

# General household survey

## July 2002

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# General Household Survey Report

## 1 Introduction

This report presents the results of the General Household Survey (GHS) conducted in July and August 2002 by Statistics South Africa. The survey collected information on a variety of subjects including education, health, labour market, births, access to services and facilities, and quality of life.

### 1.1 Background of the survey

Statistics South Africa conducted the October Household Survey (OHS) annually from 1994 to 1999, based on a probability sample of a large number of households ranging from 16 000 households to 30 000 households each year (depending on availability of funding). This survey was discontinued in 1999 due to the re-prioritisation of surveys in the face of financial constraints. February 2000 saw the birth of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a biannual survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in March and September of each year. The LFS covers some areas previously covered by the OHS but not all, since it is a specialised survey principally designed to measure the dynamics in the labour market. The LFS of September each year includes a section designed to measure social indicators such as access to infrastructure. Again, this section does not go into as much depth as the OHS used to.

A need was therefore identified by the users of Statistics South Africa for a regular survey designed specifically to measure the level of development and performance of government programmes and projects. The GHS was developed for this purpose. The first round of the GHS was conducted in July/August 2002. This report gives the results of the first round of the GHS.

### 1.2 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of the GHS is to measure the level of development and performance of various government programmes and projects. This report specifically aims at providing national indicators on various living conditions such as access to services and facilities, education and health, for 2002. It also draws comparisons between the GHS 2002 results and the Census 2001 results.

### 1.3 Methodology

#### 1.3.1 Sampling<sup>1</sup>

A multi-stage stratified sample was drawn to run the GHS in 2002. In the initial stages, probability proportional to size principles were applied. The first stage was stratification by province, then by type of area within each province (urban or non-urban). Primary sampling units (PSUs) were then selected within each stratum. The smaller provinces were given a disproportionately large number of PSUs compared to the bigger provinces. Systematic sampling was then applied within each PSU to select 10 dwelling units (including units in hostels), as ultimate sampling units. All households at the selected dwelling units were interviewed. A sample comprised 30 000 dwelling units. Out of these, 1 313 dwelling units were found to be out of scope. Of the valid dwelling units, 3 439 households did not respond and 26 287 responded.

#### 1.3.2 Weighting<sup>2</sup>

A three-stage weighting procedure was done on the GHS 2002 that resulted in two sets of weights, household weights and person weights. The person weights are identical for all persons within a given household. Details of the derivation of the weights are provided in the Technical Notes.

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<sup>1</sup> See technical notes for detailed information

<sup>2</sup> See technical notes for detailed information

### **1.3.3 Questionnaire and data collection**

The questionnaire was designed taking into consideration the need to compare results of this survey to the one conducted in June 2001 in the 13 nodal areas identified as priority areas for the Integrated Rural Development Strategy (IRDS), namely, the Social Development Indicators Survey (SDIS). The questions in the GHS were similar to the ones used in the SDIS as proposed by representatives of departments in the social cluster of government responsible for implementation of the IRDS.

Data was collected from 20 July to 2 August 2002 by trained fieldworkers in all nine provinces. Face-to-face interviews were used as a method of data collection.

## **1.4 Limitations of the study**

Household surveys in general are limited by their conceptualisation and implementation strategies, including survey and sampling design, sample size, questionnaires and the implementation of fieldwork, data-capture processes and editing. The extent of some errors, for example sampling errors, can be estimated, while others cannot, for example non-sampling errors that occur during fieldwork and the interpretation of the meaning of questions by respondents. Statistics South Africa, through its survey programmes, tries to reduce both these sources of error.

Comparisons of the results of the GHS to the results of earlier surveys (October Household Surveys and Labour Force Surveys) could not be made in this report because the population estimates for this survey are based on the Census 2001 results, whereas the population estimates for the previous surveys were based on Census 1996. Statistics South Africa is currently benchmarking the results of the previous surveys to the Census 2001 count.

While comparisons could be made at individual level between Census 2001 and GHS 2002, comparisons at household level could not be made because of different methodologies during data collection. For example, during census data collection, some hostels were treated differently from the way they are treated in surveys. In future hostels will be treated in a similar manner as census to allow the comparison.

Comparisons between Census 2001 and GHS 2002 are also not possible on the labour market information, as the questions were asked differently. The GHS had more probing questions on labour market status than the census. Comparisons between the GHS and the corresponding Labour Force Survey (LFS) results could also not be done, since the GHS weights are benchmarked to Census 2001 population estimates and the LFS September 2002 weights are benchmarked to the Census 1996 population estimates.

Surveys and population censuses differ in their nature and methodology, which makes them more appropriate to measure certain phenomena, and less appropriate to measure others. For example, a census may not be appropriate to measure labour market information (as described in the above paragraph) because there is no room for probing questions, whereas surveys may be more appropriate because probing leads to more detailed information. Similarly when comparing information on education as measured by a census and as measured by a survey, the proportion of people with no education may differ. A census may show a significantly higher proportion of people with no education than a survey. This may be partly explained by fieldwork anomalies in a survey.

## **1.5 Comparisons with other surveys**

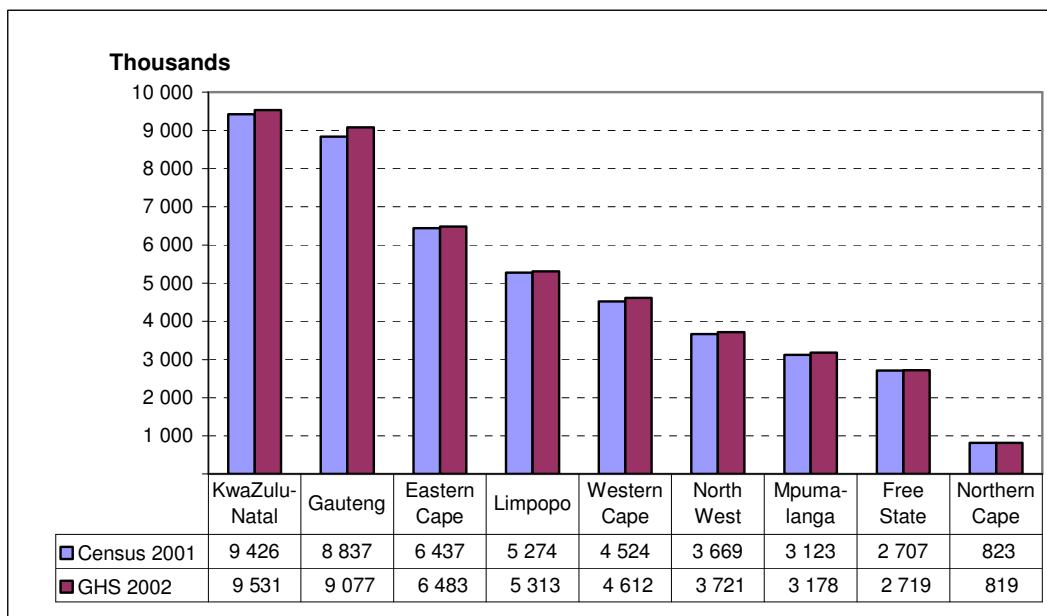
As noted above, it is not advisable to compare the results of the first GHS with those of the five rounds of the OHS or with the SDIS, since the GHS is benchmarked to Census 2001, while the other surveys are presently benchmarked to Census 1996. The results of the GHS 2002 will be comparable with these other surveys once they have been benchmarked to Census 2001.

## 2 Main findings

### 2.1 Population

In July/August 2002, the South African population was estimated to consist of 45,5 million people. Statistics South Africa is 95% confident that the true population size lies somewhere between 44,6 million and 46,3 million people<sup>1</sup>. According to Census 2001, the total population in South Africa in October 2001 amounted to 44,8 million people. Figure 1 indicates population size by province in October 2001 and in July/August 2002. There was a slight increase in the population size in every province except Northern Cape, which shows a slight decrease from 823 000 people in October 2001 to an estimated 819 000 people in July 2002.

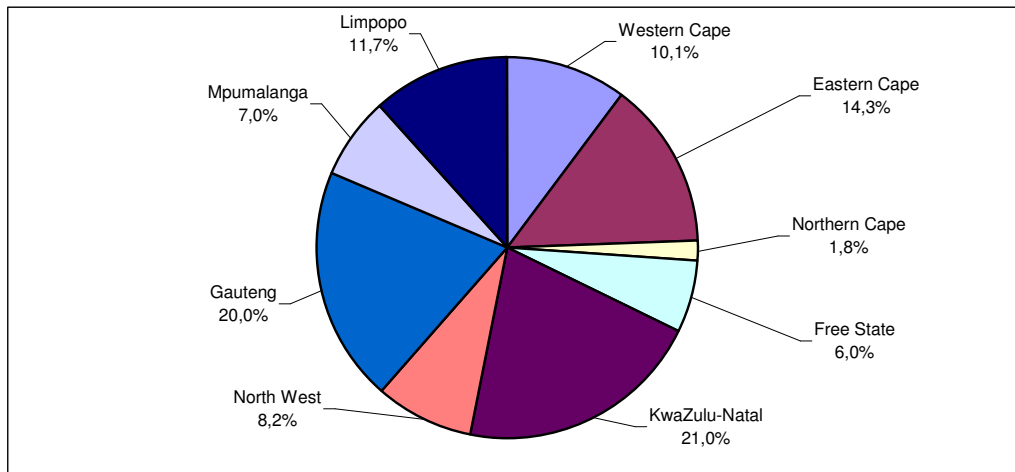
**Figure 1: Estimated population by province, October 2001 and July/August 2002**



Even though growth was found in all provinces, the share of the population among provinces did not change. Figure 2 presents the distribution of the population by province as measured in 2001 by the census and in 2002 by the GHS. It indicates that KwaZulu-Natal had the largest proportion of people in South Africa and Northern Cape had the smallest, even though Northern Cape is the largest in area.

