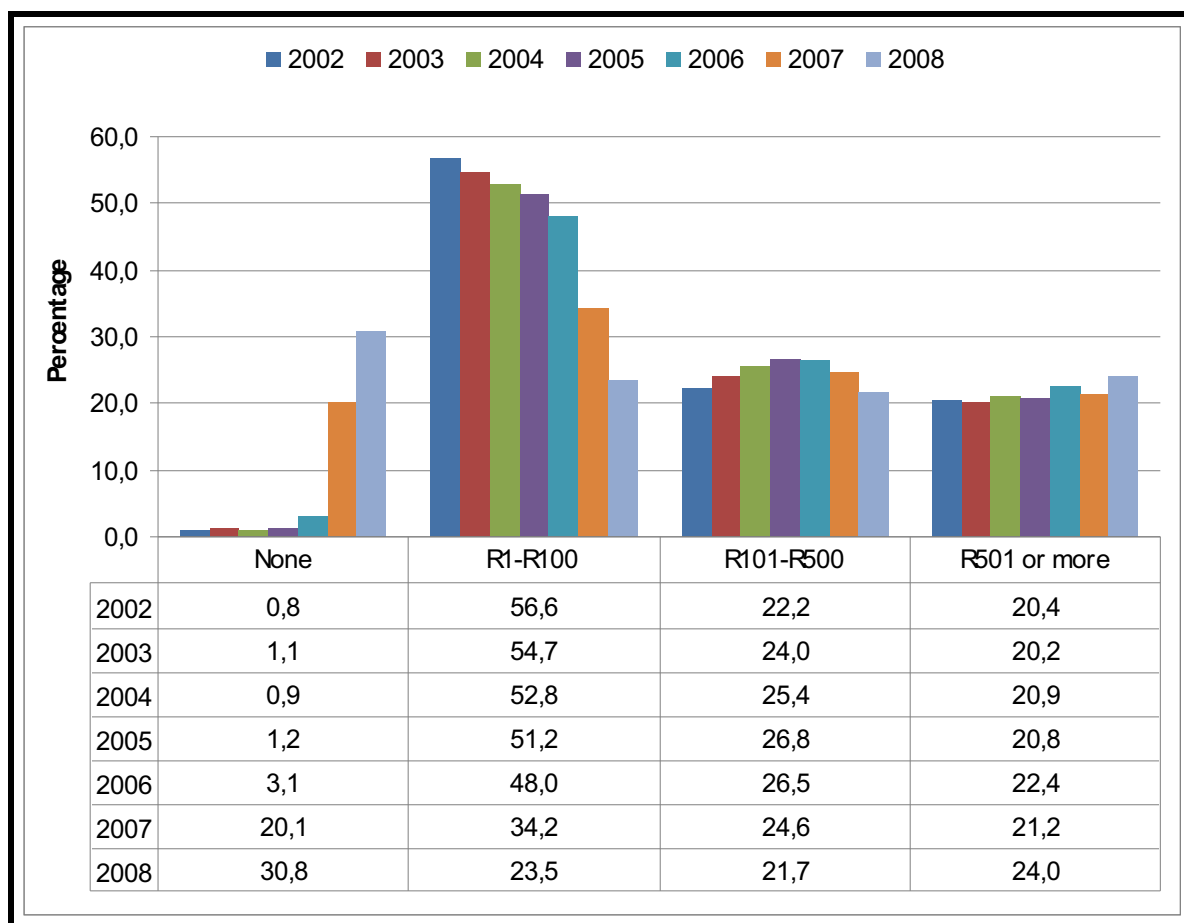
Figure 4 gives information about the nature of the problems cited by learners attending educational institutions. The most pronounced problems were 'lack of books' and 'high school fees' for most of the period under review. The third biggest problem was 'bad facilities'. The data suggest that all three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

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

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

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

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

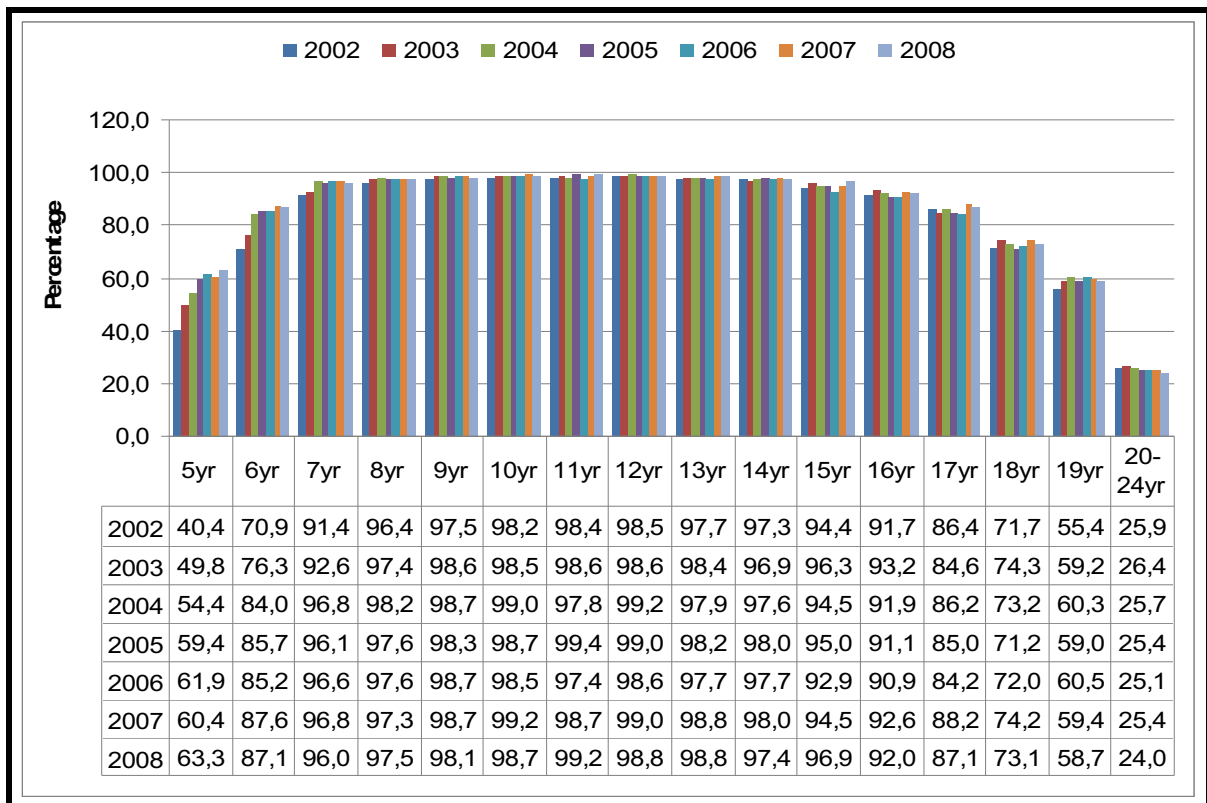


In general, there has been an increase in the use of fee exemptions and/or bursaries. In 2002 a total of 305 424 (2,0%) attendants at educational institutions received fee exemptions or bursaries. During 2008, this figure increased to a total number of 2 123 196 (12,7%) of those attending educational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

3.4 The profile of young learners

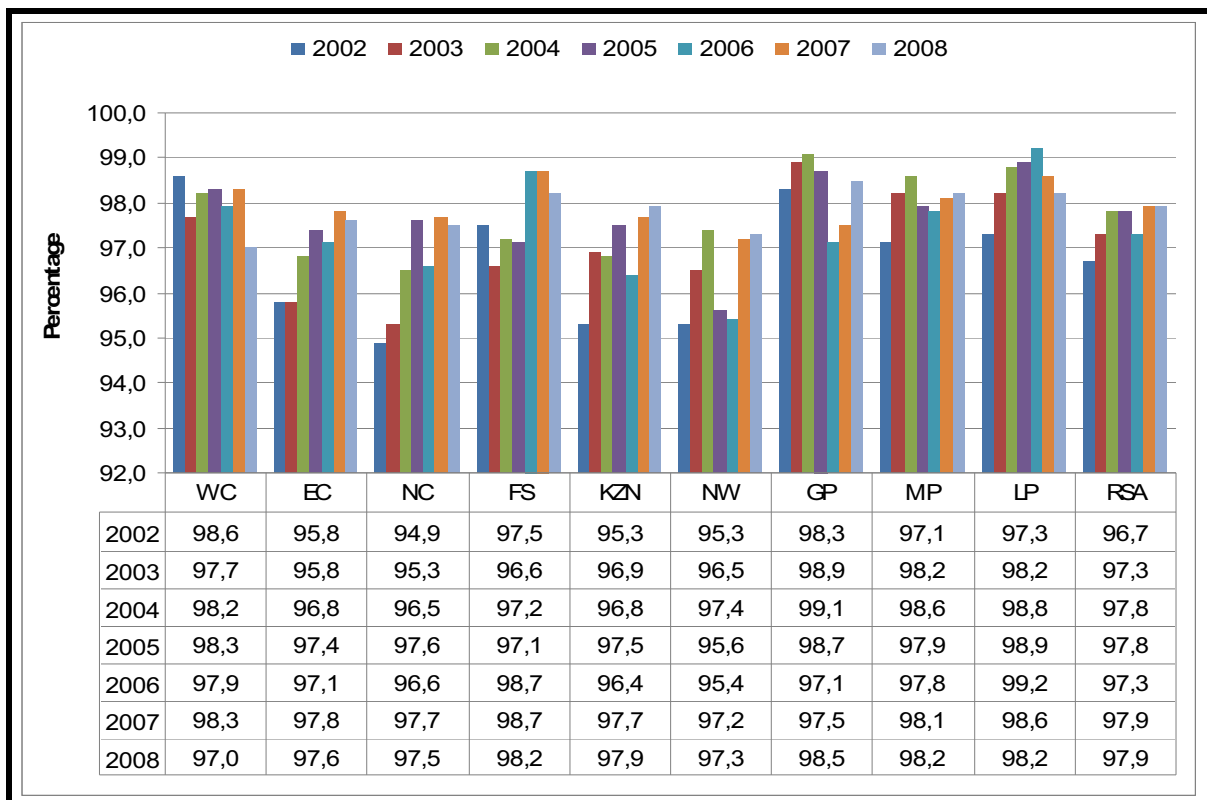
Section 3.2 showed that there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of young learners (aged 0–9) enrolled at educational institutions. Figure 6 confirms this and demonstrates that most of the growth in this age cohort comes from the 5 and 6-year age groups. Even though there has been a slight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

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



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

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



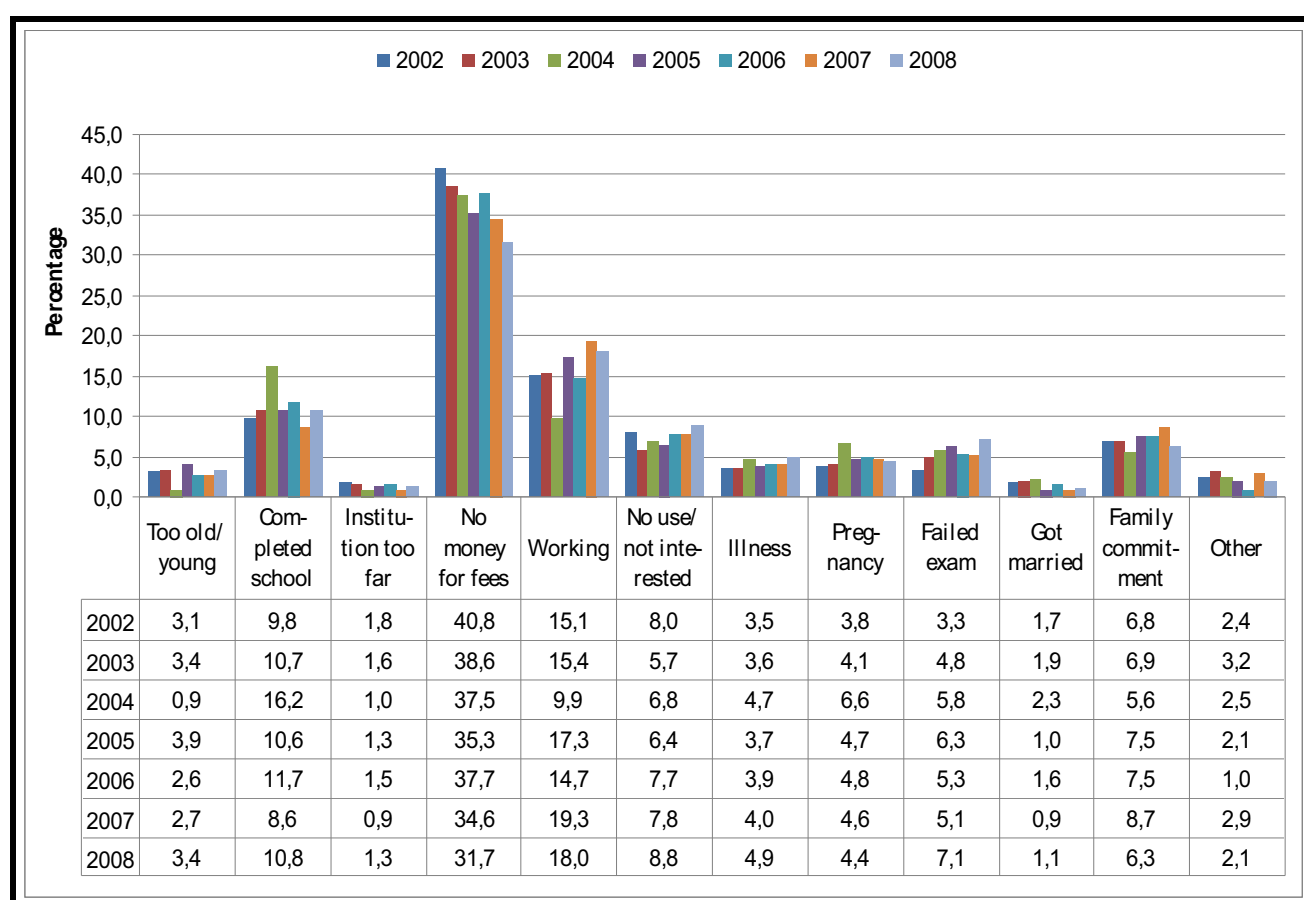
* Excluding learners not attending an educational institution because they had completed their education.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Table 2 is included here to provide additional information regarding the situation of teenage girls – particularly with respect to pregnancy – since the picture presented in Figure 8 includes both male and female learners outside the child-bearing ages. As shown in Table 2, in 2002, there were 66 000 teenage girls that reported pregnancy as the main reason for not attending an educational institution, rising to 102 000 (19,2%) in 2004 and dropping again to 66 000 (13,0%) in 2008. This information needs to be interpreted with caution as the question category does not specifically refer to the pregnancy of the girl herself. Some girls may have stopped school because of, for example, the pregnancy of the mother and the need for someone to care for the new baby. This kind of response could have been recorded as either pregnancy or family commitments.

4. Health and disability

4.1 Healthcare provision and quality

Each year, the GHS collects information regarding various issues related to the health of people in the country. Accordingly, this section provides highlights of these health issues over the period 2002 to 2008.

