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General household survey: 2010

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2010, which was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in July, August and September 2010.

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 and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security and agriculture.

This report has two main objectives: firstly, to present the key findings of the GHS 2010 in the context of the trends that were measured 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. As with the 2009 report, this report will not include tables with specific indicators measured as these will be included in a more comprehensive publication of development indicators, entitled *Selected development indicators (P0318.2)*.

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage design which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using the Census 2001 data (secondary stratification). Survey officers 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 25 653 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Two hundred and thirty-three enumerators (233) and 62 provincial and district coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 27 quality assessors were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of four days. The national trainers then trained provincial trainers for five days at provincial level. They in turn provided district training to the survey officers for a period of six days.

For a more detailed discussion on sampling please refer to the Technical notes contained in Section 19.

1.3 The questionnaire

Table 1 summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. The questions 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 GHS questionnaire has undergone some revisions over time. These changes were primarily the result of shifts in focus of government programmes over time. The 2002–2004 questionnaires were very similar. Changes made to the GHS 2005 questionnaire included additional questions in the education section with a total of 179 questions. Between 2006 and 2008 the questionnaire remained virtually unchanged. In preparation for GHS 2009 extensive stakeholder consultation took place during which the questionnaire was reviewed to be more in line with the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the various government departments. Particular sections that were modified substantially during the review were the sections on education, social development, housing, agriculture and food security.

Even though the number of sections and pages in the questionnaire remained the same, questions in the GHS 2009 were increased from 166 to 185 between 2006 and 2008. Following the introduction of a

dedicated survey on Domestic Tourism, the section on tourism was dropped for GHS 2010. Some questions were, however, also added, bringing the total number of questions to 181.

Table 1: Contents of the GHS 2010 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	59	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	13	Economic activities
Section 3	78	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, etc.)
Section 4	25	Food security, income and expenditure (food supply, agriculture, expenditure, etc.)
All sections	181	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery

1.4 Response rates

Table 2: Response rates per province, GHS 2010

Province	Percent
Western Cape	95.0
Eastern Cape	97.8
Northern Cape	97.5
Free State	94.7
KwaZulu-Natal	98.5
North West	95.5
Gauteng	77.6
Mpumalanga	97.4
Limpopo	97.8
RSA	93.4

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 to GHS 2010 as presented in this release are therefore comparable.

As a result of new statistical programs used for weighting, which discards records with unspecified values for the benchmarking variables, namely age, sex and population group, it became necessary to impute missing values for these variables. A combination of logical and hot-deck imputation methods were used to impute the demographic variables of the whole series from 2002–2010.

As with the 2009 report, household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and the Labour Force Survey 2003, Labour Force Survey 2005, and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (quarter 3) of 2009 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

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 sub-populations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

1.6 Limitations of the study

It is important to note that the GHS 2010 questionnaire was revised extensively and not all questions are exactly comparable to the previous data series. Also refer to the Technical notes (Section 19) for more details about the questions that are not comparable. Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions that are not highlighted in Section 19. Unlike in previous years when data were collected only during July, the data collection for GHS 2009 was spread over a three-month period. This is not necessarily a limitation, but should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

2. Summary of the key findings

2.1 Education

One of the most recent educational priorities has been to reach children of the age group 0–4 years with the intention of providing state support for Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. These programmes can be offered at day care centres, crèches, play groups, nursery schools or pre-primary schools. At the time of the survey, 32,3% of 0–4-year-olds attended these kinds of institutions. Children in Gauteng (42,6%) and Western Cape (39,4%) were the most likely to attend these centres, while children in Northern Cape were least likely to do so (21,1%). The survey found that children of this age group who lived in Mpumalanga (88,6%), Western Cape (83,3%) and North West (68,3%) were the most likely to receive ECD stimulation whether it was at home or at a centre. Children living in Limpopo (53,9%) and Eastern Cape (56,6%) were the least likely to receive this kind of training.

Nationally, 72,8% of persons aged 7 to 24 were attending educational institutions. After the steady increase in attendance rates between 2002 and 2007, the GHS 2010 found a slight decline in attendance rates relative to 2007 in all provinces except Gauteng. This could be a reflection of the poor state of the economy. A lack of money for fees remains the primary reason for a large proportion of individuals in this age group who were not studying. As many as 45,2% of 7–24-year-olds in KwaZulu-Natal and 38,8% in Eastern Cape who were not studying during 2010 blamed 'a lack of money' for not studying. The data also suggest that the 'No fee' school system and other funding initiatives are beginning to show its effect. The percentage of learners who reported that they paid no tuition fees increased from 0,7% in 2002 to 54,6% in 2010. Provinces with the highest proportions of non-payers were: Limpopo (89,4%), Free State (70,9%) and Eastern Cape (69,7%). Learners were least likely to benefit from the 'No fee' system in Gauteng (31,4%) and Western Cape (35,3%).

Pupils currently attending school were the biggest beneficiaries of this system. Forty-eight per cent of them did not pay school fees and for 94,3% of the non-payers the reason for not paying school fees was because the school is a 'no fee' school. In 2010; 94,1% of the surveyed pupils were attending public schools. Almost seventy percent (68,5%) of learners attending public schools were reported to receive food at school, up from 66,2% in 2009. Learners in Limpopo (87,7%), Northern Cape (85,7%) and Eastern Cape (78,9%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme.

The proportion of learners indicating that they experienced corporal punishment at school decreased from 16,8% in 2009 to 14,4% in 2010. This decrease, however, hides very large increases in Northern Cape (5,6% to 17,5%) and North West (12,7% to 21,7%). This form of punishment was most commonly experienced in Eastern Cape (23,3%), North West (21,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (21,1%).

An estimated 678 543 students were enrolled at higher educational institutions during 2010. Most of these students (63,9%) were African. However, proportionally this group is still underrepresented. Only 3,1% of Africans aged 18 to 29 years were studying as opposed to 11,7% amongst Indians/Asians and 17,4% among the white population. The coloured population is still also underrepresented in the higher education student body – only 3,5% were studying during 2010.

There has been an upward trend since 2002 in the educational attainment of individuals aged 20 years and older. The percentage of persons with the highest level of education being Grade 12 has increased from 21,5% in 2002 to 26,2% in 2010. In addition to that the percentage of persons with a tertiary qualification increased from 9,2% in 2002 to 11,2% in 2010. The percentage of persons with no formal education decreased significantly from 10,8% (2002) to 7% (2010) and the percentage classified as functionally illiterate (highest level of education lower than Grade 7) decreased from 27,9% to 19,2%. Provinces with the highest percentages of persons without a formal education were: Limpopo (13,4%), Mpumalanga (11,3%), Northern Cape (10,9%) and North West (10,2%).

2.2 Health

Public clinics (60,8%) were the most frequently used health facilities among sampled individuals, followed by a private doctor (24,3%) and a public hospital (9,4%). The vast majority of households (91,1%) used the nearest facility of its kind. Those who did not use the nearest health facility generally travelled elsewhere and did so mainly because they felt that the waiting period was too long at their nearest facility (10,3%).

Nearly a quarter (24,3%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. A relatively small proportion (17,6%) of the individuals in South Africa had medical aid coverage in 2010. Western Cape (24,4%) and Gauteng (26,5%) had the highest percentage of medical aid membership while Limpopo (8,6%), Eastern Cape (12,1%) and Northern Cape (13,6%) had the lowest proportion of medical aid members. White people were much more likely to belong to a medical aid scheme than individuals from other population groups.

2.3 Disability

In 2010; 6,3% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled. Women (6,5%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (6,1%). Free State (10,1%), Northern Cape (9,8%), North West (8,5%), and Limpopo (8,2) had the highest rates of disability in the country.

2.4 Housing

The percentage of households living in formal dwellings, whose dwellings were fully owned increased from 53,1% in 2002 to 58,1% in 2010. The growth in ownership was accompanied by a decline in the percentage of households partially owning dwellings.

The provinces with the highest percentage of households whose main dwelling was informal in 2010 were Gauteng (21,5%), North West (18,8%), Western Cape (17%) and Free State (13,2%). North West has shown the least progress related to housing provision. Although a significant increase in the percentage of shack dwellers from 12,2% in 2002 to 23,7% in 2008 was followed by a decline to 18,8% in 2010, this is higher than the 2009 level. By contrast, the proportion of households who lived in informal dwellings were stagnant in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Dwelling sizes varied significantly between population groups with 86,6% of white-headed households and 76% of Indian/Asian households living in dwellings consisting of 6 rooms or more as opposed to 31,8% of black African and 41,8% of the coloured population groups.

At the time of the survey, 18,9% of South African households were living in 'RDP' or state-subsidised dwellings. Female-headed households were appreciably more likely (11,1%) than their male counterparts (8,8%) to receive a government housing subsidy. Residents have, however, raised concern about the quality of subsidised houses and 17,2% said that the walls were weak or very weak while 17,9% regarded the dwelling roof as weak or very weak. More than 30% of households in Western and Eastern Cape reported problems with the quality of their walls and roofs.

2.5 Source of energy

The percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply has increased relatively consistently from 76,8% in 2002 to 82% in 2010. Even though the upward trend has been smooth in most provinces, connectivity actually decreased in Western Cape, Limpopo and North West between 2007 and 2010. The use of wood and paraffin for cooking decreased consistently in most provinces between 2002 and 2010. It is however notable that more than half of households in Limpopo (50,5%) and just over four-tenths of households in Eastern Cape (42,1%) were still using wood and paraffin for cooking.

2.6 Water access and use

Even though 89,3% of South African households have access to piped water, the situation is not necessarily universal. Less than three-quarters (73,9%) of households in Eastern Cape have access to piped water. However, the situation has improved significantly since 2002 when only 56,8% had access.

A large proportion of the users of water services (63,6%) approved of the quality of the water-related services that they received. Satisfaction has, however, been eroding steadily since 2005 and 2007, when the percentage of users who rated the services as good were 76,3% and 72,0% respectively. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,9% in 2009, before declining to 27% in 2010.

Residents of Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have consistently been least satisfied with the quality of water. In 2010, 28,5% of households in Eastern Cape felt that their water was unsafe to drink, compared to 22,5% in KwaZulu-Natal and 13,9% in Mpumalanga. Having water that is not clear was a problem for 21,6% of households in Eastern Cape and for 16,8% in Mpumalanga. Water that did not

taste good was a problem for 23,9% of households in Eastern Cape compared to 17,1% in Mpumalanga and 14,8% in Northern Cape. More than 28,5% of households in Eastern Cape felt that their water was not free from bad smell compared to 22,5% in KwaZulu-Natal and 13,9% in Mpumalanga.

2.7 Sanitation and refuse removal

Nationwide the percentage of households with no toilets or bucket toilets decreased from 12,6% in 2002 to 6,1% in 2010. Provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet facilities/bucket users include: Eastern Cape (16,8%), Limpopo (8,8%) and Northern Cape (7,1%).

The percentage of households that used the refuse disposal services of their municipality increased steadily – from 57,8% in 2002 to 62,2% in 2006 before falling back to 59% in 2010. Access and use of refuse removal services were the lowest in Limpopo where only 11,8% of the population had their refuse removed by the municipality. Approximately 40% of the households in Mpumalanga (36,3%), Eastern Cape (41,3%) and North West (44,1%) said that their refuse was removed by the municipality.

2.8 Telecommunications

Households with no access to any phone services (cellular or landline) were found mainly in Northern Cape (22,8%), Eastern Cape (19,4%), Free State (14,3%) and North West (13,5%). Cellular phone usage as the only means of telecommunication was highest in Mpumalanga (85,2%) and Limpopo (85,5). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who had only cellular phones in their dwellings (51,1%) and the highest percentage of households that were using only landlines (3,1%). The use of a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (34,3%) and Gauteng (22,6%).

More than a quarter of South African households (27,5%) had at least one member who used the Internet either at home, work, the place of study, or Internet cafés. Internet use was the highest in Western Cape (45,6%), Gauteng (41,6%) and Free State (28,1%). South African household members mostly used the Internet at work (16,7%), within the household or at home (10,2%) or at school/university/college (5,5%).

2.9 Transport

Taxis were the most commonly used form of public/subsidised transport in South Africa as 40,9% of households had at least one household member who used a minibus/sedan taxi or bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: KwaZulu-Natal (47,5%), Mpumalanga (47%) and North West (42,8%). Nearly three-quarters (72,9%) of the individuals attending an educational institution walked to get there compared to less than a fifth of those going to work. Just under 8% of individuals travelling to school travelled by private car while a further 8% used taxis. Private vehicles remained the most common source of transport for individuals travelling to work (32,9%) followed by taxis (23,7%). Approximately 11 per cent (i.e. 10,9%) of the working population worked from home and therefore needed no transport.

2.10 Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment, the most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards, asking households whether they experienced any of the problems listed in a list of environmental problems in the area where they lived. Waste removal problems and littering (35,9%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (24%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households. The percentage of households that felt that there were problems with littering and waste removal in their areas increased significantly since 2003 when this question was first included in the questionnaire and when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem.

2.11 Household income sources

Most households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Nationally, salaries (62,4%) and grants (44,9%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, Western Cape (74,7%) and Gauteng (74,2%) had the highest percentage of households who earned an income from salaries. Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Limpopo (58,2%), Eastern Cape (56,2%), Northern Cape (52,2%) and Free State (51,5%). About a third of households in Eastern Cape (37,6%) and Limpopo (33,1%) selected social grants as their households' main source of income.

2.12 Food access

The GHS 2010 questionnaire includes a set of questions based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale which is aimed at determining households' access to food. An estimated 21,9% of South African households had inadequate or severely inadequate access to food. Food access problems were the most serious in North West where 33,3% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. They were followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26,9%), Northern Cape (26%), Free State (23,6%) and Limpopo (20,6%), Eastern Cape (20,3%).

2.13 Agriculture

Less than a quarter of South African households (22%) were involved in agricultural production. Those involved in agriculture mostly engaged in the production of food and grains (43,4%), fruit and vegetables (30,1%), poultry (43,9%) and livestock (49,4%). Most crop production took place in backyard gardens (87,6%). Significant percentages of households involved in agricultural production on farm land were recorded in Northern Cape (30,6%), Western Cape (25,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (23,2%).

3. 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 are aware of the basic population data on which the analysis and benchmarking were based. The population data in Tables 1 and 2 are therefore for use with the GHS data only. Users who need official population estimates for South Africa outside the context of the GHS, should use the official estimates contained in Statistical Release P0309.3 available on <http://www.stassa.gov.za>.

Table 3 shows that the most populous provinces in 2010 were Gauteng with 10,8 million residents, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape with respectively 10,6 million and 6,7 million residents. Northern Cape remains the least populous province in the country.

Table 3: Number of individuals (in thousands) per province, 2002–2010

Province	Total population								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Western Cape	4 646	4 755	4 859	4 964	5 071	5 162	5 258	5 369	5 468
Eastern Cape	6 521	6 541	6 558	6 574	6 587	6 612	6 633	6 649	6 656
Northern Cape	1 088	1 098	1 106	1 115	1 123	1 131	1 140	1 148	1 154
Free State	2 777	2 795	2 811	2 826	2 842	2 863	2 884	2 905	2 919
KwaZulu-Natal	9 683	9 802	9 915	10 025	10 134	10 242	10 348	10 461	10 551
North West	3 227	3 261	3 294	3 325	3 357	3 389	3 421	3 454	3 479
Gauteng	9 189	9 387	9 577	9 766	9 961	10 142	10 333	10 556	10 754
Mpumalanga	3 391	3 430	3 464	3 493	3 519	3 546	3 576	3 610	3 639
Limpopo	5 011	5 048	5 081	5 111	5 138	5 171	5 201	5 230	5 250
Total	45 533	46 116	46 665	47 198	47 731	48 257	48 793	49 382	49 869

Table 4 summarises the number of households in each province. The GHS was benchmarked against 14,3 million households in South Africa for 2010. Gauteng contained the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. Northern Cape, the least populous province, also had the smallest number of households.

Table 4: Number of households (in thousands) per province, 2002–2010

Province	Number of households								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Western Cape	1 166	1 204	1 244	1 286	1 333	1 379	1 428	1 478	1 532
Eastern Cape	1 484	1 517	1 549	1 580	1 614	1 654	1 696	1 738	1 781
Northern Cape	256	263	270	277	284	293	302	311	320
Free State	713	731	749	768	788	812	837	861	885
KwaZulu-Natal	2 073	2 140	2 208	2 278	2 356	2 438	2 525	2 615	2 712
North West	791	811	831	852	876	901	928	954	982
Gauteng	2 683	2 785	2 891	3 005	3 132	3 258	3 392	3 531	3 684
Mpumalanga	768	795	821	848	877	909	943	978	1 015
Limpopo	1 081	1 115	1 148	1 181	1 216	1 258	1 302	1 346	1 394
Total	11 013	11 362	11 712	12 075	12 476	12 901	13 351	13 812	14 304

4. Education

4.1 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 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, which makes it possible to analyse 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 2010. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to educational attendance of persons aged 0–4 years, individuals currently attending schools and higher education institutions, general attendance rates and educational achievements of individuals aged 20 years and older.

4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

The Department of Basic Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) provisioning by introducing a reception programme as well as expanding the provisioning of services to children from birth to four years². Unfortunately it is difficult to measure the direct contribution of the state towards ECD activities as most of the households interviewed will not have knowledge about the extent to which the particular centre their child attends is supported by the government. It was therefore decided to measure attendance in general and enquire about the extent to which the child is exposed to ECD activities at home, at a centre or elsewhere. Figure 1 summarises attendance of centres for young children aged 0–4 years and the extent to which they were exposed to activities across provinces during 2010. Approximately 32,3% of South African children attended ECD centres. The highest attendance was reported in Gauteng (42,6%) and Western Cape (39,4%). By contrast, less than a third of children attended ECD centres in five or more provinces. The lowest proportion of attendees (21,1%) was recorded in Northern Cape.

Figure 1 also suggests that not all facilities which young children attend provide ECD activities. More than a third of children in Gauteng (36,7%) and Western Cape (35,8%) attended centres where ECD activities are provided. By contrast, only about a fifth of centres in KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape provided ECD activities. More than eight-tenths of children aged 0–4 years received any form of ECD stimulation in Mpumalanga (88,6%) and Western Cape (83,3%), while four provinces, namely Limpopo (53,9%), Eastern Cape (56,6%), Free State (58,0%), and Gauteng (59,1%) were below the national average of 63,5%. Children younger than 5 years were more likely to receive ECD at home in Mpumalanga (79,5%), Western Cape (70,7%), Free State (41,4%) and Limpopo (39,4%).

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

² Education White Paper N. 5

Figure 1: Percentage of children attending learning centres³ and being exposed to early childhood development per province, 2010

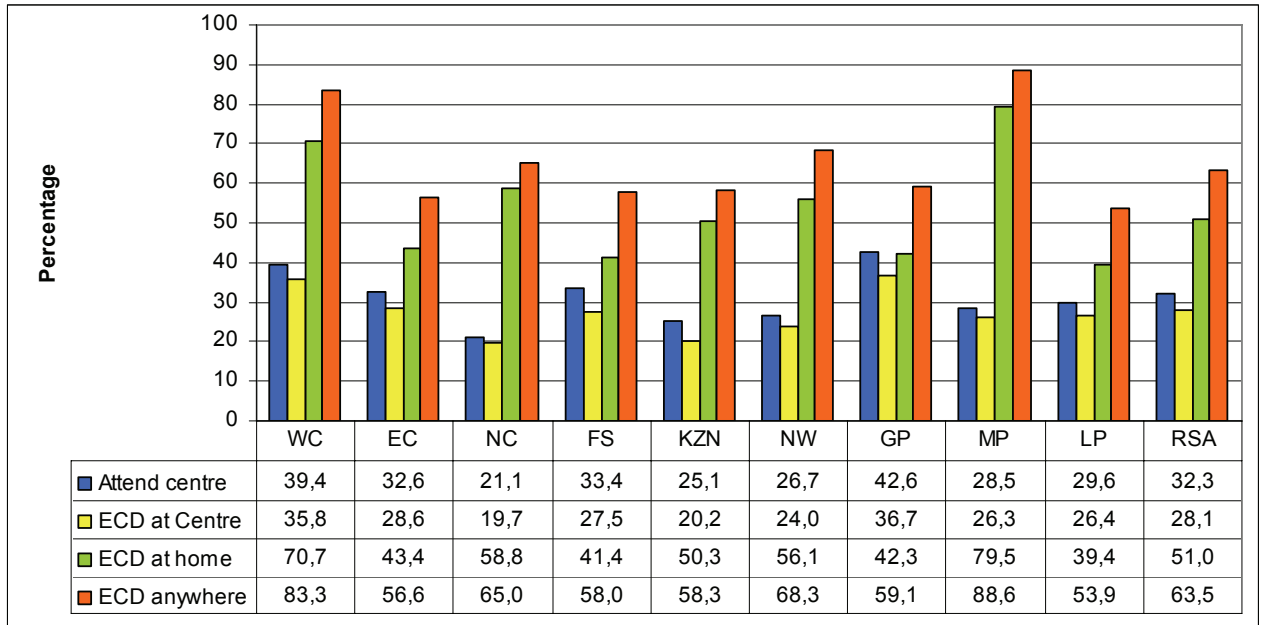


Table 5 shows that children who were not attending a centre were most likely to stay at home with their parents and/or guardians. Children were the least likely to stay with their parents/guardians in Mpumalanga (85%), Limpopo (86,5%), Western Cape (87,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (87%) and most likely to do so in Northern Cape (94,5%).

The parents/guardians of children who attended centres and/ or spent their days with individuals other than their parents/guardians tended to communicate on a weekly basis or more frequently with the child's caregiver. Provinces with the highest proportion of children where the parents communicated seldom or never were: Limpopo (25,1%), North West (19,6%), Free State (15,8%), Eastern Cape (16,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,8%).

Table 5: Whereabouts of children aged 0–4 years who were not attending child care centres and communication frequency with child's caregiver if not parent or guardian by province, 2010 (in percentages)

	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Whereabouts of children not attending a centre during the day										
% at home with parent, foster parent/guardian	87,1	93,3	94,5	91,2	87,0	93,3	86,8	85,0	86,5	88,6
% home with other adult	9,0	4,6	3,7	4,9	10,9	4,9	11,0	12,1	11,6	9,1
% home with someone younger than 18 years	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
% another dwelling	3,9	2,0	1,8	4,0	1,9	1,4	2,1	2,8	1,3	2,2
% other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,1
Communication frequency with child's caregiver										
% daily	57,8	37,5	35,8	46,7	44,2	43,2	53,8	59,2	36,8	47,6
% weekly	20,5	16,9	14,5	13,2	17,0	21,0	14,3	15,3	16,1	16,5
% monthly	9,8	29,3	26,1	24,3	21,0	16,3	23,8	12,4	22,1	20,9
% seldom	8,6	12,6	13,3	13,1	7,4	8,1	5,9	5,0	10,0	8,4
% never	3,3	3,9	10,3	2,7	10,4	11,5	2,2	8,1	15,1	6,6

³ Centres include day care centres, crèches, early childhood development centre, play groups nursery school, pre-primary school

4.3 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions

In 2010, 35,9% of individuals aged 5 years and older attended an educational institution. KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were the provinces with the largest number of learners (3,3 million and 2,3 million respectively). Nationally, just under 89% of individuals above the age of five years attended school, while a further 4,3% attended universities. By comparison, only 1,3% of individuals attended further education and training (FET) colleges.

Table 6: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older attending educational institutions (numbers in thousands), 2010

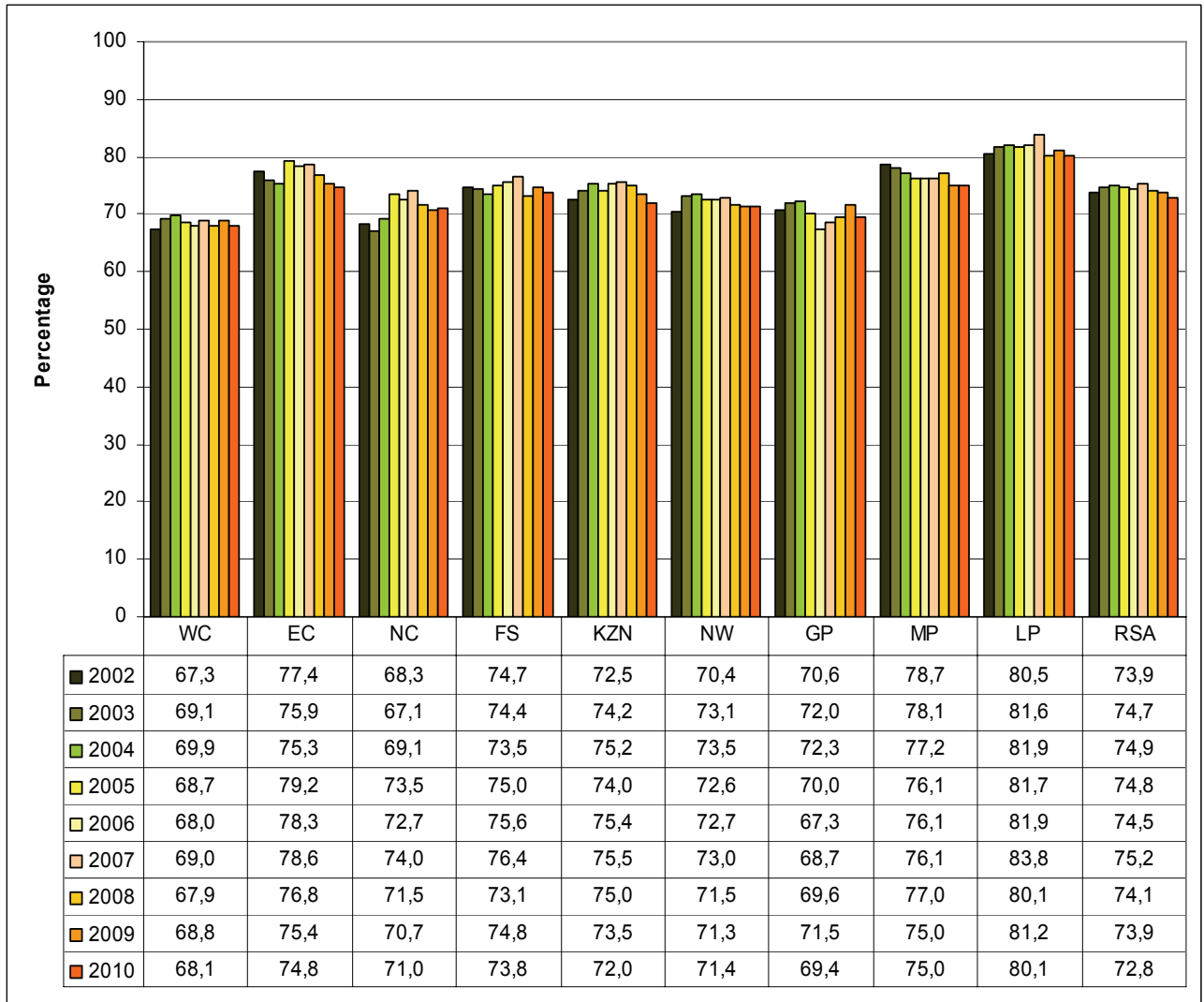
Type of institution	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre-school	Number	59	68	18	46	105	32	131	38	30	526
	Percent	4,3	2,9	5,3	4,8	2,9	3,1	4,7	3,0	1,4	3,3
School	Number	1 161	2 156	305	811	3 279	922	2 250	1 150	2 000	14 034
	Percent	83,5	92,6	90,6	85,2	91,3	90,6	81,5	89,6	93,7	88,8
ABET	Number	7	14	2	8	15	14	21	13	20	113
	Percent	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,4	1,4	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,7
Literacy classes	Number	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	4	11
	Percent	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Higher educational inst. ⁴	Number	100	56	5	54	124	24	231	39	46	679
	Percent	7,2	2,4	1,4	5,7	3,5	2,4	8,4	3,1	2,2	4,3
FET	Number	20	20	4	16	48	14	43	17	21	202
	Percent	1,4	0,9	1,1	1,7	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,3	1,0	1,3
Other colleges	Number	33	9	2	13	16	5	57	23	10	169
	Percent	2,4	0,4	0,7	1,4	0,4	0,5	2,1	1,8	0,5	1,1
Home based education	Number	2	0	0	0	2	1	11	0	0	17
	Percent	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1
Other	Number	8	4	0	4	2	3	18	4	5	48
	Percent	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,3

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Nationally, 72,8% of persons aged 7 to 24 were attending educational institutions in 2010. Figure 2 shows that there had been a steady increase between 2002 and 2007 in the percentage of this age group attending educational institutions, but that enrolment rates have since declined somewhat in most provinces. This could be a reflection of the deterioration in the general economic situation of households between 2008 and 2010. The highest enrolment in 2010 was recorded in Limpopo (80,1%), and the lowest in Western Cape (68,1%).

⁴ Higher educational institutions include universities and universities of technology

Figure 2: Percentage of persons aged 7 to 24 years who attend educational institutions by province, 2002–2010



Reasons for non-attendance of educational institutions by individuals aged 7 to 24 years are depicted in Figure 3. Nationally, more than two-thirds (36,4%) of individuals blamed a lack of money for not studying. These reasons are particularly prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal (45,2%), Eastern Cape (38,8%) and Mpumalanga (38,7%). Less than a fifth of individuals in Northern Cape (19,7%) blamed a lack of funds. Working at home or in a business is a constraint identified by the second highest proportion of non-attendees (20,3%). This was a frequently cited reason in Gauteng (29,9%) and Western Cape (26,3%).

Even though a lack of money remains a problem for a significant proportion of learners, an increasing proportion of learners are attending no fee schools. This is presented in Figure 4. Since 2002 there has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of individuals attending educational institutions that do not charge any tuition fees. The proportion of learners countrywide who paid no tuition fees increased from 0,7% in 2002 to 54,6% in 2010. Provinces with the highest proportion of learners attending these institutions in 2010 were: Limpopo (89,4%), Free State (70,9%), and Eastern Cape (69,7%).

Provinces where students were the least likely to receive a free education were Gauteng (31,4%), Western Cape (35,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (48,0%). It is noteworthy that Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal also had the highest proportion of non-attendees that cited a lack of money as their main reason for not attending.