<sup>1</sup> See technical notes on confidence intervals

**Figure 2: Percentage of the population in each province, July/August 2002**



**2.2 Education**

The results of the GHS 2002 indicate that of those aged 20 years and above and no longer attending any educational institution, the highest proportion left school with some secondary education but before finishing Grade 12 (approximately 31,1%), while 20,6% had finished Grade 12 and 8,2% had educational qualifications higher than Grade 12.

**Figure 3: Distribution of people 20 years and older not attending an educational institution by highest level of education, July/August 2002**

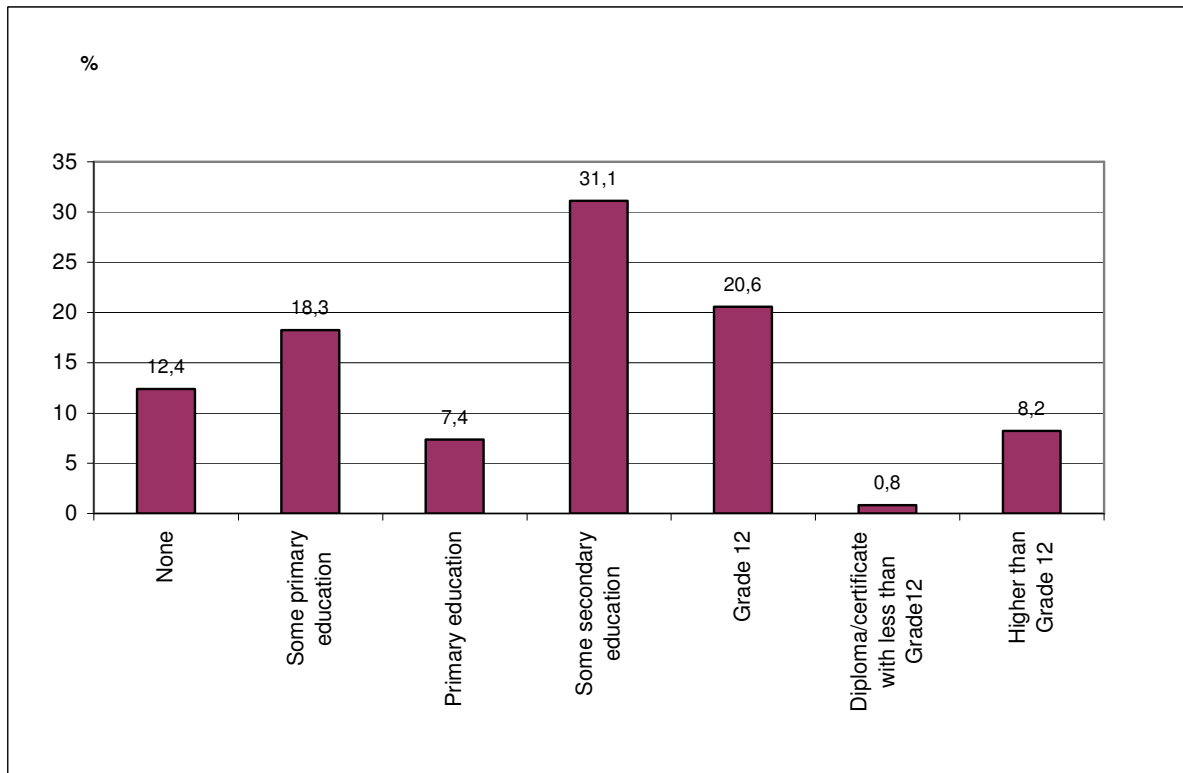
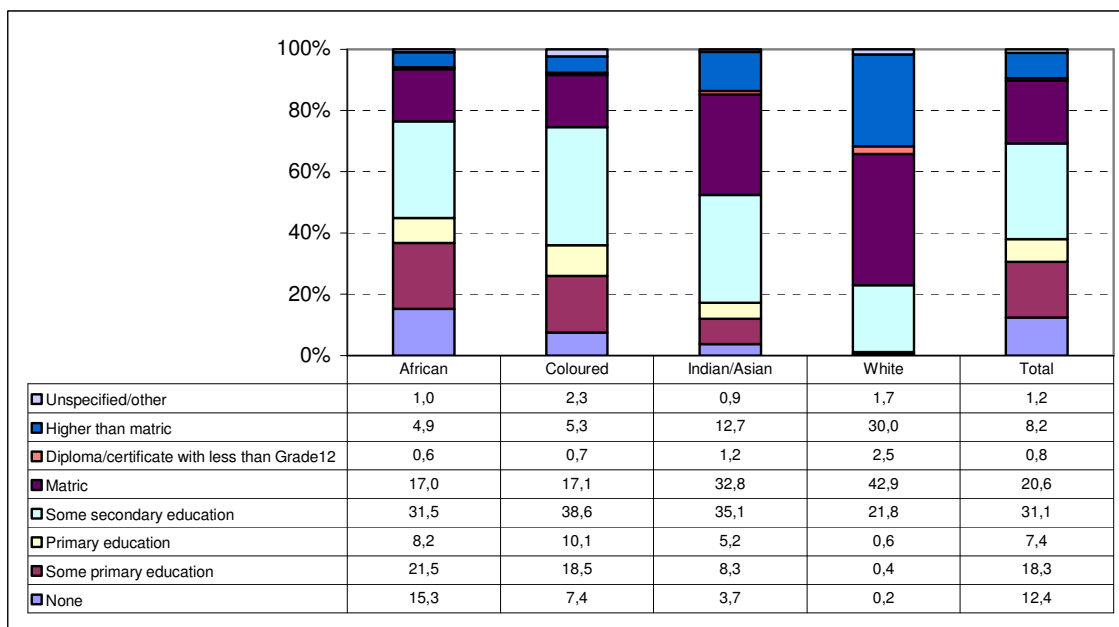


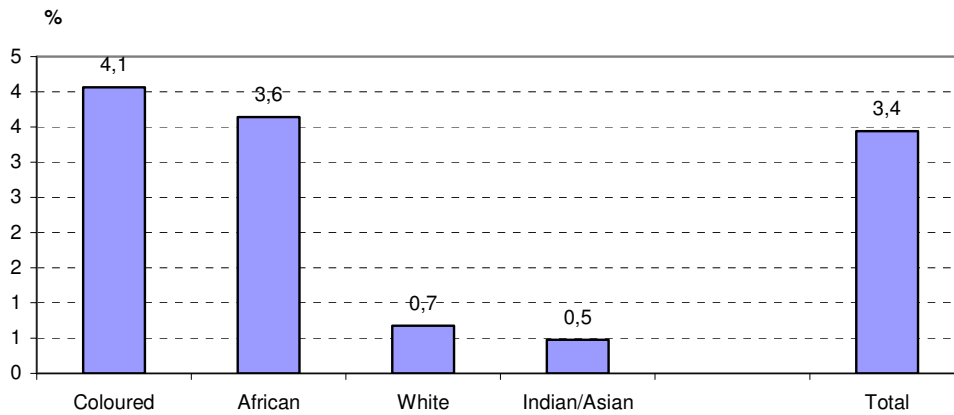
Figure 4 examines the same variable by population group. Africans had the highest percentage of people of this age group with no formal education (15,3%). On the other hand, only 0,2% of whites of this age group had no education, while the percentages with some primary education or complete primary school were higher but still less than 1,0%. It is noted that in all population groups except the white group, the highest proportion had left school with some secondary education, but before they finished Grade 12. Among whites the largest proportion was of people who had completed Grade 12.

**Figure 4: Distribution of people aged 20 years and older not attending an educational institution by highest level of education and population group, July/August 2002**



It is compulsory in South Africa for children aged 7 to 15 years to be attending an educational institution or to be receiving formal education. The results of the survey indicate that 3,4% of the children aged 7 to 15 years were not attending any educational institution. Figure 5 shows the percentage in each population group. The percentage of coloured children not attending an educational institution was higher (4,1%) than the other population groups (approximately 3,6% for African children, 0,7% for white children and 0,5% for Indian/Asian children). Among those not attending an educational institution, 37% cited ‘no money for school fees’ as the main reason for not attending, while 8,6% said ‘education is useless or uninteresting’.

**Figure 5: Proportion of children aged 7 to 15 years in each population group not attending school, July/August 2002**



**2.3 Health**

Figure 6 gives the proportions of people with access to a medical aid scheme in each population group. It shows that:

- Overall, approximately 15,2% of the population in South Africa were covered by a medical aid scheme.
- The majority of the white population had access to a medical aid scheme (68,2%), followed by Indians/Asians (29,0%), and then coloureds (18,8%). The African population had the smallest proportion of people with access to a medical aid scheme (8,0%).