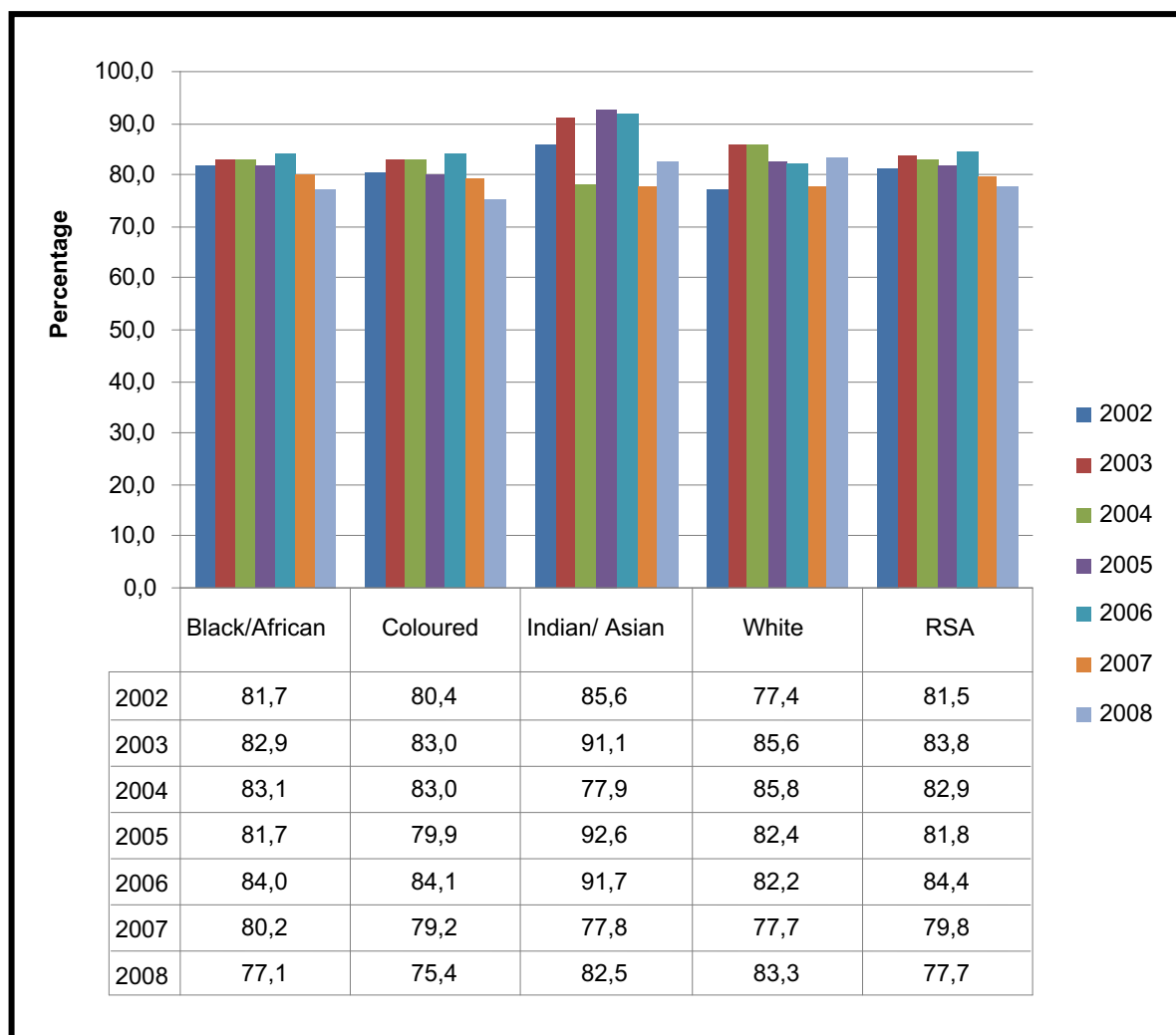
Good health, as people know from their experience, is a crucial part of well-being, but spending on health can also be justified on purely economic grounds. Improved health contributes to economic growth in four ways: it reduces production losses caused by worker illness; it permits the use of natural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

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

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

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

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



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

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

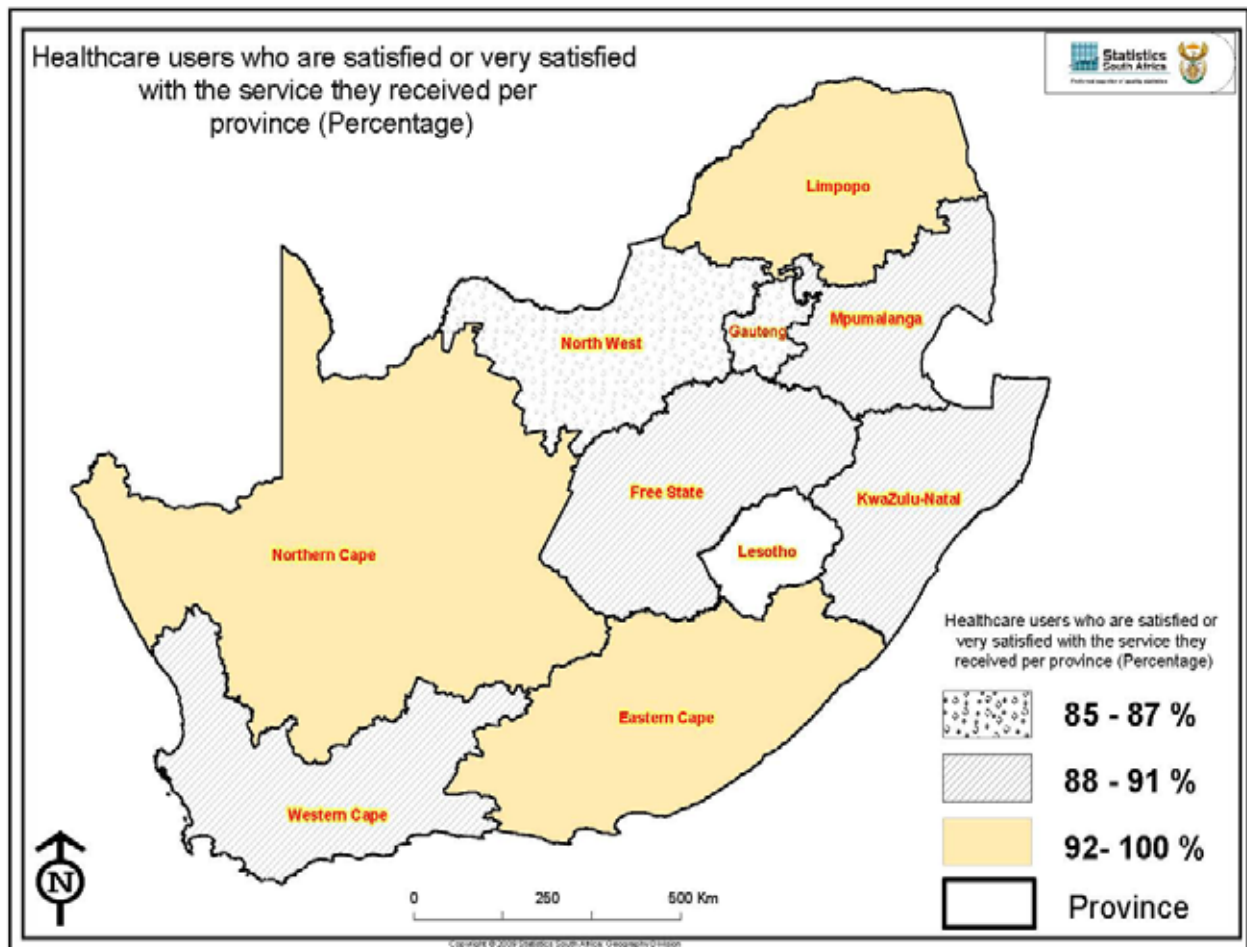
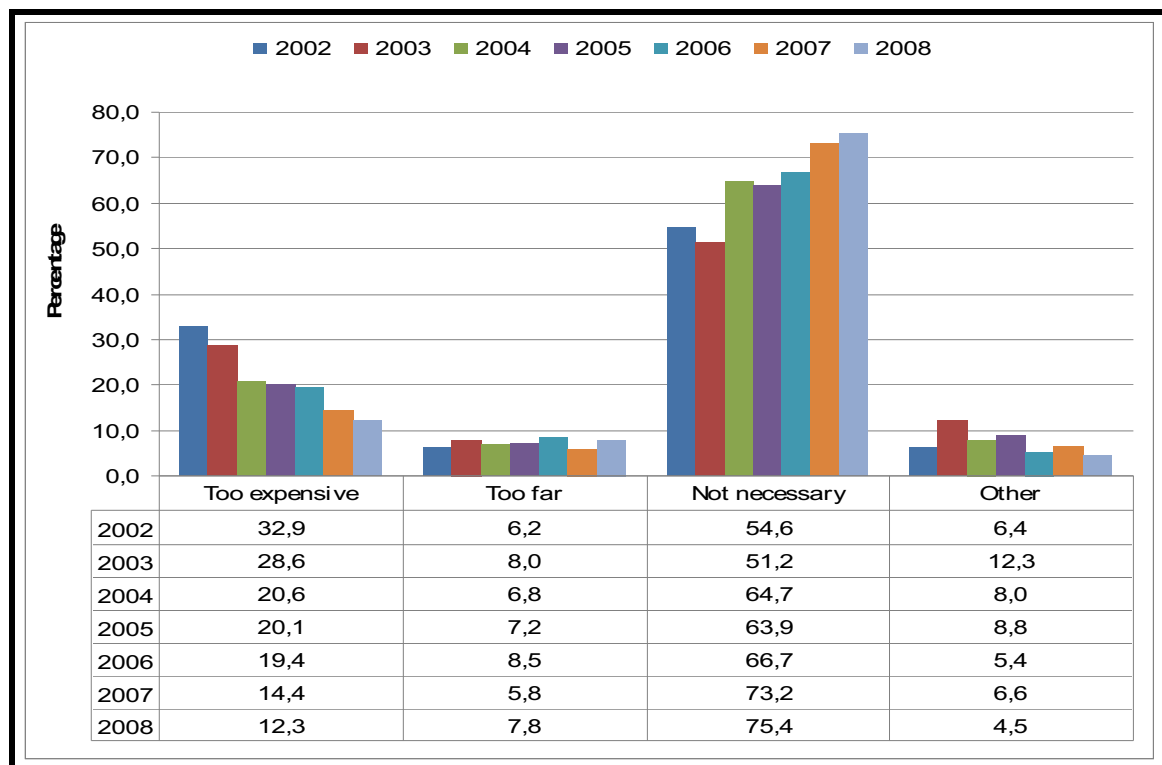


Figure 10 summarises the responses about the level of satisfaction with healthcare services received by those who were ill or injured during the past month and who went to visit a healthcare worker. The figure shows that:

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

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

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

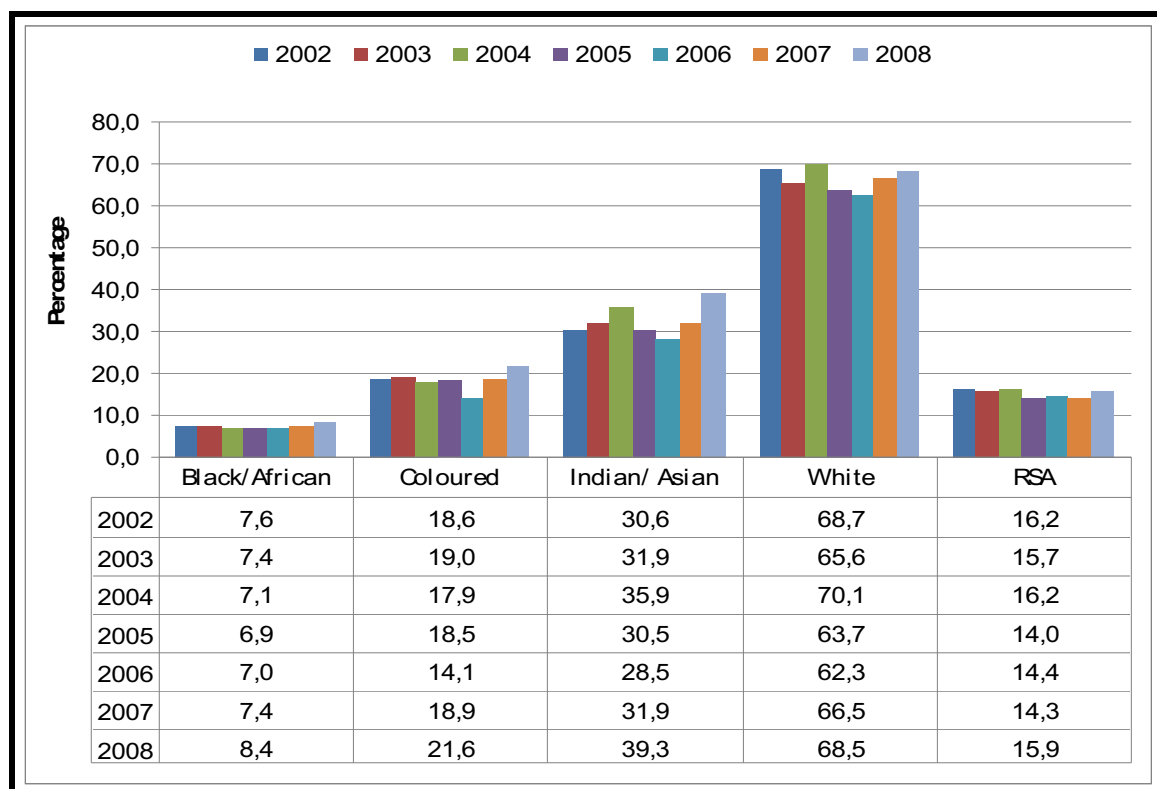
Most individuals who were ill or injured and who did not visit a health worker said that it was not necessary (75,4%). This is followed by the expense of healthcare (12,3%) and distance to the health worker (7,8%). Since 2002 the percentage of individuals who were prevented from seeking healthcare services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

4.2 Medical aid coverage

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

Table 4: Medical aid coverage

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

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

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

4.3 Disability

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

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

Table 5: Disability by gender

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

5. Basic population statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Housing

6.1 Introduction

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

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households about various aspects of their living arrangements. In this regard, this section presents selected findings from the GHS over the period 2002 to 2008. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the distribution of services such as water, sanitation and refuse removal. The section on water will include an overview of key findings based on the additional questions included in GHS 2004 that were not in previous rounds of the survey.

6.2 Housing types and ownership

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

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

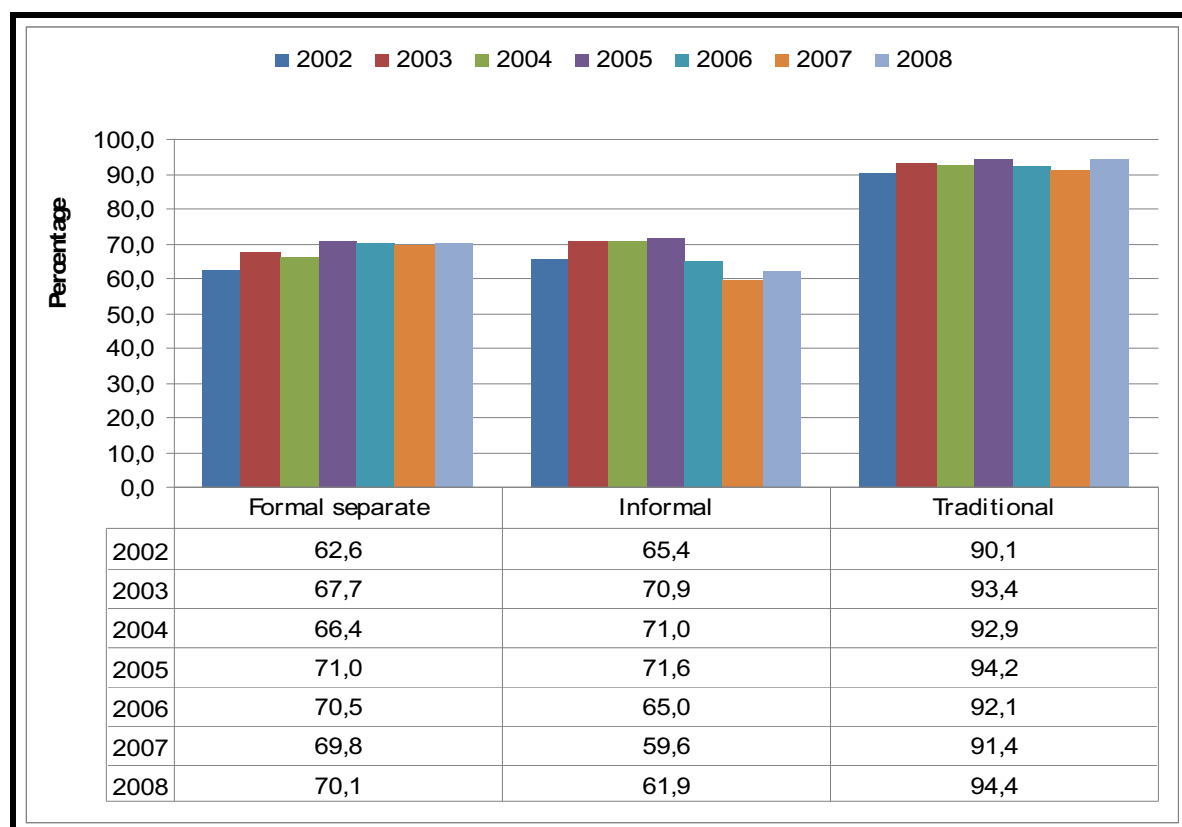


Figure 14 shows the percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province. There has been a marginal increase in the percentage of households that found themselves living in informal dwellings (from 13,1% in 2002 to 13,4% in 2008). However, between 2005 and 2007 the percentage of households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