Figure 3: Main reasons (in percentages) given by those aged 7 to 24 years who were not attending educational institutions by province⁵, 2010

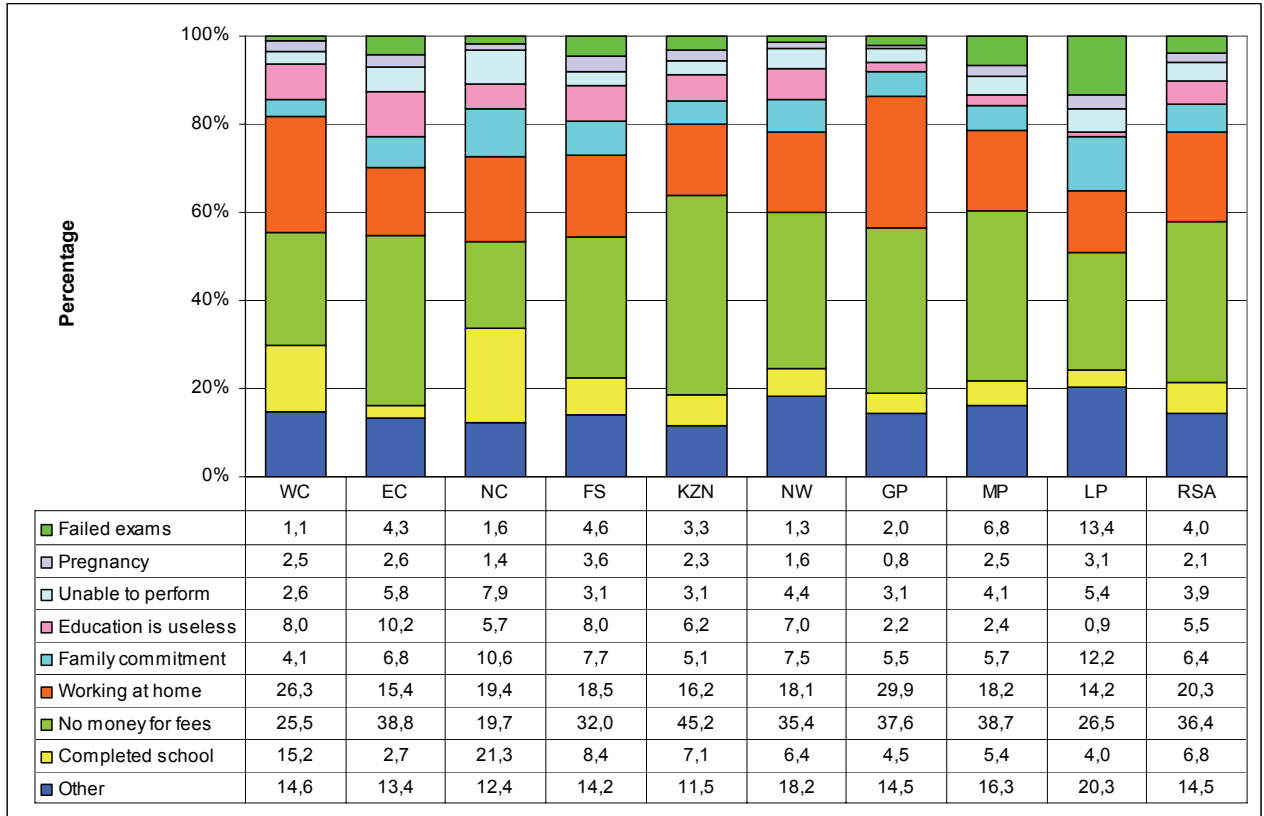
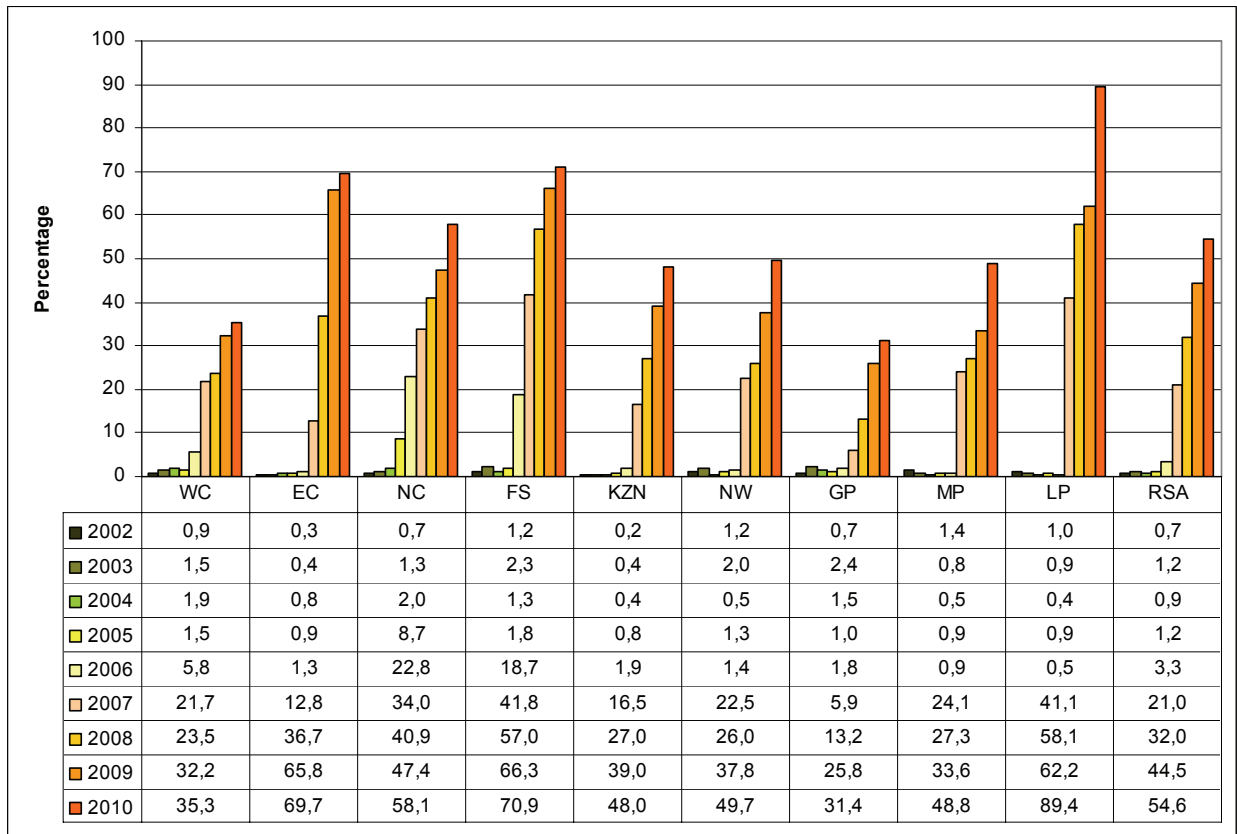


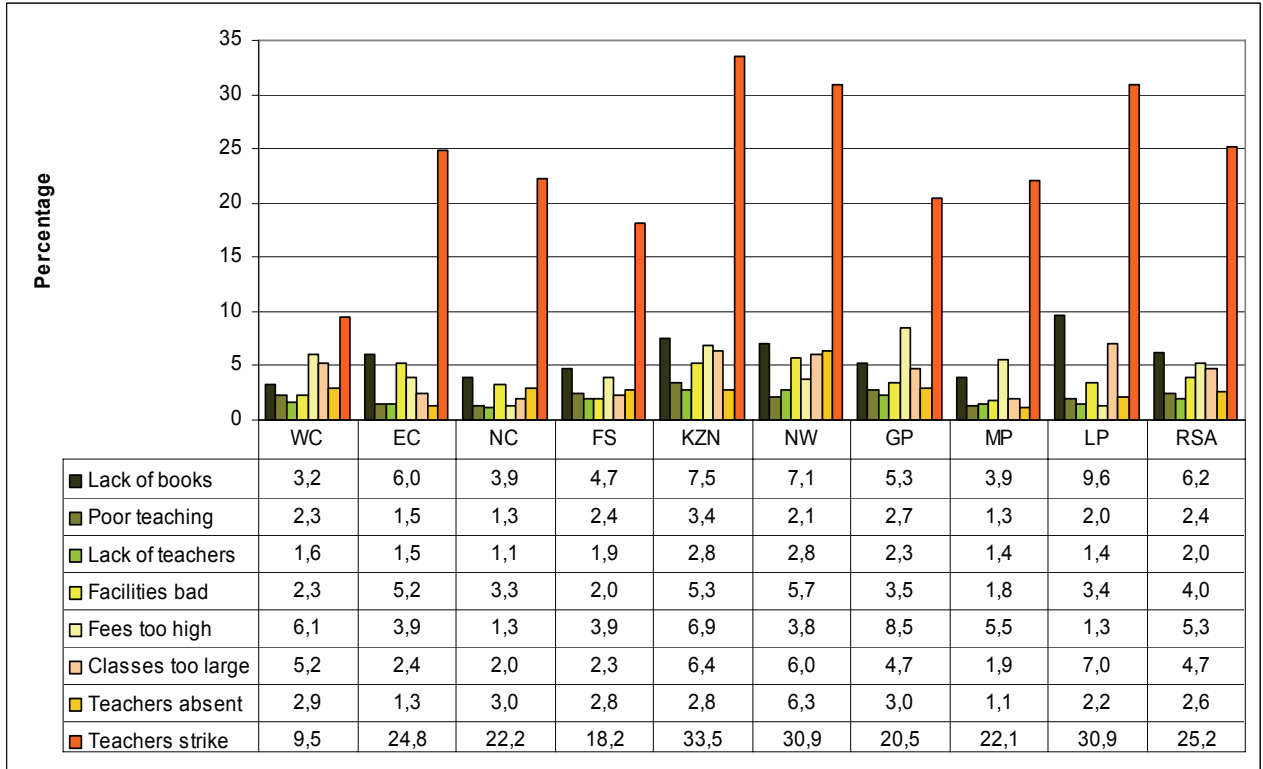
Figure 4: Percentage of those aged 5 years and older who attend educational institutions who do not pay tuition fees per province, 2002-2010



⁵ 'Other' includes too young/old, school too far, difficulties to get to school, do not have time, illness, failed exams, got married, disability, violence at school, not accepted for enrolment and other unspecified reasons.

Figure 5 summarises the most important problems experienced by those currently enrolled at educational institutions. In 2010, the teachers' strike was singled out as a major problem by more than a quarter of learners (25,2%) in South Africa, and by more than a third of learners in KwaZulu-Natal. The other two problems that were highlighted by more than 5% of the pupils were a lack of books (6,2%) and high school fees (5,3%).

Figure 5: Nature of the problems (in percentages) experienced at educational institutions per province, 2010



4.4 School attendance

More than 14 million learners were attending school in 2010. Most of these learners attended schools in KwaZulu-Natal (23,4%) and Gauteng (16,0%). Only 5,9% of learners attended private schools.

Little variation was observed in terms of transport used to travel to school. Three-quarters (75,9%) of the learners walked to school, whilst a further 6,8% used private vehicles. Another 6,9% travelled to school by taxi or minibus taxi. More than eighty per cent of learners (80,5%) needed 30 minutes or less to get to school. Most students (84,5%) attended the nearest institution of its kind. A number of reasons were given for not attending the nearest school, including the current institution being better than the closest one (34,8%), the preferred course/subject not being offered (12,3%); poor quality of teaching at the closest institution (15,1%); and a lack of resources at the closest school (6,8%).

Slightly less than half (48,0%) of all learners did not pay school fees. Of these, 94,3% attended no fee schools. Only 15,5% of scholars benefited from fee reductions or partial bursaries in 2010.

Figure 6 presents the percentage of individuals attending public schools and who benefited from a school nutrition programme. Almost seventy percent (68,5%) of learners attending public schools were reported to receive food at school, up from 66,2% in 2009. Learners in Limpopo (87,7%), Northern Cape (85,7%) and Eastern Cape (78,9%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme while learners in Gauteng (45,2%) and Western Cape (53,9%) were less likely to benefit from the same programme.

Approximately 14% of learners experienced corporal punishment at school. This form of punishment was most commonly reported in Eastern Cape (23,3%), North West (21,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (21,1%). Although the percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school generally declined, it is troubling to note sharp increases in Northern Cape and North West, as well as a smaller increase in Western Cape. This is illustrated in Figure 7.

Figure 6: Percentage of children attending public schools and who are benefiting from the school nutrition programme, 2009-2010

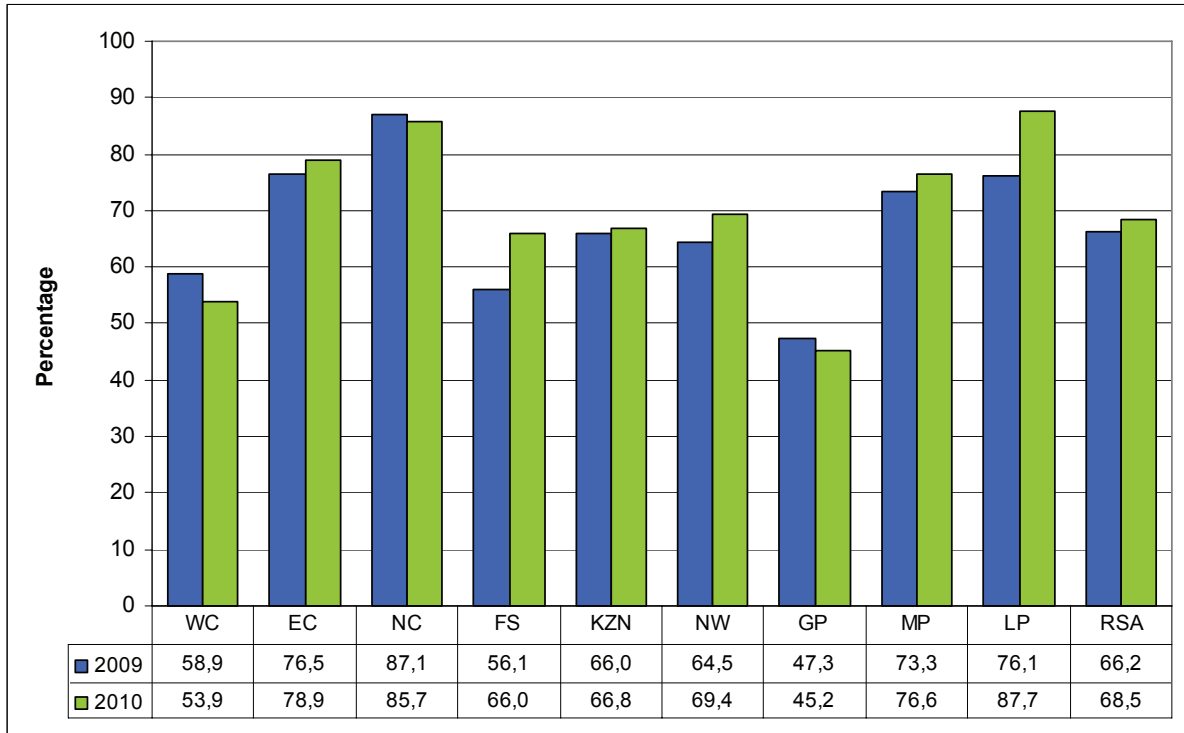
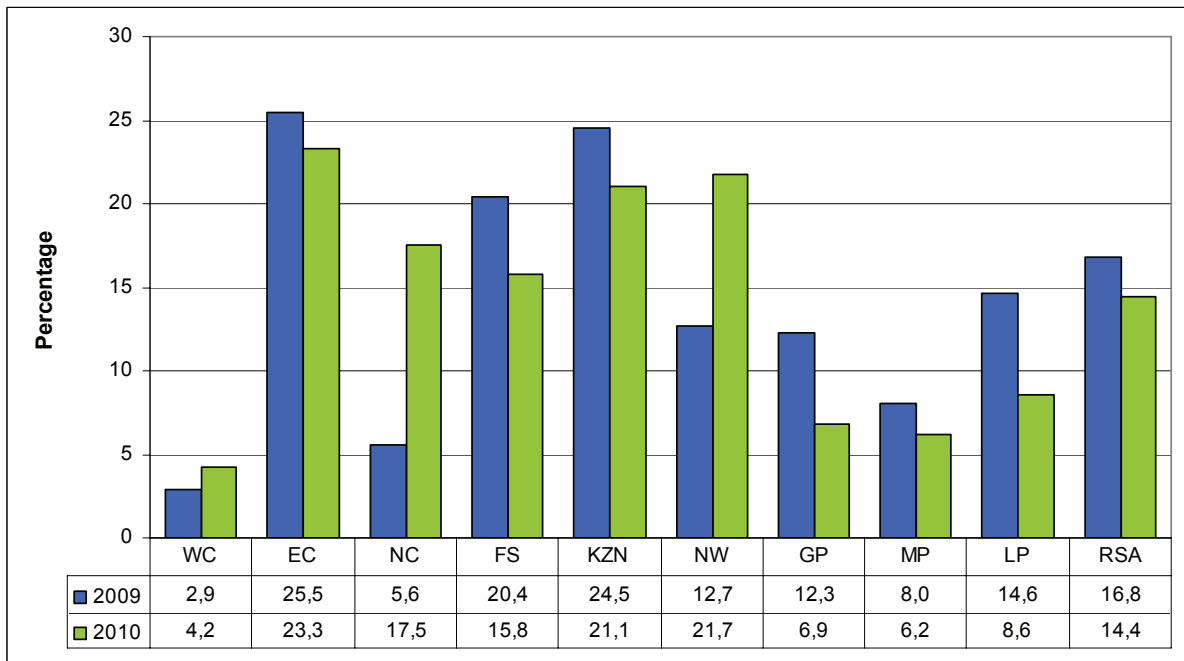


Figure 7: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment, 2009–2010



4.5 Higher education institution attendance

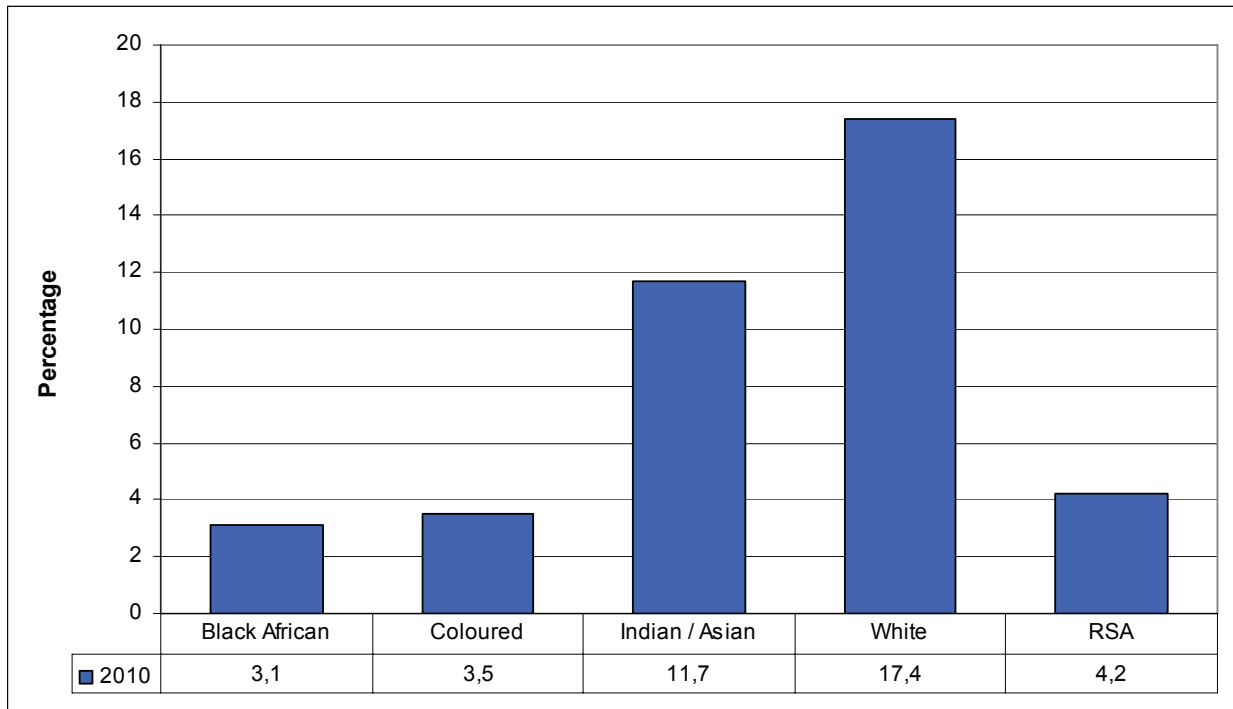
In mid-2010, approximately 678 543 students were enrolled at higher education institutions (universities and universities of technology). Of these students, 63,9% were African; 22,9% white; 7,2% coloured and 5,9% Indian/Asian. Even though most students were African, individuals from this population group remained proportionally under-represented in comparison with the Indian/Asian and white population groups as can be seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8 indicates that only 4,2% of persons aged 18 to 29 were enrolled at a higher education institution in the country. Whereas 17,4% of white and 11,7% of Indian people in this age group were enrolled at a university, this was true for only 3,1% of black Africans and 3,5% of coloured persons.

Most of these students studied at state institutions (67,8%) and most of them got to their place of study with a private vehicle (33,4%) or minibus/taxi (27,4%). Slightly more than half of these students (56,7%) needed 30 minutes or less to get to their place of study, whilst 31,6% travelled between 30 minutes and one hour. For 84,4% this is the nearest institution of its kind and those who were not attending the nearest institution were doing so mainly because:

- Their preferred course is not offered at the nearest institution (51,6%); or
- The current institution is better than the nearest (36,4%).

Figure 8: Percentage of individuals aged 18 to 29 years attending university by population group, 2010



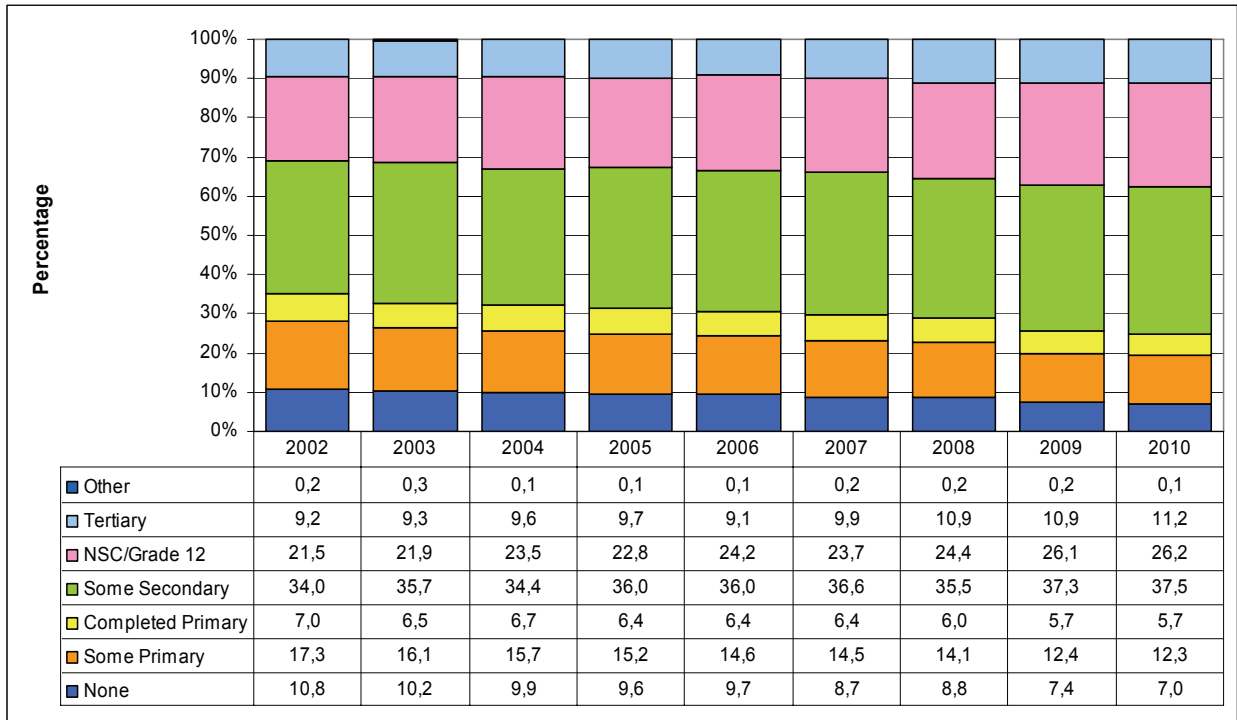
Three quarters of students (76,1%) attending higher education institutions paid R 4 000 or more per annum in tuition fees. Only 6,1% reported paying no fees and 22,2% said that they were benefiting from fee reductions or partial bursaries. Tuition fees were a problem for some students as 14,5% listed 'Fees too high' as one of the problems they experienced. None of the other listed problems were experienced by more than 5% of the student body.

4.6 Educational attainment of persons 20 years and older

Figure 9 shows that there has been a steady and significant increase in the percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who have attained a Grade 12 or higher qualification as their highest level of education. The percentage of individuals with a tertiary education increased from 9,2% in 2002 to 11,2% in 2010, and those with Grade 12 from 21,5% to 26,2%.

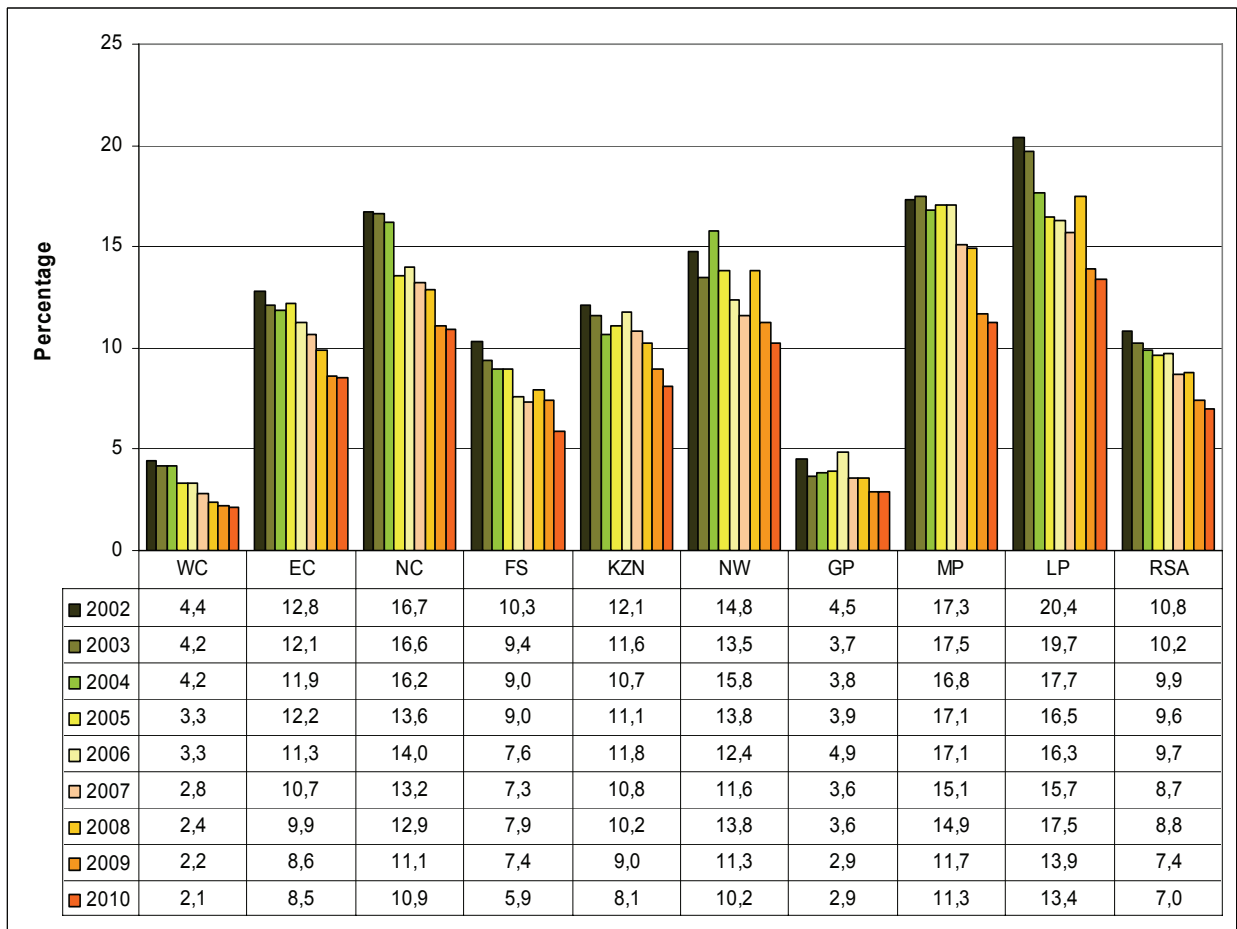
Concurrently, the percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 10,8% in 2002 to only 7% in 2010. This is indicated in Figure 10. The highest proportion of persons without schooling were observed in Limpopo (13,4%) and Mpumalanga (11,3%) while the percentage was the lowest in Gauteng (2,9%) and Western Cape (2,1%).

Figure 9: Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002–2010



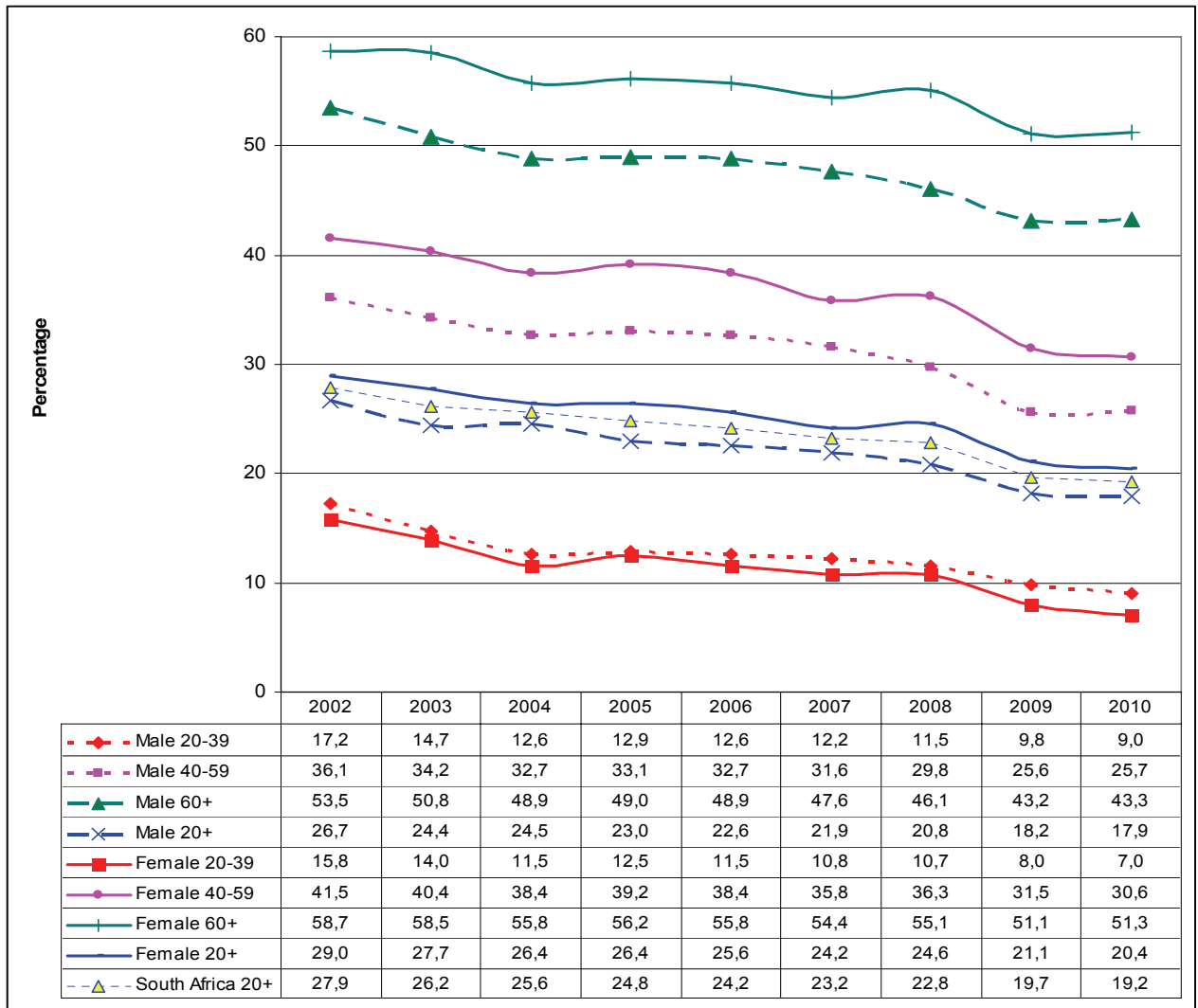
Please note that tertiary refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12.

Figure 10: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education per province, 2002–2010



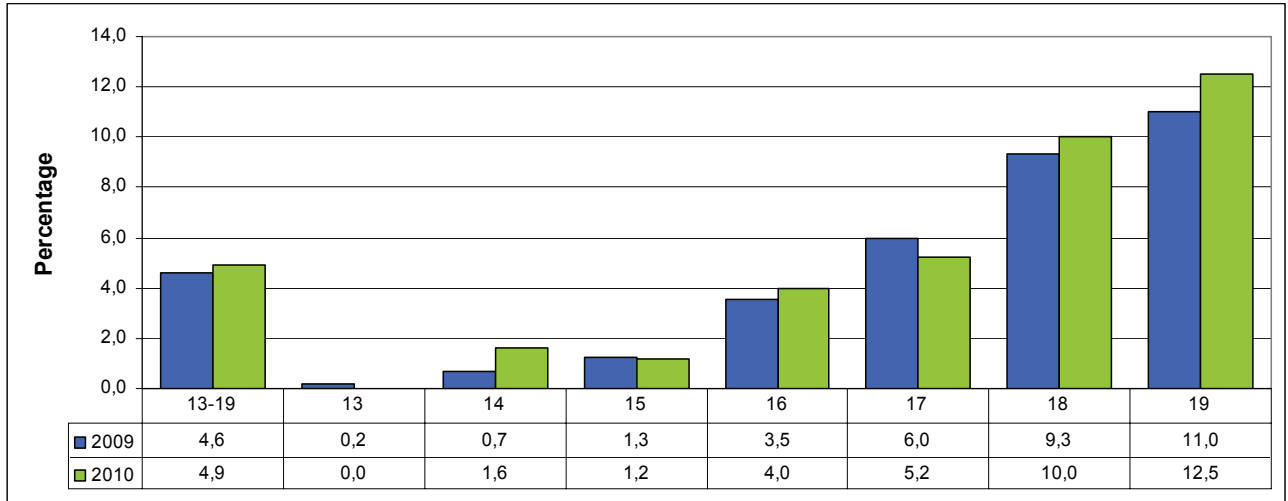
According to Figure 11, the proportion of individuals over the age of 20 years who could be regarded as functionally illiterate has declined from 27,9% in 2002 to 19,2% in 2010. Not surprisingly, individuals over the age of 60 years remain most likely to be functionally illiterate due to the few educational opportunities historically afforded to black people. Functional illiteracy has dropped significantly over time and dipped below 10% in 2010 for individuals in the age group 20–39. This is testament to the emphasis placed on universal education by the government over the past 17 years. Women over the age of 20 years remain slightly more likely than men in the same age group (20,4% compared to 17,9%) to be functionally illiterate. However, the difference between men and women has declined significantly over time. Whereas women over the age of 60 years were much more likely to be functionally illiterate than males in 2010 (51,3% compared to 43,3%), the difference has declined in each successive age group, to the point that women in the age group 20-39 were actually less likely to be functionally illiterate than their males peers in 2010 (7% compared to 9%).