**Figure 6: Proportion of people in each population group with medical aid coverage, July/August 2002**

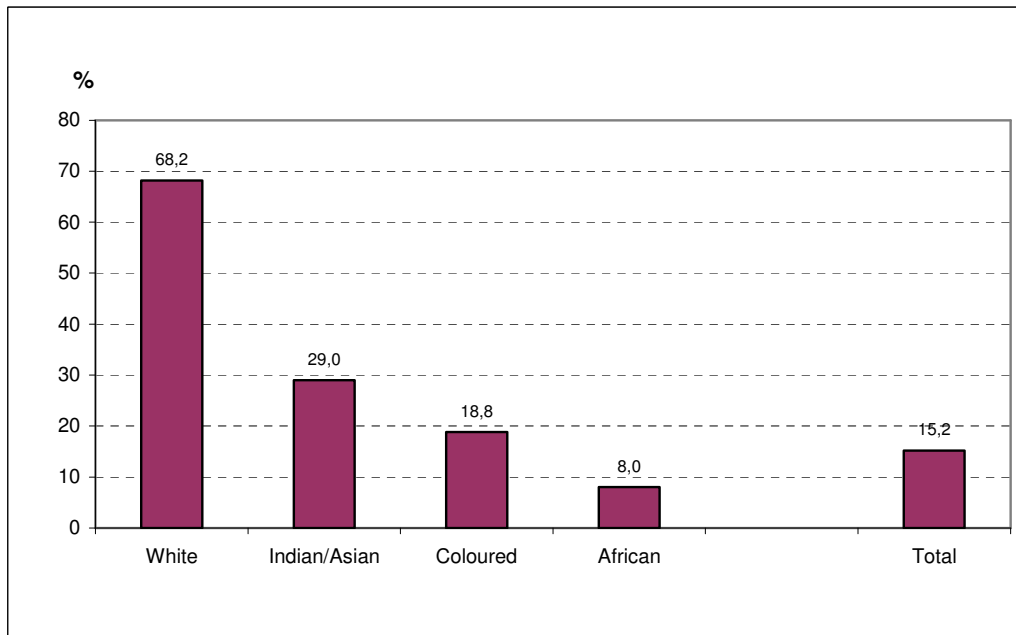


Figure 7 indicates the proportion of people in each population group who were sick in the month prior to the survey and consulted a health worker, by the work sector of the health worker (public or private). The figure shows that 57,2% consulted in a public sector and 42,8% in the private sector. When looking at this by population group, the following was found:

- The majority of Africans and coloureds consulted in the public sector (63,5% and 60,9% respectively) whereas the majority of Indians/Asians and whites consulted in the private sector (61,9% and 83,1% respectively).
- Whites had the highest proportion of people who consulted in the private sector, followed by Indians/Asians, coloureds and Africans.

**Figure 7: Distribution of those who consulted a health worker in each population group by sector of the health worker**

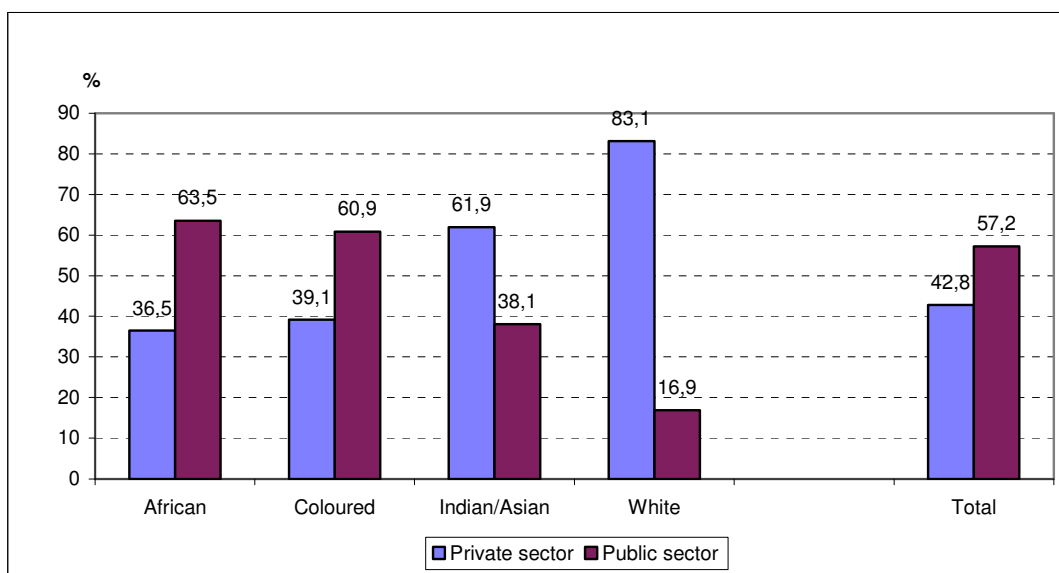


Table A indicates that 12,9% of the people who consulted in the public sector were dissatisfied with the service they received. On the other hand, only 2,9% who consulted in the private sector were dissatisfied with the service.

**Table A: Number and percentage of those who consulted in the private and public health sector, by level of satisfaction with the service received: GHS 2002**

Level of satisfaction	Public sector		Private sector	
	('000s)	%	('000s)	%
Very satisfied	1 413	57,7	1 578	86,3
Somewhat satisfied	570	23,3	156	8,5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	139	5,7	36	2,0
Somewhat dissatisfied	127	5,2	23	1,3
Very dissatisfied	189	7,7	30	1,6
Unspecified	10	0,4	5	0,3
Total	2 448	100,0	1 828	100,0

## 2.4 Social welfare

In July/August 2002, 3,9% of the population had used the social welfare office in the 12 months prior to the survey interview. This facility is most likely to be used by women, especially African women. Figure 8 indicates the percentages of each population group who made use of this facility.

- Overall, 5,3% of women used the social welfare office and 2,4% of men.
- In all population groups, the percentage of women who used the social welfare office exceeded that of men. However, among the Indian/Asian population, the difference between the percentages of men and women was not as pronounced as in other population groups.
- African and coloured women had the highest percentage of those who made use of the welfare office (5,7% for both), and African women constitute about 61% of the total number of people (both men and women in all population groups) who made use of this facility.

**Figure 8: Proportion of males and females in each population group who made use of a social welfare office in the 12 months prior to the survey interview: GHS 2002**

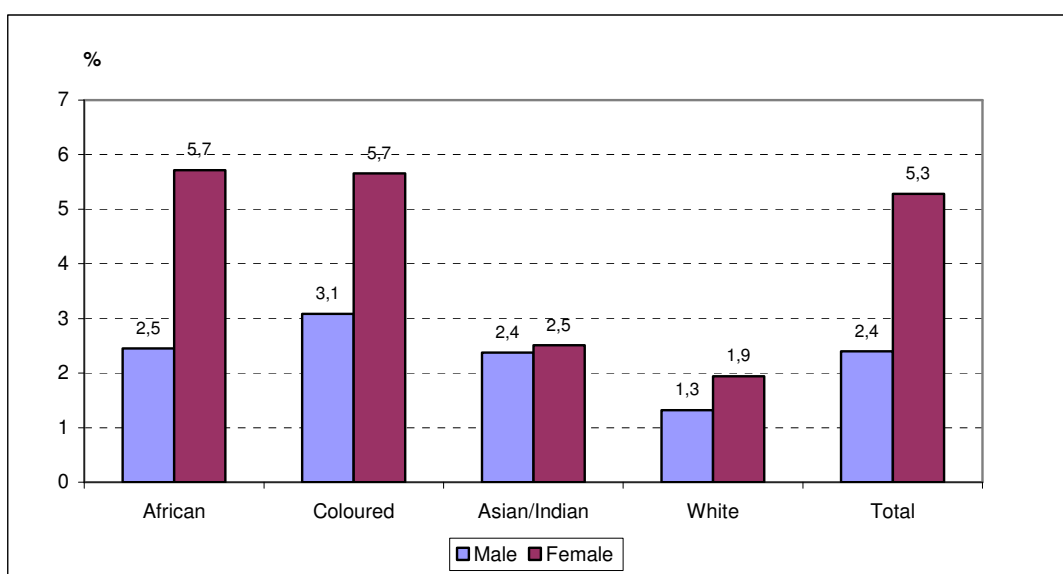
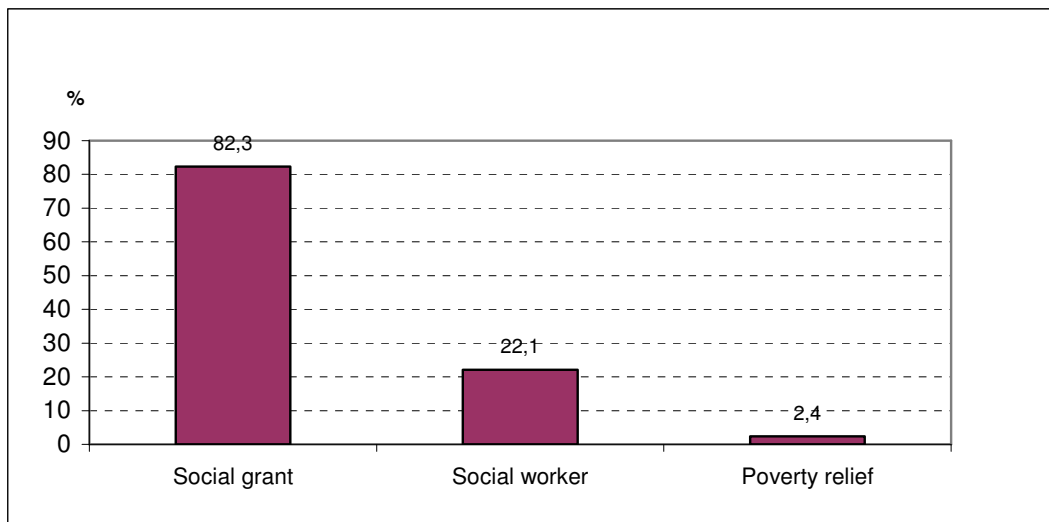


Figure 9 indicates that of the 3,9% of the population who made use of the social welfare office, most were seeking a social grant (82,3%), followed by social worker services (22,1%) and then poverty relief (2,4%).

**Figure 9: Of those who made use of a social welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview, the percentage who sought each type of service or assistance: GHS 2002**



## 2.5 The labour market in July/August 2002

Stats SA uses two definitions of unemployment, the official definition and the expanded definition<sup>1</sup>.

In Table B and Table C, Stats SA gives the overall labour market trends for July/August 2002, based on the official and expanded definition of unemployment respectively. They look at:

- (a) the estimated total number of people in the age category 15-65 years (those of working age),
- (b) the number of people in this age category who were not economically active (for example, full-time students, full-time homemakers, retired people and the disabled who are unable to work),
- (c) those who were economically active (both the employed and the unemployed according to the official definition of unemployment),
- (d) the labour market participation rate (the percentage of all people aged 15-65 years who are economically active), and
- (e) the labour absorption rate (the percentage of all those aged 15-65 years who are actually employed) in July/August 2002.