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

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

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

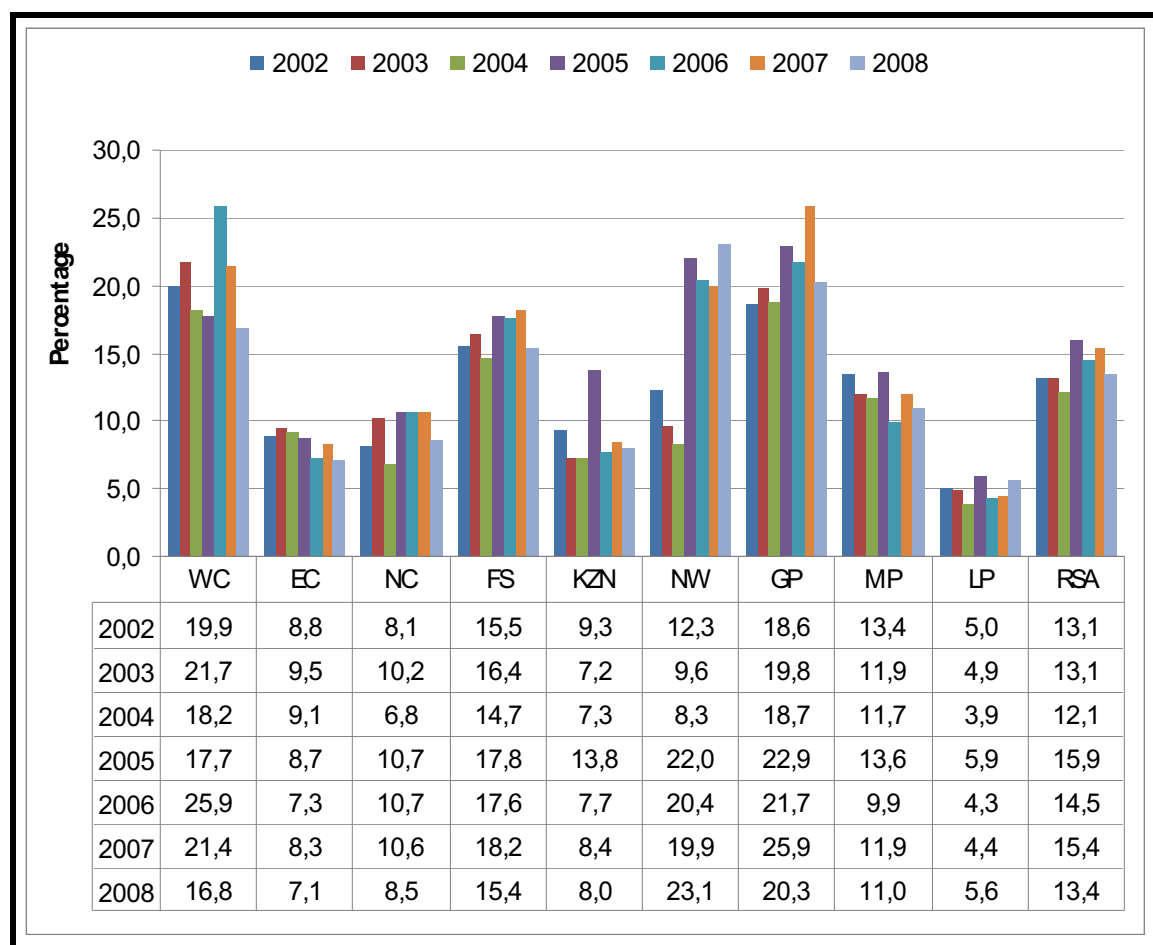
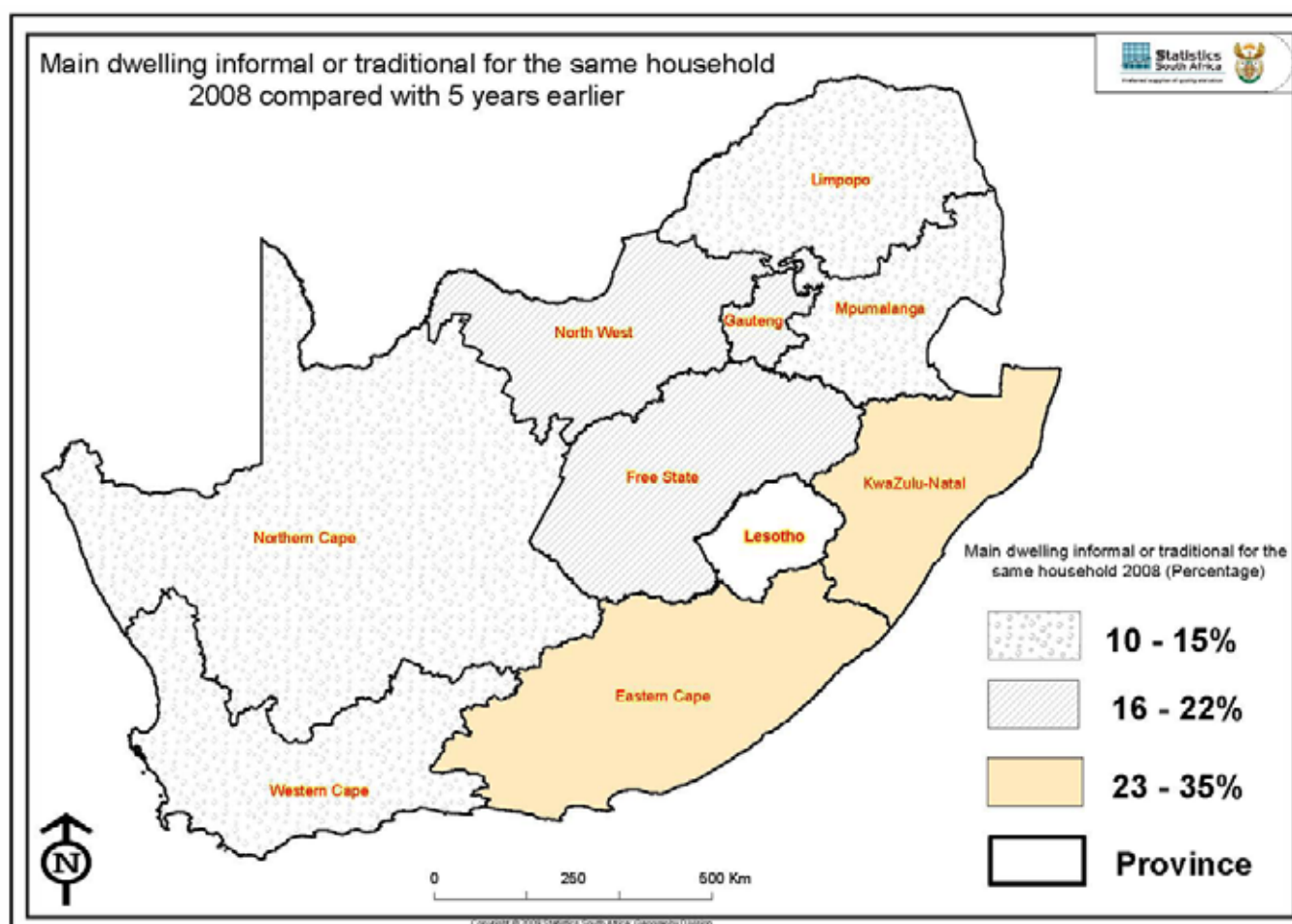


Figure 15: Percentage of households for which the main dwelling is informal or traditional, comparing the situation in the same household in 2004 and 2008.



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

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

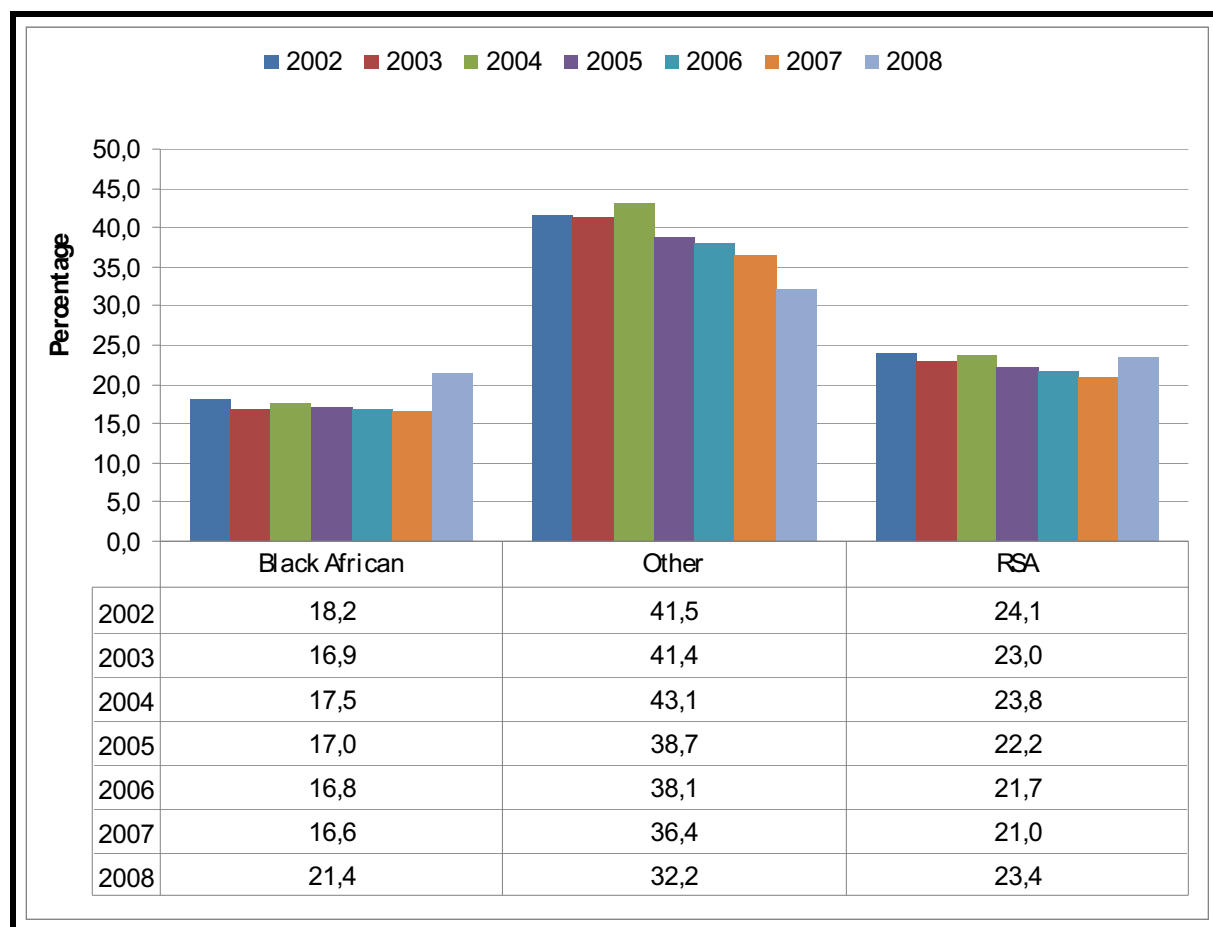
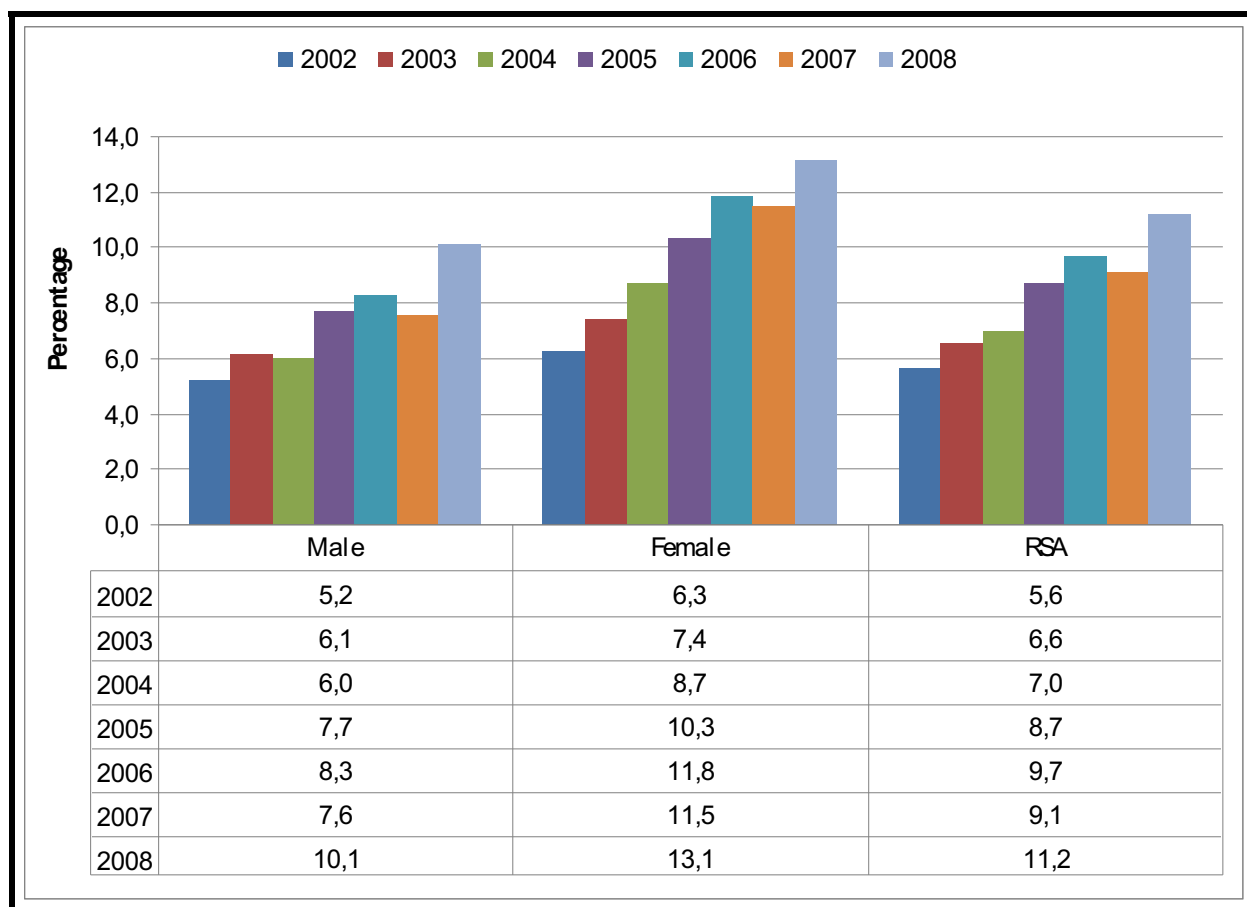
Figure 16: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group