Figure 11: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 within each gender group, 2002–2010



It is clear from Figure 12 that the prevalence of pregnancy increases with age and that nineteen-year-old girls were much more likely than thirteen-year-old girls to have been pregnant, 12,5% compared to less than 0,1%. Just under five percent (4,9%) of all females aged 13–19 years were reported to be pregnant during the reference period. These figures confirm the results obtained in 2009 and are useful in explaining the observation in Figure 3 that just over 2% of girls between the ages of 7 and 24 years who were not attending any educational institution blamed pregnancy for their plight.

Figure 12: Percentage of females aged 13–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2009-2010



5. Health

5.1 Healthcare provision and quality

More than six-tenths of households indicated that members first visited public clinics to seek medical help. According to Figure 13 almost a quarter (24,3%) initially consulted private doctors while 9,4% went to a public hospital first. The least used health facilities were traditional healers (0,2%), spiritual healers (0,2%) and pharmacies (0,3%).

The vast majority of households (91,1%) used the nearest facility of its kind. Those who did not use the nearest facility generally travelled elsewhere because:

- The waiting period was too long (10,3%);
- Drugs that were needed were not available (9,6%); or
- Staff was rude/uncaring or turned the patient away (3,5%).

Only 32,7% of the respondents said that they paid for the service they used during the most recent visit to the health facility that they normally used.

Figure 13: Type of healthcare facility consulted first by the households when someone falls ill, 2010 (in percentages)

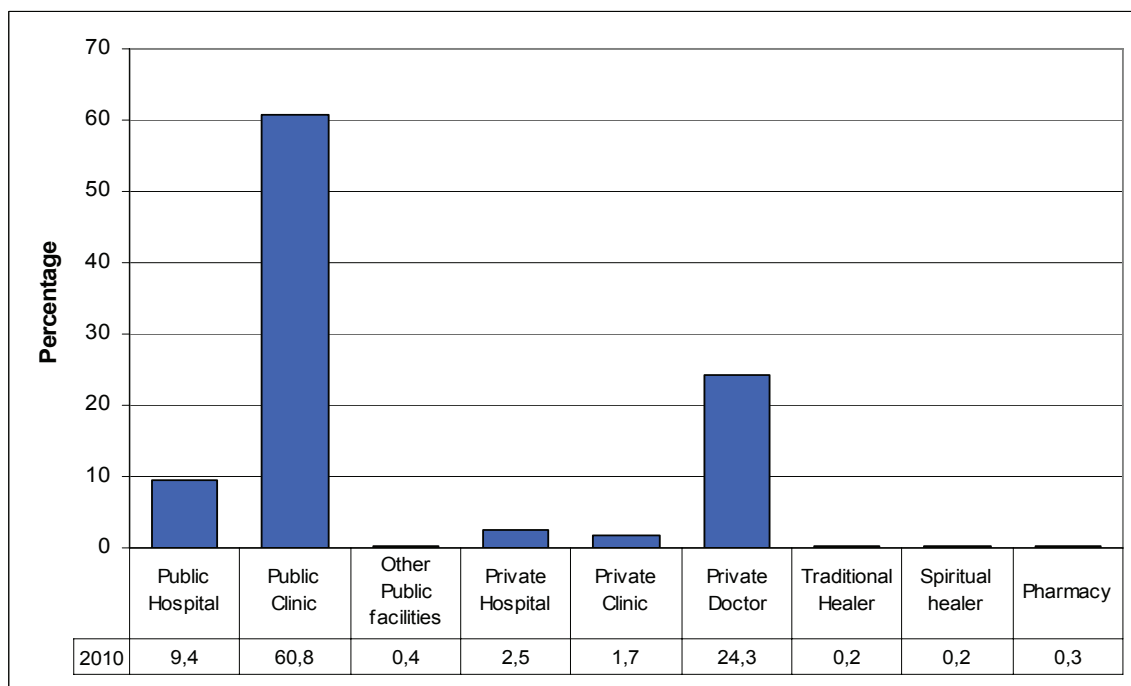


Table 7 shows that the users of private healthcare facilities were more satisfied with those facilities than users of public health care facilities across all provinces. While 97,3% of users were satisfied with private facilities (92,1% were very satisfied), only 84,6% of users of public health care facilities were satisfied. Of these, only 55,9% were very satisfied. Respondents using public health care facilities in Gauteng (81,7%), North West (82%) and Free State (82,4%) were least satisfied with these facilities.

Table 7: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare, 2010 (numbers in thousands)

Type of institution	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public healthcare											
Very satisfied	Numbers	423	669	146	307	918	329	988	407	830	5 018
	Percent	60,4	52,7	64,1	55,8	48,9	50,5	52,4	57,4	75,4	55,9
Somewhat satisfied	Numbers	181	393	46	147	664	206	555	207	179	2 578
	Percent	25,8	30,9	20,4	26,6	35,4	31,5	29,5	29,2	16,2	28,7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Numbers	45	92	18	35	159	62	194	44	46	695
	Percent	6,4	7,3	7,8	6,3	8,5	9,6	10,3	6,2	4,2	7,8
Somewhat dissatisfied	Numbers	19	67	6	26	65	22	71	17	17	309
	Percent	2,7	5,3	2,5	4,7	3,5	3,3	3,8	2,4	1,5	3,4
Very Dissatisfied	Numbers	33	48	12	36	71	34	76	34	29	373
	Percent	4,7	3,8	5,2	6,6	3,8	5,2	4,0	4,8	2,7	4,2
Private healthcare											
Very satisfied	Numbers	664	330	71	273	525 582	234	1 075	236	152	3 559
	Percent	94,9	95,1	90,8	91,0	88,5	92,7	91,2	91,3	96,1	92,1
Somewhat satisfied	Numbers	25	17	5	21	49 997	15	47	20	4	203
	Percent	3,6	4,9	6,1	6,9	8,4	5,8	4,0	7,6	2,8	5,2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Numbers	6	0	1	1	9 172	1	26	1	0	46
	Percent	0,9	0,0	1,8	0,4	1,5	0,5	2,2	0,5	0,0	1,2
Somewhat dissatisfied	Numbers	3	0	0	3	4 190	1	5	0	0	16
	Percent	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,4
Very Dissatisfied	Numbers	2	0	1	2	4 876	2	26	2	2	41
	Percent	0,3	0,0	1,3	0,7	0,8	0,7	2,2	0,6	1,0	1,1

5.2 Medical aid coverage

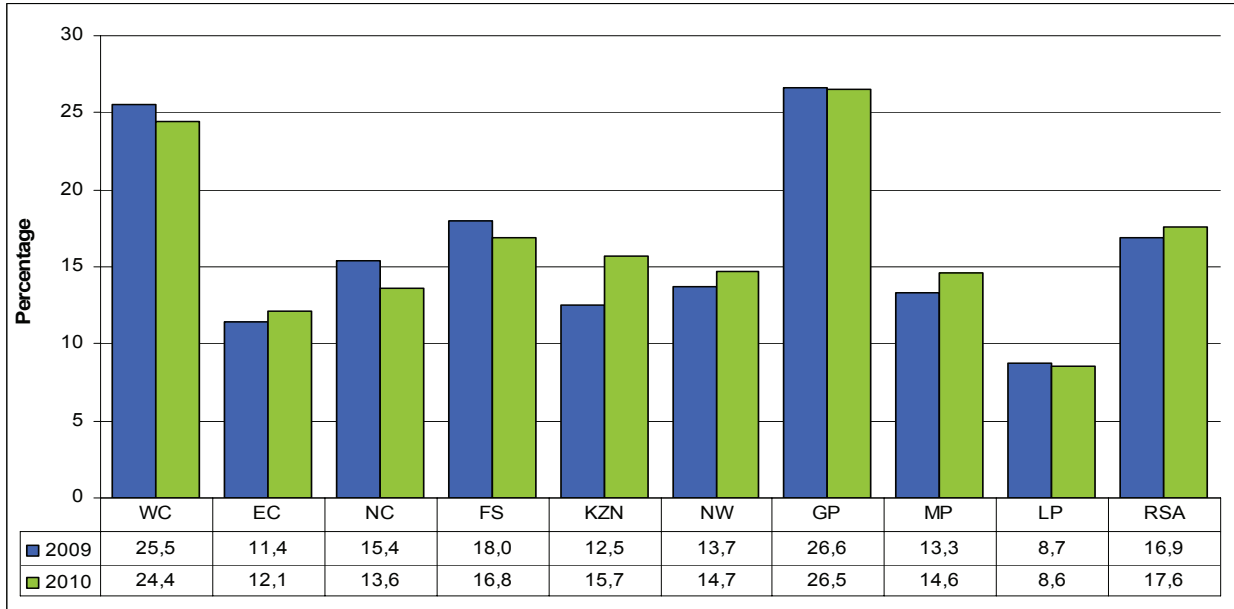
Nearly a quarter (24,3%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. Table 8 shows that 17,6% of individuals had medical aid scheme coverage in 2010. This represents a significant improvement since 2006 when less than 14% of individuals were covered.

Table 8: Medical aid coverage, 2010 (numbers in thousands)

Indicator	Year								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	7 063	6 894	7 033	6 618	6 599	6 920	7 797	8 293	8 742
Number not covered by medical aid scheme	38 280	39 160	39 546	40 497	41 070	41 142	40 844	40 743	40 861
Subtotal	45 343	46 054	46 579	47 114	47 670	48 062	49 035	49 035	49 602
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,6	15,0	15,1	14,0	13,8	14,4	16,0	16,9	17,6
Do not know	137	56	58	43	100	134	100	19	23
Unspecified	53	6	28	41	51	61	51	327	243
Total population	45 533	46 116	46 665	47 198	47 821	48 257	48 793	49 382	49 869

The white population remains much more likely to belong to a medical aid. While almost 71% of the white population belonged to some medical scheme, only 46,8% of the Indian, 21,8% of the coloured and 10,3% of the black African population groups were covered by such schemes at the time the survey was conducted in 2010. Figure 14 reveals that Gauteng (26,5%) and Western Cape (24,4%) had the highest percentage of medical aid membership while Limpopo (8,6%), Eastern Cape (12,1%) and Northern Cape (13,6%) had the lowest proportion of medical aid membership.

Figure 14: Percentage of individuals who are members of a medical aid schemes per province, 2009-2010



6. Disability

Users are advised to treat the findings on disability presented in this report with caution. Comparison on the total disabled population between the 2009 and 2010 data has, however, revealed considerable variation between the years. Only individuals aged 5 years or older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers. Stats SA will further investigate disability findings using data from the forthcoming GHS 2011.

Findings are presented in Table 9, below.

Table 9: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province (numbers in thousands), 2010

Indicator	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Numbers	112	235	50	125	242	131	158	81	187	1 321
	Percent	4,7	8,2	10,1	9,9	5,4	8,4	3,3	5,2	8,7	6,1
Female	Numbers	132	232	51	141	377	134	163	82	196	1 509
	Percent	5,2	7,6	9,5	10,3	7,6	8,7	3,4	4,8	7,9	6,5
Total disabled	Numbers	244	467	101	266	619	265	322	163	383	2 830
	Percent	5,0	7,9	9,8	10,1	6,6	8,5	3,3	5,0	8,2	6,3
SubTotal	Numbers	4 893	5 919	1 030	2 634	9 435	3 108	9 666	3 250	4 646	44 581
Unspecified	Percent	42	36	0	10	34	16	96	12	21	266
Total Population	Numbers	4 935	5 955	1 031	2 643	9 469	3 124	9 762	3 262	4 667	44 847

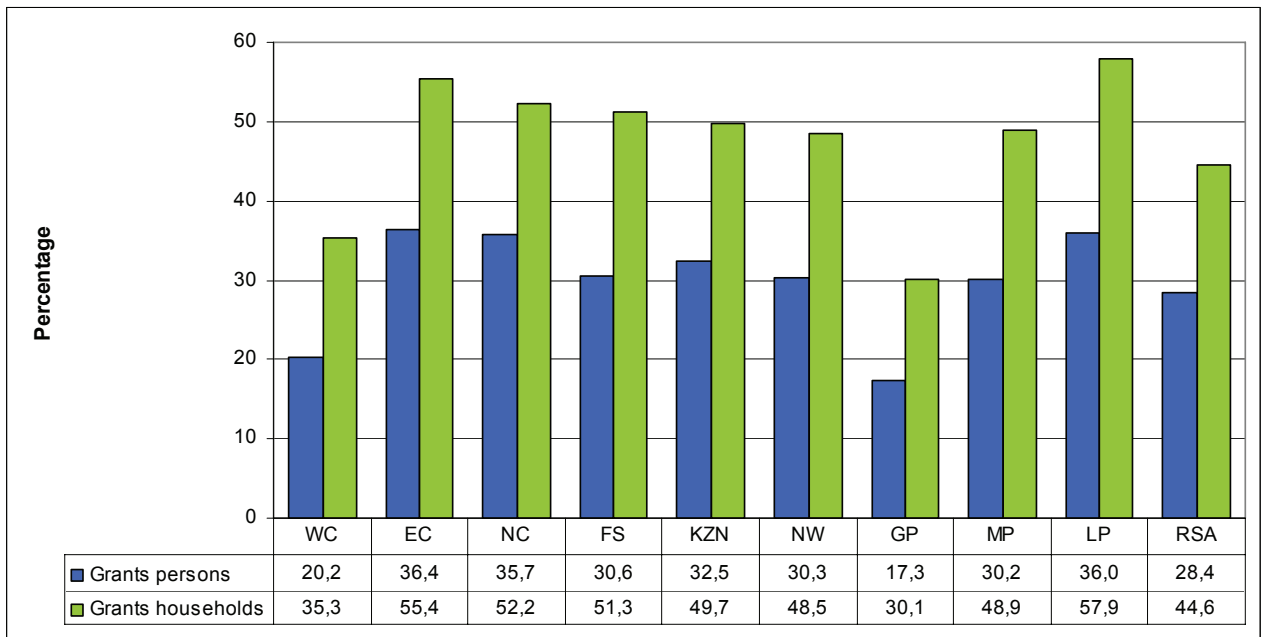
The questions used on disability were developed by the Washington group and was first introduced in the 2009 questionnaire. The questions on disability requires each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis individuals who said that they had some difficulty with two or more of the activities or had a lot of difficulty/were unable to perform any one activity, are then ranked as disabled. Since this question is very different from the question asked in previous surveys, the results can only be compared to the findings from 2009 when the question was first introduced.

Using this classification system, 6,3% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled. Women (6,5%) are slightly more likely to be disabled than men (6,1%). Free State (10,1%), Northern Cape (9,8%), North West (8,5%), and Limpopo (8,2) had the highest rates of disability in the country.

7. Social security services

Social grants benefit approximately 28,4% of individuals in South Africa. Figure 15 illustrates the percentage of individuals and households that benefited from social grants during 2010. Whereas more than two-thirds of individuals in Limpopo and Eastern Cape depended on grants, a far smaller proportion of individuals were beneficiaries in Gauteng (17,3%) and Western Cape (20,2%). Nationally 44,6% of households received at least one grant. Limpopo and Eastern Cape contained the largest proportion of beneficiary households (57,9% and 55,4% respectively) while Gauteng and Western Cape contained the smallest proportions. The majority of grant beneficiaries were black Africans (32,2%), followed by the coloured (21,9%) and Indian/Asian (12,6%) population groups. Only 5,9% of the white population received grants.

Figure 15: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from Social grants per province, 2010



8. Housing

8.1 Introduction

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 over the period 2002 to 2010. The analysis will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and then on the extent of use of state-subsidised housing as well as the perceived quality thereof.

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.

8.2 Housing types and ownership

Figure 16 shows the percentage of households according to their tenure status. There has been continued growth since 2002 in the ownership of dwellings, from 53,1% in 2002 to 58,1% in 2010. Concurrently the percentage of the households who were renting decreased from 22,5% in 2007 to 20,6% in 2010 while the percentage of dwellings that were partially owned declined jaggedly to 10,9%. The rapid economic growth that took place between 2002 and 2007 probably fueled increases in full ownership. An increase of 2,1% in the ownership of dwellings was most likely to be caused by the recovery from recession which impacted severely on households' liquidity during most of 2009. There has been an inverse relationship between fully owned dwellings and renting since 2002. This was expected – as ownership increases, renting decreases. The percentage of households whose tenure status was classified as 'other' decreased slightly from 11,8% in 2002 to 10,4% in 2010.

Figure 16: Dwelling ownership status (in percentages) for households living in formal dwellings, 2002–2010

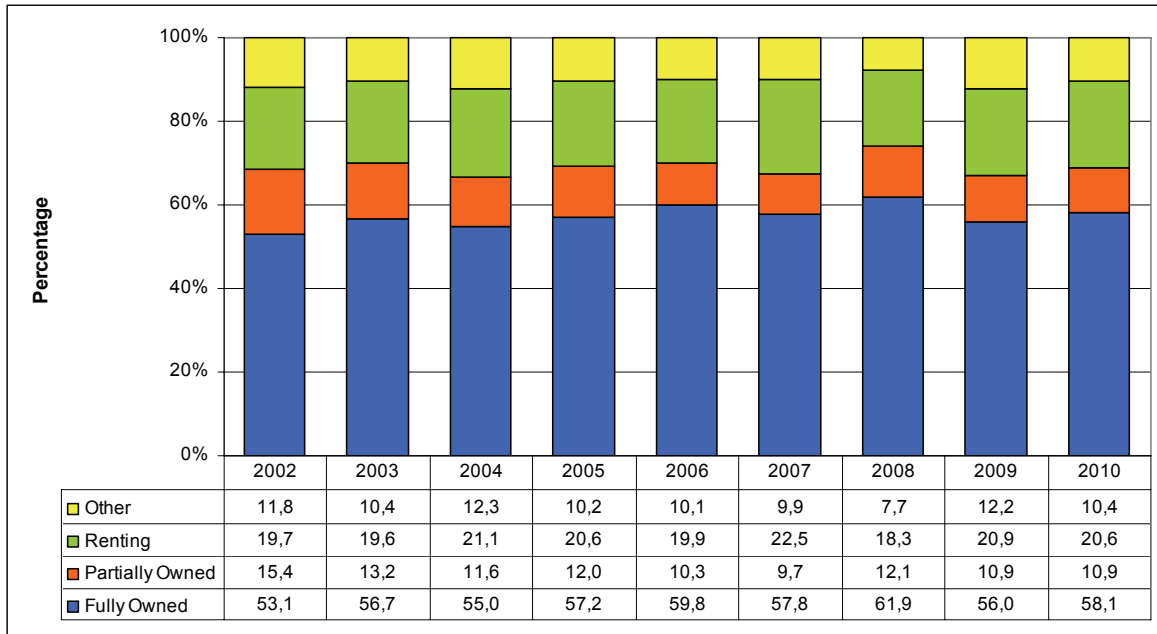
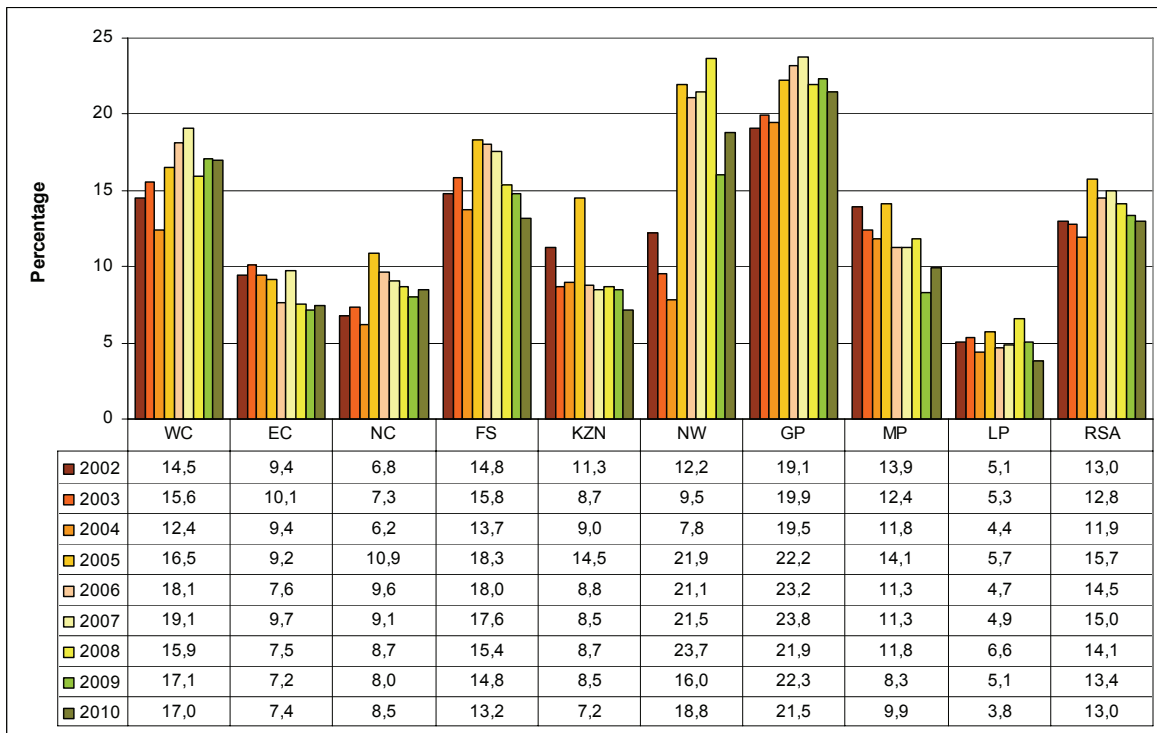
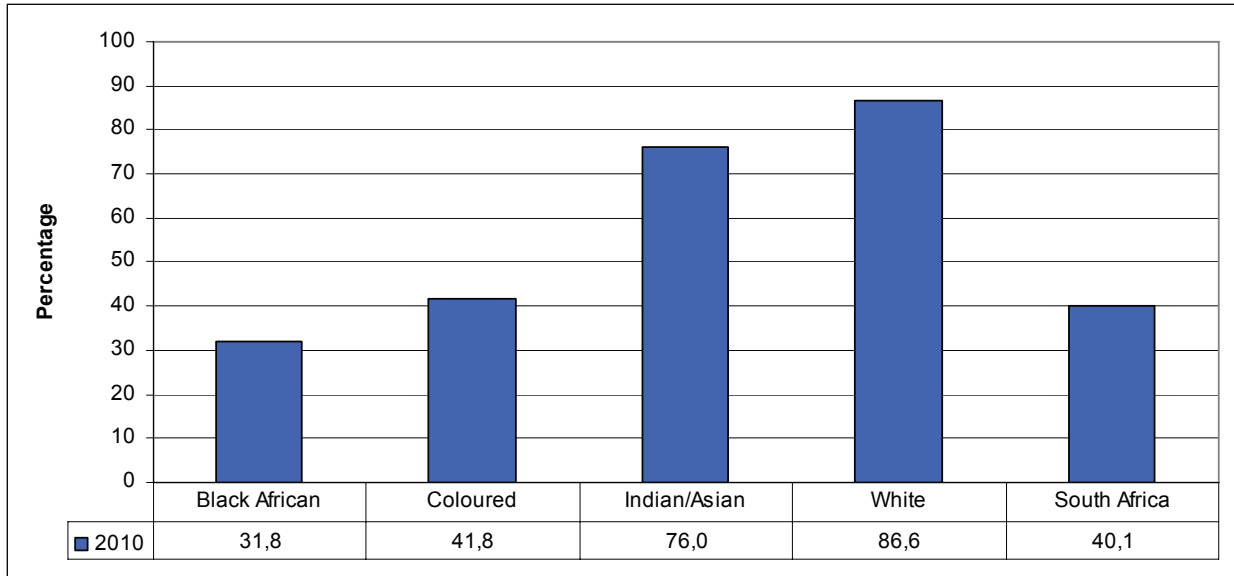


Figure 17: Percentage of households living in informal dwellings per province, 2002-2010



The percentage of households living in informal dwellings⁶ per province is depicted in Figure 17. Although the proportion of households living in informal dwellings has seemingly remained unchanged between 2002 and 2010 at 13,0%, the intermediary period has been characterised by uneven changes. While the proportion of informal dwellings declined in provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga, increases were observed in Gauteng, North West and Western Cape. The provinces with the highest percentage of informal dwellings in 2010 were Gauteng (21,5%), North West (18,8%), Western Cape (17%) and Free State (13,2%). By contrast, the smallest proportion of informal dwellings was reported in Limpopo (3,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (7,2%) and Eastern Cape (7,4%).

Figure 18: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by the population group of the head of the household, 2010



The percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more per population group is depicted in Figure 18. Even though this question was asked in previous surveys, the format used since 2009 was more comprehensive in that the respondents had to supply the number of each room type and then add them. Prior to 2009, the question just asked for a total without bathrooms and toilets. For 2010 the data indicate that there was still a very unequal distribution of housing size within South Africa, with 86,6% of the white population and 76,0% of the Indian/Asian population living in dwellings with six or more rooms. This is significantly higher than the 41,8% for coloured and 31,8% for black African households.

8.3 State subsidised housing

The GHS 2010 included a number of questions aimed at establishing the extent to which subsidised housing provided by the state is used, the quality of these dwellings as well as the use of waiting lists. At the time of the survey, 18,9% of South African households were living in an ‘RDP’ or state-subsidised dwelling while a further 13% had at least one household member on a demand database/waiting list for state-subsidised housing.

Figure 19 shows that the percentage of households that reported receiving a government housing subsidy has increased from 5,5% in 2002 to 9,7% in 2010. The results from the graph further indicate that a larger percentage of female-headed households received subsidies compared to male-headed households. In 2010, as in preceding years, female-headed households (11,1%) were more likely to receive a housing subsidy than male-headed households (8,8%).

⁶ Informal dwellings include the categories ‘Informal dwelling/shack in backyard’ and ‘Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard’.

Figure 19: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by gender of the household head, 2002-2010

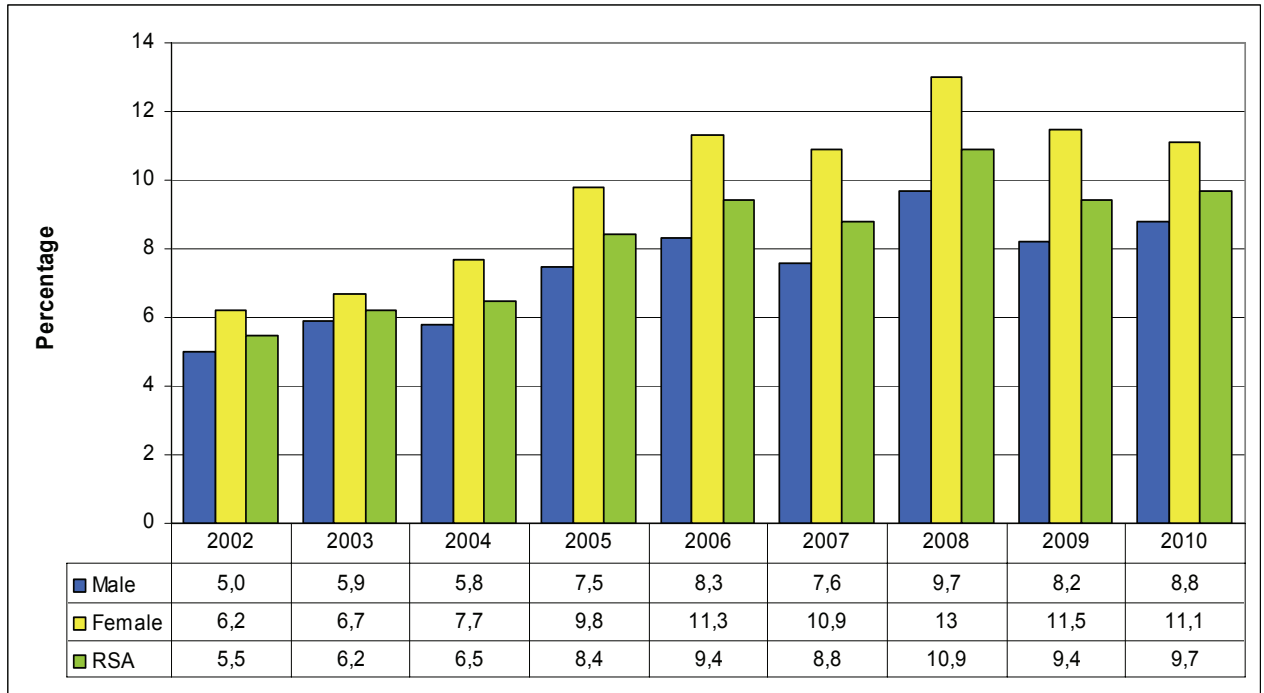
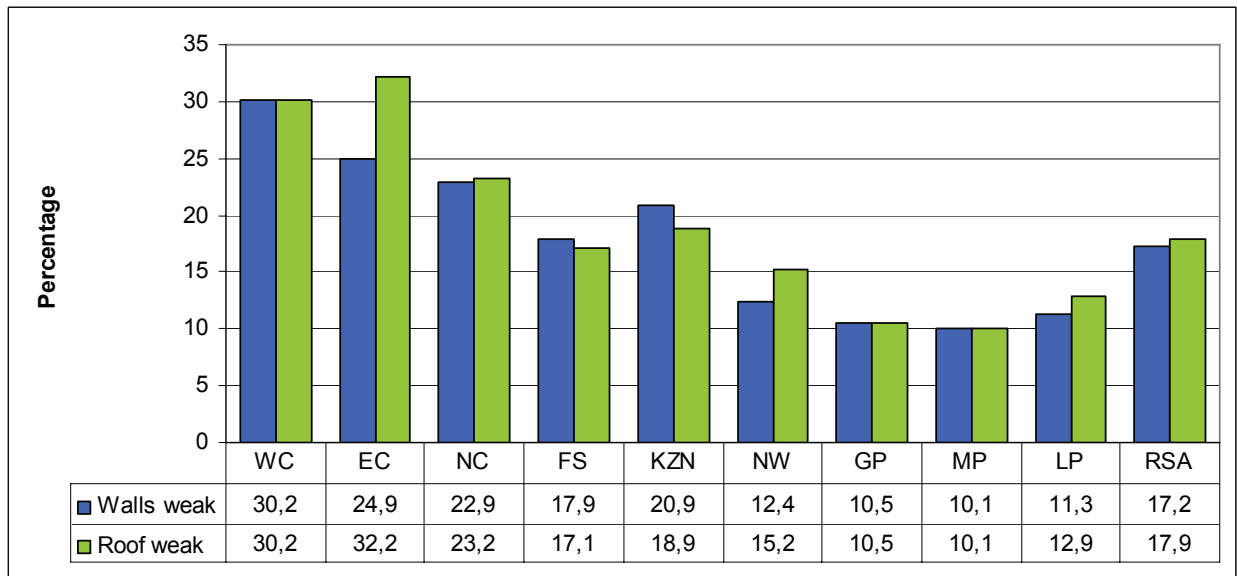


Figure 20: Percentage of households that said that their 'RDP' or state-subsidised house has weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2010



As a result of the concerns raised by community groups about the quality of state-provided housing, a number of questions were included in the GHS 2010 questionnaire to facilitate an analysis of the extent of problems with the construction of these dwellings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the walls and roof of their dwellings were: very good, good, needed minor repairs, weak or very weak. Figure 20 summarises the findings specifically for 'RDP' or state-subsidised dwellings. It was found that across the country, 17,2% of households felt that the walls of their dwellings were weak or very weak, whilst 17,9% felt that the roof was weak or very weak. There was considerable variation between provinces in the perceptions about housing quality. Most complaints were noted in the three Cape provinces: Western, Eastern and Northern Cape. Households in Gauteng and Mpumalanga seemed most content with the quality of their home's walls and roofs.