Table B (based on the official definition) shows that, in July/August 2002, there were an estimated 28,9 million people aged between 15 and 65 years. Among these people:

- 16,3 million were economically active, of whom
  - 11,4 million were employed, and
  - 4,9 million were unemployed.

The unemployment rate (according to the official definition) was estimated to be 30,3%.

<sup>1</sup> See definition of terms

**Table B: Labour market trends in July/August 2002 according to the official definition of unemployment**

		N (1000)
A	Total employed	11 382
B	Total unemployed (official definition)	4 941
C	Total economically active = a + b	16 323
D	Total not economically active	12 614
E	Total aged 15–65 years = c + d	28 937
F	Unemployment rate = $b * 100 / c$	30,3%
G	Labour market participation rate = $c * 100 / e$	56,4%
H	Labour absorption rate = $a * 100 / e$	39,3%

Table C (based on the expanded definition) on the other hand, shows that among the estimated 28,9 million people aged 15 to 65 years in July/August 2002,

- 19,1 million were economically active, of whom
  - 11,4 million were employed, and
  - 7,7 million were unemployed.

The unemployment rate (according to the expanded definition) was estimated to be 40,3%.

**Table C: Labour market trends in July/August 2002 according to the expanded definition of unemployment**

		N( 1000)
A	Total employed	11 382
B	Total unemployed (expanded definition)	7 686
C	Total economically active = a + b	19 068
D	Total not economically active	9 869
E	Total aged 15–65 years = c + d	28 937
F	Unemployment rate = $b * 100 / c$	40,3%
G	Labour market participation rate = $c * 100 / e$	65,9%
H	Labour absorption rate = $a * 100 / e$	39,3%

## 2.6 Household information

One of the purposes of the GHS is to measure development indicators in the country by looking the type of dwellings in which households live, and access to infrastructure, such as piped water, electricity, hygienic toilet facilities, refuse removal and telephones. Comparisons of the results of GHS 2002 to the Census 2001 results are made.

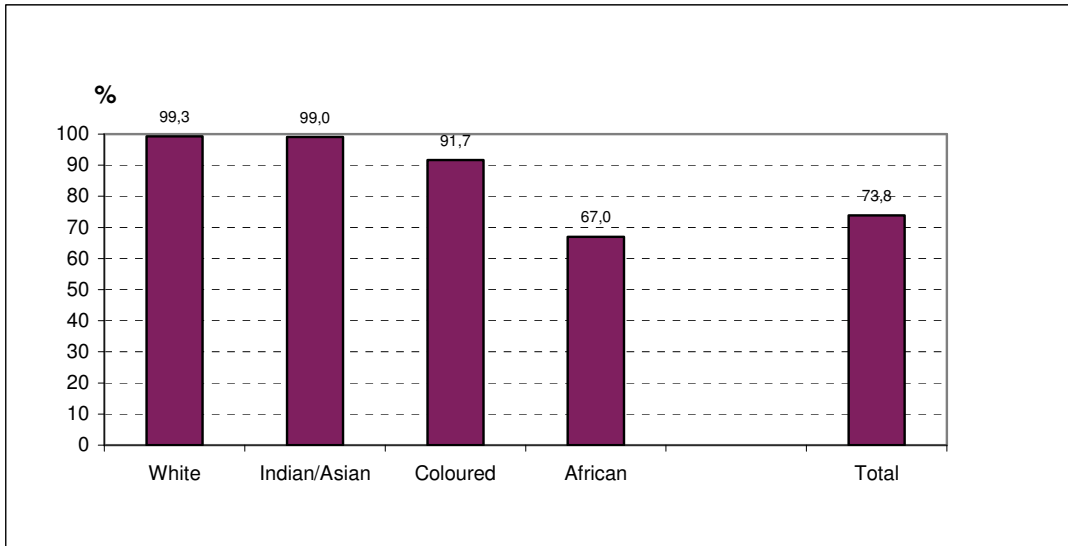
### 2.6.1 Type of dwelling

Figure 10 indicates the proportion of households in each population group living in formal dwellings<sup>1</sup> in July/August 2002.

- Overall, 73,8% of the households in South Africa lived in formal dwellings in July/August 2002.
- White-headed households had the highest percentage of households living in formal dwellings (99,3%), followed by Indian/Asian- (99,0%), then coloured- (91,7%) and lastly African-headed households (67,0%).

<sup>1</sup> See definition of terms

**Figure 10: Proportion of households living in formal dwellings by population group of the household head, July/August 2002**



**2.6.2 Access to piped water in the dwelling or on site**

Figure 11 indicates the proportion of households with access to piped water in the dwelling or on site in July/August 2002.

- The majority of households in South Africa had access to piped water in the dwelling or on site (67,6%).
- The proportion of households with access to water in the dwelling or on site among African-headed households was 59,1%, while for all other groups it was above 90,0%, with the largest proportion among Indian-headed households (99,3%).

**Figure 11: Proportion of households in each population group with access to piped water in the dwelling or on site, July/August 2002**

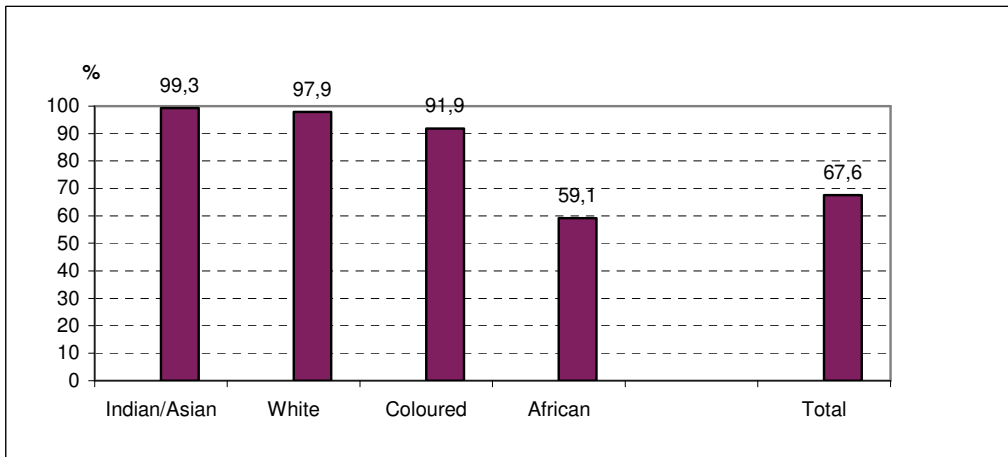
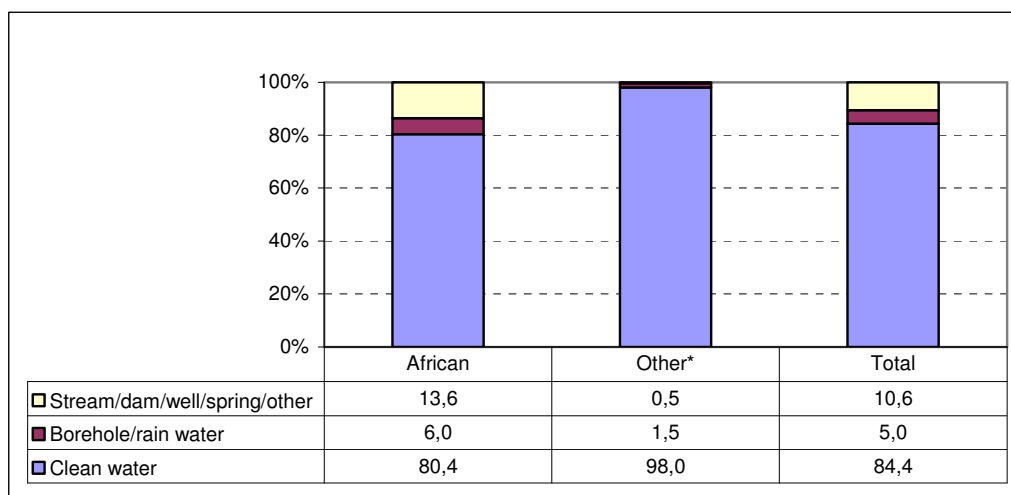


Figure 12 indicates that most of the households in South Africa had access to clean water<sup>1</sup> for domestic use, both overall (84,4%) and in all population groups (80,4% for African-headed households and 98,0% for households headed by members of other population groups). On the other hand, the proportion of households using other sources was higher for African-headed households than for households headed by members of other population groups, in both groupings given in the figure.

**Figure 12: Distribution of households in each population group by water source, July/August 2002**



**2.6.3 Access to a hygienic toilet facility<sup>2</sup>**

Figure 13 indicates the proportion of households with access to a hygienic toilet facility in each population group in July/August 2002. Approximately 60,9% of the households in South Africa had access to a hygienic toilet facility. White-headed households had the highest proportion with access to a hygienic toilet facility (99,7%), followed by Indian/Asian- (98,9%), coloured- (88,0%) and then African-headed households (50,5%).