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

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



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

7. Source of energy for households

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

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

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

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

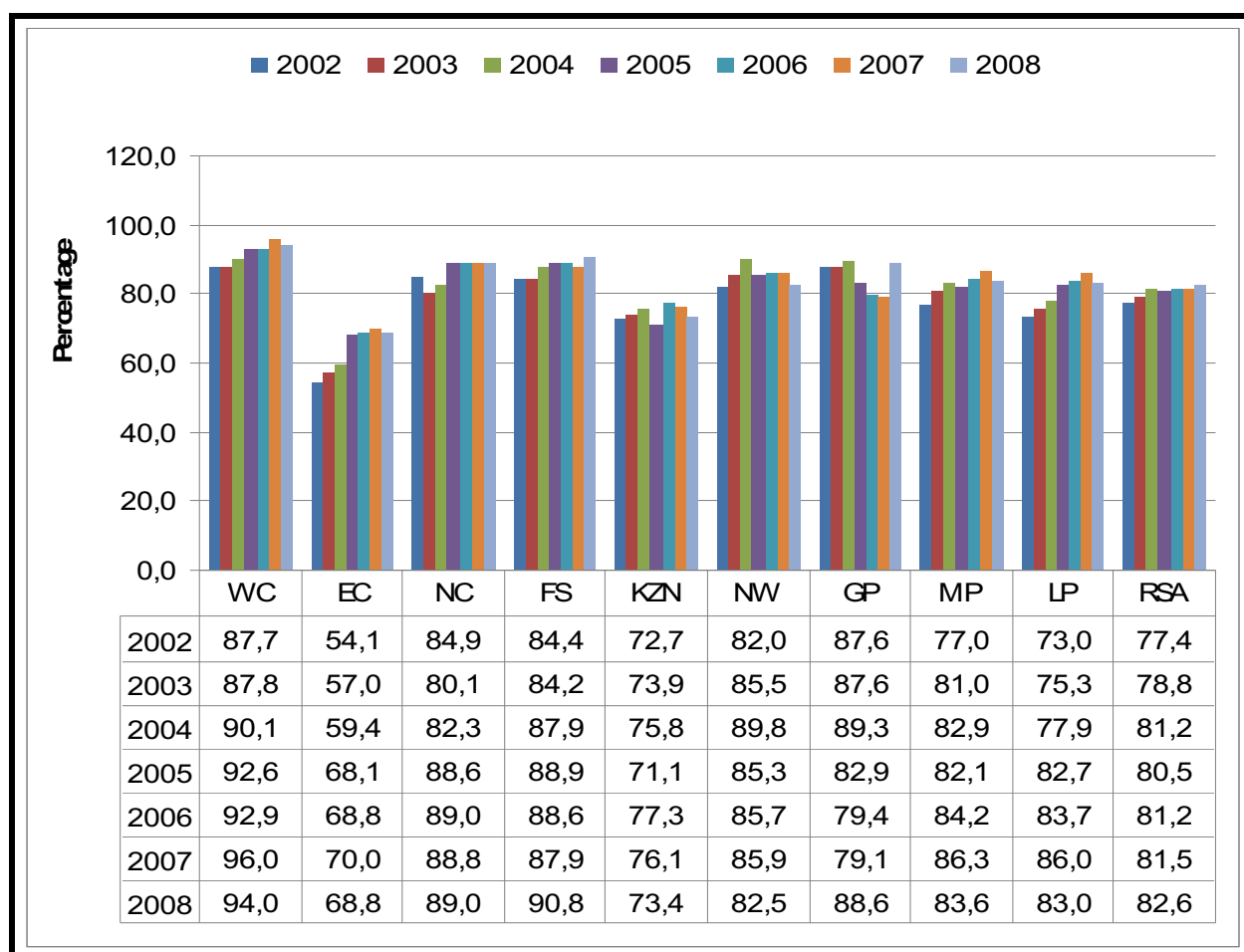
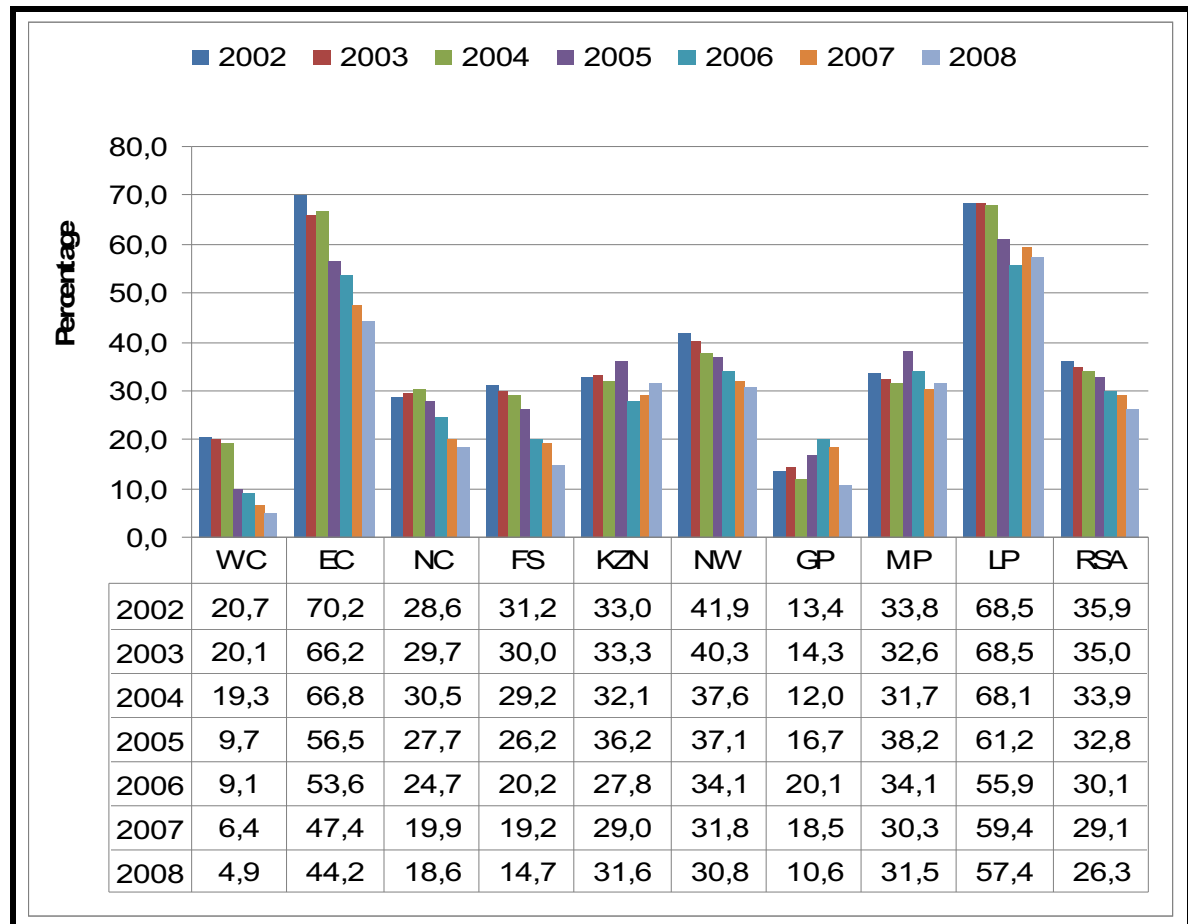


Figure 19: Percentage of households that use paraffin or wood for cooking

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

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

8. Sanitation and refuse removal

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

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

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

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

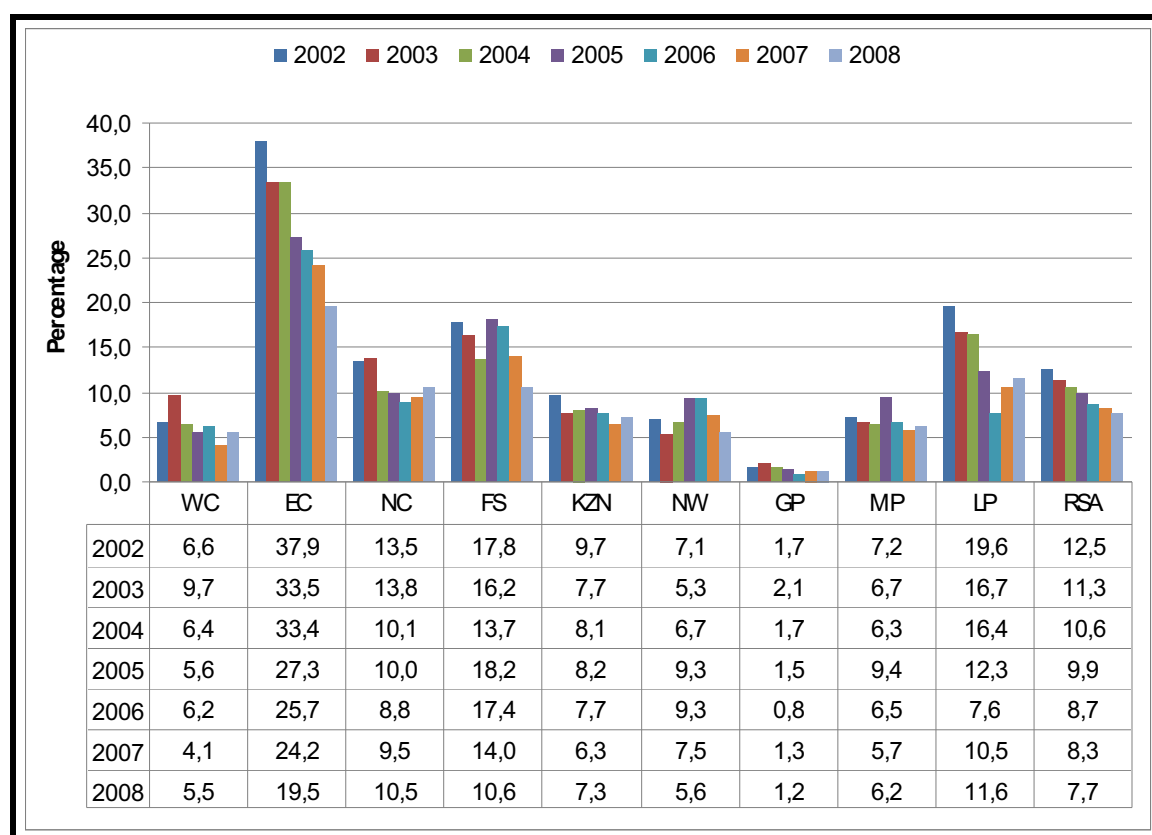


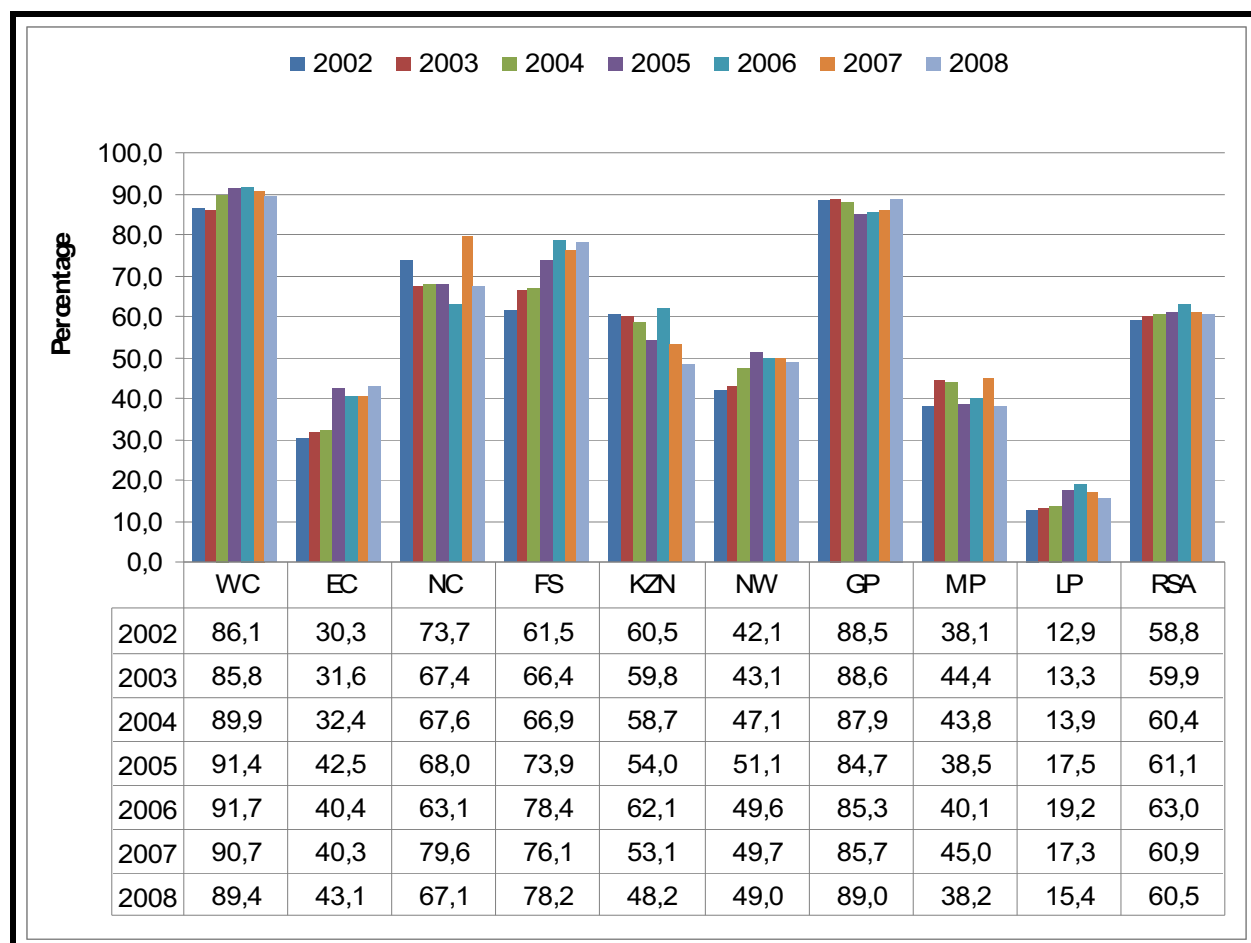
Figure 20 identifies the percentage of households per province that do not have access to any toilet facilities or still made use of bucket toilets. The main trends in this respect are:

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

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

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

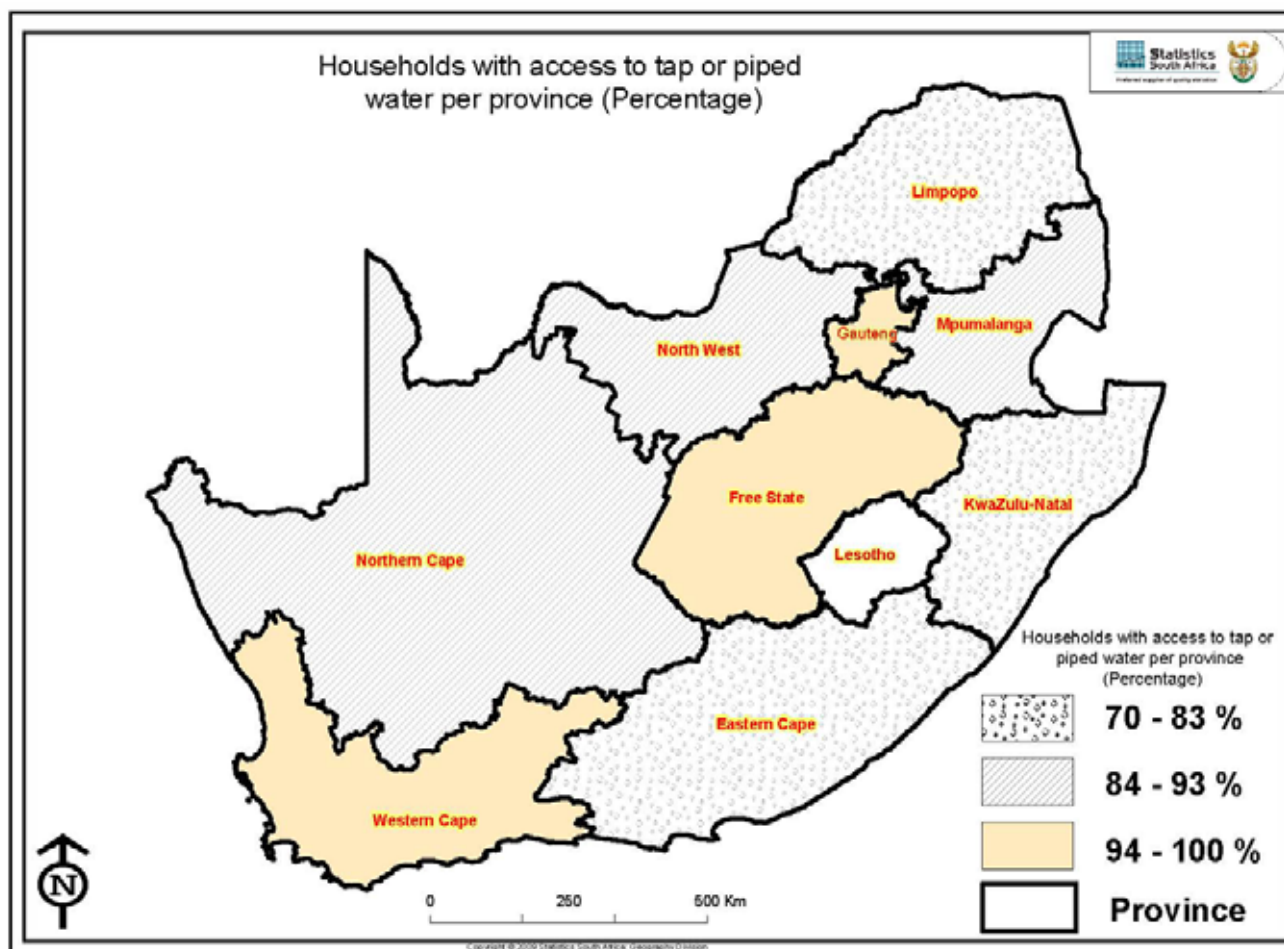
Figure 21: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality



9. Water access and use

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

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



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

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

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

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

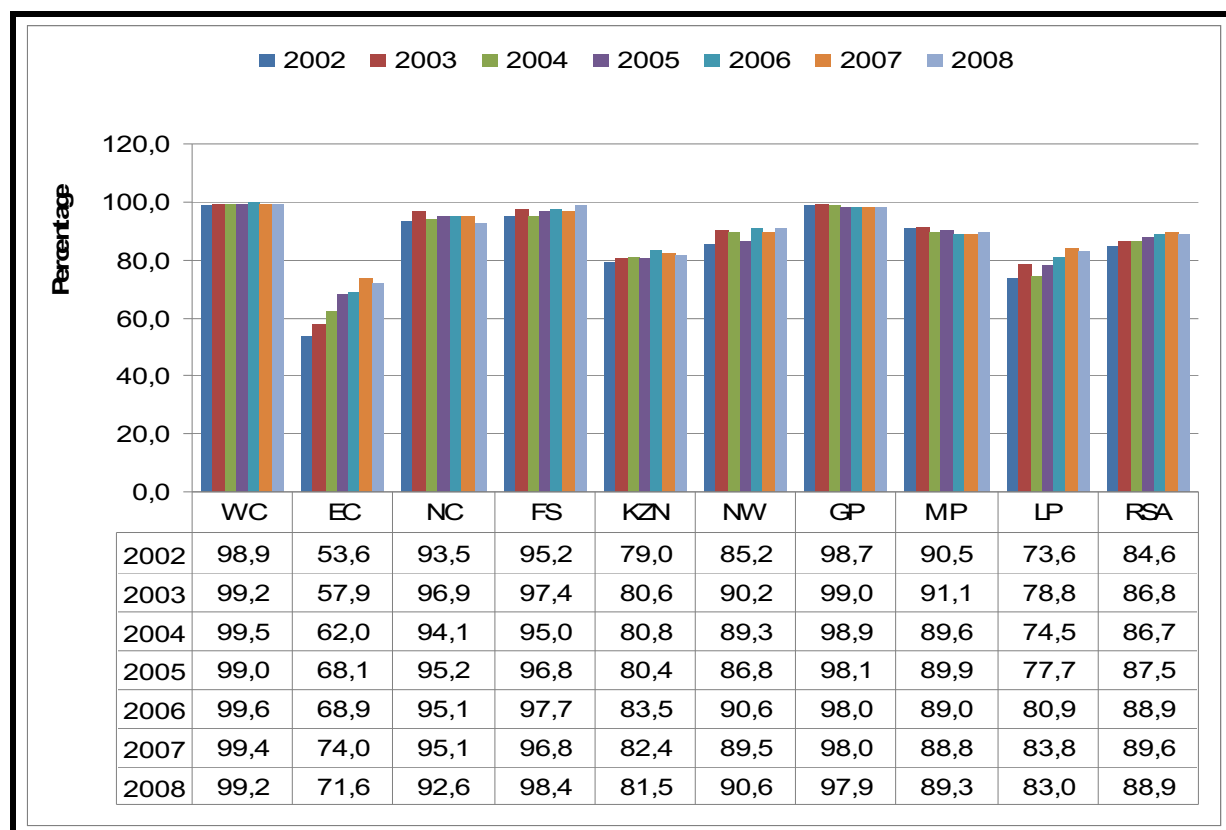


Figure 24: Percentage of households who have access to water from a neighbour's tap, communal tap or borehole (off-site) by population group of household head

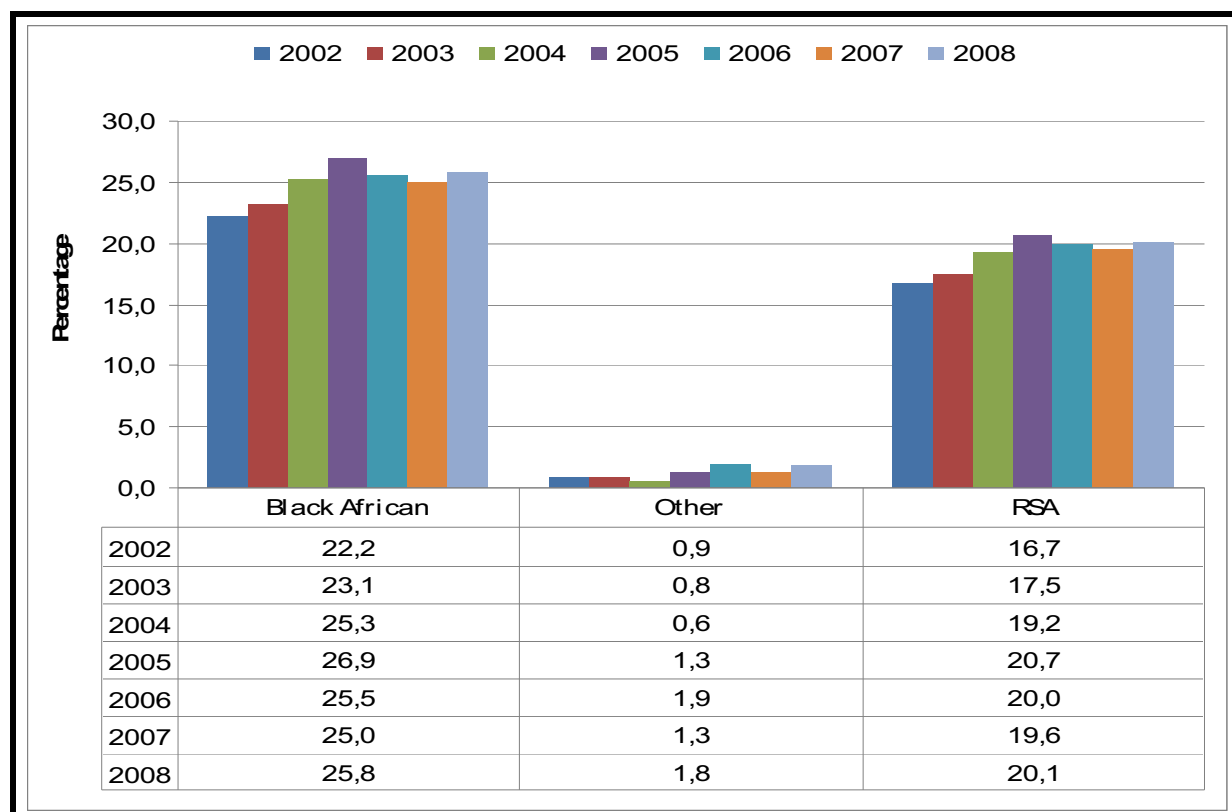


Table 8: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁶ used by households (2002–2008)

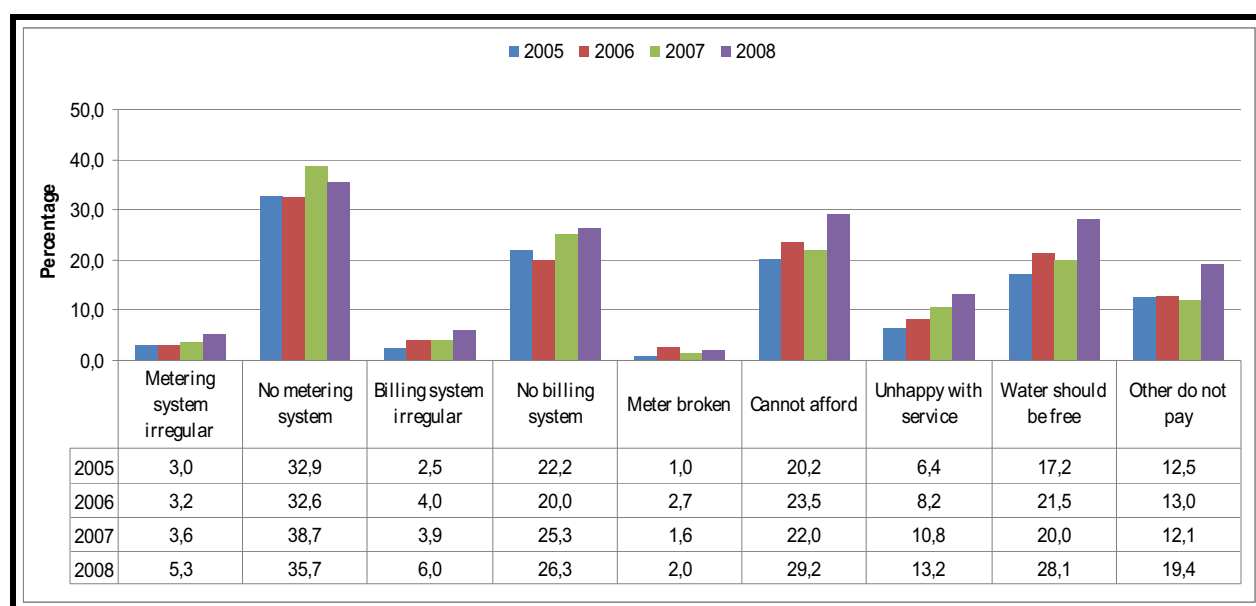
Water source	Statistic	Year						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Piped water in dwelling	Number in thousands	4695	4986	4989	4880	5261	5263	5891
	Percentage	41,8	41,8	41,4	39,8	41,5	40,6	44,0
Piped water on site	Number in thousands	3015	3302	3446	3609	3762	4033	3584
	Percentage	26,8	27,7	28,6	29,4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

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

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

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

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



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

⁷ More than one response was possible for this question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Household assets

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

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

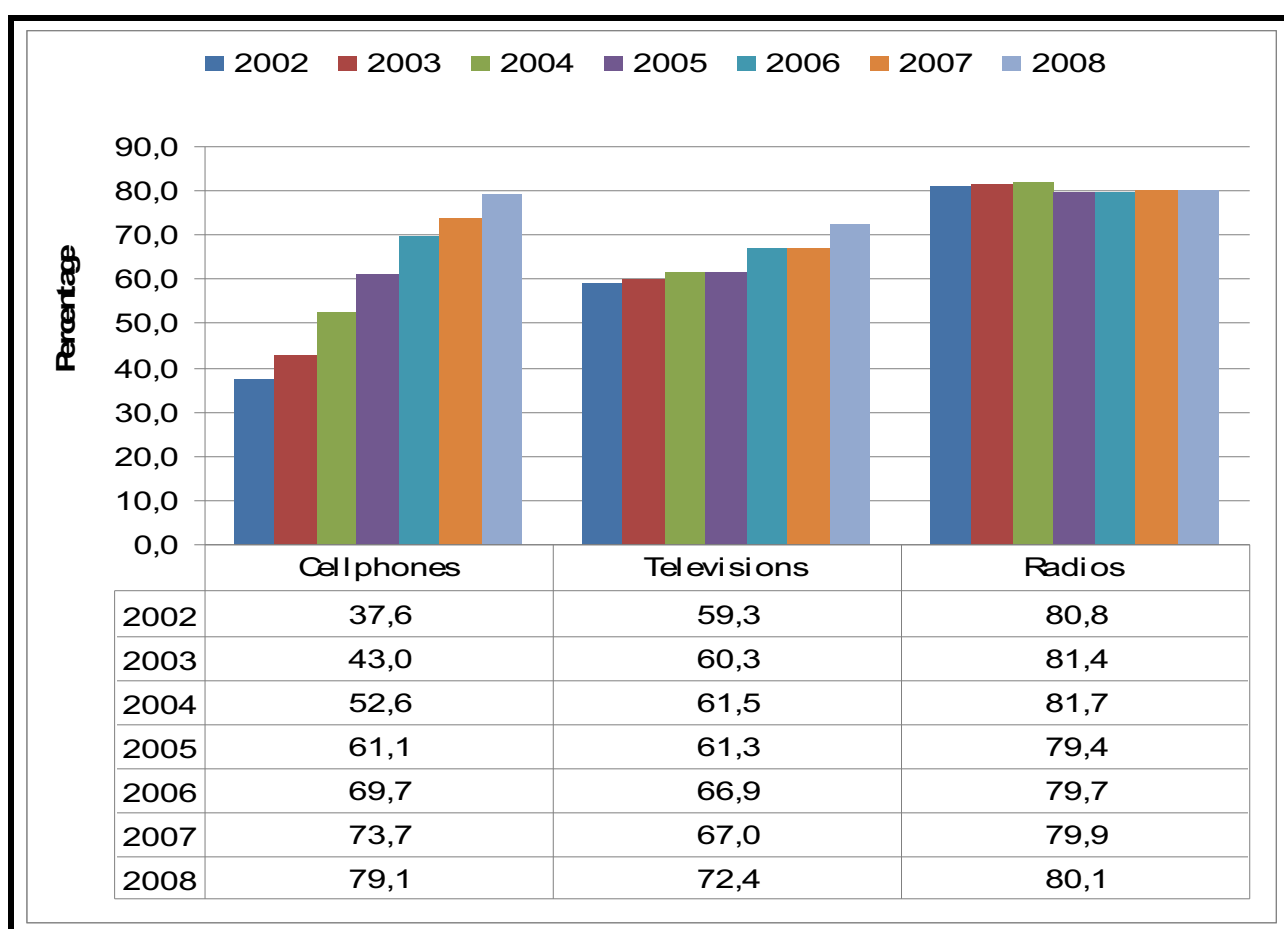
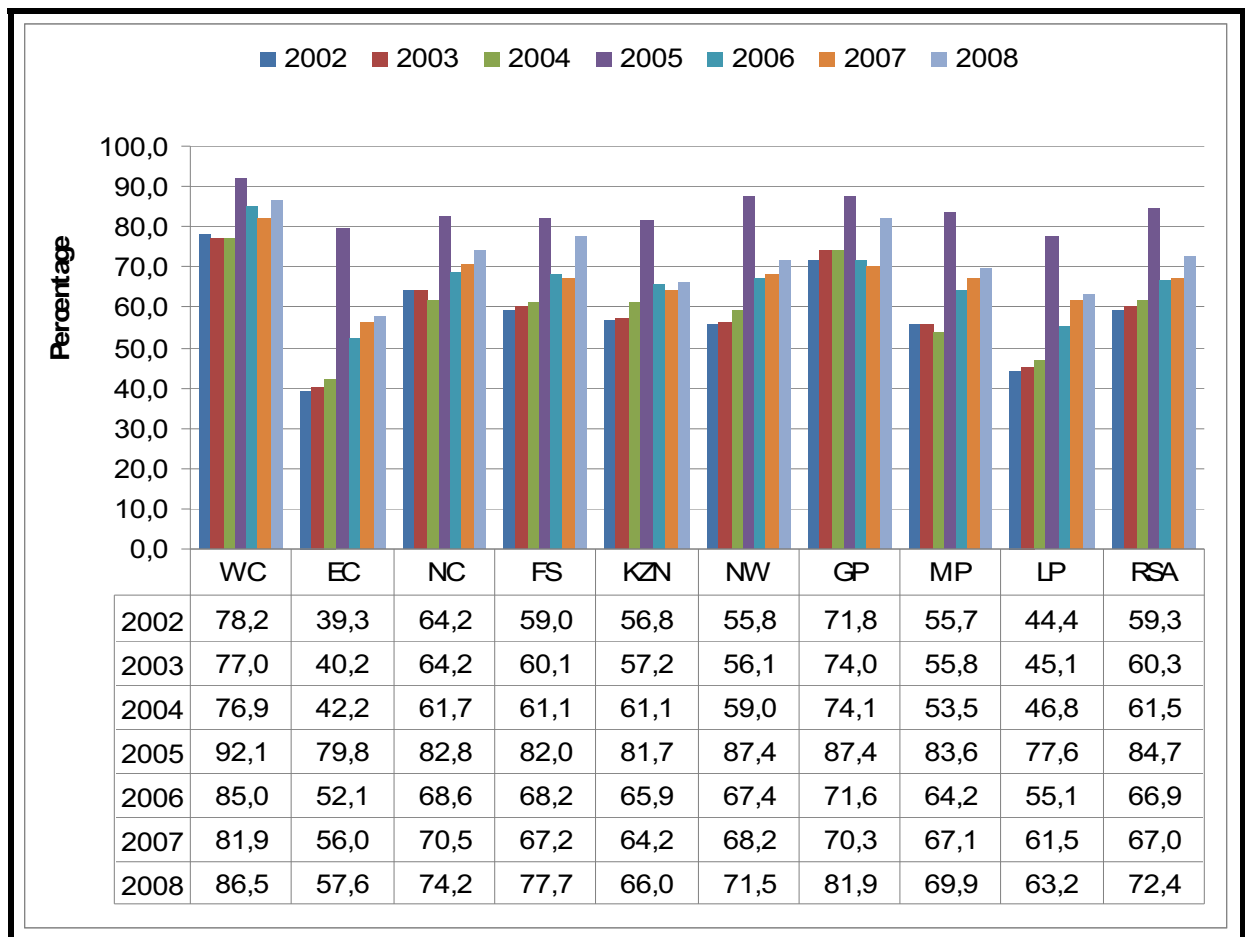