9. Source of energy for households

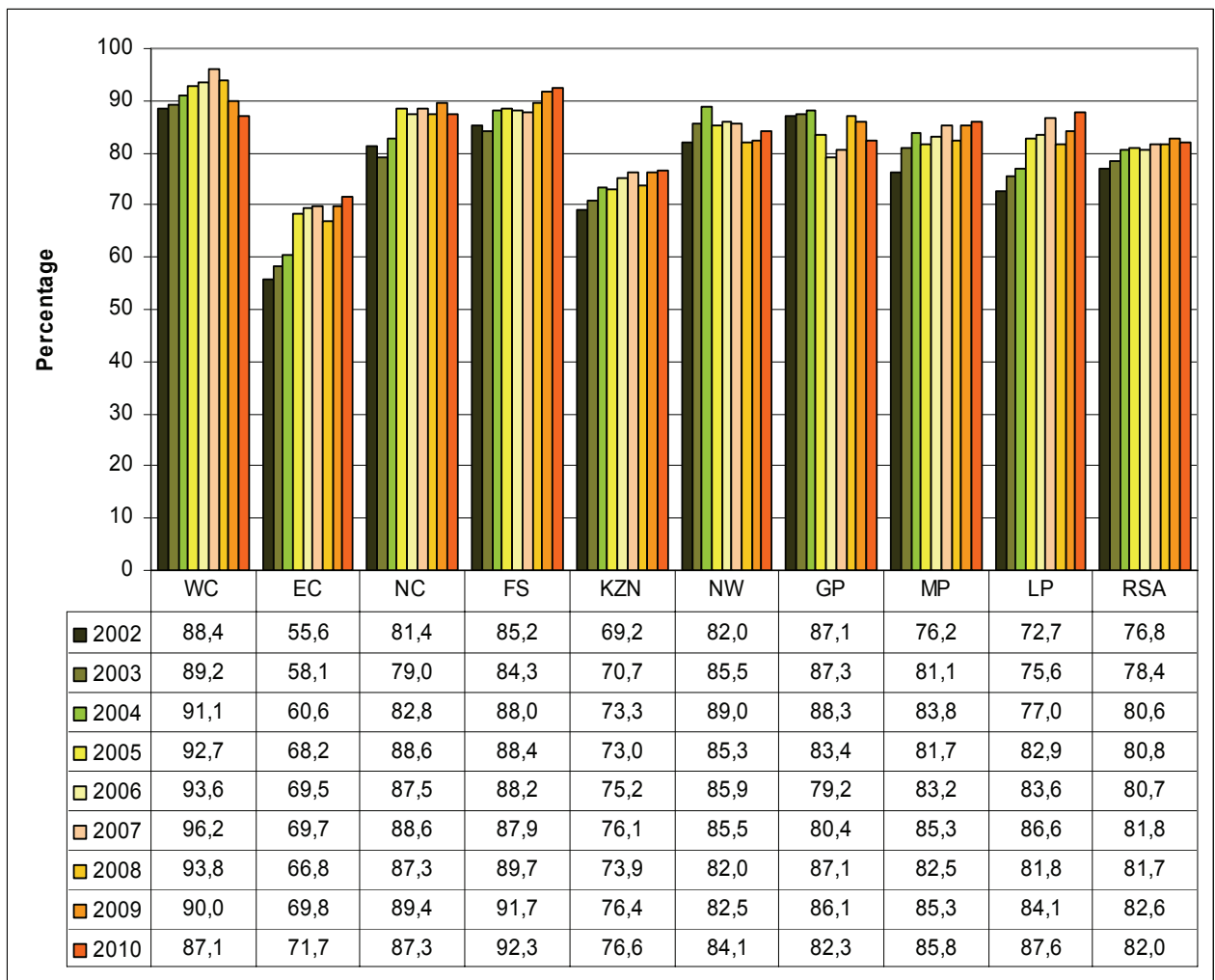
Nationally, the percentage of households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased steadily, with the exception of a later decline since 2009, from 76,8% in 2002 to 82,0% in 2010.

More specific findings related to provincial trends as depicted in Figure 21 are:

- Provinces that experienced a downward trend in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply in 2010 were Gauteng (-3,8%), Western Cape (-2,9%) and Northern Cape (-2,1%).
- An upward trend of between +0,2% and +3,5% in the percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply was recorded for the other six provinces. The highest increase was recorded for Limpopo (+3,5%), Eastern Cape (+1,9%) and North West (+1,6%).
- Free State (92,3%) had the highest percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply in 2010, whilst Eastern Cape (71,7%) had the lowest. The Eastern Cape figure for 2010 is still lower than the figure for the other seven provinces in 2002 and the country's average at 82%.

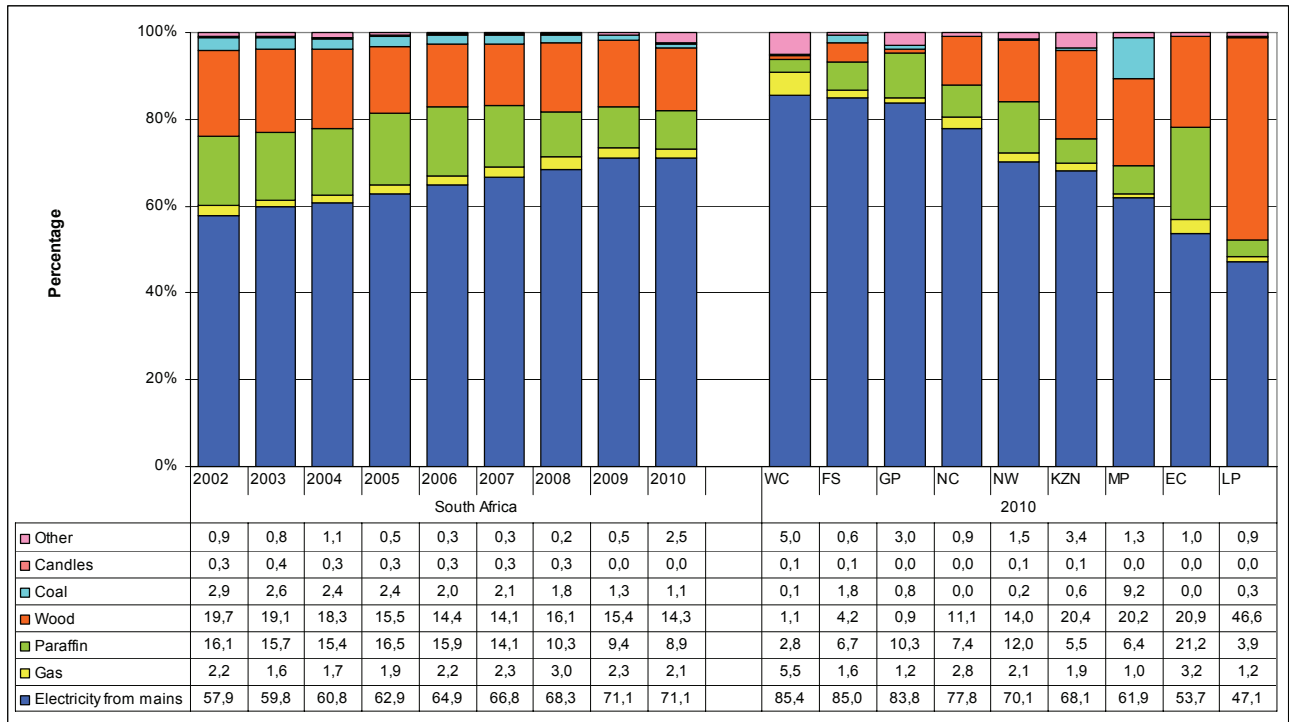
During the 30 days preceding the survey, 13,5% of households reported that they had had their electricity cut because of non-payment.

Figure 21: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2010



The main sources of energy used by households for cooking between 2002 and 2010, as well as provincially during 2010, are presented in Figure 22. The use of electricity for cooking has increased by 13% since 2002, to 71,1% in 2010, while the use of paraffin declined from 16,1% to 8,9% during the same period. Although the use of wood as a source of energy also declined over this period, a noticeably higher percentage of households still used wood (14,3%) as compared to paraffin (8,9%) in 2010. The percentage of households using coal and gas also declined during this period.

Figure 22: Main source of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2010, and by province, 2010.



As could be expected, the use of electricity as the main source of energy for cooking were highest in Western Cape (85,4%), Free State (85%) and Gauteng (83,8%), and the lowest in provinces considered to be more rural, such as Mpumalanga (61,9%), Eastern Cape (53,7%) and Limpopo (47,1%). Eastern Cape contained the highest proportion of households using of paraffin (21,1%), followed by North West (12%) and Gauteng (10,3%). By contrast, less than 3% of households in Western Cape used paraffin for cooking.

Almost half (46,6%) of households in Limpopo still used wood for cooking, followed by a fifth of households in Eastern Cape (20,9%), Mpumalanga (20,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (20,4%). Only approximately 1% of households in Gauteng and Western Cape used wood for cooking.

10. Water access and use

The proportion of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off-site or on-site by province is presented in Figure 23. Despite impressive increases since 2002, Eastern Cape remains the province with the worst access to water (73,9%), followed by Limpopo (83,6%), KwaZulu-Natal (84,4%) and Mpumalanga (87,4%). Considerable progress has also been made in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal where access has improved from 74,1% to 83,6% and 76,2% to 84,4% respectively since 2002. Five provinces had at least 90% access to piped or tap water.

According to Figure 24, 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. The use of safe water sources increased from 19,1% in 2002 to 20,1% in 2010. Even though these sources are not yet on-site, they mirror the reduction that can be seen in Table 10 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 25,3% of the black African population still using these sources compared to only 1,8% of other population groups. This is perhaps reflective of the fact that Africans remain far less urbanised than the other population groups in the country.

Figure 23: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in the dwelling, off-site or on-site by province, 2002-2010

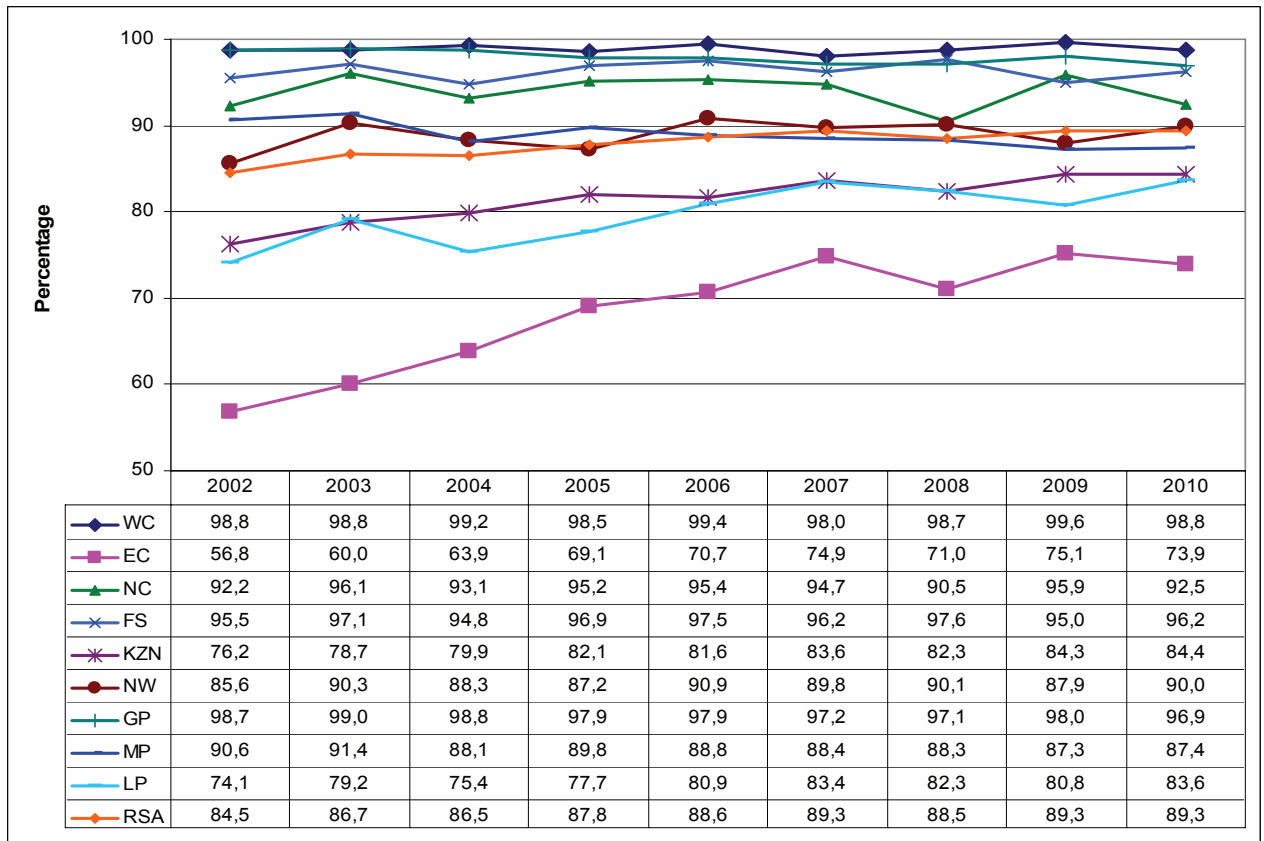
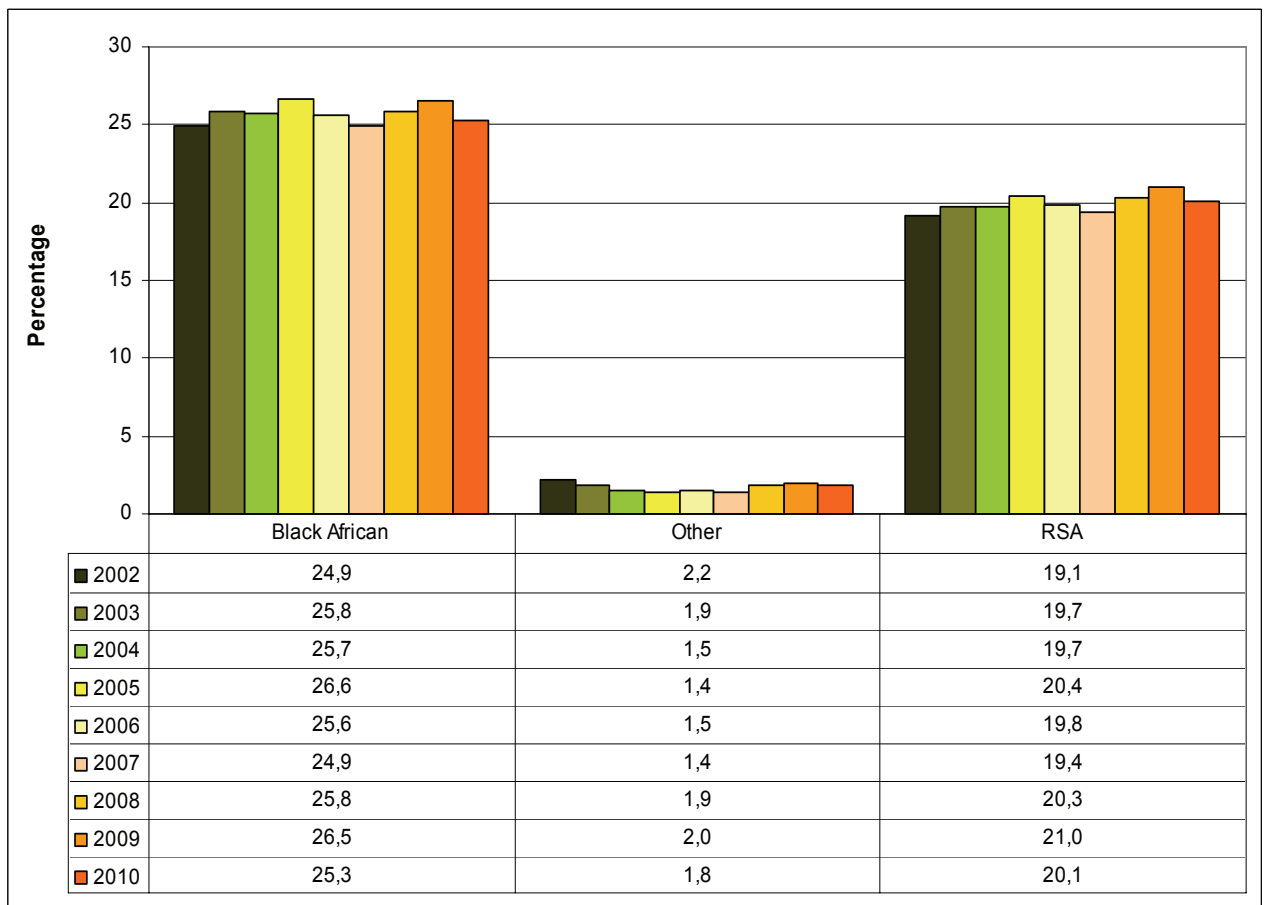


Figure 24: Percentage of households who have access to water from a neighbour's tap, communal tap or borehole (off-site) by population group of household head, 2002-2010



Even though there have been annual fluctuations, the percentage of households who received piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 78,2% in 2002, with a low point of 74,5% in 2007, to 85,2% in 2010. Table 11 also shows that this increase coincided with a decline in the percentage of households who pay for the piped water they receive. The proportion of households willing to pay for water has been declining steadily over the past decade, dropping from 67% in 2004 to only 47,1% in 2010. This is presented in Table 11.

According to Table 11, approximately a third (63,6%) of the users of water services rated the quality of the water-related services that they received as good. However, there has been a steady decline in levels of satisfaction since 2005 when more than three-quarters of users (76,3%) rated the water services they received as good. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,9% in 2009, before declining to 27% in 2010. Similarly, the proportion of users who rated the water services as poor has increased slowly to 10,2% in 2009 before falling back slightly to 9% in 2010. This deterioration in levels of satisfaction is mirrored by an increase over time in the percentage of households who feel that their water is not clean, clear, good in taste or free of bad smells.

This is summarised in Table 12. Households in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have consistently been the unhappiest with the quality of water they received. Although the proportion of households in South Africa complaining about the safety of water remained stable at 8% between 2002 and 2010, improvements were noted in Eastern Cape (from 23,6% to 19,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,6% to 11,2%). The levels, however, remain high. In addition, a growing percentage of households have complained about the safety of water and the proportion of households in Mpumalanga who are unhappy with this aspect has increased from 8,7% in 2002 to 15,8% in 2010. Households in Eastern Cape have consistently been most unhappy with the cleanness, taste and smell of water, followed by households in KwaZulu-Natal, and increasingly also Mpumalanga.

Households living in the largely urbanised provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape were, perhaps predictably, most content with the quality of water services they received.

Table 10: Comparison of the main water source for drinking⁷ used by households (number in thousands), 2002–2010

Water source	Statistic	Year								
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Piped water in dwelling	Number	4 484	4 648	4 711	4 871	5 122	5 323	5 776	5 808	5 943
	Percentage	40,7	40,9	40,3	40,4	41,1	41,5	43,4	42,1	41,5
Piped water on site	Number	3 031	3 217	3 420	3 554	3 749	3 918	2 601	3 852	4 161
	Percentage	27,5	28,3	29,2	29,5	30,1	30,6	27,1	27,9	29,1
Borehole on site	Number	146	93	195	163	146	158	162	200	180
	Percentage	1,3	0,8	1,7	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,3
Rainwater tank on site	Number	63	51	42	35	54	66	73	49	55
	Percentage	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,4
Neighbour's tap	Number	296	291	264	263	256	272	349	374	367
	Percentage	2,7	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,6	2,7	2,6
Public/communal tap	Number	1 492	1 684	1 723	1 913	1 927	2 003	2 088	2 301	2 303
	Percentage	13,6	14,8	14,7	15,9	15,5	15,6	15,7	16,7	16,1
Water-carrier/tanker	Number	69	67	72	118	137	127	149	177	209
	Percentage	0,6	0,6	0,6	1	1,1	1	1,1	1,3	1,5
Borehole off-site/communal	Number	309	265	312	287	287	208	262	219	201
	Percentage	2,8	2,3	2,7	2,4	2,3	1,6	2	1,6	1,4
Flowing water/stream/river	Number	637	542	552	451	423	443	481	551	487
	Percentage	5,8	4,8	4,7	3,7	3,4	3,5	3,6	4	3,4
Stagnant water/dam/pool	Number	81	79	65	38	32	56	41	33	46
	Percentage	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3
Well	Number	152	121	118	78	129	67	75	52	40
	Percentage	1,4	1,1	1	0,7	1	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,3
Spring	Number	217	268	208	241	168	157	206	132	235
	Percentage	2,0	2,4	1,8	2	1,3	1,2	1,5	1,0	1,6
Other	Number	28	29	18	46	26	26	34	63	78
	Percentage	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5	1
Subtotal	Number	11 005	11 355	11 700	12 058	12 430	12 824	13 262	13 812	14 304
	Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unspecified	Number	7	6	12	17	26	76	34	0	0
Total	Number	11 013	11 362	11 712	12 075	12 456	12 901	13 296	13 812	14 304

⁷ 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.

Table 11: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities (numbers in thousands)⁸, 2004–2010

Access to piped water	Statistic	Year						
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Yes	Number	9 140	9 577	9 491	10 254	9 904	11 467	12 025
	Percentage	78,2	79,5	76,2	79,7	74,5	83,5	85,2
No	Number	2 548	2 471	2 958	2 605	3 389	2 271	2 093
	Percentage	21,8	20,5	23,8	20,3	25,5	16,5	14,8
Subtotal	Number	11 688	12 048	12 449	12 859	13 293	13 738	14 118
	Percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified/do not know	Number	25	27	28	42	58	73	186
Total	Number	11 713	12 075	12 477	12 901	13 351	13 812	14 304
Pay for water								
Yes	Number	6 118	5 931	6 154	6 544	6 597	5 683	5 649
	Percentage	67,0	62,0	65,1	64,1	67,2	49,6	47,1
No	Number	3 014	3 638	3 293	3 667	3 213	5 771	6 356
	Percentage	33,0	38,0	34,9	35,9	32,8	50,4	52,9
Subtotal	Number	9 132	9 569	9 447	10 211	9 810	11 454	12 005
	Percentage	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	7	7	43	42	95	13	20
Total	Number	9 139	9 576	9 490	10 296	9 905	11 476	12 025
Water services ratings								
Good	Number	Not available	7 289	6 945	7 363	5 981	6 610	7 589
	Percentage	-	76,3	73,3	72,0	60,7	58,0	63,6
Average	Number	Not available	1 507	1 874	2 118	2 901	3 634	3 225
	Percentage	-	15,8	19,8	20,7	29,5	31,9	27,0
Poor	Number	Not available	755	652	746	968	1 158	1 124
	Percentage	-	7,9	6,9	7,3	9,8	10,2	9,4
Subtotal	Number	Not available	9 550	9 471	10 227	9 850	11 402	11 938
	Percentage	-	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	Number	Not available	27	19	27	54	65	87
Total	Number	Not available	9 577	9 490	10 254	9 904	11 467	12 025

The totals used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses. Levels of satisfaction with water services were not measured prior to 2005.

Table 12: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2005–2010 (numbers in thousands)

Year	Perception	Statistic	Province									
			WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2005	Not safe to drink	Number	23	373	15	42	285	25	28	74	94	959
		Percentage	1,8	23,6	5,3	5,4	12,6	2,9	0,9	8,7	8	8
	Not clear	Number	31	357	17	52	275	43	43	94	95	1 008
		Percentage	2,5	22,6	6,3	6,8	12,1	5	1,4	11,1	8,1	8,4
	Not good in taste	Number	37	398	25	62	291	41	44	76	161	1 134
		Percentage	2,9	25,2	8,9	8	12,8	4,8	1,5	9	13,6	9,4
	Not free from bad smells	Number	43	334	16	50	295	74	44	74	101	1 031
		Percentage	3,4	21,1	5,7	6,5	13	8,7	1,5	8,7	8,6	8,6
2006	Not safe to drink	Number	18	311	18	51	280	34	47	105	64	929
		Percentage	1,4	19,3	6,3	6,5	11,9	3,9	1,5	12	5,3	7,5
	Not clear	Number	33	308	22	59	271	36	59	133	61	982
		Percentage	2,5	19,1	7,8	7,5	11,6	4,1	1,9	15,2	5	7,9
	Not good in taste	Number	21	337	24	61	287	41	65	120	120	1 076
		Percentage	1,6	21	8,5	7,8	12,2	4,6	2,1	13,6	9,9	8,6
	Not free from bad smells	Number	38	276	15	53	274	45	72	113	64	949
		Percentage	2,8	17,1	5,4	6,8	11,7	5,1	2,3	13	5,2	7,6
2007	Not safe to drink	Number	19	280	12	42	251	26	27	101	94	854
		Percentage	1,4	16,9	4,1	5,2	10,3	2,9	0,8	11,2	7,5	6,6
	Not clear	Number	30	253	13	50	251	54	30	107	89	877
		Percentage	2,2	15,3	4,6	6,2	10,3	6	0,9	11,8	7,1	6,8
	Not good in taste	Number	24	289	19	55	253	52	38	111	148	989
		Percentage	1,8	17,5	6,6	6,8	10,4	5,8	1,2	12,2	11,8	7,7
	Not free from bad smells	Number	31	241	11	48	252	48	25	107	90	854
		Percentage	2,3	14,6	3,8	6	10,4	5,3	0,8	11,9	7,2	6,6
2008	Not safe to drink	Number	43	344	20	57	263	58	41	126	103	1 056
		Percentage	3	20,3	6,8	6,8	10,4	6,3	1,2	13,4	8	7,9
	Not clear	Number	59	345	27	60	242	69	46	159	98	1 105
		Percentage	4,1	20,4	9,1	7,2	9,6	7,4	1,4	16,9	7,6	8,3
	Not good in taste	Number	64	340	30	58	247	76	62	143	160	1 181
		Percentage	4,5	20,1	10	7	9,8	8,2	1,8	15,2	12,3	8,9
	Not free from bad smells	Number	65	315	18	52	265	77	93	139	107	1 131
		Percentage	4,6	18,6	5,9	6,3	10,5	8,3	2,8	14,8	8,2	8,5
2009	Not safe to drink	Number	29	336	19	76	225	50	53	116	105	1 010
		Percentage	1,9	19,3	6,1	8,8	8,6	5,2	1,5	11,9	7,8	7,3
	Not clear	Number	36	344	21	75	253	49	48	144	96	1 066
		Percentage	2,5	19,8	6,8	8,7	9,7	5,1	1,4	14,7	7,1	7,7
	Not good in taste	Number	47	408	24	75	245	52	55	132	142	1 181
		Percentage	3,2	23,5	7,6	8,8	9,4	5,5	1,6	13,5	10,5	8,6
	Not free from bad smells	Number	74	324	13	46	269	42	37	101	93	999
		Percentage	5	18,7	4,1	5,4	10,3	4,4	1	10,3	6,9	7,2
2010	Not safe to drink	Number	15	352	40	53	300	69	52	160	97	1 138
		Percentage	1,0	19,9	12,7	6,0	11,2	7,0	1,4	15,8	7,0	8,0
	Not clear	Number	24	382	48	74	256	71	61	169	89	1 173
		Percentage	1,6	21,6	15,1	8,4	9,5	7,2	1,7	16,8	6,5	8,3
	Not good in taste	Number	35	422	47	66	236	93	72	173	162	1 306
		Percentage	2,3	23,9	14,8	7,5	8,8	9,5	2,0	17,1	11,8	9,2
	Not free from bad smells	Number	25	286	38	59	226	62	92	140	79	1 007
		Percentage	2,5	28,5	3,8	5,9	22,5	6,2	9,1	13,9	7,8	7,1

* Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk. The total used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses on the quality of water. Perceptions related to water quality was not measured prior to 2005

11. Sanitation and refuse removal

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. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental sanitation.

Figure 25 identifies the percentage of households per province that did not have access to any toilet facilities or were still using bucket toilets.

The percentage of households that had no toilet facility/used bucket toilets has declined over the period 2002 to 2010 across all provinces. This is also reflected in the steady decline in the national average – from 12,6% in 2002 to 6,1% in 2010.

The highest proportion of individuals having to do without toilet facilities or having to use bucket toilets were found in Eastern Cape (16,8%), Limpopo (8,8%), Northern Cape (7,1%) and Mpumalanga (6,8%).

Even though Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape, Mpumalanga and Free State were among the provinces with the highest percentage of no toilet/bucket toilet users, they were also the four provinces that showed the biggest improvement since 2002. Between 2002 and 2010, households without toilet facilities or depending on bucket toilets decreased from 17,0% to 6,1% in Free State, while in Eastern Cape it changed from 36,4% to 16,8%. Decreases from 17,7% to 7,1% in Northern Cape and 20,3% to 8,8% in Limpopo were also observed.

Figure 25: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or were using a bucket toilet per province, 2002-2010

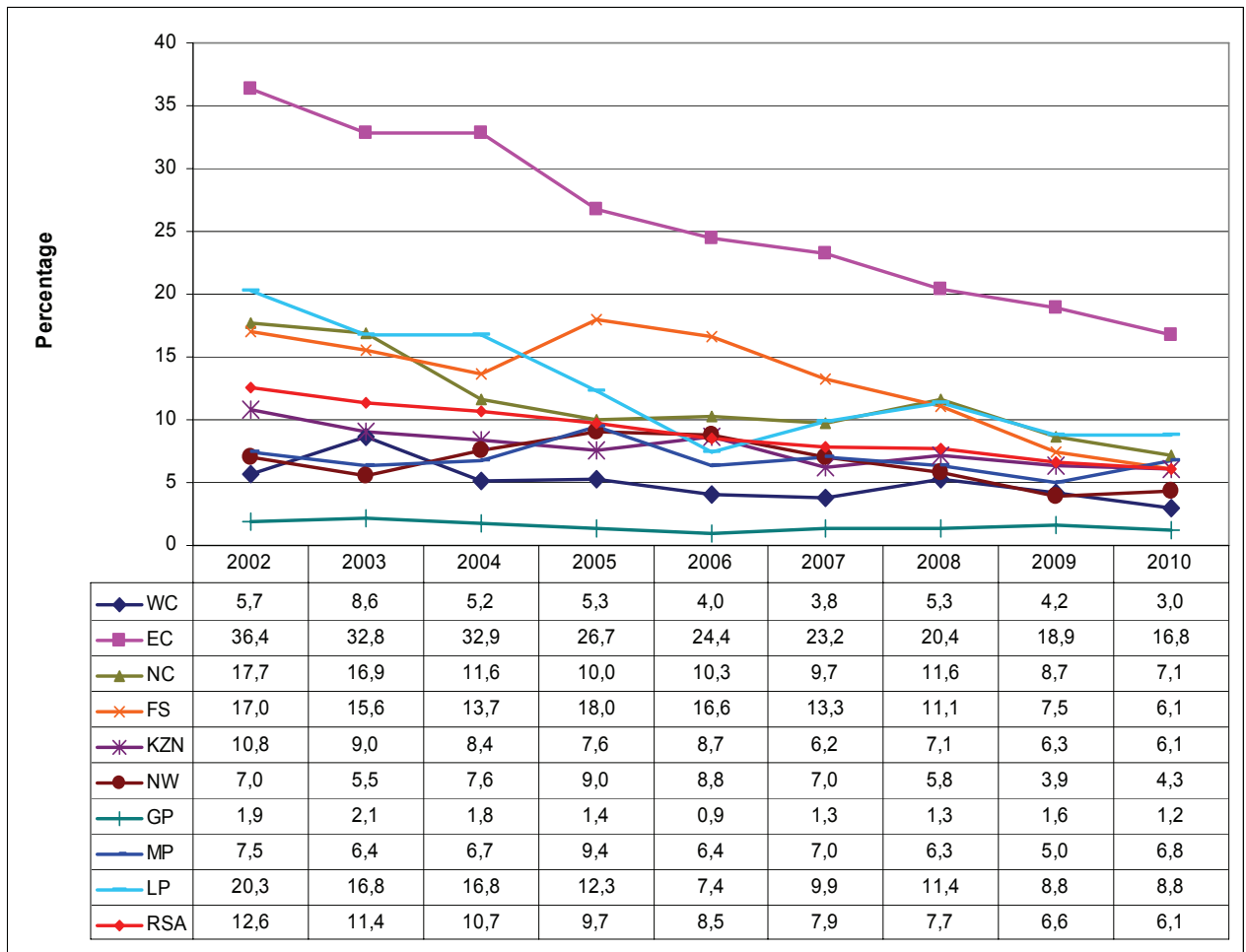
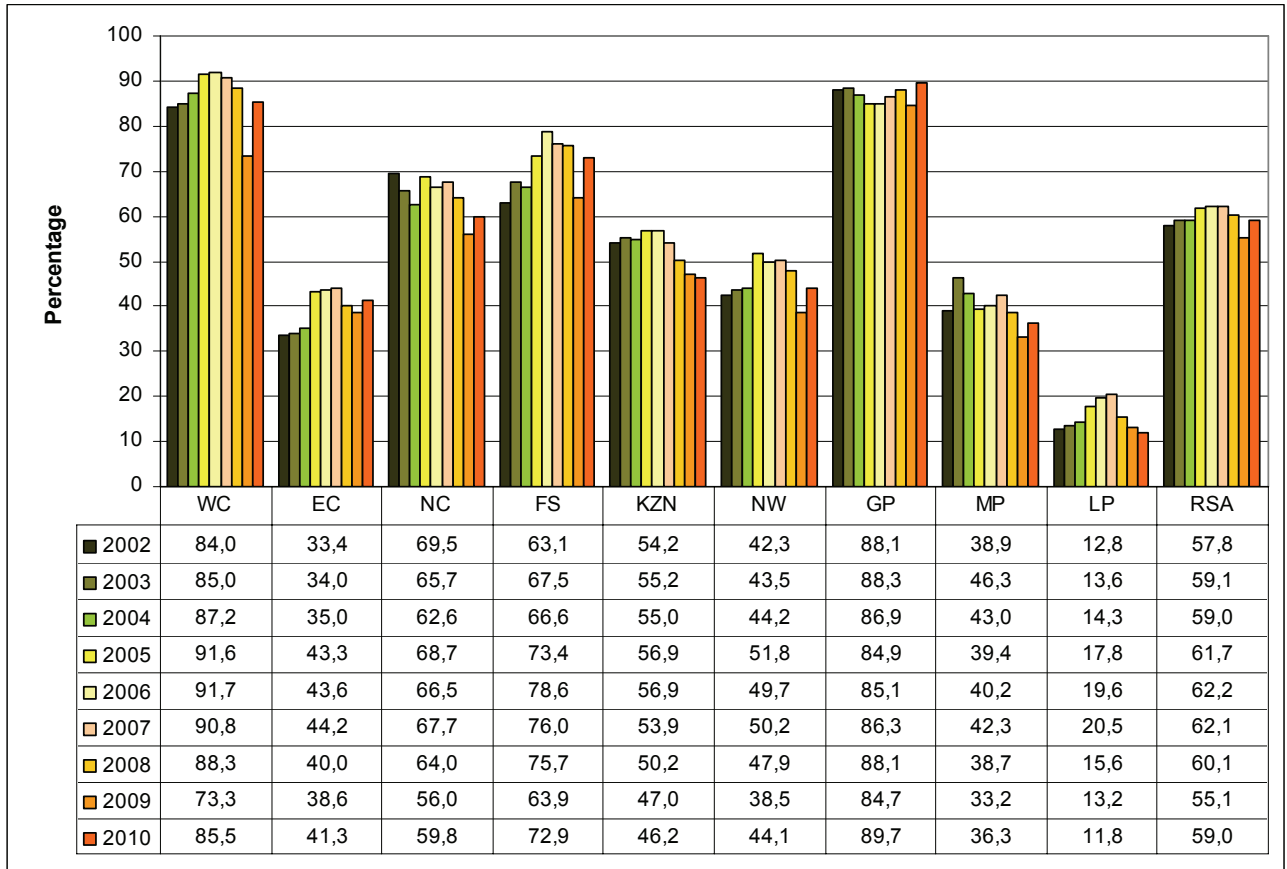


Figure 26: Percentage of households whose refuse is removed by the municipality by province, 2002–2010



Environmental hygiene is also impacted upon by the proper disposal of waste and household refuse. Figure 26 shows that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout the country were notably higher in the largely urbanised provinces of Gauteng (89,7%) and Western Cape (85,5%) in 2010 compared lower levels in more rural Eastern Cape (41,3%) and Mpumalanga (36,3%) and Limpopo (11,8%). Nationally, the percentage of households whose refuse was removed by the municipality increased from 57,8% to 62,2% between 2002 and 2006 before falling back to 55,1% in 2009. The percentage improved to 59,0% in 2010, slightly higher than in 2002.