<sup>1</sup> See definition of terms

<sup>2</sup> See definition of terms

**Figure 13: Proportion of households in each population group with access to a hygienic toilet facility, July/August 2002**

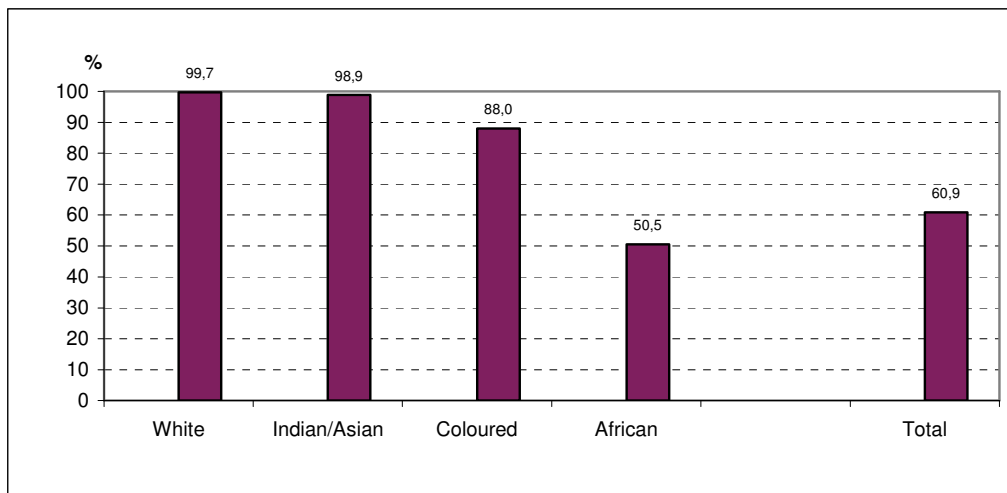
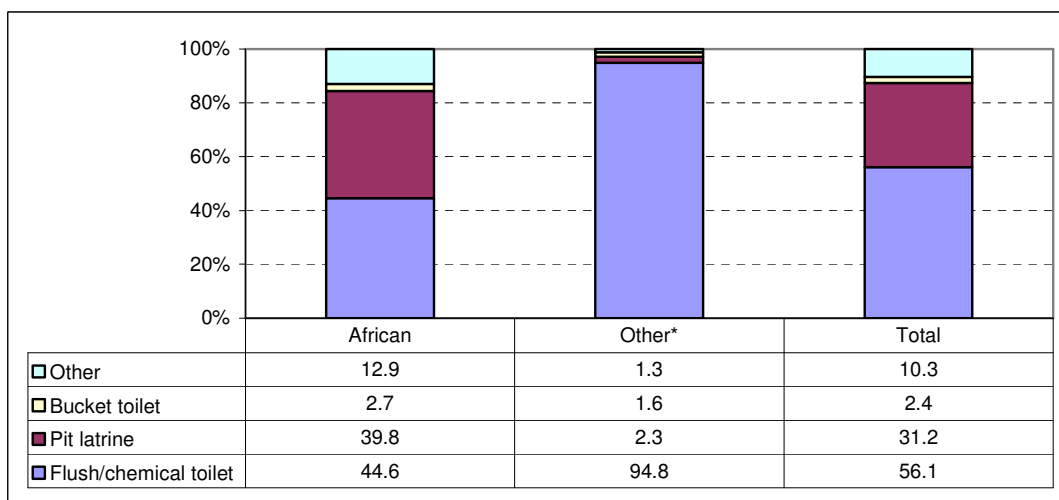


Figure 14 indicates the distribution of households in each population group by toilet facility.

- Among African-headed households, only 44,6% had access to a flush or chemical toilet (in the dwelling, on site or off site) in July/August 2002, compared with 94,8% of the households headed by other population groups.
- African-headed households had the largest proportion using pit latrines (39,8%), whilst only 2,3% of households headed by other population groups used pit latrines.

**Figure 14: Distribution of African-headed households and all other households by toilet facility, July/August 2002**



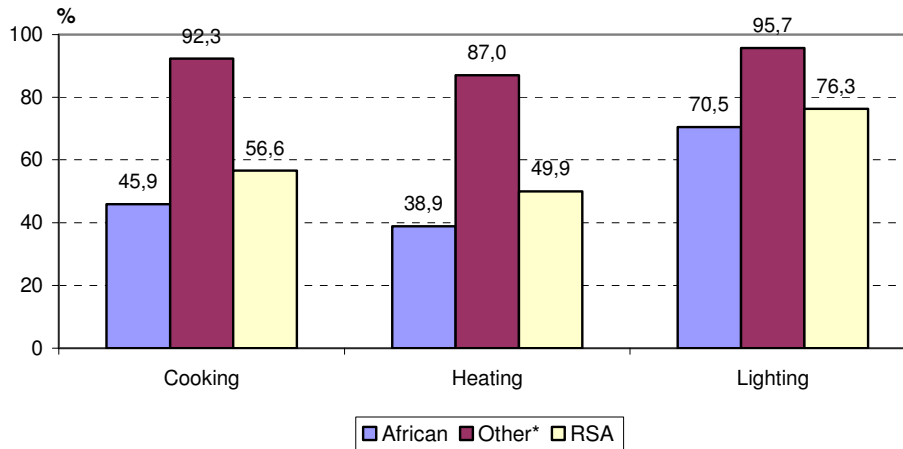
**2.6.4 Electricity**

Figure 15 gives proportions of households using electricity for cooking, lighting and heating in July/August 2002 by population group of the head of the household. The results indicate that:

- Overall, and within each population group, the majority of households use electricity for lighting.

- However, the proportion of African-headed households using electricity is smaller than of households headed by other population groups, for all three purposes.

**Figure 15: Proportion of African-headed households and other households using electricity for cooking, heating and lighting, July/August 2002**

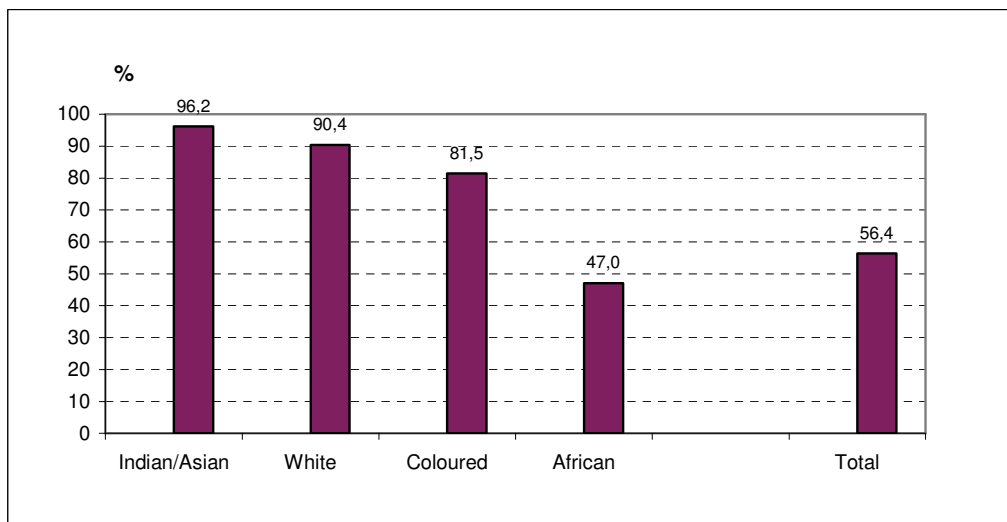


**2.6.5 Refuse removal**

Figure 16 indicates the proportion of households in each population group which have their refuse removed by the local authority in July/August 2002.

- More than half the households in South Africa had their refuse removed by the local authority (56,4%).
- Indian-headed households had the highest proportion with access to this facility (96,2%), followed by white-headed households (90,4%), and then coloured-headed households (81,5%). African-headed households had the smallest proportion with their refuse removed by local authority (47,0%).

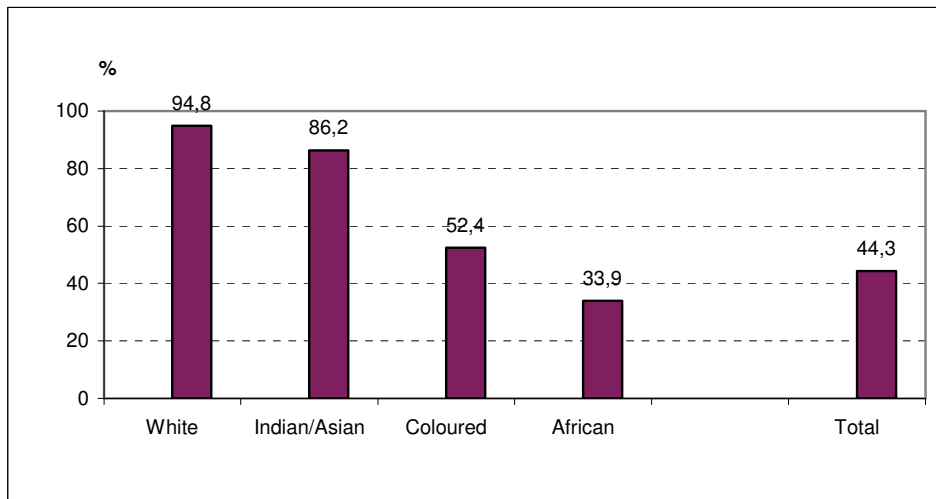
**Figure 16: Proportion of households in each population group with refuse removed by local authority, July/August 2002:**



**2.6.6 Access to a telephone or regular use of a cellular telephone**

Figure 17 indicates the proportions of households in each population group with access to a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cellular telephone in July/August 2002. Overall, 44,3% of the households in South Africa had access to a telephone in the dwelling or regular use of a cellular telephone: 94,8% of white-headed households, 86,2% of Indian/Asian-headed households, 52,4% of coloured-headed households and 33,9% of African-headed households.

**Figure 17: Proportion of households in each population group with access to a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone, July/August 2002**



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### 3 Technical notes

#### 3.1 Sample design

A multi-stage stratified sample was drawn using probability proportional to size principles. The first stage is stratification by province, then by type of area within each province. Primary sampling units (PSUs) were then selected proportionally within each stratum (urban or non-urban) in all provinces. Altogether 3000 PSUs were selected. Within each PSU ten dwelling units were selected systematically for enumeration.