Figure 26 shows that cellphone ownership more than doubled between 2002 and 2008 (from 37,6% to 79.1%). However, Figure 26 also demonstrates that there has been no visible trend in terms of the ownership of radios between 2002 and 2008. The highest level of ownership was recorded in 2004 (81,7%) and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

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

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



11. Food adequacy

The conventional measure of hunger is usually to regard persons consuming fewer than 1 960 calories per day as hungry. However, the analysis that follows is only broadly indicative of the extent to which household members experienced hunger, since it is based solely on self-perceptions. Respondents were asked whether any adult over the age of 18 years had gone hungry because there was not enough food, and a similar question was asked for persons younger than 18 years. The response categories varied from 'Never went hungry' to 'Always went hungry' as indicated in Table 11.

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

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

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

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

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

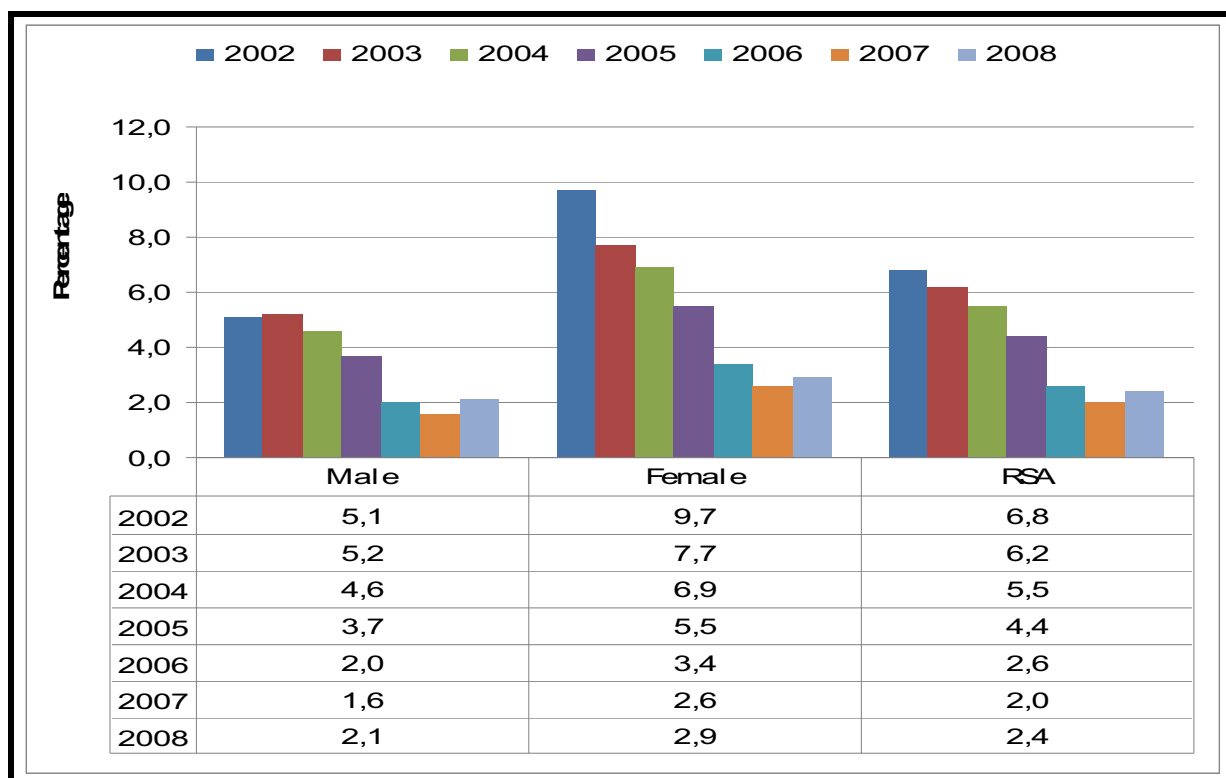
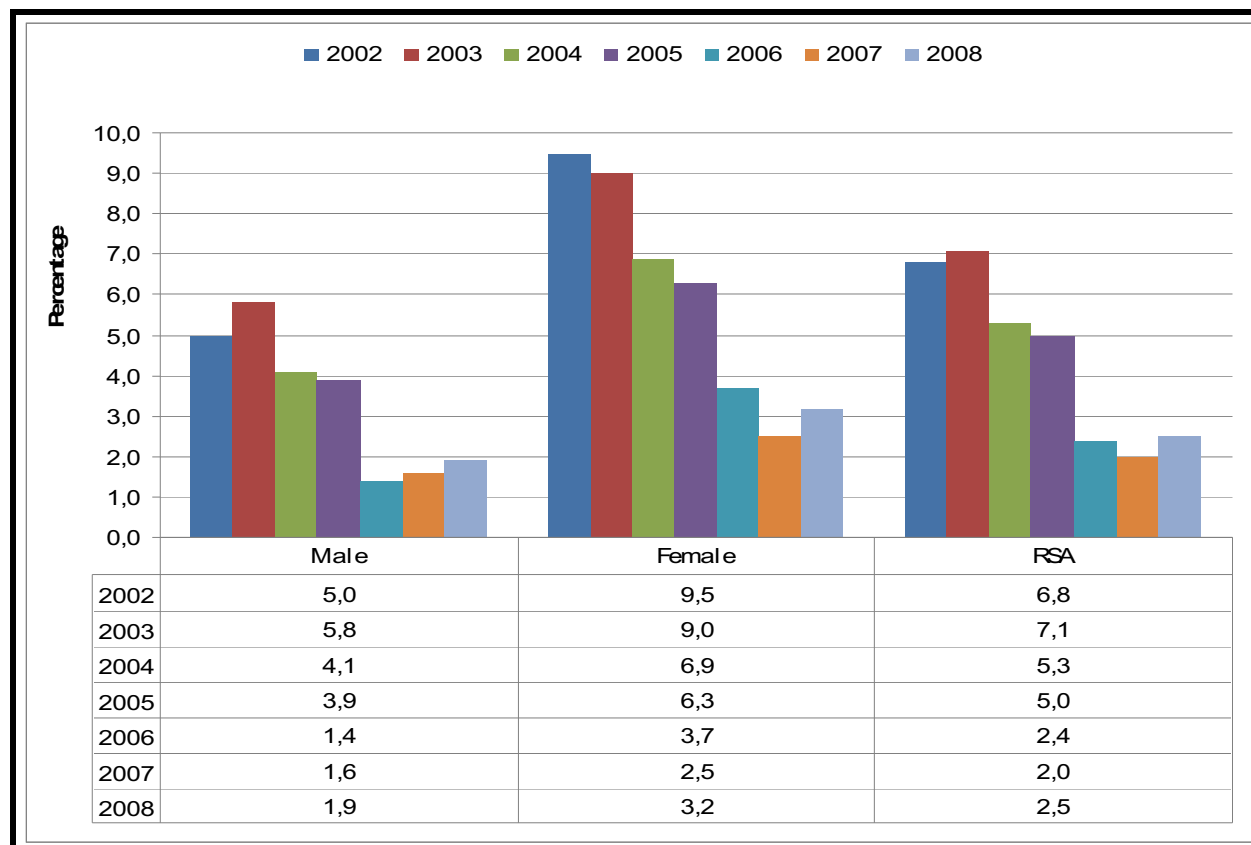


Figure 29: Percentage of households in which a child (aged 17 years or younger) went hungry by gender of the household head



12. Social assistance and social security services

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

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

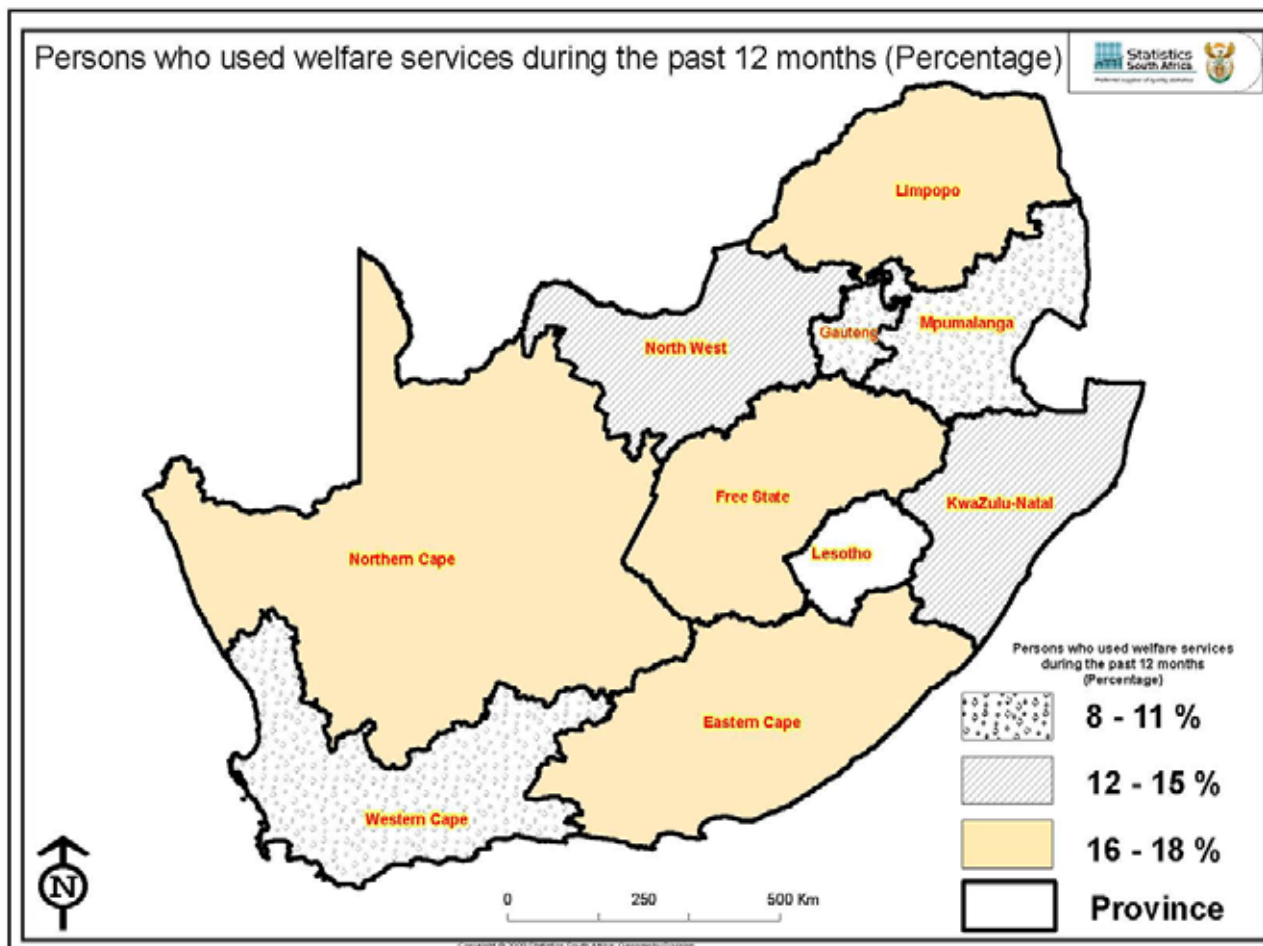
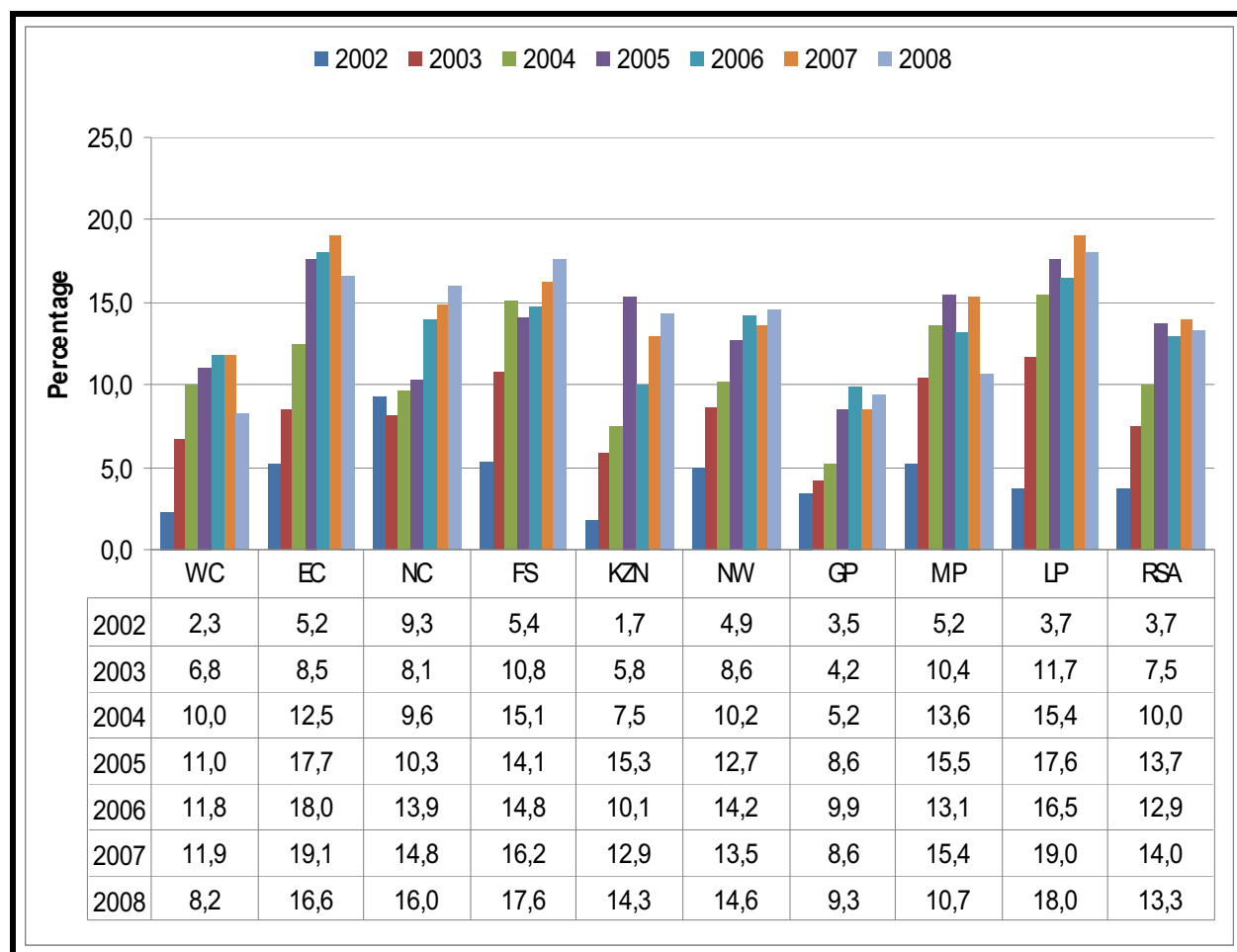