In 2010, 61,4% (down from 66,2% in 2009) of South African households were paying for the removal of their refuse. A further 28,4% of those who were not paying for refuse removal said that they would be willing to pay for such a service. The GHS 2010 also found that only 4,5% of South African households were collecting waste for recycling and that 31% of those who collected waste actually sold the waste.

12. Telecommunications

Figure 27 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular phones within the sampled dwelling units in 2010. Nationally, only 11,1% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellphones. Households without access to these communication media were most common in Northern Cape (22,8%), Eastern Cape (19,4%) and to a much smaller extent Free State (14,3%) and North West (13,5%).

The provinces with the highest percentages of households using only cellular phones in their dwelling were: Limpopo (85,8%), Mpumalanga (85,2%), North West (78 %) and Free State (76%).

Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households who had only cellular phones in their dwellings (51,1%) and the highest percentage of households that were using only landlines (3,1%). The use of a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (34,3%) and Gauteng (22,6%).

Figure 27: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2010

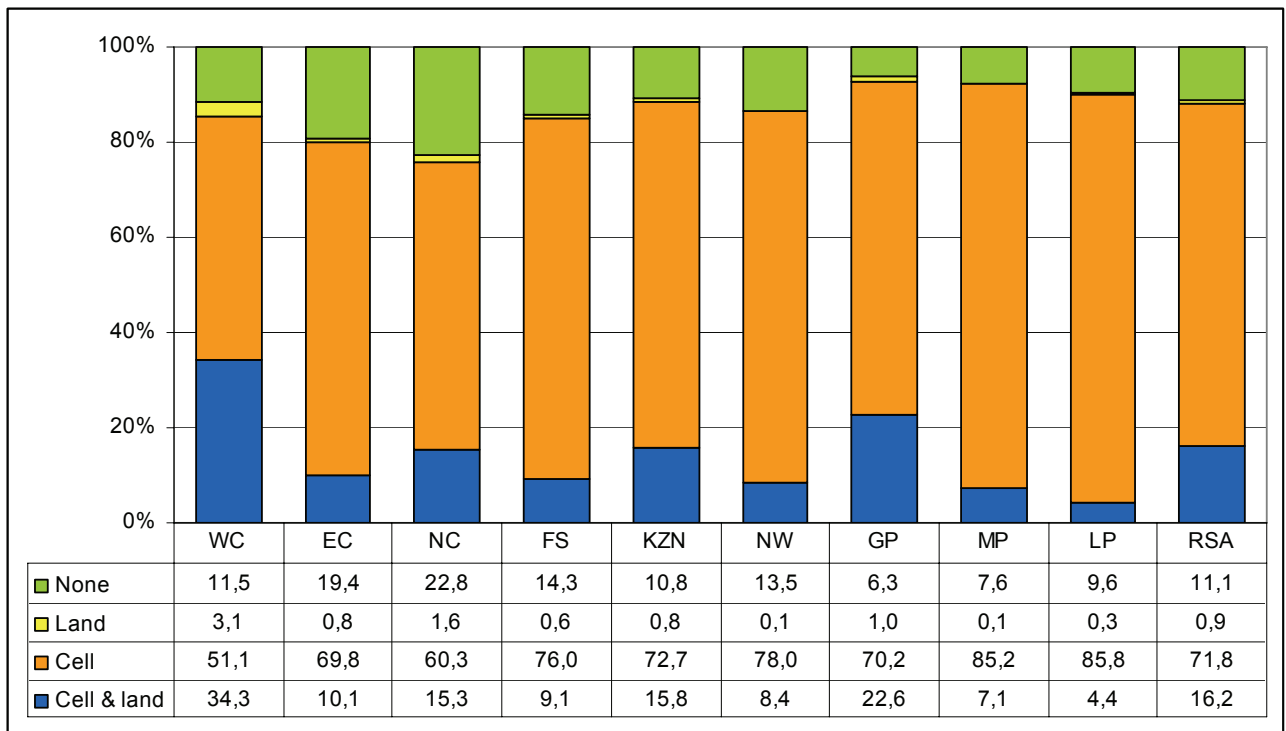
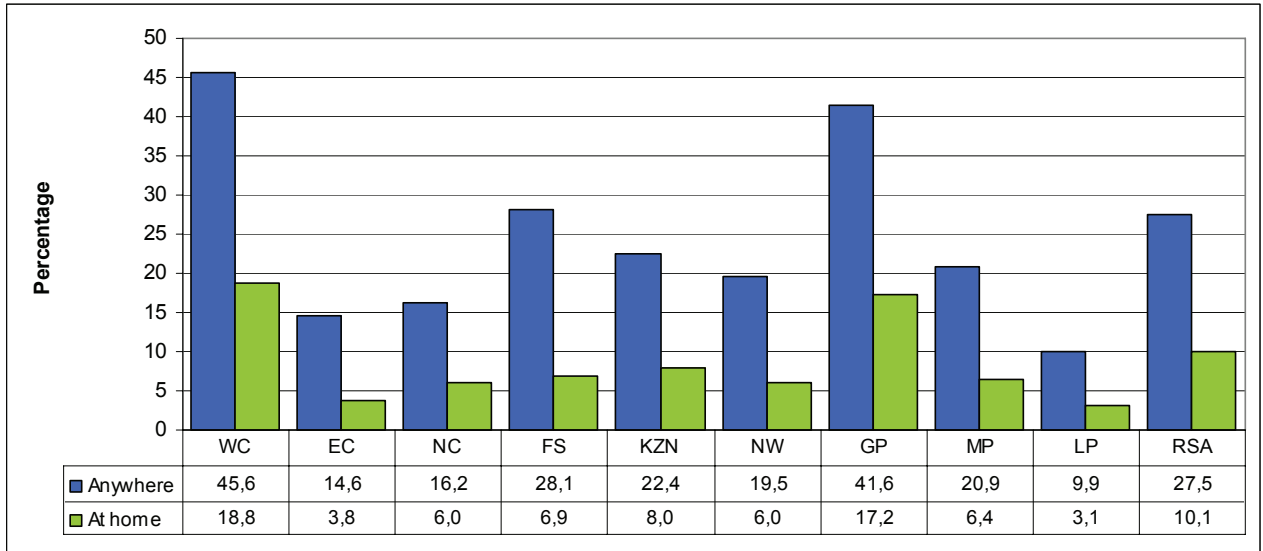


Figure 28 shows that 27,5% of South African households had at least one member who had access to or used the Internet either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafés. Internet use is the highest in Western Cape (45,6%), Gauteng (41,6%) and Free State (28,1%) and the lowest in Limpopo (9,9%) and Eastern Cape (14,6%). The places where the largest percentages of South Africans tend to use the internet include:

- At work: 16,7%
- Within the household/at home: 10,1%
- At school/university/college: 5,5%

Access to the internet in the home is highest among households in Western Cape (18,7%) and Gauteng (17,1%) and lowest in Eastern Cape (3,8%) and Limpopo (3,1%).

Figure 28: Percentage of households with access to the internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to/uses the Internet by province, 2010



13. Transport

Although the set of transport questions asked in GHS 2010 was revised since 2009, the changes were meant to assist fieldworkers and the results should therefore remain comparable with the historical data collected in 2009. The questions primarily focus on the use of public and/or state-subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and health facilities. Figure 29 shows that 40,9% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: KwaZulu-Natal (47,5%), North West (42,8%), Limpopo (41,8%) and Gauteng (41,7%). Although only 7,8% of South Africans used a bus during the preceding week, the figures were particularly high for Mpumalanga (20,8%). Use of trains was most common in Western Cape.

Figure 29: Percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2010

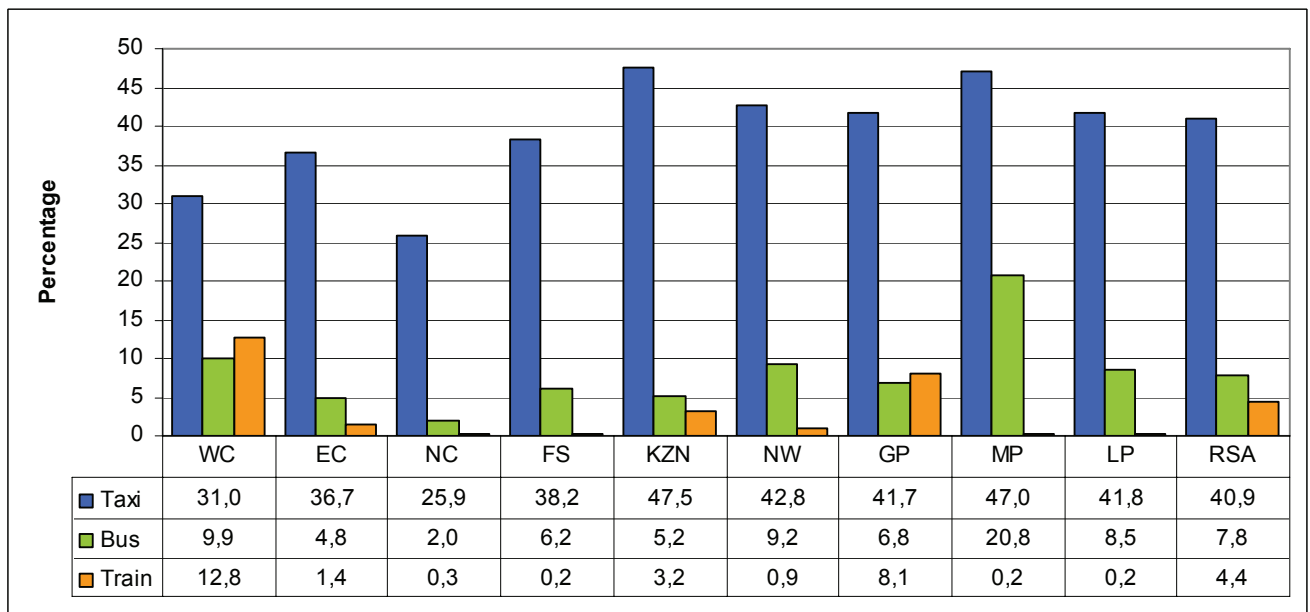


Table 13: Mode of transport used to school and work (numbers in thousands), 2010

Mode of transport	Statistic	Usual transport to school	Usual transport to work
Walking	Number	11 234	2 556
	Percentage	72,9	19,0
Bicycle/motorcycle	Number	57	110
	Percentage	0,4	0,8
Minibus taxi/ sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	Number	1 237	3 190
	Percentage	8,0	23,7
Bus	Number	470	857
	Percentage	3,1	6,4
Train	Number	111	492
	Percentage	0,7	3,7
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	Number	221	n/a
	Percentage	1,4	n/a
Minibus/bus provided and paid for by the institution	Number	99	n/a
	Percentage	0,7	n/a
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	Number	759	n/a
	Percentage	4,9	n/a
Lift club	Number	n/a	315
	Percentage	n/a	2,3
Own car or other private vehicle	Number	1 197	4 426
	Percentage	7,8	32,9
None, studies/works from home	Number	10	1 464
	Percentage	0,1	10,9
Other	Number	14	64
	Percentage	0,1	0,5
Subtotal	Number	15 409	13 475
	Percentage	100	100
Unspecified	Number	676	209
Total ⁹	Number	16 085	13 685

Nearly three quarters (72,9%) of the individuals attending school walked to get there. A further 7,8% travelled by private car while another 8% used taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to go to work was a private car (32,9%), followed by taxis (23,7%) and walking (19,0%). The study found that 10,9% of the working population worked from home and that they therefore had no need for transport.

14. Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment, the most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards and specifically asks households whether they experience any of a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. The graph below summarises these responses between 2003 and 2010.

⁹ In the case of learners the total excludes learners who study by means of distance education

Figure 30: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2010

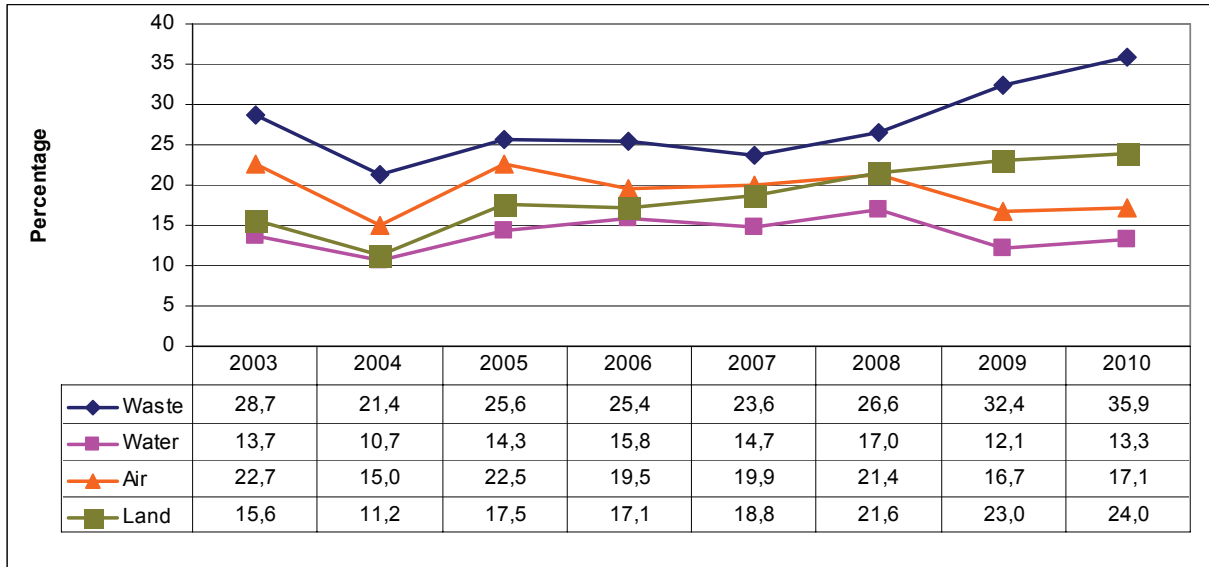


Figure 30 reveals that waste removal problems and littering¹⁰ (35,9%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (24%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the biggest percentage of households. The proportion of households that felt that there are problems with littering and waste removal in their areas (35,9%) increased substantially since 2003 when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem. Since 2003 the percentage of households that perceive water and air pollution as a problem decreased. Those who listed water pollution as a problem decreased from 13,7% in 2003 to 13,3% in 2010, whilst households who consider air pollution as a problem decreased from 22,7% in 2003 to 17,1% in 2010.

During the twelve months preceding the survey, 40,3% of households used pesticides in their dwellings and 11,8% pesticides in their yards. A further 7,3% used herbicides in their yards or gardens. Most South Africans are aware of the need to save resources. During 2009, 61,3% of households deliberately cut down on the amount of municipal water that they used, and 67,5% attempted to reduce their electricity use. Only 54,8% of households reported deliberately reducing the amount of waste that they produced.

15. Household income sources

Most households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Figure 31 summarises the percentage of households according to the various sources of income reported by households. Nationally, salaries (62,4%) and grants (44,9%) were reported as income sources by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, Western Cape (74,7%) and Gauteng (74,2%) had the highest percentage of households who earned an income from salaries. Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Limpopo (85,2%) and Eastern Cape (56,2%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Limpopo (27,1%), Eastern Cape (20,8%) and Mpumalanga (19,3%).

¹⁰ The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

Figure 31: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province¹¹, 2010

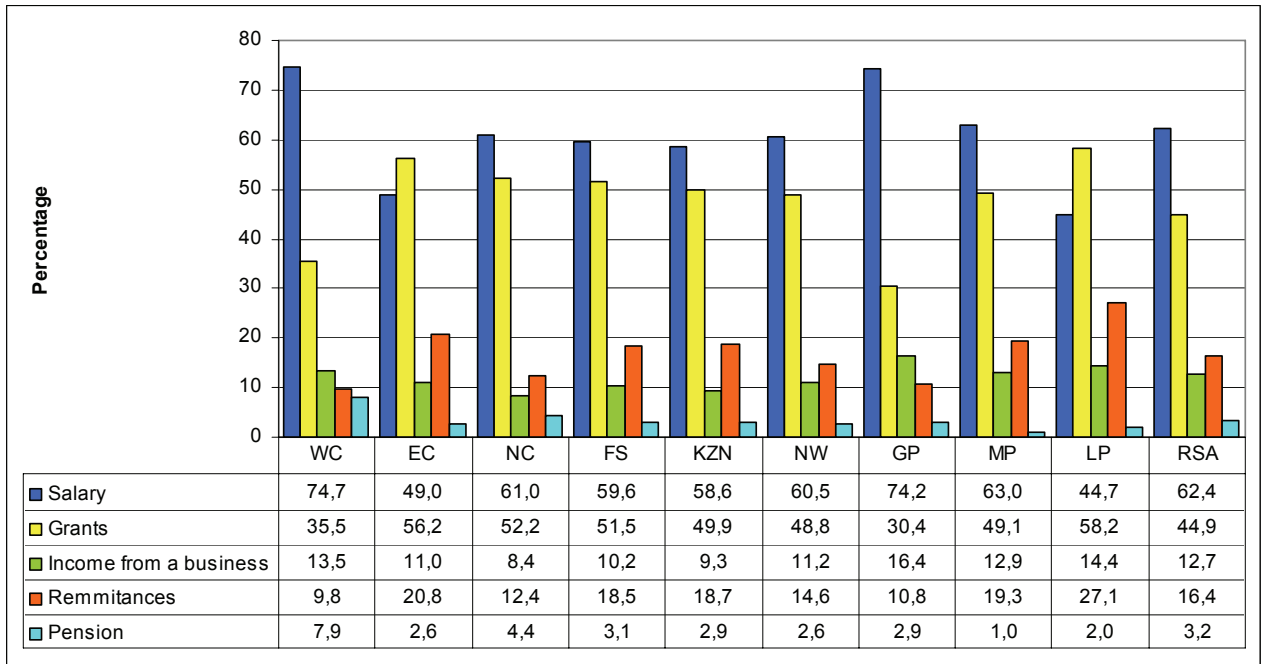
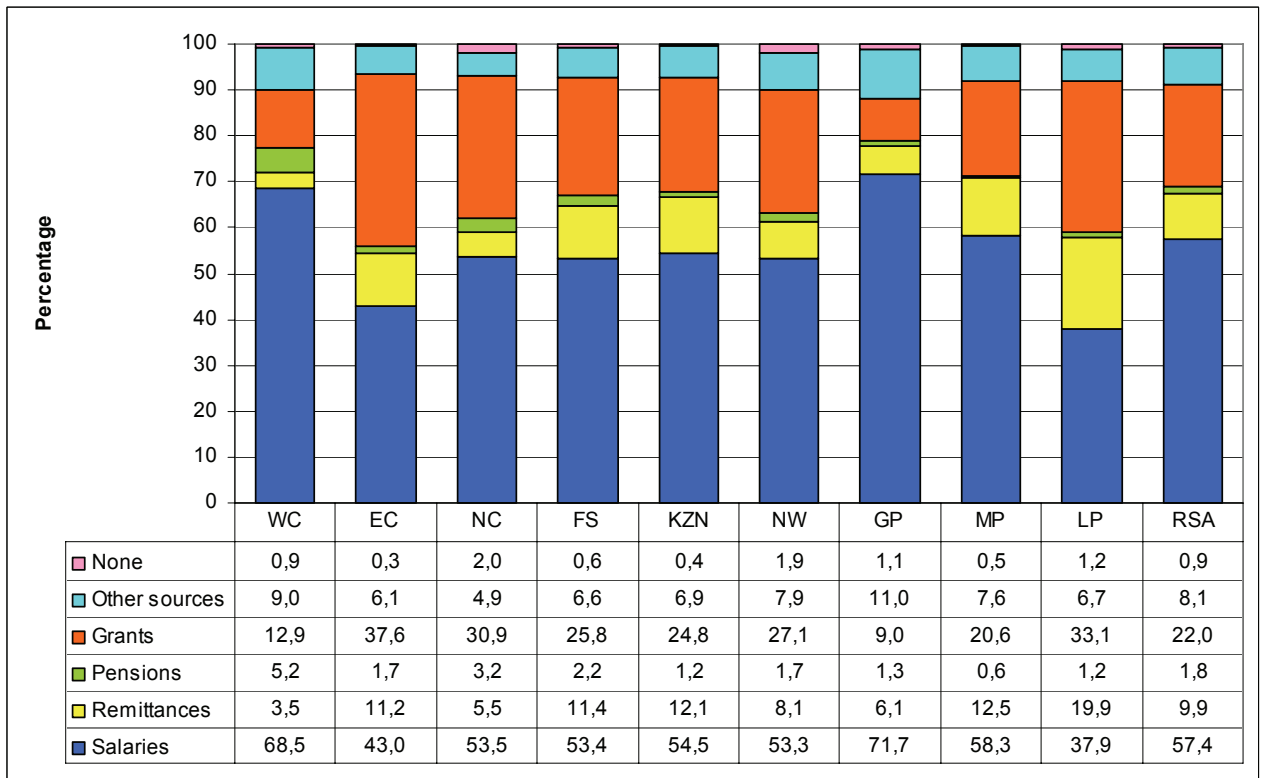


Figure 32: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2010



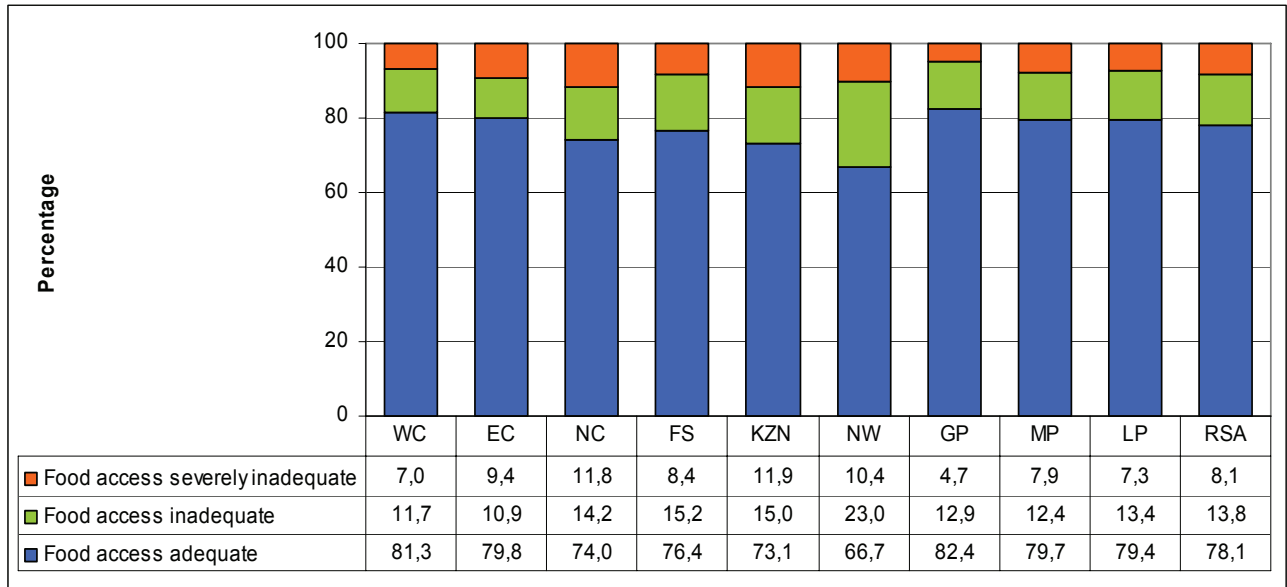
When households were asked to indicate their main source of income, salaries/wages/commission was mentioned as the main source for 57,4% of households, followed by grants (22,0%) and remittances (9,9%). This is indicated in Figure 32. Once again there were considerable provincial variations, especially in terms of dependence on grants as the main source of households' income in the following provinces: Eastern Cape (37,6%), Limpopo (33,1%), Northern Cape (30,9%) and North West (27,1%).

¹¹ A specific household can have more than one source of income, thus percentages do not total to 100%.

16. Food access

As with GHS 2009, the GHS 2010 questionnaire included a set of questions based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to determine households' access to food. Figure 33 shows that more than a fifth (21,9%) of South African households had inadequate or severely inadequate access to food. Food access problems were the most serious in North West where 33,4% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. They were followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26,9%), Northern Cape (26%), Free State (23,6%) and Limpopo (20,6%), Eastern Cape (20,3%).

Figure 33: Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy by province, 2010



17. Agriculture

According to Table 14, almost a quarter of South African households (22%) are involved in agricultural production. Of these, 15% cultivated farmland while 87,6% created backyard gardens. Cultivation of farm land was particularly high in Northern Cape (30,6%), Western Cape (25,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (23,2%) and especially low in Free State (4,7%) and Gauteng (1,1%).

Of those engaged in agricultural production, 43,4% cultivated food and grains, while 30,1% grew fruit and vegetables. Poultry was produced by 43,9% while 49,4% also produced livestock.

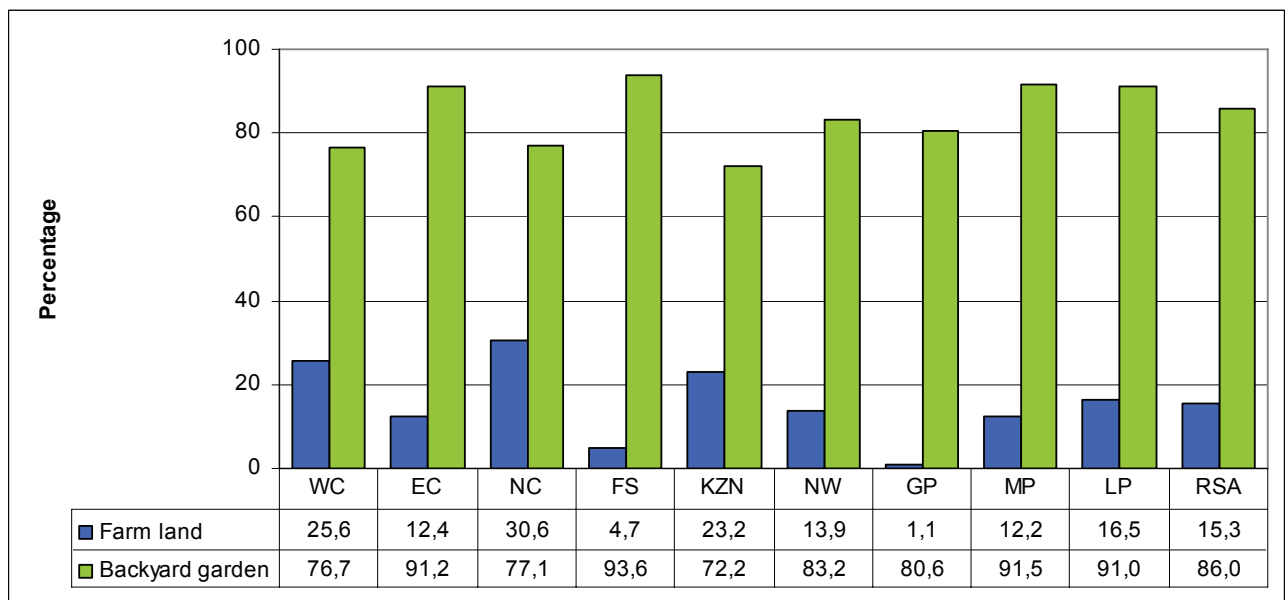
Nationally, only 12,6% of the households involved in agriculture reported getting agricultural-related support from the government during the year preceding the survey. The only provinces where significant support was provided were Northern Cape (37,3%), Eastern Cape (32,7%) and Western Cape (10,9%). Nationally, two per cent of the agriculturalists reported receiving training and 9,5% received dipping services. The most frequently used service in Eastern Cape and Northern Cape were dipping services, whilst visits by the agricultural extension officer were the most commonly mentioned service in Western Cape.