The sample was drawn from the master sample, which Statistics South Africa uses to draw samples for its surveys. The master sample is drawn from the database of enumeration areas (EAs), as was established during the demarcation phase of census 1996. As part of the master sample, small EAs consisting of fewer than 100 dwelling units are combined with adjacent EAs to form primary sampling units (PSUs) of at least 100 dwelling units, to allow for repeated sampling of dwelling units within each PSU. The sampling procedure for the master sample involves explicit stratification by province and within each province, by urban and non-urban areas. Independent samples were drawn from each stratum within each province. The smaller provinces were given a disproportionately larger number of PSUs than the bigger provinces.

The master sample is divided into five independent clusters. In order to avoid respondent fatigue, the sample for GHS was drawn from a different cluster from the two clusters already being used for the LFS, which is a twice-yearly rotating panel survey. Altogether 30 000 dwelling units (including units in hostels) were visited for the GHS 2002.

#### 3.2 Weighting the GHS of July/August 2002

A two-stage theoretical weighting procedure was done on the GHS 2002. In the first stage primary sampling units (PSU) are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the census population. The PSU inclusion probability is given by

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

where  $n_{PSU}$  is the number of households constituting the selected PSU during census fieldwork,  $n_S$  is the number of PSUs per stratum, and  $N_{PSU}$  is the number of households constituting the selected stratum during census fieldwork. For GHS urban and rural strata were considered. In the second stage dwelling units were selected sequentially from each PSU in the sample to form clusters of ten dwelling units. The household inclusion probability per PSU is given by

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

where  $n_{HH}$  is the number of selected dwelling units per PSU,  $H_{HH}$  is the number of household in the PSU in question at a particular time different from the census time, and  $r_{HH}$  is the response rate given by

$$r_{HH} = \frac{n_{RESP}}{n_T} \text{ where } n_{RESP} \text{ is the number of responding households and } n_T \text{ is the total number of visited households per PSU. The adjusted sample weights are now given by}$$

$$W_{HH} = \frac{1}{P_{PSU} . P_{HH}}$$

Because there were undercounts in some PSUs (because households could not be traced or because of refusals to answer), the weight of each such PSU was adjusted upwards by a factor of  $n_{HH}/n^*_{HH}$  where  $n_{HH}$  was the number of households which should have been interviewed and  $n^*_{HH}$  was the number of households actually reached. Then all household weights were adjusted upwards by a further factor equal to the estimated population at the time of the GHS 2002 survey divided by the 1996 Census population estimate, to account for population growth between the 1996 Census (from which the master sample was drawn) and the date of the survey. These doubly adjusted weights are reported as the household weights in the data set.

The person weights are derived by further adjusting the household weights in order to reproduce the marginal totals of the estimated population at the time of the 2002 GHS by gender, population group, province and age group. A SAS macro called CALMAR was used for this purpose.

The population estimate was derived by a ‘bottom up’ (cohort-by-cohort) exponential extrapolation from the 1996 and 2001 censuses. Such an estimate is quite reliable for the total population and the gender, population group and provincial subtotals. It is less reliable for the age distribution. Improved population estimates will become available when Statistics South Africa completes its short-term population projection model. The weights in this and other surveys may be modified in the light of model estimates.

### 3.3 Coverage

The target population is 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.

### 3.4 Urban and non-urban areas

Even though stratification during sampling was done by type of area – urban and non-urban, analysis based on an urban/non-urban breakdown has not been done, because Stat SA is in the process of investigating the definition of these terms in the light of the new municipal dispensation.

### 3.5 Confidence intervals

Table D is read as follows. In the row marked RSA and the column labeled ‘Estimate’ we see that the South African population was estimated at 45,5 million people in July/August 2002. The lower limit of this estimate, within 95% confidence limits, is 44,6 million, while the upper limit is 46,3 million. In other words, we are 95% sure that the actual number of people in South Africa in July/August 2002 was somewhere between 44,6 million and 46,3 million, taking sampling error into account.

**Table D: Estimated population of South Africa, July/August 2002**

Province	95% confidence limits		
	Lower limit (’000)	Estimate (’000)	Upper limit (’000)
<b>RSA</b>	<b>44 598</b>	<b>45 453</b>	<b>46 308</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	9 986	9 531	10 075
Gauteng	8 650	9 077	9 503
Eastern Cape	6 195	6 483	6 772
Limpopo	5 124	5 313	5 502
Western Cape	4 383	4 612	4 841
North West	3 548	3 721	3 895
Mpumalanga	3 001	3 178	3 355
Free State	2 578	2 719	2 860
Northern Cape	756	819	883

### 3.6 Estimation and use of standard error

The published results of the General Household Survey are based on representative probability samples drawn from the South African population, as discussed in the section on sample design. Consequently, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. This means that the sample estimates may differ from the population figures that would have been produced if the entire South African population had been included in the survey. The measure usually used to indicate the probable difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding population figure is the *standard error (SE)*, which measures the extent to which an estimate may have varied by chance because only a sample of the population was included.

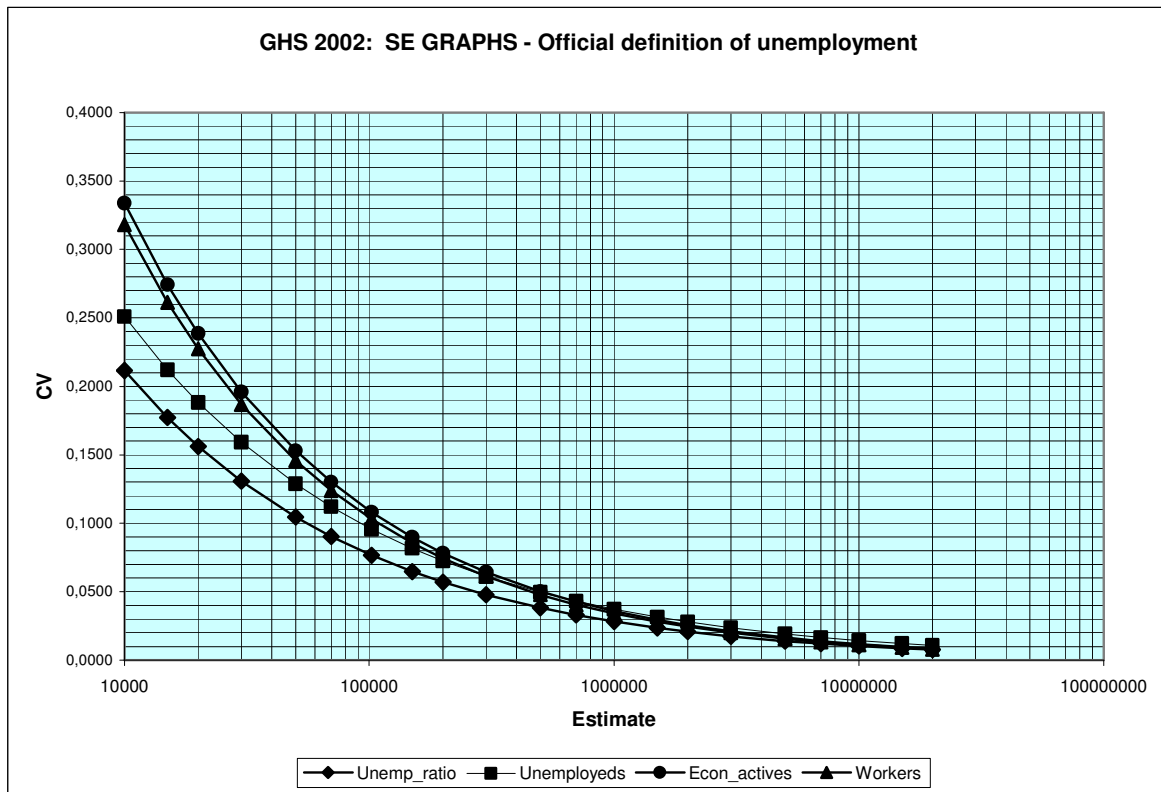
There are two major factors, which influence the value of a standard error. The first factor is the sample size. Generally speaking, the larger the sample size, the more precise the estimate and the smaller the standard error. Consequently, in a national household survey such as the LFS, one expects more precise estimates at the national level than at the provincial 201 level due to the larger sample size involved. The second factor is the

variability between households of the parameter of the population being estimated, for example, the number of unemployed persons in the household.

Figure 18 indicates that:

- the standard error for the employed is 0,0105 (CV) x 11 382 000 (the employed) = 119 511,
- the standard error for the unemployed is 0,0192 (CV) x 4 941 000 (the unemployed) = 94 867,
- the standard error for the economically active is 0,0093 (CV) x 16 323 000 (the economically active) = 151 804, and
- the standard error for the unemployment rate is 0,0140 (CV) x 30,3 (unemployment rate) = 0,42.

**Figure 18: Coefficient of variation (CV) by estimate for the employed, the unemployed, the unemployment rate and the economically active (using the official definition of employment), July/August 2002**



## 4 Definition of terms

*The population of working age* – People aged 15–65 years.

*Not economically active population* includes people who are not available for work, such as full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

*Economically active population* includes people aged 15–65 who are employed and those not employed.

### *Official and expanded definition of unemployment*

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

*Workers* include the self-employed, employers and employees.

*Formal dwellings* include a brick structure on a separate stand, flat or apartment in a block of flats, townhouses, room in backyard and rooms or flatlets.

*Informal dwellings* include shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

*Piped water in dwelling or on site* – refers to piped water inside the dwelling structure or on site. It excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.

*Clean water* – refers to piped water (regardless of where) and water from a water tanker.

*Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting* – refers to electricity from public supply.

*Hygienic toilet facility* – refers to a flush toilet, chemical toilet and a pit latrine with a ventilation pipe.

*Access to a telephone or regular use of a cellular phone* – refers to a telephone inside the dwelling or a regular use of a cellular telephone.

*Urban/ non-urban* – see note 3.4 above.