Figure 30 shows that individuals in Eastern Cape (16,6%), Limpopo (18,0%) and Free State (17,6%) had the highest percentage use of welfare services. Figure 31 on the next page illustrates the annual trends per province since 2002. It demonstrates that nationally the percentage of recipients of welfare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

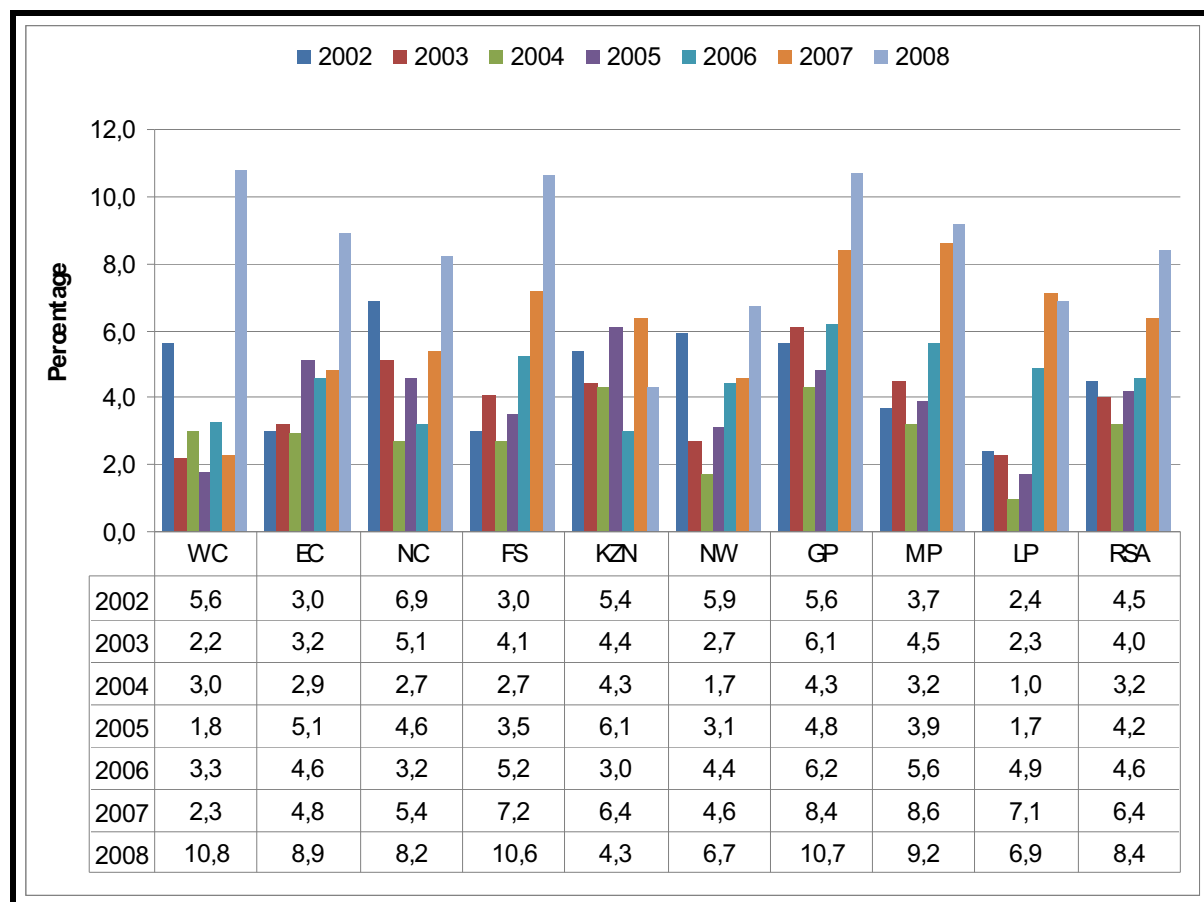
- Limpopo from 3,7% to 18,0% (+14,3%)
- Eastern Cape from 5,2% to 16,6% (+11,4%)
- KwaZulu-Natal from 1,7% to 14,3% (+12,6%)
- Free State from 5,4% to 17,6% (+12,2%)

⁹ Obtained from SASSA, October 2008

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

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

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



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

¹¹ Only households with children were included in the analysis

13. Tourism

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

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

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

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

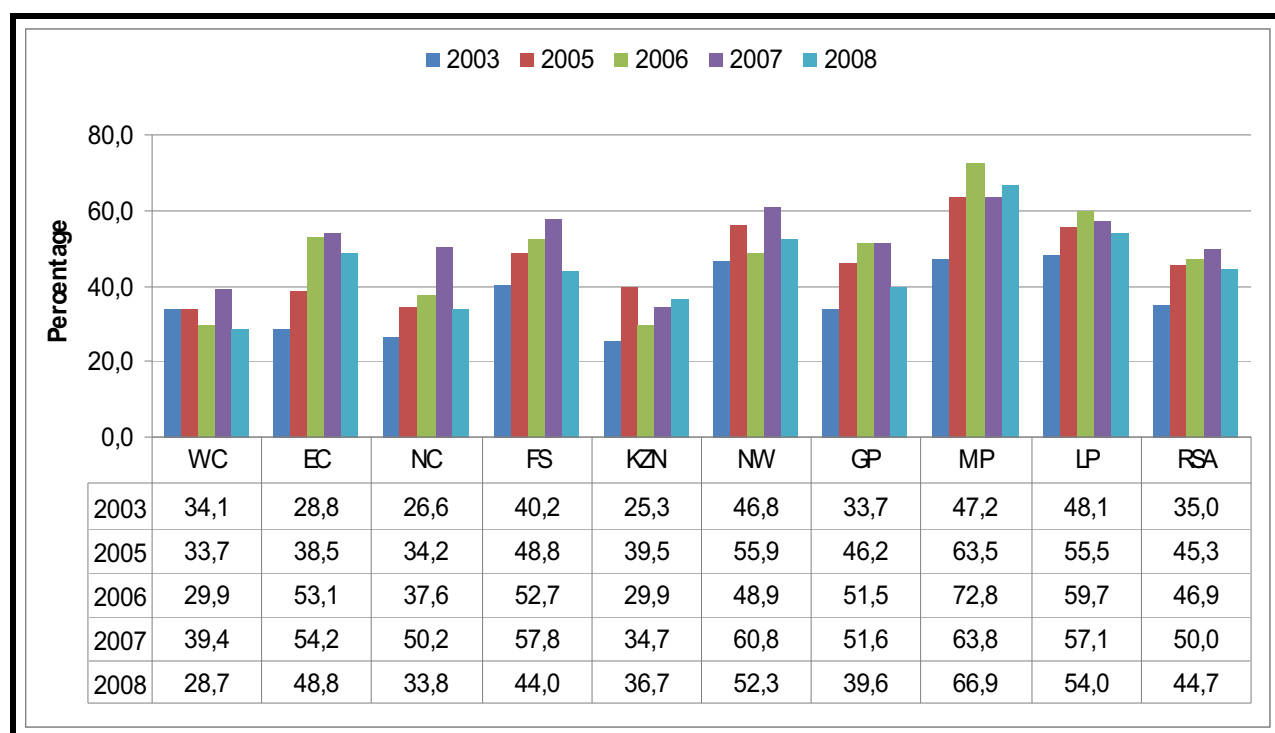


Figure 34 shows that 'visiting friends and family' remained the most popular reason for travelling (54,8% compared to 59,1% in 2007). This was followed by 'attending funerals' (22,5%) and 'leisure trips' (8,1%). One-night trips were mostly devoted to either 'visiting friends and family' or 'attending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

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

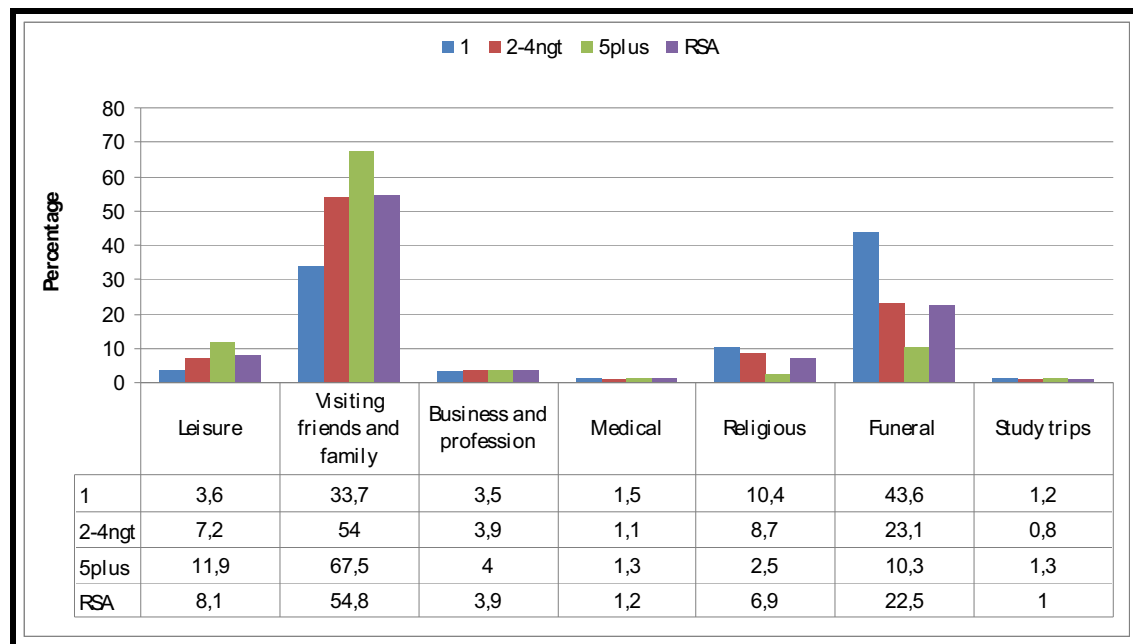
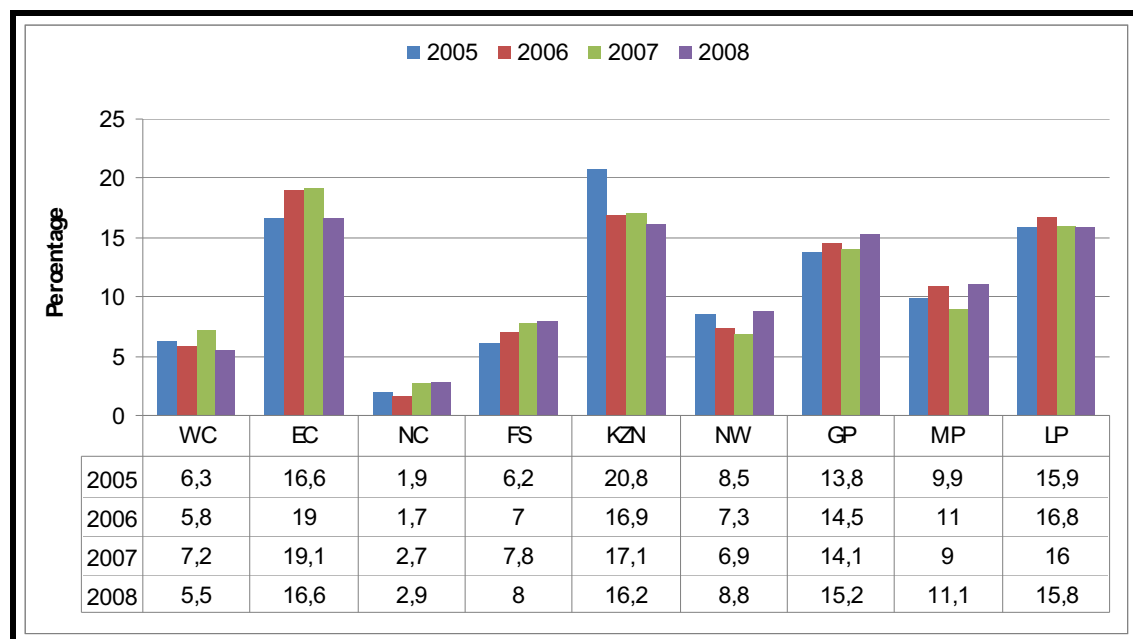


Figure 35 summarises the province of destination for the most recent domestic trip that lasted one or more nights. It shows that in the 12 months preceding the GHS 2008, the most popular destinations were KwaZulu-Natal (16,2%), Eastern Cape (16,6%), Limpopo (15,8%) and Gauteng (15,2%). There were no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

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



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

14. Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

15. Technical notes

15.1 Target population

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

15.2 Sample design

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

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

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

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

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

15.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata¹³

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

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

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

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

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by x_i the measure of size (MOS) of PSU i within the design stratum. Then, the measure of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then, p_i is the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata. It should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one.

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

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

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

15.4 Weighting¹⁴

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

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

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

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

15.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

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

15.6 Definitions of terms

Household

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

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

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

Multiple households

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

Household head/Acting household head

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

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

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

Formal dwellings

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

Informal dwellings

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

Piped water in dwelling or on site

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting

Refers to electricity from the public supplier.