Table 14: Involvement in and nature of agricultural production activities per province (numbers in thousands), 2010

Production activity	Statistic	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Involved in agricultural production	Number	44	606	43	169	688	186	309	328	750	3 122
	Percentage	2,9	34,3	13,6	19,2	25,6	19,1	8,5	32,4	54,1	22,0
Livestock production	Number	14	400	25	42	339	87	211	115	309	1 542
	Percentage	30,7	66,0	58,8	24,8	49,3	46,8	68,5	35,1	41,2	49,4
Poultry production	Number	7	407	18	48	436	83	19	130	223	1 370
	Percentage	15,5	67,3	40,9	28,6	63,4	44,6	6,1	39,6	29,7	43,9
Grains and food crops	Number	3	372	2	50	292	19	17	144	458	1 355
	Percentage	6,3	61,4	5,7	29,4	42,4	10,0	5,4	43,8	61,1	43,4
Industrial crops	Number	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	8
	Percentage	2,2	0,0	1,0	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3
Fruit and vegetable crops	Number	30	120	10	76	175	66	78	166	219	940
	Percentage	67,8	19,8	24,1	44,9	25,5	35,3	25,1	50,8	29,2	30,1
Fodder grazing/pasture grass of animals	Number	1	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	16
	Percentage	2,5	0,7	1,4	1,4	0,2	1,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5
Forestry	Number	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	Percentage	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Fish farming/aquaculture	Number	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Percentage	1,6	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1
Game farming	Number	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
	Percentage	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1
Other	Number	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	9	6	20
	Percentage	3,3	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,3	2,7	0,8	0,6

* Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk. A particular household can be involved in more than one activity and percentages therefore do not add up to 100%

Figure 34: Percentage of households who produce crops on farm land and in their backyard gardens by province, 2010



18. Summary

The results of GHS 2010 reiterate advancements in the level of development in the country and provides further evidence of improvements in the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors. Educational opportunities continue to be enhanced in concert with improved access to education services and facilities. Among individuals aged 20 years and older, the percentage with Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,5% in 2002 to 26,2% in 2010. The proportion of individuals in this age group with tertiary qualifications furthermore improved from 9,2% to 11,2%, whilst functional illiteracy declined from 27,9% to 19,2% over the same time period. Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West continue to have the highest illiteracy rates. Poverty remains an impediment to education and the survey reveals that 36,4% of learners blamed a lack of money for leaving school. However, these problems are being addressed proactively and the number of learners who do not pay school fees has increased from 0,7% in 2002 to 54,6% in 2010. Almost 90% of learners in the poverty stricken province of Limpopo are exempted from school fees. The survey emphasises the importance of social grants to address income poverty and shows that 28,4% of individuals and 44,6% of households have benefited from these grants.

Even though the proportion of households living in informal dwellings has stubbornly lingered around 13%, ownership of dwellings has improved from 53,1% in 2002 to 58,1% in 2010. This was undoubtedly aided by the provision of housing subsidies. The proportion of households accessing a government housing subsidy has increased from 5,5% in 2002 to 9,7% in 2010. The percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply has increased steadily from 76,8% in 2002 to 82% in 2010. Inversely, the percentage of households using wood and paraffin for cooking decreased from 35,8% to 23,2% over the same period. The percentage of households who received piped water supplies from their local municipalities increased from 78,2% in 2004 to 85,2% in 2010 while the percentage of households who had to live without toilets or with bucket toilets decreased from 12,6% to 6,1% during this time.

Continued improvements in access to basic services are, however, increasingly being stained by dissatisfaction with the quality of these services. In the case of housing, 17,2% of those occupying state-subsidised structures rated the walls as weak or very weak while 17,9% said the roof was weak or very weak. The problems were particularly evident in Western and Eastern Cape where more than 30% of households reported problems.

Although the quality of water-related services was rated as good by 63,6% of users in 2010, this rating has actually declined steadily since 2005 when 76,3% of users approved of the services. Residents in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have consistently remained least satisfied with the quality of water they received. The availability and use of refuse removal services increased steadily from 57,8% in 2002 to 62,2% in 2006 before declining to 59% in 2010. Access to this service was highest in Gauteng (89,7%) and Western Cape (85,5%) and lowest in Limpopo where only 11,8% of households had their refuse removed by the municipality.

Households with no access to either cellular or landline connections were mainly found in Northern Cape (22,8%) and Eastern Cape (19,4%) while 27,5% of South African households contained at least one member who had access to the Internet. More than 60% of South Africans usually visited public clinics if they needed help. However, only 55,9% of patients using public health care facilities were very satisfied with the services they received compared to 92,1% of users of private health care facilities.



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Statistician-General

19. Technical notes

19.1 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.

19.2 Sample design

The sample design for the GHS 2010 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 (DTS) 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.

19.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata¹²

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.

¹² Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

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

of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as

$p_i = x_i / X; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then,

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

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

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

$\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$. Next, round the N real numbers $Z_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ to integer values

$R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ such that each R_i is as close as possible to the corresponding Z_i value and the

R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences

between the R_i and the corresponding Z_i values is minimised subject to the constraint that

the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple

algorithm to obtain the integer R_i values as follows:

Let " d " be the difference between the value $n \times R$ and the sum $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$, where $[\]$ is the integer

function, then R_i values can be obtained by rounding up the " d " Z_i values with the largest fraction

parts, and by rounding down the remaining $(N - d)$ of them. It should be noted that the integer sizes

$R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

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

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

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

.

.

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

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

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

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

.

.

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

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

19.4 Weighting ¹³

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.

¹³ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

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

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

Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and the Labour Force Survey 2003, Labour Force Survey 2005, and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (quarter 3) of 2009 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

19.5 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.

19.6 Comparability with previous surveys

The revision of the questionnaire for GHS 2010 was necessary because of changing government priorities as well as weaknesses in the existing questionnaire. Unfortunately a balance had to be struck between trying to maintain comparability over time and improving the quality of our measurements over time.

The table below summarises key questions that have been included in the GHS since 2002/2003 and highlights those questions where changes may affect comparability.

Table 15: Most important differences between the questionnaires used for GHS 2010 and preceding years

GHS 2002–2008	GHS 2009–2010	Comparability
Marital status	Categories in GHS 2009 were moved around and single was separated into two subgroups	Good if single categories are re-combined
Highest level of education	Categories in 2009 have been expanded and are more detailed than before	Good if categories are combined
Literacy	Completely different question on different literacy types included	None
Attendance of educational institutions	In GHS 2009 and 2010 the age group 0–4 has its own separate section. Thus the questions about attendance are only asked for persons aged 5 years and older	Good only if in historical data the age group 0–4 is excluded
Type of educational institution attended	Categories are different from previous years	Poor for some categories
Tuition fees paid	More categories in the higher range were added	Good if categories are combined
Reasons for non-payment	Categories were expanded	Fair
Problems experienced in educational institutions	Very similar – one category added	Good
Disability	A set of questions devised by the Washington group replaced the questions used until 2008. Each individual is asked to rate their ability to perform 6 different tasks and their inability to perform two or more of the activities, of alternatively	None

	being unable to do one renders them disabled.	
Social grants	Very similar GHS 2009 add general question about grant receipt. Prompt details are added next to each grant to help individuals identify each grant better	Good
Tenure status of dwelling	Options are arranged differently and the option 'owned, but not fully paid off' split in two. Rental of informal dwellings was for the first time very clearly defined to also included cases where someone owns the dwelling, but pays rent for the land on which it was erected	Good, except for informal dwellings
Total number of rooms	Number of individual rooms and total number of rooms	Not good. Previous question was sometimes confused in the vernacular with 'bedrooms' and bathrooms and toilets were excluded
Reason why do not pay for water	All the options are different and now correspond with the in-house survey of DWAF	None
Type of toilet facility	The main components of the question remain the same; however, the structure of the question was simplified	Good
Making a living from waste sold for recycling	The question was modified to specifically ask whether the household sells waste for recycling	None
Use of pesticides/herbicides	The options not applicable were added for households who do not have yards	Fair provided that some editing can be done
Cellular phone	Before 2009 the question was whether someone has access to a cellular phone; in 2009 the question asks whether it is available within the household	None
Assessment of the quality of health services	Before 2009 the question was asked of individuals who were sick and who used a specific service. However, because of proxy respondents it was difficult to get an accurate assessment of levels of satisfaction with the service. In 2009 the question very specifically relates to the respondents' own experience during their most recent visit	Not comparable
Agricultural production	The question before was general and did not specifically prod the interviewer to include small-scale activities such as backyard food gardening, etc. In 2009 all activities that relate to food production have to be included	Not comparable
Sources of income	Income from a business was never listed as a separate source of income and was often not recorded or recorded under 'Other'. In 2009 this option was added to the list	Fair
Monthly household expenditure	In 2009 the response categories were broken down into finer categories than before	Good if categories are re-combined

19.7 Editing and imputation

Historically the GHS used a conservative and hands-off approach to editing. Manual editing, and little if any imputation was done. The focus of the editing process was on clearing skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contains valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set and data were largely released as it was received from the field.

With GHS 2009, Stats SA introduced an automated editing and imputation system that was continued for GHS 2010. The challenge was to remain as much as possible true to the conservative approach used prior to GHS 2009 and yet, at the same time, to develop a standard set of rules to be used during editing which could be applied consistently across time. When testing for *skip violations* and doing automated editing the following general rules are applied in cases where *one question follows the filter question* and the skip is violated:

- If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question which had a valid value.
- If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, the filter question's value is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing or if that fails printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

In cases where *skip violations* take place for questions where *multiple questions follow the filter question*, the rules used are as follows:

- If the filter question has a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the value expected given the completion of the remainder of the question set.
- If the filter question and the values of subsequent questions values were inconsistent, a counter is set to see what proportion of the subsequent questions have been completed. If more than 50% of the subsequent questions have been completed the filter question's value is modified to correspond with the fact that the rest of the questions in the set were completed. If less than 50% of the subsequent questions in the set were completed, the value of the filter question is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the questions in the set that follows the filter question are set to missing.

When dealing with *internal inconsistencies* as much as possible was done using logical imputation, i.e. information from other questions are compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

Two imputation techniques were used for imputing missing values: hot deck and nearest neighbour. In both cases already published code was used for imputation. The variable composition of hot decks is based on a combination of the variables used for the Census (where appropriate), an analysis of odds ratios and logistic regression models. Generally, as in the QLFS system, the GHS adds geographic variables such as province, geography type, metro/non-metro, population group, etc. to further refine the decks. This was not done for Census 2001 and it is assumed that the reason for this is the differences in deck size and position for sample surveys as opposed to a multi-million record database.

The 'No' imputations assume that if the 'Yes'/'No' question had to be completed and there is a missing value next to any of the options the response should have been 'No'. Missing values are therefore converted to the code for 'No', namely '2'. This is only done if there is some evidence that the questions have been completed. Otherwise all remain missing. For questions for which each option represents a question, no 'No' imputations were made.

19.8 Definitions of terms

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

Note: The persons basically 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, sharing 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 occur when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

Note: 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 is the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

Acting household head is any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.

Formal dwellings is a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere.

Contrasted with *informal dwelling* and *traditional dwelling*.

Informal dwellings is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example *shacks* or *shanties* in *informal settlements* or in backyards

Piped water in dwelling or on site is 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.

Poor household (for the purposes of this report) refers to households who spend less than R2 500 per month.

Free basic water is an amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6 kℓ per month per household within 200 metres from each dwelling.

Hygienic toilet facility refers to flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

19.9 Classifications

UN disability

Concentrating and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' with two or more of the 6 categories then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as disabled.

Severe disability

If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as severely disabled.

Water of RDP standard or higher

'Piped water in dwelling or in yard', and 'Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap' are also included provided that the distance is less than 200 metres.

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2010

Province	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	19 172	20 469	39 642	2 162	2 322	4 483	648	655	1 303	2 178	2 262	4 440	24 160	25 708	49 869
Western Cape	803	874	1 678	1 428	1 523	2 950	24	25	50	398	392	790	2 654	2 814	5 468
Eastern Cape	2 856	3 038	5 893	208	226	433	17	15	32	149	148	298	3 230	3 426	6 656
Northern Cape	307	340	647	205	218	423	*	1	2	40	42	82	553	601	1 154
Free State	1 231	1 304	2 534	39	49	88	7	4	11	140	147	286	1 416	1 504	2 919
KwaZulu-Natal	4 317	4 834	9 151	42	46	89	414	459	872	224	214	439	4 998	5 553	10 551
North West	1 599	1 581	3 180	28	28	57	6	2	8	113	122	235	1 746	1 733	3 479
Gauteng	4 048	4 022	8 070	181	207	388	158	127	286	962	1 049	2 011	5 349	5 405	10 754
Mpumalanga	1 604	1 735	3 339	25	20	45	19	18	37	113	104	217	1 762	1 877	3 639
Limpopo	2 408	2 742	5 150	5	6	11	*	4	6	38	45	83	2 454	2 796	5 250

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex, 2010

Age group	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	19 172	20 469	39 642	2 162	2 322	4 483	648	655	1 303	2 178	2 262	4 440	24 160	25 708	49 869
00-04	2 142	2 117	4 259	208	206	414	51	50	101	126	122	247	2 527	2 494	5 021
05-09	2 215	2 192	4 406	212	210	421	47	45	92	130	126	256	2 603	2 573	5 176
10-14	2 220	2 195	4 415	210	208	419	50	49	98	144	140	283	2 623	2 592	5 215
15-19	2 217	2 197	4 415	208	207	414	55	53	108	158	154	312	2 638	2 611	5 249
20-24	2 116	2 104	4 220	195	195	390	61	59	120	154	149	302	2 526	2 506	5 032
25-29	1 769	1 930	3 699	178	190	368	66	61	127	140	138	278	2 152	2 320	4 472
30-34	1 524	1 659	3 183	180	196	376	59	56	114	132	131	264	1 895	2 042	3 937
35-39	1 251	1 410	2 661	177	194	371	47	47	94	134	134	269	1 609	1 786	3 395
40-44	833	956	1 789	147	165	312	41	42	84	161	160	321	1 183	1 323	2 506
45-49	717	849	1 566	129	146	274	39	40	79	166	167	333	1 051	1 202	2 252
50-54	650	783	1 433	104	120	224	35	37	72	168	175	343	958	1 115	2 073
55-59	518	635	1 153	77	92	169	31	33	64	152	159	311	778	919	1 697
60-64	378	497	875	53	69	122	25	28	53	140	153	293	595	747	1 342
65-69	266	364	629	36	48	84	18	21	40	115	128	243	435	561	996
70-74	178	269	447	24	36	61	12	15	27	75	91	166	289	412	701
75+	180	312	492	23	41	63	12	18	30	83	136	219	298	507	805

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2010

	Thousands										South Africa
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo		
Highest level of education	3 500	3 643	677	1 708	5 815	2 073	7 079	2 007	2 705	29 208	
Total population aged 20 years and older	3 488	3 631	676	1 705	5 803	2 069	7 048	2 005	2 696	29 121	
Total population aged 20 years and older excluding unspecified highest level of education	72	308	73	100	469	212	203	226	362	2 026	
None	5	6	2	5	8	4	*	4	5	41	
Grade R/0	16	29	7	18	56	18	23	10	22	198	
Grade 1/ Sub A/Class 1	14	48	12	21	68	34	32	24	47	301	
Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2	38	111	20	41	142	50	75	41	57	576	
Grade 3/Standard 1/ ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	51	124	23	50	198	80	82	49	76	733	
Grade 4/ Standard 2	68	148	25	56	135	67	101	53	83	734	
Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET 2	99	175	36	79	184	92	155	62	93	975	
Grade 6/Standard 4	229	236	58	117	309	145	285	112	166	1 656	
Grade 7/Standard 5/ ABET 3	299	326	61	132	382	194	452	116	176	2 139	
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	279	278	63	122	404	156	348	126	251	2 027	
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ ABET 4	468	382	69	203	597	208	744	213	340	3 224	
Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3	298	407	50	163	743	191	840	241	322	3 255	
Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4	871	662	125	385	1 421	389	2 117	454	382	6 806	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)	111	57	2	21	151	44	251	35	32	704	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	3	7	*	*	3	4	6	3	*	31	
NTC 1/ N1/NC (V) Level 2	3	*	*	2	5	2	9	6	7	38	
NTC 2/ N2/NC (V) Level 3	15	12	2	9	14	4	23	9	5	93	
NTC 3/ N3/NC (V)/Level 4											

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province (concluded), 2010

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
N4/NTC 4	4	3	1	6	5	3	18	7	7	55
N5/NTC 5	9	8	*	7	8	6	24	15	10	87
N6/NTC 6	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	5	3	3	4	4	5	30	*	5	61
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	13	11	2	7	9	*	31	3	6	82
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	39	35	7	27	57	34	120	36	41	397
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	157	126	17	53	199	55	344	82	106	1 138
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	51	11	4	10	35	9	110	14	19	263
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	16	15	*	6	19	3	55	4	3	123
Bachelors Degree	118	59	5	28	99	29	269	24	32	662
Bachelors Degree and post-graduate diploma	30	15	2	8	19	3	75	11	11	173
Honours Degree	39	13	1	8	32	8	88	8	10	207
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	33	4	1	4	14	2	70	11	5	144
Other	8	*	1	2	5	*	15	1	*	37
Do not know	26	8	*	8	8	18	49	6	10	133

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

This table measures the highest level of education for adults over the age of 20 years.

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2010

Highest level of education	Thousands																	
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population aged 20 years and older	10 378	11 769	22 147	1 324	1 492	2 815	446	457	903	1 621	1 721	3 342	13 769	15 439	29 208			
Total population aged 20 years and older excluding unspecified highest level of education	10 345	11 732	22 076	1 320	1 487	2 807	444	455	900	1 617	1 721	3 338	13 726	15 395	29 121			
None	729	1 184	1 913	37	50	88	*	14	16	*	7	10	772	1 254	2 026			
Grade R/0	17	20	36	3	1	4	0	0	0	*	0	*	20	21	41			
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	86	99	185	6	6	13	0	*	*	0	0	0	93	105	198			
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	138	148	286	5	8	13	*	*	*	0	0	0	144	157	301			
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1 (Kha Ri Gude, Sanli)	273	259	533	19	20	40	*	2	4	*	0	*	295	282	576			
Grade 4/Standard 2	305	372	677	23	23	46	*	7	9	0	*	*	329	404	733			
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	309	348	657	25	39	64	*	9	13	0	0	0	338	396	734			
Grade 6/Standard 4	405	442	847	43	58	101	6	12	18	6	*	9	461	514	975			
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	641	727	1 368	107	122	228	11	26	37	11	12	23	768	888	1 656			
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	830	866	1 696	135	163	297	34	35	69	35	41	76	1 033	1 106	2 139			
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4	804	852	1 656	123	134	257	19	20	39	36	38	75	982	1 045	2 027			
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	1 192	1 207	2 399	200	202	402	35	38	73	156	193	350	1 583	1 641	3 224			
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	1 315	1 595	2 910	100	113	212	33	27	59	29	44	73	1 476	1 778	3 255			
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	2 214	2 392	4 605	316	353	669	157	141	299	542	691	1 233	3 229	3 577	6 806			
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	204	177	381	33	34	67	28	32	60	95	101	196	360	343	704			
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	9	11	21	*	0	*	*	0	*	7	*	8	18	12	31			
NTC 2/N2/ NC (V) Level 3	15	10	25	4	*	4	*	0	*	7	*	8	27	11	38			
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	25	13	38	6	3	9	*	*	3	34	9	43	67	26	93			
N4/NTC 4	17	10	27	*	*	2	*	*	*	21	*	23	40	15	55			
N5/NTC 5	30	19	49	2	4	7	4	0	4	22	5	28	59	28	87			

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex (concluded), 2010

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
N6/NTC 6	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	16	21	36	3	3	6	*	*	*	10	7	17	30	31	61
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	15	32	46	3	5	8	*	*	*	15	10	25	35	47	82
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	128	172	300	7	22	29	5	5	10	27	31	58	167	230	397
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	266	395	661	46	56	103	32	31	63	148	163	312	493	645	1 138
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	53	54	106	15	10	25	7	3	10	66	56	122	141	122	263
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	19	38	57	*	3	4	*	11	13	26	23	49	48	75	123
Bachelors Degree	131	122	253	23	27	50	29	20	49	160	151	311	342	320	662
Bachelors Degree and post-graduate diploma	33	37	70	5	4	10	3	*	5	48	40	88	89	84	173
Honours Degree	35	46	81	6	2	8	13	8	20	49	49	97	102	104	207
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	21	16	37	4	4	8	6	4	10	55	33	88	86	58	144
Other	16	8	24	3	3	5	*	*	*	*	*	5	22	15	37
Do not know	55	40	95	14	11	26	*	*	4	*	*	8	76	57	133

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2010

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20-24			25-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total population 20 years and older	2 526	2 506	5 032	4 048	4 362	8 410	2 792	3 109	5 901	4 403	5 462	9 865	13 769	15 439	29 208
Total population 20 years and older excluding unspecified highest level of education	2 512	2 494	5 006	4 041	4 353	8 394	2 783	3 104	5 886	4 391	5 444	9 835	13 726	15 395	29 121
None	19	14	33	68	70	138	95	122	217	590	1 048	1 639	772	1 254	2 026
Grade R/0	*	*	*	5	2	7	4	4	8	9	14	23	20	21	41
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	4	*	4	17	8	25	13	15	29	59	82	140	93	105	198
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	10	5	15	21	11	32	27	26	54	86	114	200	144	157	301
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1(Kha Ri Gude, Sani)	17	7	24	44	28	72	52	55	107	181	192	373	295	282	576
Grade 4/Standard 2	27	18	44	56	45	102	54	76	130	192	265	457	329	404	733
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	29	15	45	61	48	109	70	94	164	178	239	416	338	396	734
Grade 6/Standard 4	59	38	97	97	82	179	84	99	182	220	295	515	461	514	975
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	94	75	169	172	166	338	179	207	386	323	440	763	768	888	1 656
Grade 8/Standard 6 /Form 1	147	114	261	232	222	455	186	206	392	468	563	1 031	1 033	1 106	2 139
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ ABET 4	260	221	481	347	326	673	178	245	423	197	253	450	982	1 045	2 027
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3	396	332	728	507	530	1 037	293	327	619	388	451	839	1 583	1 641	3 224
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4	416	469	885	583	777	1 360	297	357	654	181	175	356	1 476	1 778	3 255
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No exemption)	760	857	1 617	1 178	1 343	2 521	706	742	1 448	585	635	1 220	3 229	3 577	6 806
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	110	100	209	119	107	226	67	63	130	64	74	138	360	343	704
NTC 1/N1/NC (V) Level 2	5	8	13	4	*	6	5	*	7	4	*	5	18	12	31
NTC 2/N2/NC (V)Level 3	8	6	14	7	*	9	5	2	7	7	*	9	27	11	38

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex (concluded), 2010

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20-24			25-34			35-44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NTC 3/N3/NC (V)/Level 4	12	4	16	18	10	28	14	8	22	22	5	27	67	26	93
N4/NTC 4	7	4	11	10	9	19	7	*	9	15	*	16	40	15	55
N5/NTC 5	10	10	20	19	12	30	11	5	16	18	2	21	59	28	87
N6/NTC 6	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	4	6	10	15	15	30	2	3	5	9	8	16	30	31	61
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	*	7	9	10	15	26	7	11	18	16	14	30	35	47	82
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	36	45	80	57	100	156	41	58	99	34	27	61	167	230	397
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	28	67	95	172	210	382	146	166	312	147	202	349	493	645	1 138
Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	12	8	20	34	29	63	44	28	72	51	57	108	141	122	263
Post Higher Diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	5	*	6	13	28	41	12	14	26	18	32	50	48	75	123
Bachelors Degree	19	40	59	94	83	177	93	92	185	137	105	242	342	320	662
Bachelors Degree and post**graduate diploma	3	8	11	27	23	49	27	26	53	33	28	60	89	84	173
Honours Degree	*	5	7	24	31	55	24	31	55	52	38	90	102	104	207
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	0	*	*	12	8	20	12	11	24	62	37	99	86	58	144
Other (specify in the box below)	7	6	13	8	7	14	5	*	7	3	*	4	22	15	37
Do not know	2	*	6	11	4	15	19	7	26	44	43	87	76	57	133

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2010

Literacy skills	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population aged 15 years and older	3 943	4 475	788	2 023	7 052	2 404	7 920	2 424	3 428	34 457
Total population 15 aged years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	382	1 104	208	393	1 380	591	707	509	807	6 081
Total	336	1 039	204	372	1 261	561	458	497	745	5 473
No difficulty	267	744	137	274	872	383	386	364	475	3 902
Some difficulty	15	25	7	19	63	38	22	16	29	234
A lot of difficulty	13	24	7	13	88	30	19	22	29	245
Unable to do	41	246	54	66	237	110	31	95	211	1 092
Total	337	1 041	204	372	1 265	563	456	498	746	5 482
No difficulty	220	600	87	202	706	282	249	227	278	2 849
Some difficulty	32	89	17	42	116	65	73	63	88	585
A lot of difficulty	31	50	17	36	125	53	56	68	82	517
Unable to do	54	302	83	92	318	164	78	140	299	1 530
Total	337	1 040	205	372	1 264	563	457	499	744	5 481
No difficulty	151	284	44	144	386	141	150	83	163	1 545
Some difficulty	61	153	31	46	156	102	106	65	90	809
A lot of difficulty	30	150	23	45	221	98	73	123	114	877
Unable to do	95	454	106	138	501	222	128	228	377	2 249
Total	337	1 038	205	373	1 263	564	457	498	746	5 480
No difficulty	197	574	72	201	619	226	238	188	271	2 587
Some difficulty	35	80	18	34	116	83	80	48	69	562
A lot of difficulty	25	57	18	40	152	62	51	84	82	571
Unable to do	79	327	96	99	377	192	88	177	324	1 760

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province (concluded), 2010

Literacy skills	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population aged 15 years and older	3 943	4 475	788	2 023	7 052	2 404	7 920	2 424	3 428	34 457
Total population 15 aged years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	382	1 104	208	393	1 380	591	707	509	807	6 081
Total	336	1 038	205	373	1 266	564	458	498	746	5 485
No difficulty	267	730	115	251	858	441	357	381	479	3 880
Some difficulty	25	81	21	38	120	50	60	37	67	499
A lot of difficulty	13	41	15	24	123	16	20	27	60	339
Unable to do	32	186	53	60	165	57	20	54	140	767
Total	336	1 035	205	371	1 264	563	457	499	744	5 476
No difficulty	257	432	74	204	575	275	272	254	273	2 616
Some difficulty	24	114	24	50	168	108	82	61	94	724
A lot of difficulty	16	105	17	34	179	63	49	57	71	591
Unable to do	40	385	90	83	342	117	54	127	306	1 545

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2010

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total		3 943	4 475	788	2 023	7 052	2 404	7 920	2 424	3 428	34 457
Male		1 900	2 093	373	954	3 267	1 209	3 934	1 150	1 528	16 407
Female		2 044	2 382	415	1 068	3 785	1 196	3 986	1 274	1 900	18 050
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		382	1 104	208	393	1 380	591	707	509	807	6 081
Male		193	563	94	170	571	304	348	218	311	2 772
Female		189	541	114	223	810	287	359	291	496	3 309
Total		69	295	68	98	389	178	72	133	270	1 571
Male		36	132	28	37	128	85	23	45	61	575
Female		33	163	40	61	261	93	49	88	209	996
Total		117	440	117	171	559	281	207	271	468	2 633
Male		59	218	51	72	189	134	95	107	148	1 074
Female		58	223	66	98	370	147	112	164	320	1 558
Total		186	756	160	228	879	422	307	417	581	3 936
Male		95	382	72	95	338	213	142	174	203	1 713
Female		91	375	89	134	541	209	165	242	378	2 224
Total		139	464	132	172	644	338	219	310	475	2 894
Male		69	231	58	72	236	170	102	121	147	1 206
Female		70	233	75	100	408	168	117	188	328	1 687
Total		70	308	89	122	408	123	101	117	267	1 605
Male		32	152	41	51	141	55	43	41	84	641
Female		38	156	48	71	266	67	59	76	183	964
Total		79	603	131	167	689	288	185	245	471	2 860
Male		32	296	55	64	237	129	77	74	142	1 106
Female		47	307	76	104	452	160	108	171	329	1 753

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex, 2010

Literacy skills	Thousands						Total
	Black African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White			
Total 15 years and older	Total	26 561	3 230	1 011	3 654		34 457
	Male	12 596	1 532	501	1 779		16 407
	Female	13 966	1 698	511	1 875		18 050
Total 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Total	5 606	386	64	25		6 081
	Male	2 569	172	18	13		2 772
	Female	3 037	214	46	12		3 309
Writing his/her name	Total	1 473	88	8	*		1 571
	Male	535	38	*	*		575
	Female	939	50	7	*		996
Reading	Total	2 463	146	20	*		2 633
	Male	1 004	64	4	*		1 074
	Female	1 459	82	16	*		1 558
Filling in a form	Total	3 684	215	30	8		3 936
	Male	1 606	97	6	*		1 713
	Female	2 077	118	24	4		2 224
Writing a letter	Total	2 702	165	21	6		2 894
	Male	1 126	72	4	*		1 206
	Female	1 575	93	16	*		1 687
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Total	1 486	103	13	3		1 605
	Male	595	42	*	*		641
	Female	891	61	11	*		964
Reading road signs	Total	2 724	115	17	4		2 860
	Male	1 056	46	*	*		1 106
	Female	1 668	69	14	*		1 753

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group, 2010

		Thousands										Total
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+		
Literacy skills												
Total population aged 15 years and older		5 249	5 032	4 472	3 937	3 395	2 506	2 252	2 073	5 541	34 457	
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		497	265	318	346	412	479	577	697	2 489	6 081	
Writing his/her name		463	237	287	302	366	424	519	629	2 246	5 473	
No difficulty		434	204	232	247	306	336	399	448	1 297	3 902	
Some difficulty		7	4	11	10	10	12	22	31	128	234	
A lot of difficulty		4	5	8	9	5	24	20	33	137	245	
Unable to do		18	25	37	36	45	51	79	117	684	1 092	
Reading		463	237	288	302	366	424	520	629	2 252	5 482	
No difficulty		387	156	178	189	228	243	301	333	834	2 849	
Some difficulty		35	21	25	23	43	50	53	69	266	585	
A lot of difficulty		16	17	28	34	24	46	44	60	248	517	
Unable to do		24	43	57	56	71	85	122	167	904	1 530	
Filling in a form		463	237	288	302	367	424	520	629	2 251	5 481	
No difficulty		228	82	111	94	151	130	159	181	409	1 545	
Some difficulty		83	44	38	52	54	68	84	87	299	809	
A lot of difficulty		69	35	48	58	42	79	92	106	349	877	
Unable to do		84	75	91	98	121	146	185	255	1 194	2 249	
Writing a letter		463	237	288	300	368	425	518	629	2 252	5 480	
No difficulty		358	139	170	167	216	229	267	303	738	2 587	
Some difficulty		46	26	28	30	39	44	57	53	240	562	
A lot of difficulty		22	20	26	36	31	49	49	74	265	571	
Unable to do		38	52	65	67	81	104	145	199	1 010	1 760	

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group (concluded), 2010

		Thousands										Total
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+		
Literacy skills Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Total	462	237	288	303	366	426	521	630	2 253	5 485	
	No difficulty	398	174	221	239	292	323	397	468	1 368	3 880	
	Some difficulty	27	21	20	26	27	35	39	56	248	499	
	A lot of difficulty	14	17	16	18	13	27	22	39	173	339	
	Unable to do	23	25	31	20	34	40	63	67	464	767	
Reading road signs	Total	462	235	288	302	366	425	520	628	2 250	5 476	
	No difficulty	295	128	166	175	210	214	272	318	838	2 616	
	Some difficulty	64	26	37	43	50	71	67	74	291	724	
	A lot of difficulty	37	26	32	34	28	47	58	71	257	591	
	Unable to do	65	54	54	50	77	93	123	164	864	1 545	

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2010

Population group and age group		Thousands					
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Row total including Unspecified	
Total	17 474	31 750	4	559	49 786		
00-04	1 598	3 341	0	0	4 939		
05-06	1 932	229	0	42	2 202		
07-15	9 056	124	0	17	9 197		
16-20	3 669	1 650	0	28	5 347		
21-25	715	4 112	*	59	4 887		
26+	504	22 294	*	412	23 214		
Total	14 804	24 359	4	410	39 577		
Black African							
00-04	1 314	2 881	0	0	4 195		
05-06	1 678	178	0	37	1 893		
07-15	7 663	110	0	14	7 787		
16-20	3 153	1 318	0	21	4 492		
21-25	606	3 433	*	49	4 088		
26+	390	16 440	*	290	17 123		
Total	1 248	3 179	0	49	4 476		
Coloured							
00-04	111	295	0	0	406		
05-06	132	35	0	3	171		
07-15	725	11	0	*	738		
16-20	214	205	0	2	421		
21-25	27	358	0	5	390		
26+	38	2 275	0	38	2 351		

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group (concluded), 2010

Population group and age group	Thousands					Total
	Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
Indian/Asian	348	942	0	11	1 302	
00-04	36	63	0	0	100	
05-06	38	*	0	0	39	
07-15	171	*	0	*	172	
16-20	71	41	0	*	113	
21-25	16	98	0	0	114	
26+	16	738	0	10	765	
Total	1 074	3 269	0	88	4 432	
White	136	103	0	0	238	
00-04	84	14	0	*	100	
05-06	497	*	0	*	500	
16-20	231	86	0	5	322	
21-25	66	224	0	6	295	
26+	60	2 841	0	74	2 976	

Totals exclude not applicable attendance.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2010