## 1. Population

### 1.1 By province, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Province	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>35 990</b>	<b>17 147</b>	<b>18 830</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4 286</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>2 174</b>	<b>45 453</b>	<b>21 717</b>	<b>23 722</b>
Western Cape	1 077	524	553	2 585	1 224	1 361	52	21	31	891	434	457	4 612	2 208	2 404
Eastern Cape	5 699	2 645	3 047	446	201	245	17	9	8	320	161	159	6 483	3 016	3 460
Northern Cape	299	150	149	400	189	211	6	3	3	111	58	53	819	402	417
Free State	2 286	1 094	1 192	79	34	44	5	3	2	345	173	172	2 719	1 307	1 412
KwaZulu-Natal	8 130	3 798	4 332	68	32	36	808	396	412	518	254	264	9 531	4 482	5 048
North West	3 443	1 672	1 771	41	17	24	10	5	5	224	110	114	3 721	1 804	1 916
Gauteng	6 890	3 488	3 398	371	174	196	197	104	93	1 610	790	819	9 077	4 562	4 511
Mpumalanga	2 963	1 414	1 547	19	8	12	22	12	10	170	85	85	3 178	1 520	1 657
Limpopo	5 202	2 362	2 840	6	6	1	5	2	3	98	46	52	5 313	2 416	2 897

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 1. Population

### 1.2 By age group, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Age group	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 990</b>	<b>17 147</b>	<b>18 830</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4 286</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>2 174</b>	<b>45 453</b>	<b>21 717</b>	<b>23 722</b>
0 - 4	3 644	1 831	1 811	425	208	217	83	41	41	285	154	130	4 441	2 237	2 202
5 - 9	4 054	2 036	2 018	419	203	216	88	45	43	298	154	143	4 863	2 440	2 422
10 - 14	4 290	2 184	2 105	424	204	221	93	50	43	291	150	141	5 102	2 589	2 512
15 - 19	4 218	2 082	2 134	413	212	201	116	61	55	344	179	165	5 093	2 534	2 557
20 - 24	3 594	1 706	1 888	358	167	191	96	50	47	283	138	145	4 333	2 061	2 272
25 - 29	3 209	1 589	1 619	335	156	179	112	56	57	335	156	179	3 994	1 958	2 035
30 - 34	2 588	1 193	1 395	317	143	175	81	41	40	380	181	199	3 370	1 560	1 810
35 - 39	2 314	1 104	1 210	313	148	166	100	44	55	396	195	202	3 125	1 492	1 634
40 - 44	1 974	902	1 072	274	126	148	82	42	40	351	177	174	2 684	1 249	1 435
45 - 49	1 546	732	810	216	96	120	70	31	40	313	156	156	2 146	1 015	1 127
50 - 54	1 225	526	698	160	71	89	61	28	33	243	120	122	1 690	746	943
55 - 59	855	381	474	107	46	61	48	23	24	209	98	111	1 223	549	673
60 - 64	784	290	494	90	44	46	35	17	18	178	89	88	1 089	441	647
65+	1 694	592	1 100	161	61	100	58	26	32	382	163	218	2 299	845	1 454

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>3 344</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>5 254</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>6 014</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>25 954</b>
None	124	461	85	174	670	324	276	330	573	3 016
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	96	206	28	100	327	121	167	99	139	1 282
Grade 4/ Std 2	66	178	17	74	236	74	105	69	84	904
Grade 5/ Std 3	91	166	22	71	203	93	157	74	92	971
Grade 6/ Std 4	133	237	32	101	268	127	221	85	125	1 329
Grade 7/ Std 5	211	325	43	118	364	147	335	116	170	1 828
Grade 8/ Std 6	295	333	43	134	394	203	484	114	178	2 178
Grade 9/ Std 7	210	228	34	103	315	141	360	97	157	1 645
Grade 10/ Std 8	338	273	34	144	520	203	638	140	205	2 495
Grade 11/ Std 9	177	229	21	114	446	139	565	144	215	2 048
Grade 12/ Std 10	641	415	79	314	1 030	424	1 694	329	360	5 286
NTC I - NTC III	36	19	5	13	29	11	73	9	13	209
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	24	38	2	11	39	15	72	10	14	226
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	152	148	19	70	215	68	402	69	131	1 274
Degree and higher	182	66	16	48	169	42	335	29	69	956
Other	12	1	1	2	4	3	13	2	1	39
Don't know/ unspecified	46	20	5	13	23	18	116	6	18	266

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

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

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 783</b>	<b>9 015</b>	<b>10 761</b>	<b>2 332</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>3 069</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>1 594</b>	<b>25 954</b>	<b>11 917</b>	<b>14 029</b>
None	2 812	1 031	1 781	171	81	90	27	4	22	5	3	2	3 016	1 120	1 896
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	1 172	568	604	98	43	55	11	4	7	1	1	0	1 282	616	666
Grade 4/ Std 2	814	407	407	72	33	39	13	4	9	2	2	1	904	445	459
Grade 5/ Std 3	858	430	428	96	38	58	12	5	7	3	2	1	971	475	496
Grade 6/ Std 4	1 145	523	623	156	58	98	23	8	15	5	3	3	1 329	591	738
Grade 7/ Std 5	1 544	713	831	229	96	133	37	15	22	17	6	11	1 828	830	998
Grade 8/ Std 6	1 723	805	917	279	125	154	72	27	45	102	43	59	2 178	1 001	1 177
Grade 9/ Std 7	1 322	621	700	202	94	109	42	23	19	77	29	48	1 645	768	877
Grade 10/ Std 8	1 756	820	935	279	117	161	74	41	33	385	150	234	2 495	1 129	1 365
Grade 11/ Std 9	1 771	770	1 001	132	67	65	64	35	29	80	38	42	2 048	912	1 137
Grade 12/ Std 10	3 398	1 657	1 740	404	195	209	246	127	119	1 228	580	648	5 286	2 564	2 722
NTC I - NTC III	90	50	40	12	11	1	6	4	2	100	78	22	209	143	65
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	123	48	75	16	5	11	9	5	4	77	36	41	226	96	130
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	734	303	427	88	38	51	44	21	23	407	189	218	1 274	551	719
Degree and higher	330	160	170	42	23	19	57	32	24	526	287	239	956	503	453
Other	13	5	8	1	0	1	3	1	1	21	10	11	39	17	22
Don't know/ unspecified	178	105	73	52	31	21	4	2	2	32	17	14	266	156	109

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Highest level of education	Age group														
	20 - 25			26 - 34			35 - 44			45+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 163</b>	<b>2 479</b>	<b>2 684</b>	<b>6 535</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>5 809</b>	<b>2 740</b>	<b>3 068</b>	<b>8 447</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>4 844</b>	<b>25 954</b>	<b>11 917</b>	<b>14 029</b>
None	83	42	41	253	123	130	477	181	297	2 202	774	1 428	3 016	1 120	1 896
Grade 0/R to Grade 3/ Std 1	92	57	35	194	105	89	297	142	155	699	313	386	1 282	616	666
Grade 4/ Std 2	87	47	39	156	89	68	227	106	121	434	203	230	904	445	459
Grade 5/ Std 3	104	56	48	189	105	84	254	131	123	425	184	241	971	475	496
Grade 6/ Std 4	150	76	74	281	134	147	376	177	199	522	205	317	1 329	591	738
Grade 7/ Std 5	279	143	136	403	197	206	491	221	271	654	269	386	1 828	830	998
Grade 8/ Std 6	385	203	182	458	207	251	459	213	246	876	377	498	2 178	1 001	1 177
Grade 9/ Std 7	467	230	237	479	217	262	418	193	224	281	128	153	1 645	768	877
Grade 10/ Std 8	647	305	342	667	306	360	617	286	331	564	231	332	2 495	1 129	1 365
Grade 11/ Std 9	834	380	454	686	292	394	360	163	197	169	77	92	2 048	912	1 137
Grade 12/ Std 10	1 647	769	878	1 863	905	957	1 028	512	515	748	377	371	5 286	2 564	2 722
NTC I - NTC III	57	29	28	63	39	23	39	31	8	50	44	6	209	143	65
Diploma/certificate with less than Grade12/ Std 10	39	15	25	55	25	30	57	25	32	75	32	43	226	96	130
Diploma/certificate with Grade12/ Std 10	191	88	103	429	177	252	353	165	188	301	121	177	1 274	551	719
Degree and higher	84	33	51	300	142	158	283	150	132	289	177	111	956	503	453
Other	3	1	2	10	4	6	8	3	5	19	9	10	39	17	22
Don't know/ unspecified	13	6	7	48	34	15	66	41	25	139	76	63	266	156	109

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Province	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 564</b>	<b>13 122</b>	<b>14 433</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>30 887</b>	<b>14 380</b>	<b>16 498</b>
Western Cape	3 129	1 458	1 671	155	79	76	3 283	1 537	1 747
Eastern Cape	3 597	1 642	1 950	541	212	329	4 138	1 853	2 279
Northern Cape	477	231	245	88	40	48	565	271	294
Free State	1 698	814	884	211	92	119	1 909	906	1 003
KwaZulu-Natal	5 729	2 665	3 064	656	217	439	6 386	2 882	3 503
North West	2 148	1 037	1 111	358	158	200	2 506	1 195	1 311
Gauteng	6 442	3 229	3 209	328	164	164	6 770	3 393	3 373
Mpumalanga	1 716	834	882	370	139	231	2 086	973	1 113
Limpopo	2 630	1 213	1 417	615	157	458	3 245	1 370	1 875

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write  
 Totals include unspecified sex.  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Population group	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>27 564</b>	<b>13 122</b>	<b>14 433</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>30 887</b>	<b>14 380</b>	<b>16 498</b>
Black African	20 764	9 877	10 879	3 098	1 159	1 939	23 862	11 036	12 818
Coloured	2 540	1 174	1 366	194	90	104	2 733	1 264	1 470
Indian/Asian	837	414	422	21	4	17	858	419	440
White	3 396	1 645	1 750	9	4	4	3 404	1 649	1 754