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex

Province	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
South Africa	38 565	18 528	20 037	4 379	2 106	2 273	1 243	615	629	4 500	2 197	2 303	48 687	23 445	25 242
Western Cape	1 665	850	814	2 799	1 351	1 448	24	13	11	775	370	405	5 262	2 585	2 678
Eastern Cape	5 765	2 740	3 025	421	197	225	44	23	20	344	162	182	6 574	3 122	3 453
Northern Cape	614	284	330	422	197	225	*	*	*	85	40	45	1 124	523	601
Free State	2 470	1 177	1 293	66	29	37	13	*	*	325	157	168	2 874	1 372	1 502
KwaZulu-Natal	8 842	4 136	4 706	73	37	36	799	386	413	373	188	185	10 087	4 746	5 341
North West	3 118	1 528	1 590	67	29	39	*	*	*	235	115	120	3 428	1 676	1 751
Gauteng	7 675	3 887	3 788	459	239	220	314	157	157	2 031	1 010	1 022	10 479	5 292	5 187
Mpumalanga	3 273	1 571	1 702	53	23	30	22	11	11	236	108	128	3 584	1 713	1 871
Limpopo	5 142	2 353	2 789	18	*	14	18	*	*	95	48	47	5 274	2 415	2 859

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

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex

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

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	27 862	3 311	3 467	655	1 687	5 538	1 995	6 692	1 909	2 607
None	2 417	75	330	80	129	562	269	231	286	454
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	1 206	86	184	34	85	317	117	152	94	138
Grade 4/Std 2	699	53	113	21	55	178	64	105	47	62
Grade 5/Std 3	808	92	125	28	51	180	78	124	52	78
Grade 6/Std 4	1 116	135	178	41	75	225	100	185	72	105
Grade 7/Std 5	1 642	217	277	53	120	298	130	296	98	153
Grade 8/Std 6	2 044	301	314	61	137	361	145	454	112	160
Grade 9/Std 7	1 906	243	286	50	111	358	145	392	110	211
Grade 10/Std 8	2 782	377	344	63	160	511	191	678	173	286
Grade 11/Std 9	2 719	260	335	35	177	540	186	684	220	282
Grade 12/Std 10	6 652	843	668	132	401	1 423	405	1 926	437	418
NTC I to NTC III	212	24	14	*	19	27	*	87	12	18
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	361	63	26	*	12	61	*	135	25	24
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 863	247	176	27	81	366	87	613	112	154
Degree and higher	1 120	203	79	16	58	106	39	520	43	57
Other	60	21	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Don't know/Unspecified	256	72	*	*	14	19	19	102	15	*

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

2. Education

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

Highest level of education	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 955	9 627	11 328	2 712	1 268	1 444	845	414	432	3 349	1 613	1 736	27 862	12 921	14 940
None	2 299	847	1 452	96	41	54	17	*	13	*	*	*	2 417	894	1 523
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/Std 1	1 104	498	606	87	39	48	13	*	*	*	*	*	1 206	542	665
Grade 4/Std 2	642	282	360	48	21	27	*	*	*	*	-	*	699	304	394
Grade 5/Std 3	707	314	392	84	35	48	15	*	*	*	*	*	808	357	450
Grade 6/Std 4	951	424	527	135	55	80	17	*	*	12	*	*	1 116	495	621
Grade 7/Std 5	1 345	632	713	241	102	140	39	12	27	17	*	*	1 642	754	888
Grade 8/Std 6	1 575	751	824	288	124	164	58	27	32	123	51	72	2 044	952	1 091
Grade 9/Std 7	1 545	740	805	242	120	121	33	16	17	86	38	49	1 906	915	992
Grade 10/Std 8	2 051	968	1 083	332	156	176	68	31	37	331	146	185	2 782	1 301	1 481
Grade 11/Std 9	2 370	1 072	1 298	182	84	98	49	27	22	118	61	57	2 719	1 244	1 475
Grade 12/Std 10	4 384	2 162	2 223	636	308	328	331	172	159	1 301	578	723	6 652	3 220	3 433
NTC I to NTC III	85	50	35	13	11	*	*	*	*	105	93	12	212	159	53
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	181	82	100	33	18	15	21	11	*	125	58	67	361	168	192
Diploma/certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	1 100	490	610	165	81	84	73	38	36	524	254	270	1 863	863	1 000
Degree and higher	399	185	214	73	38	34	90	50	40	558	296	262	1 120	570	551
Other	41	25	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	60	38	22
Don't know/Unspecified	175	105	70	54	33	21	*	*	*	24	*	17	256	146	110

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

2. Education

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

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

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

2. Education

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

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

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

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

2. Education

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

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

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

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

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

2. Education

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

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

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

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

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

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

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N(1000)																	
	00–06			07–15			16–20			21–25			26+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 400	1 186	1 214	9 264	4 721	4 544	3 690	1 879	1 812	794	412	382	594	246	348	16 743	8 443	8 300
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	1 707	847	860	113	63	49	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 821	910	911
School	692	339	354	9 137	4 647	4 490	3 362	1 731	1 631	358	210	148	31	14	17	13 580	6 941	6 639
University	-	-	-	*	*	*	146	69	77	211	86	125	276	128	148	636	285	351
Technikon	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	23	23	62	35	28	43	20	23	152	78	74
College	*	*	-	*	-	*	117	48	68	132	67	65	105	50	55	354	165	189
Adult basic education and training/literacy classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	19	*	11	86	18	68	110	28	82
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	*	27	48	12	37
Other than any of the above	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	37	23	14
Unspecified	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

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

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

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

Table totals include unspecified educational institution.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Educational institution	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14 154	7 159	6 995	1 208	608	600	335	165	170	1 045	510	535	16 743	8 443	8 300
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	1 524	762	763	140	71	69	27	13	15	129	65	64	1 821	910	911
School	11 671	5 989	5 682	972	487	485	246	122	124	690	343	347	13 580	6 941	6 639
University	404	182	223	41	23	17	48	26	22	143	54	89	636	285	351
Technikon	104	51	54	11	*	*	*	*	*	34	19	15	152	78	74
College	271	124	147	35	16	20	*	*	*	39	23	16	354	165	189
Adult basic education and training/literacy classes	106	26	79	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	110	28	82
Other adult educational classes	46	*	35	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	12	37
Other than any of the above	24	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	37	23	14
Unspecified	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fees	N(1000)														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	14 154	7 159	6 995	1 208	608	600	335	165	170	1 045	510	535	16 743	8 443	8 300
R1–R100	3 797	1 923	1 874	102	49	53	-	-	-	*	*	*	3 900	1 972	1 928
R101–R200	1 822	924	898	125	60	64	*	*	*	23	*	14	1 971	994	977
R201–R300	753	392	361	121	54	66	11	*	*	16	11	*	901	465	436
R301–R500	493	233	260	156	76	80	44	18	26	27	13	14	720	340	380
R501–R1 000	528	257	271	188	96	92	84	45	39	36	19	17	837	418	420
R1 001–R2 000	419	193	226	70	38	31	34	15	20	78	36	42	601	282	319
R2 001–R3 000	312	152	160	40	22	18	29	15	14	86	47	39	467	236	231
R3 001–R4 000	223	100	123	36	19	17	18	*	*	109	51	58	385	180	205
R4 001–R8 000	371	172	199	73	40	33	35	17	19	210	102	108	689	331	359
R8 001–R12 000	212	120	92	39	21	18	25	13	12	134	63	70	410	216	193
More than R12 000	258	125	132	33	17	16	40	19	21	258	127	132	589	288	301
None	4 855	2 508	2 346	205	107	99	*	*	*	38	26	12	5 105	2 645	2 460
Don't know	88	48	40	20	*	12	*	*	*	20	*	16	131	60	71
Unspecified	26	13	13	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	16	20

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Tuition fees	N(1000)								
	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	1 821	13 580	636	152	354	110	48	37	16 743
R1–R100	481	3 401	*	–	*	*	*	*	3 900
R101–R200	179	1 774	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 971
R201–R300	115	776	*	–	*	*	*	*	901
R301–R500	103	602	*	*	*	*	*	*	720
R501–R1 000	186	610	14	*	12	*	*	*	837
R1 001–R2 000	178	362	17	*	30	*	*	*	601
R2 001–R3 000	111	258	32	*	47	*	*	*	467
R3 001–R4 000	43	249	40	*	40	*	–	*	385
R4 001–R8 000	66	403	106	32	72	*	*	*	689
R8 001–R12 000	33	182	103	30	54	*	*	*	410
More than R12 000	52	215	222	45	51	*	*	*	589
None	258	4 656	53	*	16	71	34	*	5 105
Don't know/unspecified	15	91	32	*	15	*	*	*	167

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

Totals include unspecified educational institution.

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Reason for not attending	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	197	26	33	*	*	45	17	24	14	22
Too old/young	60	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*
School/education institution too far away	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*
No money for fees	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
He/she is working (at home or job)	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illness	41	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*
Pregnancy	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	-
Failed exams	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-
Got married	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-
Other/unspecified	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

Reason for not attending	N(1000)								
	Black African			Other*			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	166	84	81	31	23	*	197	107	89
Too old/young	51	25	26	*	*	*	60	34	27
School/education institution too far away	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
No money for fees	27	14	14	*	*	*	29	14	15
He/she is working (at home or job)	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Education is useless or uninteresting	14	*	*	*	*	*	18	12	*
Illness	36	19	17	*	*	*	41	23	18
Pregnancy	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Failed exams	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Got married	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	*

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

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

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

4. Health

4.1 Medical aid coverage by province and population group

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

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

4. Health

4.2 Medical aid coverage by population group and sex

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

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

4. Health

4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group

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

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

4. Health

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

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

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

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

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

4. Health

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

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

*For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Totals include those who were sick and did not specify whether they consulted a health worker.

4. Health

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

Type of health worker consulted	N(1000)									
	South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Total	5 172	540	720	123	365	835	421	1 264	465	439
Nurse	2 139	90	365	62	130	440	207	389	204	252
Doctor	2 626	389	310	53	199	360	189	770	214	142
Medical specialist	129	25	*	*	*	13	11	43	*	*
Pharmacist/chemist	156	29	29	*	17	*	*	42	23	*
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spiritual healer (church related)	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Traditional healer	64	-	*	-	*	13	*	*	*	25
Any other health care provider	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not applicable	15	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-

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

4. Health

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

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

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

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

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

4. Health

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

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

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation		N(1000)		
		Covered	Not covered	Total
Public sector	Total	126	2 999	3 137
	Public hospital	65	919	985
	Public clinic	45	2 039	2 094
	Public – Other in public sector	16	41	58
Private sector	Total	960	1 050	2 012
	Private hospital	165	56	222
	Private clinic	89	78	167
	Private doctor/specialist	669	731	1 400
	Traditional healer	*	63	63
	Pharmacy/chemist	35	113	148
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	-	*	*
	Other in private sector	*	*	*
Unspecified/don't know	Total	*	17	24
	Unspecified/don't know	*	17	24

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

4. Health

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

Place of consultation		N(1000)					
		Total	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Public sector	Total	3 137	1 920	713	157	115	222
	Public hospital	985	627	212	47	26	69
	Public clinic	2 094	1 242	497	108	88	152
	Public – Other in public sector	58	51	*	*	-	-
Private sector	Total	2 012	1 789	149	33	*	25
	Private hospital	222	187	14	*	*	*
	Private clinic	167	153	*	*	*	*
	Private doctor/specialist	1 400	1 247	109	24	*	12
	Traditional healer	63	50	12	*	*	*
	Pharmacy/chemist	148	141	*	*	-	*
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	-	-	-	-
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	-	-	-	-
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	-	-	-
Unspecified/don't know	Total	24	17	*	*	-	-
	Unspecified/don't know	24	17	*	*	-	-

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

4. Health

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)					
		Total	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Total	Total	5 172	3 725	863	189	125	246
	Male	2 161	1 571	351	84	49	96
	Female	3 011	2 154	512	105	76	150
Black African	Total	4 027	2 800	728	171	105	209
	Male	1 656	1 157	293	72	43	83
	Female	2 371	1 643	435	99	62	126
Other*	Total	1 145	925	135	18	20	37
	Male	505	414	58	12	*	13
	Female	640	511	77	*	14	24

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

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

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

4. Health

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

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

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

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

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

5. Social welfare

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

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

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

5. Social welfare

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

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

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

5. Social welfare

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

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

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

5. Social welfare

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.1 All population groups

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

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

Totals include unspecified rooms.

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.2 Black African

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

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

Totals include unspecified rooms.

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.1.3 Household head of the other** population groups

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

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

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

Totals include unspecified rooms.

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.2 Households by type of dwelling and province

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.4 Households by main source of water and province

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.1 For cooking

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.2 For heating

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

6.8.3 For lighting

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.1 For cooking

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.2 For heating

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.9 Households by province and main source of energy

6.9.3 For lighting

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.1 For cooking

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.2 For heating

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

6.10.3 For lighting

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

Sanitation facility		N(1000)									
		South Africa	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Sanitation in dwelling	Total	5 470	1 110	535	128	313	822	267	1 854	254	188
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	5 236	1 086	497	126	296	774	252	1 810	236	159
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	234	24	38	*	17	47	15	44	19	29
Sanitation on site	Total	6 596	262	854	136	503	1 355	657	1 282	583	964
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 082	231	174	70	225	193	143	918	87	41
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	287	13	27	*	32	56	31	81	23	19
	Chemical toilet	24	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	*	*
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	1 317	*	261	19	81	419	139	95	130	172
	Pit latrine without ventilation	2 732	*	380	31	93	646	338	179	337	725
Sanitation off site	Total	1 382	126	366	34	35	320	74	143	99	184
	Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	117	39	16	*	*	*	*	35	*	*
	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	47	*	*	-	590	*	-	12	*	*
	Chemical toilet	17	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*
	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	51	-	*	*	*	31	*	*	*	*
	Pit latrine without ventilation	213	*	14	*	*	90	10	31	34	24
	None	831	26	326	21	15	170	47	25	54	148
	Unspecified	59	*	*	*	*	16	*	20	*	*

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

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

Bucket toilet use is not reflected in the table or totals

6. Dwellings and services

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

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

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

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

Bucket toilet use is not reflected in the table or totals

6. Dwellings and services

6.13 Households by sanitation facility and type of dwelling

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

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

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

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

Bucket toilet use is not reflected in the table or totals

6. Dwellings and services

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.15 Households by type of ownership of the dwelling and province

Province	N(1000)						
	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Occupied as a boarder
South Africa	13 448	8 896	1 280	2 264	438	473	74
Western Cape	1 497	684	334	326	54	61	34
Eastern Cape	1 755	1 417	60	186	45	43	*
Northern Cape	299	212	15	39	19	13	*
Free State	851	586	63	123	36	40	*
KwaZulu-Natal	2 497	1 875	151	382	49	37	-
North West	997	695	41	203	30	26	*
Gauteng	3 279	1 533	531	842	123	222	19
Mpumalanga	936	722	54	93	36	24	*
Limpopo	1 336	1 172	31	69	44	*	*

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

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

Population group and sex		N(1000)						
		Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned, but not yet fully paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member	Occupied as a boarder
Total	Total	13 448	8 896	1 280	2 264	438	473	74
	Male	8 190	4 885	1 005	1 627	304	306	49
	Female	5 258	4 010	275	637	134	168	25
Black African	Total	10 283	7 421	429	1 600	351	408	57
	Male	5 861	3 845	306	1 163	235	266	37
	Female	4 423	3 577	123	437	116	142	21
Other*	Total	3 164	1 474	851	664	87	65	17
	Male	2 329	1 040	699	464	69	40	12
	Female	835	434	152	200	18	25	*

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

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

Totals include unspecified ownership of dwelling.

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

6. Dwellings and services**6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings****6.17.1 Unfurnished dwellings by province**

Province	N(1000)			
	Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member
South Africa	2 616	1 937	308	372
Western Cape	377	283	50	45
Eastern Cape	207	159	20	27
Northern Cape	62	34	18	11
Free State	160	98	29	33
KwaZulu-Natal	382	324	32	27
North West	218	177	19	22
Gauteng	989	720	85	184
Mpumalanga	126	80	30	17
Limpopo	95	63	25	*

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

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

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

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

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

6.17.3 Furnished or semi-furnished dwelling by province

Province	N(1000)			
	Total	Rented	Occupied rent-free as part of employment contract of family member or yourself	Occupied rent-free not as part of employment contract of family member
South Africa	534	319	125	90
Western Cape	61	42	*	15
Eastern Cape	67	27	25	15
Northern Cape	*	*	*	*
Free State	39	25	*	*
KwaZulu-Natal	80	57	15	*
North West	40	24	12	*
Gauteng	187	118	38	31
Mpumalanga	26	13	*	*
Limpopo	25	*	18	*

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

6. Dwellings and services

6.17 Households in rented and rent-free dwellings

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

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

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

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

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

7. Assets

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

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

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

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

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

7. Assets

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

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

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

Totals include unspecified access to land.

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

8. Income and expenditure

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

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

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

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

Totals include unspecified main source of income.

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

8. Income and expenditure

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

Population group and sex of household head		N(1000)									
		R0–R399	R400–R799	R800–R1 199	R1 200–R1 799	R1 800–R2 499	R2 500–R4 999	R5 000–R9 999	R10 000+	Refused	Total
Total	Total	1 262	3 111	2 571	1 670	1 152	1 539	1 074	716	66	13 448
	Male	701	1 578	1 360	1 028	759	1 092	821	607	52	8 190
	Female	561	1 533	1 211	642	393	447	253	110	15	5 258
Black African	Total	1 205	2 933	2 335	1 389	857	883	355	149	20	10 283
	Male	668	1 477	1 216	846	567	617	246	122	11	5 861
	Female	537	1 456	1 119	543	290	266	109	28	*	4 423
Other*	Total	57	177	236	281	295	656	719	567	47	3 164
	Male	33	101	145	182	192	474	575	485	41	2 329
	Female	24	77	92	100	103	181	145	82	*	835

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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

9. Transport

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

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

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

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

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