Educational institution	Thousands																	
	05-06			07-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	970	961	1 932	4 538	4 517	9 056	1 919	1 750	3 669	375	341	715	210	294	504	8 013	7 863	15 876
Pre-school	226	205	431	46	35	81	4	6	10	3	*	4	0	0	0	279	247	526
School	735	741	1 475	4 452	4 466	8 918	1 738	1 523	3 261	191	158	349	17	14	31	7 133	6 901	14 034
Adult basic education and training learning centre	0	*	*	4	*	6	4	9	14	3	14	17	12	62	74	23	90	113
Literacy classes	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	8	9	2	9	11
Higher educational institution	0	0	0	0	*	*	87	120	207	109	101	210	122	138	260	319	359	679
Further education and training college (FET)	0	0	0	*	0	*	42	49	91	32	42	74	12	24	36	87	115	202
Other college	0	*	*	*	*	3	30	35	64	26	16	42	30	29	59	87	82	169
Home-based education/home schooling	0	0	0	11	*	13	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	3	11	6	17
Other than any of the above	*	0	*	13	5	18	9	2	11	4	6	10	5	3	8	32	16	48
Unspecified	9	12	22	9	5	14	4	4	8	6	2	8	12	14	40	38	77	

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2010

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	1 396	2 336	337	957	3 609	1 022	2 790	1 288	2 141	15 876
Pre-school	59	68	18	46	105	32	131	38	30	526
School	1 161	2 156	305	811	3 279	922	2 250	1 150	2 000	14 034
Adult basic education and training learning centre	7	14	2	8	15	14	21	13	20	113
Literacy classes	*	2	*	*	*	3	0	*	4	11
Higher educational institution	100	56	5	54	124	24	231	39	46	679
Further education and training college (FET)	20	20	4	16	48	14	43	17	21	202
Other college	33	9	2	13	16	5	57	23	10	169
Home-based education/home schooling	*	0	0	*	*	*	11	0	*	17
Other than any of the above	8	4	*	4	2	3	18	4	5	48
Unspecified	6	7	1	4	18	4	28	4	5	77

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2010

Educational institution	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 805	6 685	13 490	573	564	1 136	163	149	312	472	466	938	8 013	7 863	15 876
Pre-school (including day care, crèche, pre-primary)	229	197	427	21	24	45	9	*	11	20	23	43	279	247	526
School	6 179	5 944	12 123	496	485	981	119	123	243	338	349	687	7 133	6 901	14 034
Adult basic education	21	85	106	2	3	5	0	*	*	0	*	*	23	90	113
Literacy classes	*	9	10	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
Higher educational institution	201	233	434	18	31	49	24	16	40	77	79	156	319	359	679
Further education and training college (FET)	72	103	174	7	6	13	3	*	5	5	5	10	87	115	202
Other college	52	65	117	19	10	29	4	*	6	11	6	17	87	82	169
Home-based education	*	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	*	13	11	6	17
Other	22	13	35	3	2	4	*	0	*	*	*	6	32	16	48
Unspecified	27	33	60	6	2	8	2	*	4	*	*	5	40	38	77

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2010

Tuition fees	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 805	6 685	13 490	573	564	1 136	163	149	312	472	466	938	8 013	7 863	15 876
None	3 952	3 801	7 753	178	158	336	8	8	16	13	19	32	4 151	3 986	8 137
R1 - R100	684	678	1 361	32	39	71	*	*	2	0	*	*	716	719	1 435
R101 - R200	453	463	916	49	38	87	*	*	3	*	*	*	504	504	1 008
R201 - R300	213	211	424	49	51	100	3	4	7	2	*	5	268	268	536
R301 - R500	151	154	305	55	59	114	12	14	25	17	15	32	235	241	476
R501 - R1 000	154	214	368	55	63	118	42	30	71	16	20	36	266	327	593
R1 001 - R2 000	153	150	303	38	33	71	10	20	29	24	23	47	225	226	451
R2 001 - R3 000	85	85	170	13	16	28	5	6	12	19	29	48	122	136	258
R3 001 - R4 000	90	102	191	11	18	29	4	6	10	32	44	76	137	169	306
R4 001 - R8 000	189	182	371	29	23	52	14	14	27	97	104	201	328	323	651
R8 001 - R12 000	79	92	171	16	17	33	17	9	26	52	51	102	162	170	332
R12 001 - R16 000	52	45	97	10	9	19	9	14	23	16	26	41	86	94	180
R16 001 - R20 000	42	29	71	5	7	12	5	*	8	45	30	75	97	69	166
More than R20 000	44	47	91	16	12	27	17	8	25	78	57	136	154	125	279
Do not know	31	25	56	5	5	11	4	*	5	11	10	21	51	41	92
Unspecified	435	407	842	14	15	28	13	10	23	50	34	84	512	465	977

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2010

Tuition fees	Thousands											Total
	Pre-school	School	Adult basic education and training learning centre	Literacy classes	Higher educational institution	Further education and training college (FET)	Other college	Home-based education/home schooling	Other than any of the above	Unspecified		
Total	526	14 034	113	11	679	202	169	17	48	77	15 876	
None	140	7 807	76	9	38	20	16	4	18	8	8 137	
R1 - R100	63	1 353	11	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	1 435	
R101 - R200	40	957	6	0	0	*	*	*	*	3	1 008	
R201 - R300	25	501	4	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	536	
R301 - R500	27	437	*	*	*	4	3	*	*	*	476	
R501 - R1 000	51	520	5	0	2	7	5	0	*	*	593	
R1 001 - R2 000	47	359	*	0	13	15	6	*	6	*	451	
R2 001 - R3 000	21	185	*	0	18	14	9	*	4	*	258	
R3 001 - R4 000	11	240	*	0	23	17	10	*	*	*	306	
R4 001 - R8 000	26	445	0	*	87	47	35	*	3	3	651	
R8 001 - R12 000	10	184	0	0	88	22	21	0	*	4	332	
R12 001 - R16 000	6	73	*	0	74	13	9	0	*	*	180	
R16 001 - R20 000	*	76	*	0	67	4	7	*	*	*	166	
More than R20 000	7	111	*	0	127	8	22	0	*	*	279	
Do not know	*	45	*	0	34	4	5	0	*	*	92	
Unspecified	47	739	3	0	103	24	20	0	1	40	977	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2010

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	Total	111	78	5	61	201	24	133	89	89	791
Male	Male	60	40	2	30	116	12	67	46	43	417
Female	Female	51	38	3	31	86	12	66	42	45	374
Total	Total	4	*	*	0	0	0	*	3	*	12
Male	Male	2	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0	7
Female	Female	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	2	*	5
Total	Total	73	58	3	52	174	19	90	72	71	612
Male	Male	40	30	1	26	103	9	46	39	36	329
Female	Female	34	29	2	26	71	9	44	32	36	284
Total	Total	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	2
Male	Male	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Female	Female	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	*
Total	Total	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Male	Male	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Female	Female	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Total	Total	23	9	1	3	12	2	30	4	13	99
Male	Male	12	4	*	*	7	*	14	*	5	46
Female	Female	11	5	1	2	6	*	16	3	8	52
Total	Total	5	5	1	2	13	2	3	4	3	37
Male	Male	4	3	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	17
Female	Female	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	3	*	20
Total	Total	4	*	0	2	*	*	6	4	*	22
Male	Male	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Female	Female	*	*	0	*	*	*	4	*	*	10

Educational institution		Thousands																			
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa										
Other than any of the above																					
Total		*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Male		*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Female		*	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Unspecified																					
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Male		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.8 Population aged 5 years and older attending educational institution, by the kind of problems they experience at the institution, and by province, 2010

Kind of problem experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	466	1 086	128	369	2 477	665	1 397	507	1 215	8 310
Lack of books	44	140	13	45	266	71	143	50	202	975
Poor quality of teaching	32	35	4	23	122	21	73	17	41	369
Lack of teachers	22	36	4	18	101	28	62	18	30	319
Facilities in bad condition	32	119	11	19	189	58	95	23	71	617
Fees too high	85	90	4	37	248	38	230	70	27	829
Classes too large/too many learners	71	55	7	22	227	60	126	25	146	739
Teachers are often absent from school	40	30	10	26	101	63	80	15	46	411
Teachers were involved in a strike	131	572	75	173	1 195	309	554	282	648	3 939
Other	9	9	*	7	28	16	34	6	4	112

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade, and by province, 2010

Grade currently attending	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 161	2 156	305	811	3 279	922	2 250	1 150	2 000	14 034
Grade R/0	53	116	11	31	176	43	89	55	121	696
Grade 1	106	204	32	58	275	74	224	83	140	1 197
Grade 2	90	181	24	71	252	95	182	92	121	1 109
Grade 3	104	189	27	63	245	90	140	85	137	1 078
Grade 4	107	173	30	78	253	79	201	99	126	1 145
Grade 5	95	169	27	58	238	79	173	97	143	1 079
Grade 6	92	181	24	78	258	70	170	108	154	1 135
Grade 7	111	170	27	75	285	69	188	96	171	1 191
Grade 8	100	155	24	66	297	70	210	96	143	1 162
Grade 9	84	172	21	64	281	73	161	98	189	1 142
Grade 10	74	189	25	72	279	79	171	83	223	1 194
Grade 11	60	133	18	54	249	61	157	87	181	1 000
Grade 12/Matric	55	114	14	35	167	38	117	68	132	740
NC (V) Level 2 (N1/NTC 1)	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	11
NC (V) Level 3 (N2/NTC 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	*
NC (V) Level 4 (N3/NTC 3)	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	*
Other	4	*	0	*	*	*	11	0	*	20
Unspecified	26	10	1	9	17	1	48	3	16	131

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2010

Province	Thousands			Total
	Attend	Do not attend	Unspecified	
South Africa	1 598	3 341	82	5 021
Western Cape	207	318	8	533
Eastern Cape	225	465	11	701
Northern Cape	26	96	*	123
Free State	92	183	2	276
KwaZulu-Natal	266	793	23	1 082
North West	94	258	2	355
Gauteng	412	555	25	992
Mpumalanga	107	268	2	377
Limpopo	170	405	8	583

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.11 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2010

Population group and sex		Thousands			
		Attend	Do not attend	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	1 598	3 341	82	5 021
	Male	803	1 685	40	2 527
	Female	795	1 656	43	2 494
Black African	Total	1 314	2 881	64	4 259
	Male	664	1 449	29	2 142
	Female	650	1 432	35	2 117
Coloured	Total	111	295	8	414
	Male	55	148	5	208
	Female	57	146	2	206
Indian/Asian	Total	36	63	*	101
	Male	17	34	*	51
	Female	20	29	*	50
White	Total	136	103	9	247
	Male	67	53	*	126
	Female	68	49	*	122

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2010

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	Total	5 468	6 656	1 154	2 919	10 551	3 479	10 754	3 639	5 250	49 869
	Black African	1 678	5 893	647	2 534	9 151	3 180	8 070	3 339	5 150	39 642
	Coloured	2 950	433	423	88	89	57	388	45	11	4 483
	Indian/Asian	50	32	2	11	872	8	286	37	6	1 303
	White	790	298	82	286	439	235	2 011	217	83	4 440
Covered	Total	1 327	802	157	490	1 646	509	2 833	531	447	8 742
	Black African	148	439	56	283	931	355	1 076	375	380	4 044
	Coloured	579	107	46	18	30	9	156	23	*	972
	Indian/Asian	15	22	1	*	365	4	190	9	*	609
	White	586	234	53	188	320	141	1 411	124	61	3 117
Not Covered	Total	4 106	5 820	992	2 417	8 845	2 958	7 854	3 099	4 768	40 860
	Black African	1 523	5 431	590	2 243	8 168	2 813	6 938	2 955	4 737	35 398
	Coloured	2 356	326	374	70	58	48	232	22	5	3 491
	Indian/Asian	35	9	0	0	506	4	95	28	4	692
	White	192	54	28	95	114	94	589	93	22	1 279
Don't know	Total	3	*	0	3	4	4	*	0	6	23
	Black African	0	*	0	*	3	4	*	0	6	17
	Coloured	3	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	White	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	*
	Total	32	32	5	9	55	7	65	9	28	244
Unspecified	Black African	6	22	1	6	50	7	54	9	26	182
	Coloured	13	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	17
	Indian/Asian	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	3
	White	13	10	*	2	4	0	0	0	*	41

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2010

Population group	Sex	Thousands						Total with unspecified
		Covered	Not covered	Do not know	Unspecified			
Total	Total	8 742	40 860	23	267		49 869	
	Male	4 291	19 742	11	127		24 160	
	Female	4 451	21 118	12	140		25 708	
Black African	Total	4 044	35 398	17	199		39 642	
	Male	2 017	17 060	7	95		19 172	
	Female	2 028	18 338	10	103		20 469	
Coloured	Total	972	3 491	4	20		4 483	
	Male	455	1 696	*	11		2 162	
	Female	517	1 794	*	11		2 322	
Indian/Asian	Total	609	692	0	3		1 303	
	Male	307	341	0	0		648	
	Female	302	351	0	3		655	
White	Total	3 117	1 279	*	44		4 440	
	Male	1 513	645	*	21		2 178	
	Female	1 604	635	*	23		2 262	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2010

Age group	Thousands				
	Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Unspecified	Total with unspecified
Total	8 742	40 860	23	244	49 869
00-09	1 484	8 614	*	97	10 197
10-19	1 493	8 924	4	44	10 464
20-29	1 248	8 218	8	30	9 504
30-39	1 468	5 832	5	28	7 332
40-49	1 192	3 546	3	18	4 758
50-59	986	2 767	*	16	3 770
60+	872	2 960	*	11	3 844

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.1 Population who were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview, by province, 2010

Province	Thousands					Total
	People who were ill/injured	People who were not ill/injured	Do not know	Unspecified		
Total Population	5 589	44 250	2	2	2	49 869
Western Cape	668	4 792	4	4	4	5 468
Eastern Cape	586	6 066	8	8	8	6 656
Northern Cape	175	978	5	*	*	1 154
Free State	379	2 540	3	3	3	2 919
KwaZulu-Natal	1 018	9 526	1	1	1	10 551
North West	433	3 046	1	*	*	3 479
Gauteng	1 307	9 441	*	*	2	10 754
Mpumalanga	393	3 242	*	*	4	3 639
Limpopo	630	4 617	*	*	8	5 250

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.2 People who were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview and who consulted a health worker, by province, 2010

Province	Thousands					Total
	Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified		
South Africa	4 151	1 375	2	61		5 589
Western Cape	468	183	0	17		668
Eastern Cape	460	121	0	5		586
Northern Cape	143	30	0	1		175
Free State	287	90	0	1		379
KwaZulu-Natal	751	254	0	12		1 018
North West	335	92	0	5		433
Gauteng	991	305	1	10		1 307
Mpumalanga	283	105	0	6		393
Limpopo	432	195	0	2		630

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.3 People who were ill/injured in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by population group and sex, 2010

Population group and sex	Thousands					Total
	Consulted	Not consulted	Do not know	Unspecified		
Total	4 151	1 375	*	61		5 589
Male	1 753	647	*	19		2 420
Female	2 398	728	*	41		3 169
Total	3 131	1 062	*	54		4 249
Black African	1 299	500	*	17		1 817
Male	1 832	562	*	37		2 432
Female	396	161	0	6		563
Total	156	79	0	*		237
Coloured	240	83	0	3		326
Male	135	26	0	0		162
Female	59	13	0	0		72
Total	76	14	0	0		90
Indian/Asian	489	125	0	*		615
Male	239	55	0	*		295
Female	250	69	0	*		320

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.4 The household's normal place of consultation by province

Place of consultation	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu -Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Total	776	1 409	238	571	2 068	703	2 303	746	1 218	10 031
Public Hospital	192	127	20	63	273	35	444	53	127	1 334
Public Clinic	583	1 275	217	500	1 771	664	1 858	692	1 085	8 647
Other in public sector	*	7	*	8	24	4	0	0	6	50
Total	753	359	80	312	617	276	1 353	265	167	4 182
Private Hospital	54	8	4	22	78	12	159	3	7	348
Private Clinic	14	5	*	5	59	6	144	8	3	244
Private doctor/specialist	664	338	73	278	468	234	1 015	247	138	3 454
Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	3	*	10	*	3	26
Spiritual healers workplace/church	0	*	*	*	*	*	7	4	14	30
Pharmacy/chemist	18	3	1	4	3	3	12	2	*	47
Health facility provided by employer	*	0	*	*	*	15	*	0	0	21
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	*
Other in private sector	*	0	*	*	4	2	*	0	*	9
Total	4	12	1	2	28	3	28	5	8	91
Unspecified/don't know	4	12	1	2	28	3	28	5	8	91

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.5 The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid

Place of consultation	Thousands					Total
	Covered	Not Covered	Don't know	Unspecified	Total	
Total	3 052	11 209	8	35	14 304	
Public sector	500	9 509	7	16	10 031	
Public Hospital	138	1 191	1	4	1 334	
Public Clinic	355	8 275	*	12	8 647	
Other in public sector	7	43	0	0	50	
Total	2 535	1 632	*	14	4 182	
Private sector	274	71	0	*	348	
Private Hospital	152	93	0	0	244	
Private Clinic	2 077	1 365	*	11	3 454	
Traditional healer	*	25	0	0	26	
Spiritual healers workplace/church	*	28	0	0	30	
Pharmacy/chemist	16	31	0	0	47	
Health facility provided by employer	8	13	0	0	21	
Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	0	0	*	
Other in private sector	6	3	0	0	9	
Total	17	69	0	6	91	
Unspecified/don't know	17	69	0	6	91	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.6 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by kind of health facility used, 2010

Place of consultation	Thousands							Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not know	Unspecified	
Total	8 587	2 785	742	326	414	*	107	12 966
Total	5 018	2 578	695	309	373	*	75	9 052
Public Hospital	688	318	78	21	39	*	15	1 159
Public Clinic	4 302	2 251	612	287	332	*	60	7 848
Other in public sector	28	8	6	*	*	0	0	44
Total	3 559	203	46	16	41	0	31	3 896
Private Hospital	274	25	10	0	6	0	*	316
Private Clinic	182	20	5	*	12	0	*	220
Private doctor/specialist	3 007	150	27	15	21	0	29	3 248
Traditional healer	16	4	0	0	*	0	0	21
Spiritual healers workplace/church	21	*	*	0	*	0	0	22
Pharmacy/chemist	39	*	*	0	0	0	0	44
Health facility provided by employer	14	0	0	0	*	0	0	15
Alternative medicine, e.g. homeopathist	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	*
Other in private sector	6	*	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	10	5	*	*	*	0	*	17
Unspecified /don't know	10	5	*	*	*	0	*	17

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.7 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by population group and sex, 2010

Population group and sex		Thousands							
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	Total	8 587	2 785	742	326	414	*	107	12 966
	Male	5 408	1 665	429	164	225	*	66	7 957
	Female	3 180	1 120	313	162	189	*	41	5 008
	Total	6 128	2 484	652	294	347	*	87	9 994
	Male	3 592	1 456	367	147	186	*	50	5 799
	Female	2 536	1 027	285	146	161	*	36	4 195
Black African	Total	811	175	48	21	27	*	7	1 090
	Male	548	116	26	11	15	0	4	720
	Female	263	59	23	10	12	*	3	370
Coloured	Total	256	44	14	5	13	0	4	337
	Male	194	30	9	3	10	0	*	249
	Female	62	15	5	2	3	0	*	88
Indian/Asian	Total	1 393	82	28	6	27	0	9	1 545
	Male	1 074	63	28	3	14	0	9	1 190
	Female	319	19	*	4	13	0	0	355

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.8 People who were sick/injured and who did not consult a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by the reason for not consulting, and by population group and sex, 2010

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	500	562	1 062	79	83	161	13	14	26	55	69	125	647	728	1 375
Too expensive	13	20	33	9	*	10	*	*	*	*	0	*	24	21	46
Too far	5	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
Not necessary/problem not serious enough	141	148	289	13	14	27	*	*	*	14	14	28	168	177	345
Self medicated/treated myself	312	361	673	55	65	120	11	11	22	39	51	89	416	488	904
Fear of stigmatization	6	*	7	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	*	8
Do not know	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other	16	14	30	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	17	19	37
Unspecified	8	10	17	*	*	2	0	0	0	*	*	*	10	12	22

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2010

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population	Total	5 468	6 656	1 154	2 919	10 551	3 479	10 754	3 639	5 250	49 869
	Male	93	71	14	19	92	24	87	30	29	460
	Female	110	87	15	40	134	29	117	49	31	612
Diabetes	Total	192	143	26	63	299	69	248	64	70	1 173
	Male	78	48	11	23	111	32	114	28	21	467
	Female	114	95	15	40	188	36	134	36	49	706
Cancer	Total	29	18	5	11	42	10	63	11	13	200
	Male	11	9	1	4	16	5	26	5	3	79
	Female	18	9	4	7	26	5	37	6	10	121
HIV/AIDS	Total	39	82	12	49	171	61	118	52	30	613
	Male	14	26	5	19	63	24	45	18	10	223
	Female	26	56	7	30	107	38	72	34	20	390
Hypertension/high blood pressure	Total	503	433	121	265	561	308	686	197	183	3 257
	Male	177	123	38	80	149	99	261	64	45	1 037
	Female	326	310	82	185	412	209	425	133	138	2 221
Arthritis	Total	163	180	27	94	316	64	229	53	51	1 176
	Male	46	40	6	24	67	17	62	13	11	286
	Female	116	140	21	70	249	47	167	39	40	890
Other	Total	185	165	35	74	185	72	209	69	70	1 063
	Male	89	90	18	35	96	38	76	36	36	515
	Female	95	75	17	38	89	34	133	33	34	547

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2010

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total five years and older	4 935	5 955	1 031	2 643	9 469	3 124	9 762	3 262	4 667	44 848
Seeing	351	291	104	300	698	256	627	223	286	3 137
Some difficulty	300	236	88	233	565	214	581	190	253	2 659
A lot of difficulty	47	50	13	65	128	38	41	32	26	441
Unable to do	5	6	3	*	6	3	5	1	7	36
Total	103	109	45	87	229	107	137	69	94	981
Some difficulty	79	89	36	66	178	87	119	50	73	778
A lot of difficulty	22	16	8	19	48	18	13	19	18	178
Unable to do	3	4	2	2	4	2	5	0	3	25
Total	139	156	41	93	307	117	225	66	191	1 335
Some difficulty	74	83	23	48	166	75	155	39	128	792
A lot of difficulty	46	46	11	29	98	28	45	21	48	372
Unable to do	19	27	7	16	43	14	25	*	15	172
Total	137	179	53	139	324	184	176	77	116	1 384
Some difficulty	85	119	32	95	199	140	140	49	73	933
A lot of difficulty	41	46	18	37	109	36	24	23	29	363
Unable to do	11	14	3	6	16	7	12	5	14	88
Total	110	247	52	136	274	130	169	82	386	1 585
Some difficulty	73	137	19	62	143	68	124	35	213	874
A lot of difficulty	16	66	9	31	66	28	19	22	106	364
Unable to do	20	45	25	42	64	33	25	25	67	347
Total	26	239	27	28	109	63	86	22	135	734
Some difficulty	15	42	17	13	67	36	67	10	68	334
A lot of difficulty	6	158	5	6	19	11	6	7	28	246
Unable to do	5	39	5	9	24	16	13	5	38	154

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

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

Only individuals aged 5 years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2010

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out	Thousands																	
	Black African			Coloured			Asian/Indian			White			Total					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total five years and older	17 030	18 353	35 382	1 953	2 116	4 070	597	605	1 202	2 053	2 141	4 193	21 633	23 214	44 848			
Seeing	937	1 439	2 376	104	162	266	42	55	97	165	233	398	1 248	1 889	3 137			
Some difficulty	784	1 213	1 997	86	135	221	34	45	80	148	214	362	1 052	1 607	2 659			
A lot of difficulty	137	210	347	15	25	41	7	10	17	17	19	36	177	264	441			
Unable to do	15	16	31	3	2	4	0	*	*	0	0	0	18	18	36			
Total	334	413	747	38	53	91	8	18	26	62	56	118	441	540	981			
Some difficulty	268	333	601	27	43	70	*	11	16	48	43	91	348	430	778			
A lot of difficulty	56	70	125	10	8	18	*	6	9	13	13	26	82	97	178			
Unable to do	9	10	20	2	2	3	0	*	*	*	0	*	12	13	25			
Total	421	561	982	57	76	133	17	25	42	69	108	177	565	771	1 335			
Some difficulty	240	349	589	25	42	68	7	11	18	40	77	117	312	480	792			
A lot of difficulty	121	150	272	22	24	46	7	6	13	18	23	41	169	203	372			
Unable to do	60	62	121	10	11	20	*	8	11	11	7	19	83	88	172			
Total	530	603	1 134	73	64	137	9	17	27	44	43	87	656	728	1 384			
Some difficulty	342	423	765	42	43	85	6	8	13	31	39	70	420	512	933			
A lot of difficulty	149	146	295	25	19	44	3	8	11	10	*	12	188	175	363			
Unable to do	39	34	74	5	3	8	*	*	*	*	*	4	48	40	88			
Total	725	654	1 379	52	51	102	12	16	28	35	40	75	824	761	1 585			
Some difficulty	395	357	753	26	31	57	6	9	15	22	27	49	449	424	874			
A lot of difficulty	171	154	324	13	8	21	*	4	7	7	5	12	193	171	364			
Unable to do	159	143	302	13	12	24	4	*	7	6	9	15	182	165	347			
Total	336	316	652	20	17	37	4	7	12	18	15	33	378	356	734			
Some difficulty	158	133	291	11	10	20	*	3	4	11	7	18	181	152	334			
A lot of difficulty	109	112	221	5	5	10	*	*	6	4	4	8	121	125	246			
Unable to do	68	72	140	4	3	7	0	*	*	*	*	6	75	79	154			

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Only individuals aged 5 years or older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.3 Population aged 5 years and older that are using assistive devices, by sex and province, 2010

Assistive devices		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	Total	1 497	765	1 373	247	580	533	1 812	477	396	7 680
	Male	629	305	532	97	230	209	811	200	155	3 169
	Female	867	460	841	149	350	324	1 001	278	241	4 511
Eye glasses/ spectacles/ contact lenses	Total	916	305	604	95	249	207	1 301	239	166	4 082
	Male	385	131	243	41	100	81	586	100	75	1 741
	Female	531	174	361	54	149	126	716	140	91	2 341
Hearing aid	Total	22	5	14	4	5	5	24	8	5	91
	Male	9	3	7	2	3	2	14	5	3	47
	Female	14	*	7	2	2	3	10	3	*	44
Walking stick/walking frame	Total	37	43	93	8	26	28	39	21	35	329
	Male	17	23	38	4	13	16	17	10	13	150
	Female	19	20	56	4	13	12	22	11	23	179
A wheelchair	Total	14	17	11	2	6	9	16	4	6	84
	Male	9	9	*	1	3	4	11	2	5	47
	Female	5	7	8	1	3	5	5	1	*	37
Chronic medication	Total	504	390	648	138	293	283	429	204	182	3 072
	Male	207	137	240	50	110	106	183	82	58	1 174
	Female	297	253	408	88	183	177	246	122	124	1 898
Other assistive devices	Total	3	*	*	*	1	*	3	*	*	21
	Male	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	10
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	11

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

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

Only individuals over the age of 5 years are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorized as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

7. Social welfare

7.1 Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2010

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 102	2 425	412	894	3 425	1 053	1 855	1 098	1 890	14 153	
Male	510	1 193	188	445	1 553	503	879	538	908	6 717	
Female	592	1 232	223	449	1 872	550	977	560	982	7 436	
Total	402	2 309	266	850	3 248	1 017	1 704	1 066	1 883	12 744	
Male	179	1 145	122	428	1 483	485	818	524	905	6 088	
Female	223	1 164	144	422	1 765	532	886	542	977	6 656	
Total	668	82	138	25	11	16	36	5	*	984	
Male	316	34	64	10	4	8	15	2	*	455	
Female	353	48	74	15	7	8	21	2	*	528	
Total	7	4	0	0	136	*	9	*	*	164	
Male	4	*	0	0	54	*	*	*	0	64	
Female	3	2	0	0	83	0	8	*	*	99	
Total	24	29	7	19	29	19	106	23	4	262	
Male	11	12	2	8	12	9	45	9	*	109	
Female	13	17	5	11	17	10	62	14	*	152	

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

7. Social welfare

7.2 Population younger than 22 years not living with one or more of their biological parents and that has been placed by the court in the care of an individual in this household for the purposes of foster care, by sex and province, 2010

Province	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	191	198	389
Western Cape	16	19	35
Eastern Cape	35	36	70
Northern Cape	7	6	13
Free State	32	27	59
KwaZulu-Natal	52	64	116
North West	7	12	19
Gauteng	31	25	56
Mpumalanga	3	3	6
Limpopo	9	5	15

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

Totals exclude unspecified foster care or cases where biological parent status could not be determined

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

8. Economic activities

8.1 Population aged 15 years and older that have participated in a government or municipal job creation programme or expanded public works programme in the last 6 months, by province and sex, 2010

Province	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
South Africa	217	277	494
Western Cape	15	12	27
Eastern Cape	36	43	80
Northern Cape	7	8	15
Free State	17	16	33
KwaZulu-Natal	50	68	118
North West	10	15	25
Gauteng	63	80	143
Mpumalanga	6	14	21
Limpopo	12	21	33

Totals exclude unspecified job creation participation.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.1 All population groups, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	4 656	3 847	5 697	103		14 304
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 565	2 633	4 824	71		9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	515	466	390	14		1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	186	321	144	5		656
Cluster house in complex	3	25	74	*		104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	6	68	125	0		198
Semi-Detached house	28	68	64	*		160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	335	30	13	*		382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	686	43	4	*		736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	937	150	32	4		1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	348	35	21	*		406
Caravan/tent	4	0	0	0		4
Other	42	9	6	0		57

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.2 Black African population group, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	4 368	3 165	3 512	81		11 126
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 439	2 281	2 997	51		6 768
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	510	463	386	14		1 373
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	170	160	43	4		376
Cluster house in complex	*	5	11	*		18
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	28	22	0		52
Semi-Detached house	18	14	8	*		41
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	322	15	5	*		344
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	633	33	4	*		673
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	905	142	30	4		1 081
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	323	18	6	*		349
Caravan/tent	3	0	0	0		3
Other	40	5	*	0		48

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.1 Type of dwelling of households, by number of rooms in the dwelling

9.1.3 Other population groups, 2010**

Type of dwelling	Thousands					Total
	1-3 rooms	4-5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified		
Total	288	682	2 185	22	3 178	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	126	353	1 827	20	2 326	
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	5	2	*	0	11	
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	16	161	102	*	280	
Cluster house in complex	*	20	64	*	86	
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	39	103	0	146	
Semi-Detached house	9	54	56	*	119	
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	14	16	8	0	38	
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	53	9	*	*	64	
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	32	7	*	0	42	
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	25	17	15	*	57	
Caravan/tent	*	0	0	0	*	
Other	3	3	3	0	9	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

Other includes Coloured, Asian and White.

9. Dwellings and services

9.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu -Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	920	880	263	697	1 540	707	2 096	792	1 199	9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	619	13	26	582	11	*	53	77	1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	121	41	4	15	222	10	232	10	*	656
Cluster house in complex	23	*	1	0	16	0	58	*	*	104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	17	5	*	*	22	4	141	5	*	198
Semi-detached house	98	14	1	*	11	*	29	*	*	160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	26	15	3	18	40	11	246	13	10	382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	126	20	8	56	32	76	382	15	21	736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	134	111	20	60	164	109	409	85	31	1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	50	67	5	4	73	51	75	33	49	406
Caravan/tent	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	0	4
Other	14	6	2	6	9	*	14	4	*	57

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services
9.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands											Total		
	Piped (tap) water in dwelling	Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole off site/communal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/pool/stagnant water	Well		Spring	Other
Total	5 943	4 161	180	55	367	2 303	209	201	487	46	40	235	78	14 304
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 593	2 506	161	32	218	1 056	96	120	154	28	26	59	45	9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	6	213	*	16	36	487	41	55	319	13	13	170	12	1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	571	57	*	0	0	22	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	656
Cluster house in complex	100	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	195	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	198
Semi-detached house*	142	11	0	0	*	3	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	74	278	*	*	2	10	7	5	*	0	0	*	*	382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	45	554	*	*	24	83	13	5	0	0	*	*	9	736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	55	344	*	0	74	590	38	8	3	*	0	0	9	1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	144	164	13	*	12	45	10	4	6	0	0	*	*	406
Caravan/tent	0	3	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other	19	29	0	*	0	3	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	57

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total		
Total	2 976	1 024	178	8 414	1 606	92	15	14 304		
Dwelling/house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 048	907	142	6 096	826	61	14	9 094		
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	66	2	*	1 196	115	3	*	1 385		
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	521	24	*	79	30	*	0	656		
Cluster house in complex	40	22	*	38	*	0	0	104		
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	85	28	28	53	*	*	0	198		
Semi-detached house	41	29	*	64	20	5	0	160		
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	269	3	*	42	66	*	0	382		
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	425	*	*	191	115	2	0	736		
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	207	*	*	626	273	14	0	1 123		
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servants' quarters/granny flat	257	6	0	14	128	*	0	406		
Caravan/tent	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	4		
Other	16	*	*	13	27	*	0	57		

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.5 Tenure status of households, by province, 2010

Province	Thousands									
	Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total		
South Africa	2 976	1 024	178	8 414	1 606	92	15	14 304		
Western Cape	408	222	16	688	174	21	3	1 532		
Eastern Cape	240	56	7	1 269	207	*	*	1 781		
Northern Cape	47	14	2	196	60	1	0	320		
Free State	161	49	11	525	127	12	*	885		
KwaZulu-Natal	540	190	10	1 756	205	7	3	2 712		
North West	200	41	7	639	92	3	*	982		
Gauteng	1 069	386	108	1 474	596	44	7	3 684		
Mpumalanga	156	39	10	744	65	*	*	1 015		
Limpopo	154	27	6	1 125	81	*	0	1 394		

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.6 Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Population group and sex		Thousands							
		Rented	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Total	Total	2 976	1 024	178	8 414	1 606	92	15	14 304
	Male	2 153	817	131	4 716	1 055	56	9	8 937
	Female	823	207	47	3 697	551	36	6	5 367
Black African	Total	2 185	380	77	6 985	1 417	73	11	11 126
	Male	1 603	270	45	3 713	921	44	7	6 603
	Female	582	109	31	3 272	496	30	4	4 523
Coloured	Total	295	172	23	511	128	11	3	1 143
	Male	187	141	17	320	88	8	*	762
	Female	108	31	7	191	40	3	*	381
Indian/Asian	Total	82	78	16	171	11	*	*	359
	Male	64	68	14	113	9	*	*	268
	Female	18	11	*	58	*	0	0	90
White	Total	414	394	62	747	51	7	*	1 676
	Male	299	338	55	570	38	4	0	1 304
	Female	115	56	7	176	13	*	*	372

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

9.7.1 For cooking, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None
Total	10 171	5 306	1 267	2 041	162	6	43	*	216	86	14 304
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	7 288	4 213	327	1 103	104	3	22	*	9	20	9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	339	0 25	210	781	8	.	20	0	*	*	1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	632	0 5	13	*	*	1	0	0	*	0	656
Cluster house in complex	98	0 *	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	195	0 *	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	198
Semi-Detached house	148	0 6	*	4	0	0	0	0	*	0	160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	310	0 5	7	9	*	0	0	0	34	16	382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	436	0 16	121	24	2	0	*	0	125	11	736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	400	* 21	524	80	41	*	0	0	21	32	1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	283	0 10	57	32	*	0	0	0	15	6	406
Caravan/ tent	*	0 0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	4
Other	41	0 *	4	6	*	0	0	0	*	0	57

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

9.7.2 For heating, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands											Total
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	
Total	6 524	6	212	1 288	2 864	376	9	51	*	153	2 821	14 304
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 706	*	182	716	1 534	230	3	28	*	20	1 671	9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	122	*	*	128	986	12	*	21	*	*	113	1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	434	0	8	14	*	*	0	0	0	*	197	656
Cluster house in complex	89	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	10	104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	174	0	3	*	3	0	0	0	0	*	16	198
Semi-Detached house	103	0	*	5	10	0	*	0	0	*	39	160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	235	0	3	21	14	*	0	0	0	23	84	382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	278	0	1	92	48	17	*	*	*	81	212	736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	167	*	3	241	209	109	*	0	0	13	376	1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	194	0	3	65	48	*	0	0	0	11	81	406
Caravan/fent	.	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Other	22	0	1	5	8	*	0	0	0	2	17	57

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

9. Dwellings and services

9.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

9.7.3 For lighting, 2010

Type of dwelling	Thousands											
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Total	11 880	13	3	405	8	4	1 676	2	15	217	82	14 304
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 453	7	*	86	5	2	498	2	9	10	19	9 094
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	735	*	0	116	2	0	521	0	6	*	*	1 385
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	635	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	*	0	656
Cluster house in complex	101	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	104
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	196	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	198
Semi-Detached house	155	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	*	0	160
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	318	0	0	*	0	0	13	0	0	35	15	382
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	460	0	0	21	0	*	120	0	0	125	10	736
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	466	3	*	162	*	*	432	0	*	21	34	1 123
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	312	0	0	11	0	0	65	0	0	16	*	406
Caravan/tent	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	4
Other	46	*	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	*	0	57

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.1 Main source of water for households, by province, 2010

Main source of water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	1 198	511	137	357	963	235	2 109	265	167	5 943
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	199	288	93	445	719	400	1 131	440	448	4 161
Borehole on site	*	*	12	5	4	36	32	9	79	180
Rain-water tank on site	4	38	2	*	6	*	*	*	*	55
Neighbours tap	3	30	3	16	82	38	33	57	105	367
Public tap	114	486	63	34	526	211	298	126	446	2 303
Water-carrier/Tanker	4	21	*	7	46	25	51	42	10	209
Borehole off site/communal	3	6	4	18	68	20	15	26	41	201
Flowing water/Stream/River	3	232	4	*	170	4	3	34	36	487
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	0	5	0	0	23	0	7	7	3	46
Well	*	*	0	0	14	*	0	2	21	40
Spring	0	156	0	*	74	*	*	*	*	235
Other	4	3	*	*	17	12	*	4	35	78

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.2 Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2010

Main source of water	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676		14 304
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	3 097	925	347	1 574		5 943
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	3 971	159	6	25		4 161
Borehole on site	131	3	*	46		180
Rain-water tank on site	41	5	0	8		55
Neighbours tap	359	6	*	0		367
Public tap	2 271	30	*	*		2 303
Water-carrier/Tanker	196	5	*	6		209
Borehole off site/communal	185	4	*	11		201
Flowing water/Stream/River	481	4	0	*		487
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	46	0	0	0		46
Well	39	*	0	0		40
Spring	235	0	0	*		235
Other	75	2	0	*		78

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.3 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2010

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes	1 425	1 256	260	792	2 209	684	3 534	848	1 017	12 025
No	103	499	56	75	473	261	112	157	357	2 093
Do not know	0	6	0	9	3	24	13	*	5	60
Unspecified	5	19	3	10	27	13	25	9	15	126

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.4 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 603	4 523	11 126	762	381	1 143	268	90	359	1 304	372	1 676	8 937	5 367	14 304
Yes	5 450	3 642	9 092	682	368	1 049	266	90	356	1 174	354	1 528	7 572	4 454	12 025
No	1 041	821	1 862	77	13	90	*	0	*	122	17	139	1 242	851	2 093
Do not know	37	22	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	38	22	60
Unspecified	75	39	114	3	*	4	*	0	*	7	*	8	85	40	126

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.5 Households who receive municipal water, who also receive free basic water by population group of the household head, 2010

Free basic water	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total who receive municipal water	9 092	1 049	356	1 528	12 025	
Yes	3 037	450	146	560	4 192	
No	5 021	502	196	854	6 573	
Do not know	783	85	7	73	949	
Unspecified	251	12	7	40	311	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.6 Households receiving free basic water by province, 2010

Free basic water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total who receive municipal water	1 425	1 256	260	792	2 209	684	3 534	848	1 017	12 025
Yes	728	387	90	216	729	153	1 404	93	393	4 192
No	474	794	160	480	1 403	452	1 666	571	572	6 573
Do not know	198	49	8	87	38	65	336	158	10	949
Unspecified	25	26	2	9	40	13	128	26	42	311

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.7 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2010

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	3 886	51	5	24	3 965	
Less than 200m	1 907	30	*	3	1 943	
Between 201m - 500m	1 007	9	0	*	1 017	
Between 501m - 1km	381	3	*	*	385	
More than 1km	196	*	0	*	198	
Unspecified	394	8	*	18	423	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.8 The main reason why the household does not pay for water, by province, 2010

Reason for not paying water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	509	769	100	442	1 186	354	1 615	576	804	6 356
Use own source of water	*	0	0	*	*	3	*	*	4	15
Use a free water source	15	488	4	21	348	48	222	184	108	1 438
Pay directly to landlord as part of rent	213	73	12	62	130	51	583	50	29	1 204
Payment included in levy	39	20	1	37	28	2	48	2	*	178
Permission from municipality not to pay	16	40	36	46	288	67	59	12	258	822
Do not have water meter	65	27	3	49	181	34	129	117	239	844
Water meter not working/broken	*	*	*	27	16	*	14	25	*	87
Do not receive water bill	44	27	13	42	55	52	73	81	92	479
Community decision not to pay	*	16	1	6	32	13	57	32	5	162
Cannot afford to pay	65	39	23	124	47	48	270	45	13	674
Water supply irregular	*	14	*	*	9	4	*	6	25	62
Water supply has been stopped	0	0	*	*	0	*	7	0	*	9
Other	40	14	5	15	29	13	89	8	20	233
Unspecified	8	8	2	12	20	17	57	16	10	150

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.9 The main reason why the household does not pay for water, by population group and sex, 2010

	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population group and sex of household															
Total	3 493	2 364	5 857	162	111	274	27	5	32	127	66	193	3 809	2 547	6 356
Use own source of water	8	3	12	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	10	4	15
Use a free water source	793	631	1 423	7	6	14	0	0	0	*	0	*	801	637	1 438
Pay directly to landlord as part of rent	734	237	970	73	40	113	18	5	22	64	34	98	888	316	1 204
Payment included in levy	56	27	84	5	12	17	5	0	5	45	28	72	111	67	178
Permission from municipality not to pay	385	418	803	8	8	17	*	0	*	*	0	*	395	426	822
Do not have water meter	477	355	832	8	3	11	0	0	0	0	*	*	484	360	844
Water meter not working/broken	50	37	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	37	87
Do not receive water bill	281	169	450	19	7	26	*	0	*	*	0	*	303	176	479
Community decision not to pay	103	58	161	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	58	162
Cannot afford to pay	377	253	629	19	22	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	398	276	674
Water supply irregular	25	36	61	*	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	27	36	62
Water supply has been stopped	8	*	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	*	9
Other	113	91	203	15	10	25	*	0	*	*	*	3	131	102	233
Unspecified	83	49	132	6	*	7	*	0	*	10	0	10	99	51	150

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

10. Water services

10.10 Households' perceptions of water quality, per province, 2010

Perceptions of water quality Total household RSA		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu- Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total		1 532	1 780	319	885	2 712	981	3 683	1 015	1 393	14 304
Safe to drink		1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes		1 514	1 413	278	831	2 391	910	3 610	850	1 288	13 085
No		15	352	40	53	300	69	52	160	97	1 138
Unspecified		3	15	1	*	21	3	21	5	9	81
Total		1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Clear		1 501	1 385	270	810	2 436	908	3 600	840	1 293	13 044
Yes		24	382	48	74	256	71	61	169	89	1 173
No		7	14	1	2	20	3	23	6	11	88
Unspecified		1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Total		1 489	1 343	271	818	2 455	886	3 589	837	1 220	12 908
Good in taste		35	422	47	66	236	93	72	173	162	1 306
Yes		8	16	1	*	21	3	23	6	11	90
No		1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Unspecified		1 498	1 482	281	824	2 465	916	3 568	871	1 303	13 208
Total		25	286	38	59	226	62	92	140	79	1 007
Free from bad smells		9	12	1	2	21	4	23	5	12	90
Yes											
No											
Unspecified											

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.1 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Population group and sex of household head	Thousands			
	Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Total	12 370	1 690	243	14 304
Male	7 738	1 048	151	8 937
Female	4 632	642	93	5 367
Total	9 538	1 394	194	11 126
Black African	5 609	877	117	6 603
Female	3 929	517	77	4 523
Total	919	208	15	1 143
Coloured	626	131	5	762
Female	293	78	10	381
Total	336	20	3	359
Indian/Asian	256	10	*	268
Female	80	10	*	90
Total	1 577	68	31	1 676
White	1 247	31	26	1 304
Female	330	37	5	372

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2010

Ownership of a cell phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes	1 298	1 393	241	747	2 370	841	3 328	924	1 230	12 370
No	222	350	77	130	310	131	260	77	134	1 690
Unspecified	12	38	2	8	32	10	96	14	30	243

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.3 Households with connection of a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Population group and sex of household head	Thousands			
	Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Total	2 391	11 637	277	14 304
Male	1 716	7 058	164	8 937
Female	675	4 579	113	5 367
Total	622	10 282	222	11 126
Black African	381	6 097	125	6 603
Female	241	4 185	97	4 523
Total	354	770	19	1 143
Male	252	502	8	762
Female	102	268	11	381
Total	243	114	*	359
Male	177	90	*	268
Female	66	24	*	90
Total	1 172	471	34	1 676
Male	906	368	30	1 304
Female	266	102	4	372

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

11. Communication

11.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2010

Ownership of a land line	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes	565	188	53	85	441	83	841	73	63	2 391
No	948	1 548	262	793	2 223	886	2 742	930	1 304	11 637
Unspecified	19	44	4	8	49	13	101	13	26	277

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.1 Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2010

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	Total	1 335	1 277	279	817	2 077	826	3 031	871	1 221	11 734
Male	Male	929	741	170	509	1 233	530	2 069	529	610	7 321
Female	Female	406	535	109	308	844	296	962	342	611	4 413
Total	Total	314	1 038	129	689	1 640	732	2 156	792	1 179	8 668
Male	Male	209	564	71	414	913	457	1 399	464	573	5 065
Female	Female	105	474	58	276	727	274	757	327	606	3 604
Total	Total	641	94	111	27	33	14	107	10	*	1 040
Male	Male	436	61	69	16	20	8	71	7	*	690
Female	Female	205	32	42	11	13	6	36	3	*	350
Total	Total	13	10	*	3	237	3	79	4	*	354
Male	Male	8	8	*	3	164	2	72	4	*	265
Female	Female	5	*	*	0	73	*	7	*	*	89
Total	Total	367	135	38	97	167	78	689	65	34	1 671
Male	Male	277	108	30	77	136	62	527	54	31	1 301
Female	Female	91	27	8	21	31	15	162	11	4	370

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province
12.2.1 For cooking, 2010

Energy for cooking	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Electricity from mains	1 308	957	249	752	1 846	689	3 085	629	657	10 171
Electricity from generator	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	5
Gas	84	57	9	14	52	20	43	11	16	306
Paraffin	43	377	24	59	149	118	378	65	54	1 267
Wood	17	372	35	37	554	138	34	205	649	2 041
Coal	*	0	*	16	15	2	30	93	5	162
Candles	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	6
Animal dung	*	14	*	3	19	3	0	2	*	43
Solar energy	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Other	76	2	*	*	8	11	102	7	10	216
None	2	*	*	2	67	*	6	4	*	86

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province
12.2.2 For heating, 2010

Energy for heating	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Electricity from mains	753	275	140	316	1 171	418	2 632	399	421	6 524
Electricity from generator	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	*	6
Gas	43	11	6	37	7	10	73	18	7	212
Paraffin	203	562	15	224	66	56	131	17	15	1 288
Wood	127	663	93	94	630	192	124	227	713	2 864
Coal	*	4	2	48	21	9	141	139	11	376
Candles	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	9
Animal dung	*	12	0	6	25	4		2	*	51
Solar energy	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
Other	18	0	*	1	*	11	104	7	10	153
None	386	253	62	159	790	281	469	207	214	2 821

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy
12.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province
12.2.3 For lighting, 2010

Energy for lighting	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Electricity from mains	1 385	1 272	277	819	2 068	820	3 157	872	1 210	11 880
Electricity from generator	*	3	0	*	*	*	5	*	*	13
Gas	*	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	0	3
Paraffin	21	268	3	8	22	27	26	12	17	405
Wood	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	4	8
Coal	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	4
Candles	48	230	37	56	532	123	383	119	146	1 676
Animal dung	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	2
Solar energy	0	3	*	*	7	0	0	*	*	15
Other	75	*	1	*	8	11	103	8	10	217
None	*	*	0	0	72	*	6	*	*	82

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
 Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.1 For cooking, 2010

Energy for cooking	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676		14 304
Electricity from mains	7 221	1 021	347	1 582		10 171
Electricity from generator	4	0	*	0		5
Gas	176	33	9	87		306
Paraffin	1 241	24	*	*		1 267
Wood	2 004	35	0	*		2 041
Coal	159	3	0	*		162
Candles	5	*	0	*		6
Animal dung	42	*	0	0		43
Solar energy	0	0	0	*		1
Other	191	23	0	*		216
None	83	2	*	*		86

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.2 For heating, 2010

Energy for heating	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676		14 304
Electricity from mains	4 214	651	282	1 378		6 524
Electricity from generator	6	0	0	0		6
Gas	92	18	9	93		212
Paraffin	1 253	34	*	*		1 288
Wood	2 688	138	*	36		2 864
Coal	364	7	*	5		376
Candles	8	*	0	*		9
Animal dung	51	0	0	0		51
Solar energy	*	0	0	*		*
Other	142	8	0	*		153
None	2 309	287	65	160		2 821

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

12. Source of energy

12.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head

12.3.3 For lighting, 2010

Energy for lighting	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676		14 304
Electricity from mains	8 798	1 058	354	1 669		11 880
Electricity from generator	12	*	0	*		13
Gas	3	*	0	0		3
Paraffin	390	12	*	*		405
Wood	8	*	0	0		8
Coal	4	*	0	0		4
Candles	1 626	47	*	*		1 676
Animal dung	*	*	0	0		2
Solar energy	13	*	0	*		15
Other	192	23	0	*		217
None	80	*	*	0		82

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2010

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	1 357	694	210	598	1 135	389	3 116	363	250	8 112
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	84	40	16	13	104	74	61	40	34	467
Chemical toilet	6	*	4	*	20	*	19	*	*	59
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	6	333	27	47	663	171	74	130	284	1 734
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1	370	27	99	524	280	253	380	662	2 595
Bucket toilet	26	15	3	36	10	*	17	*	*	110
None	19	276	18	13	148	41	27	65	120	728
Other	3	*	*	*	*	2	8	0	2	22
Unspecified	31	47	13	75	108	24	109	34	37	478

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.2 Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2010

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676		14 304
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	5 250	995	346	1 520		8 112
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	271	59	9	129		467
Chemical toilet	53	7	0	0		59
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 716	16	*	0		1 734
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2 577	16	*	*		2 595
Bucket toilet	103	8	0	0		110
None	706	20	0	*		728
Other	20	2	0	0		22
Unspecified	431	21	*	25		478

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

13. Sanitation

13.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2010

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands											Total	
	Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block 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	Cluster house in a complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house	Dwelling/house in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent		Other
Total	9 094	1 385	656	104	198	160	382	736	1 123	406	4	57	14 304
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	5 539	19	651	98	196	147	333	531	347	212	*	36	8 112
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	356	3	0	*	*	6	10	9	18	56	0	*	467
Chemical toilet	24	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	*	0	0	59
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 043	499	*	*	*	*	6	36	111	34	*	*	1 734
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1 589	468	*	*	0	*	23	86	351	70	*	5	2 595
Bucket toilet	26	*	0	0	0	*	*	15	65	*	0	.	110
None	224	348	*	0	0	3	*	29	103	13	0	4	728
Other	5	2	0	0	0	0	.	2	8	*	0	0	22
Unspecified	287	34	2	*	*	0	7	24	101	12	*	7	478

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.1 Households who pay for their refuse removal, by type of refuse removal service and province, 2010

Refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu u-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total including Unspecified	956	468	160	383	823	269	2 086	272	206	5 621
Total excluding unspecified	955	464	158	377	807	266	2 069	270	199	5 566
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	916	295	140	344	651	230	2 048	240	121	4 985
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	0	141	2	7	7	6	10	12	10	194
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	37	20	14	25	140	27	*	14	60	343
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0	0	*	0	7	2	*	3	4	20
Removed by community members at least once a week	0	6	*	*	*	*	.	*	2	12
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0	*	0	*	1	0	*	0	*	*
Communal refuse dump/communal container	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.2 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2010

Refuse removal	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Total	11 126	1 143	359	1 676	14 304
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	5 074	958	325	1 420	7 777
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	243	25	*	56	326
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	469	32	23	60	583
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	27	*	0	6	34
Removed by community members at least once a week	31	16	*	3	52
Removed by community members less often than once a week	19	0	0	0	19
Communal refuse dump/communal container	201	15	*	23	241
Own refuse dump	4 217	56	4	78	4 355
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	562	6	0	*	572
Other	59	24	0	9	92
Unspecified	225	10	*	17	254

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

14. Refuse removal

14.3 Households currently paying for the removal of refuse, by province, 2010

Pay for refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 440	746	217	686	1 449	500	3 316	400	278	9 032
Yes	955	464	158	377	807	266	2 069	270	199	5 566
No	462	259	56	297	630	224	1 206	124	77	3 335
Do not know	24	22	3	12	12	10	41	6	*	131

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.1 Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2010

Mode of transport and No. of trips	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Taxi										
0-10	1 402	1 656	310	804	2 414	889	3 139	936	1 320	12 869
11-20	102	93	8	64	213	76	408	63	60	1 085
21-30	22	22	*	13	63	14	91	10	10	244
31-40	4	7	1	3	13	*	20	2	*	52
41+	3	*	*	*	8	2	17	3	*	39
Bus										
0-10	1 497	1 759	319	879	2 682	958	3 613	954	1 377	14 037
11-20	29	11	*	5	20	20	57	52	12	207
21-30	5	6	0	*	6	3	5	7	2	36
31-40	*	0	0	0	*	*	4	2	0	8
41+	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	5
Train										
0-10	1 478	1 777	319	885	2 691	979	3 591	1 014	1 393	14 127
11-20	42	*	0	0	14	2	77	0	0	136
21-30	9	*	0	0	*	0	10	0	0	21
31-40	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	4
41+	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*

Totals exclude unspecified.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2010

Distance travelled	Thousands					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		
Taxi	Less than 1km	4 373	310	72	39	4 795
	Between 1km and 3km	421	36	7	9	472
	More than 3km	65	3	0	*	68
Bus	Less than 1km	729	64	5	18	816
	Between 1km and 3km	125	17	*	7	151
	More than 3km	20	0	0	*	20
Train	Less than 1km	254	32	*	11	299
	Between 1km and 3km	130	32	0	7	169
	More than 3km	45	8	*	*	53

Totals exclude unspecified and not applicable.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.3 Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2010

Money spent in the previous calendar week	Thousands		
	Male	Female	Total
Taxi			
0 - 199	2 823	2 098	4 921
200 - 399	383	234	617
400 - 599	69	41	109
600 - 799	25	12	37
800+	31	10	42
Unspecified	96	40	136
Bus			
0 - 199	525	364	888
200 - 399	57	27	84
400 - 599	13	7	20
600 - 799	3	*	5
800+	*	*	7
Unspecified	76	40	115
Train			
0 - 199	421	157	579
200 - 399	14	5	19
400 - 599	*	*	*
600 - 799	*	0	*
Unspecified	24	12	36

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

15. Transport

15.4 Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2010

Mode of transport	Thousands						
	Time in minutes						
	Less than 15 minutes	15 - 29 minutes	30 - 89 minutes	90 minutes and more	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Total	5 453	5 892	2 273	325	15	346	14 304
Walking	2 632	2 802	1 056	156	6	129	6 781
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	921	1 848	857	122	5	39	3 791
Bus	24	62	57	12	0	*	155
Train	*	15	6	0	0	0	25
Own transport	1 772	1 040	208	22	3	88	3 133
Bicycle/motorcycle	7	7	3	0	0	*	17
Other	62	93	74	12	*	8	248
Unspecified	33	26	12	*	*	81	153

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

16. Environment

16.1 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2010

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households RSA	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Irregular or no waste removal	85	390	43	187	434	182	658	571	223	2 773
Littering	354	520	75	295	856	249	1 093	494	426	4 362
Water pollution	144	210	49	94	526	97	531	173	60	1 885
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	173	141	70	140	404	172	822	271	236	2 429
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	164	415	86	255	436	320	845	508	348	3 377
Excessive noise/noise pollution	205	148	51	139	339	182	743	220	297	2 323
Other	39	6	1	2	32	8	34	2	*	127

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

16. Environment

16.2 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Nature of environmental problem	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total number of households RSA	6 603	4 523	11 126	762	381	1 143	268	90	359	1 304	372	1 676	8 937	5 367	14 304
Irregular or no waste removal	1 552	981	2 533	55	27	82	6	4	9	125	24	149	1 737	1 036	2 773
Littering	2 328	1 476	3 804	182	92	274	45	28	73	172	38	210	2 727	1 635	4 362
Water pollution	1 034	650	1 684	57	35	92	9	3	13	76	20	96	1 176	708	1 885
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	1 312	792	2 104	82	54	136	27	10	38	121	31	152	1 542	887	2 429
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	1 783	1 264	3 047	81	40	121	22	4	26	150	33	183	2 035	1 341	3 377
Excessive noise/noise pollution	1 218	743	1 962	91	66	156	24	16	40	127	38	165	1 460	863	2 323
Other	62	28	90	10	3	13	5	4	8	14	*	14	91	36	127

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure

17.1 Sources of income for households, by province, 2010

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total number of households RSA	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Salaries/wages/commission	1 145	872	195	528	1 589	594	2 732	640	623	8 918
Income from a business	207	196	27	90	253	110	604	131	201	1 818
Remittances	150	370	39	163	508	144	398	196	378	2 346
Pensions	122	46	14	27	77	25	108	11	28	458
Grants	544	1 000	167	456	1 353	479	1 118	499	812	6 428
Sales of farm products and services	8	36	17	16	46	32	10	12	40	216
Other income sources e.g. rental income, interest	84	19	6	22	45	17	135	12	22	362
No income	13	5	6	5	10	18	37	5	15	113

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure

17.2 Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Sources of income	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total number of household RSA	6 603	4 523	11 126	762	381	1 143	268	90	359	1 304	372	1 676	8 937	5 367	14 304
Salaries/wages/commission	4 424	2 178	6 602	641	263	904	212	54	266	945	201	1 146	6 223	2 696	8 918
Income from a business	859	425	1 284	75	19	95	53	7	60	352	27	379	1 340	479	1 818
Remittances	858	1 247	2 105	45	67	111	15	17	32	44	54	98	963	1 384	2 346
Pensions	93	83	176	21	14	35	11	5	15	162	70	232	287	171	458
Grants	2 624	2 976	5 600	305	238	543	65	54	119	100	66	166	3 094	3 334	6 428
Sales of farm products and services	109	51	160	4	*	4	0	0	0	49	3	52	162	54	216
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	117	75	191	19	8	27	8	4	12	93	38	131	237	125	362
No income	79	24	103	5	*	6	*	.	*	*	*	*	86	27	113

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure

17.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2010

Expenditure category	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
R0	7	6	3	6	10	5	27	4	12	81
R1-199	19	44	4	28	76	26	71	23	53	345
R200-R399	53	148	20	75	234	65	183	88	207	1 073
R400-R799	128	430	67	166	598	220	440	217	412	2 676
R800-R1199	186	382	68	132	554	178	515	223	283	2 521
R1300-R1799	183	256	45	138	370	134	434	139	165	1 864
R1800-R2499	170	146	31	77	252	99	351	93	97	1 315
R2500-R4999	261	145	37	111	261	102	486	103	73	1 580
R5999-R9999	267	142	27	83	214	85	532	72	55	1 477
R10000 or more	211	79	17	64	130	62	539	47	28	1 177
Do not know	17	*	*	4	7	3	96	4	8	141
Refused	29	0	*	*	6	*	11	*	*	55

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

17. Income and expenditure

17.4 Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Expenditure category	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6 603	4 523	11 126	762	381	1 143	268	90	359	1 304	372	1 676	8 937	5 367	14 304
R0	35	32	68	*	3	4	0	0	0	*	*	*	41	39	81
R1 - R199	230	106	336	4	4	7	0	0	0	*	0	*	235	110	345
R200 - R399	615	414	1 029	21	15	36	*	*	3	*	4	5	639	434	1 073
R400 - R799	1 416	1 135	2 552	59	43	103	5	5	10	9	4	12	1 489	1 188	2 676
R800 - R1 199	1 223	1 069	2 293	86	65	151	16	16	32	23	23	46	1 348	1 173	2 521
R1 200 - R1 799	943	704	1 647	82	62	143	16	10	26	30	18	48	1 071	794	1 864
R1 800 - R2 499	633	395	1 028	94	54	148	25	15	40	65	33	98	817	498	1 315
R2 500 - R4 999	728	342	1 070	165	69	234	51	18	69	140	66	206	1 085	495	1 580
R5 000 - R9 999	483	229	712	144	47	191	76	18	94	373	108	481	1 075	402	1 477
R10 000 or more	224	52	276	93	14	107	67	8	74	618	101	719	1 001	176	1 177
Do not know	68	39	107	7	4	10	7	0	7	14	*	17	96	45	141
Refused	5	*	9	7	*	9	*	0	*	26	8	34	41	14	55

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

18. Indigence

18.1 Indigent households, by province, 2010

Classified as indigent	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes	116	180	33	134	50	31	236	31	63	875
No	1 289	1 480	250	683	2 467	889	3 244	889	1 240	12 431
Not applicable	100	69	31	36	138	38	47	61	66	587
Do not know	8	2	1	16	6	3	8	18	*	63
Unspecified	19	50	3	16	51	20	149	16	24	348

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2010

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Yes	44	606	43	169	688	186	309	328	750	3 122
No	1 478	1 161	275	714	2 002	792	3 341	683	635	11 079
Unspecified	10	14	2	3	23	4	34	5	9	103

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.2 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Involved in agricultural production		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total number of households		6 603	4 523	11 126	762	381	1 143	268	90	359	1 304	372	1 676	8 937	5 367	14 304
Yes		1 506	1 378	2 883	28	16	44	15	3	18	148	29	177	1 696	1 425	3 122
No		5 045	3 108	8 153	731	362	1 093	254	87	340	1 152	342	1 493	7 181	3 898	11 079
Unspecified		52	38	90	3	3	6	0	*	*	*	*	6	60	43	103

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.3 Land use for crop production, by province, 2010

Tenure status	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total	1 532	1 781	320	885	2 712	982	3 684	1 015	1 394	14 304
Owns the land	23	145	12	105	172	65	67	165	476	1 228
Rents the land	7	4	*	5	*	4	4	*	3	31
Sharecropping	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	2	7
Tribal authority	0	267	0	0	217	4	0	27	39	553
State land	0	3	0	*	5	*	*	3	*	16
Other	*	*	0	*	7	*	*	*	5	21
Do not know	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	2	8
Not engaged in crop planting	1 489	1 339	305	765	2 273	901	3 558	804	851	12 285
Unspecified	12	22	2	5	32	7	50	12	15	156

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.4 Land ownership for crop production, by population group and sex of the household head, 2010

Population group and sex of the household		Thousands									
		Owens the land	Rents the land	Sharecropping	Tribal authority	State land	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	
Total	Total	1 228	31	7	553	16	21	8	156	2 019	
	Male	654	19	4	257	10	14	3	95	1 056	
	Female	574	12	3	296	6	7	4	62	963	
	Total	1 142	16	7	551	14	18	7	128	1 884	
	Male	576	12	4	255	9	12	3	74	944	
	Female	567	4	3	296	6	6	4	54	940	
Black African	Total	11	*	0	*	*	*	*	7	24	
	Male	9	*	0	*	*	*	*	4	17	
	Female	3	*	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	
Coloured	Total	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	3	
	Male	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	
	Female	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	
Indian/Asian	Total	73	13	*	0	0	*	0	20	108	
	Male	69	6	*	0	0	*	0	17	93	
	Female	4	7	0	0	0	*	0	*	15	

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.

19. Agriculture

19.5 The number of livestock the household has, per province

Province	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chicken	Other
South Africa	15 433	16 496	7 450	4 150	22 752	11 011
Western Cape	602	1 586	18	4	93	74
Eastern Cape	3 498	6 572	3 520	657	5 442	213
Northern Cape	996	1 631	309	12	224	7
Free State	1 191	1 671	41	1 226	640	43
KwaZulu-Natal	3 197	753	1 741	340	6 219	1 123
North West	2 345	3 759	378	66	2 671	172
Gauteng	55	60	62	50	1 347	1 763
Mpumalanga	346	113	216	120	2 304	1 259
Limpopo	3 203	350	1 164	1 675	3 811	6 355

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

Numbers below 10 000 are too small to provide accurate estimates. Sensitive cells are indicated by an asterisk.