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 2. Education

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

N (1 000)

Age group	Can read and write			Cannot read and write			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 564</b>	<b>13 122</b>	<b>14 433</b>	<b>3 323</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>30 887</b>	<b>14 380</b>	<b>16 498</b>
15 - 30	13 840	6 713	7 125	313	174	140	14 154	6 887	7 264
31 - 46	8 448	4 017	4 431	799	328	471	9 247	4 345	4 902
47 - 65	4 140	1 913	2 221	1 258	473	785	5 398	2 386	3 006
66+	1 098	457	640	944	279	665	2 043	736	1 305
Unspecified	38	22	16	8	4	4	46	27	19

This table excludes people who indicated that they could either read or write

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

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Population group and age group	Attending	Not attending	Unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 982</b>	<b>30 461</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>45 453</b>
0 - 6	1 388	4 930	3	6 321
7 - 15	8 799	314	1	9 114
16 - 20	3 576	1 487	1	5 065
21 - 25	776	3 386	0	4 162
26+	437	20 304	4	20 745
Unspecified	5	41	-	46
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 537</b>	<b>23 444</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35 990</b>
0 - 6	1 101	4 095	3	5 199
7 - 15	7 366	278	1	7 645
16 - 20	3 045	1 139	1	4 185
21 - 25	676	2 777	0	3 454
26+	347	15 130	3	15 480
Unspecified	2	25	-	27
<b>Coloured</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 013</b>
0 - 6	113	474	-	587
7 - 15	734	31	-	765
16 - 20	202	214	-	416
21 - 25	21	314	-	335
26+	22	1 884	-	1 906
Unspecified	-	6	-	6
<b>Indian/Asian</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 123</b>
0 - 6	29	87	-	116
7 - 15	165	1	-	166
16 - 20	81	45	-	127
21 - 25	14	71	-	85
26+	9	620	-	629
Unspecified	-	1	-	1
<b>White</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>3 240</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4 286</b>
0 - 6	144	269	-	413
7 - 15	529	4	-	532
16 - 20	247	88	-	335
21 - 25	65	221	-	287
26+	57	2 648	1	2 707
Unspecified	3	9	-	12

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Age group																	
	0 - 6			7 - 15			16 - 20			21 - 25			26+			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>8,799</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>14,982</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>7,372</b>
Pre-school	797	404	393	39	23	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	837	428	409
School	588	289	299	8,748	4,396	4,351	3,285	1,737	1,548	437	230	207	47	23	25	13,108	6,675	6,430
University	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	44	49	100	49	51	170	85	85	364	179	185
Technikon	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	42	44	108	54	54	61	38	23	256	134	121
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	39	55	106	50	55	78	39	38	278	130	149
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	10	3	7	45	19	26	57	22	35
Other adult educational classes	-	-	-	0	-	0	5	1	4	5	3	1	26	12	14	36	16	20
Other than any of the above	-	-	-	8	5	4	7	5	2	9	3	6	8	2	5	32	15	17
Unspecified	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	1	15	9	6

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

Totals include unspecified.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>14,982</b>
Pre-school	102	148	12	41	130	63	201	56	83	837
School	1,051	2,204	184	757	2,862	1,008	1,996	1,014	2,032	13,108
University	60	33	3	29	53	26	119	12	30	364
Technikon	27	18	3	18	46	18	103	10	13	256
College	30	18	4	19	43	21	111	16	16	278
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	3	4	0	10	4	9	14	8	5	57
Other adult educational classes	4	4	-	4	3	3	8	8	2	36
Other than any of the above	6	3	0	3	8	0	7	3	1	32
Unspecified	3	1	-	-	3	-	6	0	1	15

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Educational institution	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 537</b>	<b>6 360</b>	<b>6 174</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>14 982</b>	<b>7 607</b>	<b>7 372</b>
Pre-school	621	312	309	83	42	41	19	9	9	112	63	49	837	428	409
School	11 196	5 711	5 482	941	457	484	233	124	109	731	380	350	13 108	6 675	6 430
University	214	97	116	19	9	10	23	13	10	108	60	48	364	179	185
Technikon	192	96	96	17	12	6	11	6	4	35	19	16	256	134	121
College	202	94	108	22	9	12	11	6	5	43	20	24	278	130	149
Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	52	20	32	3	0	3	0	-	0	1	1	-	57	22	35
Other adult educational classes	30	14	17	3	1	1	0	-	0	3	1	1	36	16	20
Other than any of the above	19	9	10	3	2	0	0	-	0	10	4	7	32	15	17
Unspecified	11	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	15	9	6

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Tuition fee	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 537</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>14 982</b>
None	91	9	3	8	111
R1 - R100	8 090	332	4	14	8 440
R101 - R200	1 876	219	7	27	2 129
R201 - R300	539	141	34	30	745
R301 - R500	351	116	76	32	576
R501 - R1 000	354	73	64	63	556
R1 001 - R2 000	355	73	23	171	623
R2 001 - R3 000	212	28	16	166	423
R3 001 - R4 000	173	20	14	134	343
R4 001 - R8 000	243	32	23	185	486
R8 001 - R12 000	110	14	14	77	216
More than R12 000	74	9	19	92	193
Don't know/ unspecified	68	23	2	47	141

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group.

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Tuition fees	Educational institution								
	Pre-school	School	University	Technikon	College	Adult basic education and training/ literacy classes	Other adult education classes	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>13 108</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14 982</b>
None	8	47	11	3	3	22	11	6	111
R1 - R100	363	8 033	5	1	1	18	12	4	8 440
R101 - R200	72	2 045	2	1	1	4	3	1	2 129
R201 - R300	52	677	1	0	9	1	1	1	745
R301 - R500	50	511	2	4	6	0	1	2	576
R501 - R1 000	91	414	9	13	21	-	3	6	556
R1 001 - R2 000	81	443	16	28	46	3	0	4	623
R2 001 - R3 000	37	297	26	27	32	1	1	0	423
R3 001 - R4 000	23	213	33	36	31	2	1	3	343
R4 001 - R8 000	36	251	73	63	60	1	0	1	486
R8 001 - R12 000	12	60	64	48	31	-	-	-	216
More than R12 000	7	42	97	23	24	-	1	-	193
Unspecified	6	73	25	9	13	3	3	3	141

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

Totals include unspecified educational institution.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Reason for not attending	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>314</b>
Too old to start school	4	19	3	4	26	8	7	6	10	86
School/educational institution is too far away	1	4	1	0	5	3	-	0	2	16
No money for fees	4	21	2	4	44	16	7	4	8	109
He/she is working (at home or job)	-	1	0	-	1	1	-	-	0	4
Education is useless or uninteresting	5	11	0	0	4	1	2	1	2	27
Illness	1	6	1	1	17	2	5	3	7	43
Pregnancy	1	0	0	1	1	-	-	1	0	4
Failed exams	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
Got married	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	0	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	6
Other	2	3	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	14
Unspecified	1	1	-	-	0	1	1	0	-	4

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

### 3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

N (1 000)

Reason for not attending	Black African			Other*			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>140</b>
Too old to start school	78	46	33	8	5	3	86	51	36
School/educational institution is too far away	14	6	8	2	1	1	16	7	8
No money for fees	98	52	46	11	7	4	109	59	50
He/she is working (at home or job)	3	2	1	1	1	-	4	3	1
Education is useless or uninteresting	21	13	7	6	3	3	27	17	10
Illness	41	22	19	2	1	1	43	23	20
Pregnancy	4	-	4	1	-	1	4	-	4
Failed exams	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Got married	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Family commitment (child minding, etc.)	5	2	3	1	0	1	6	2	4
Other	11	7	4	3	2	1	14	9	5
Unspecified	3	2	1	1	1	0	4	3	1

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.1 Medical aid coverage by province

N (1 000)

Province	Covered	Not covered	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>38 371</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>45 453</b>
Western Cape	1 179	3 421	12	4 612
Eastern Cape	607	5 857	19	6 483
Northern Cape	145	674	1	819
Free State	405	2 312	2	2 719
KwaZulu-Natal	1 077	8 389	64	9 531
North West	456	3 257	8	3 721
Gauteng	2 257	6 780	40	9 077
Mpumalanga	369	2 799	9	3 178
Limpopo	406	4 882	25	5 313

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

#### 4. Health

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

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Covered	Not covered	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>38 371</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>45 453</b>
Male	3 439	18 191	87	21 717
Female	3 460	20 170	92	23 722
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>32 954</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>35 990</b>
Male	1 451	15 626	71	17 147
Female	1 433	17 320	77	18 830
<b>Coloured</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>3 248</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4 013</b>
Male	371	1 509	4	1 884
Female	384	1 740	6	2 129
<b>Indian/Asian</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 123</b>
Male	166	385	4	555
Female	160	405	3	568
<b>White</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4 286</b>
Male	1 446	657	8	2 112
Female	1 476	691	7	2 174

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.3 Medical aid coverage by age group

N (1 000)

Age group	Covered	Not covered	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 902</b>	<b>38 371</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>45 453</b>
0 - 9	1 190	8 075	39	9 304
10 - 19	1 294	8 862	39	10 196
20 - 29	907	7 380	40	8 328
30 - 39	1 350	5 119	26	6 495
40 - 49	1 120	3 692	18	4 830
50 - 59	557	2 347	9	2 913
60+	476	2 861	6	3 343
Unspecified	9	35	1	46

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

#### 4. Health

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

N (1 000)

Province	People who were sick	People who were not sick	Unspecified	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>5 247</b>	<b>40 155</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45 453</b>
Western Cape	442	4 160	10	4 612
Eastern Cape	766	5 709	7	6 483
Northern Cape	96	723	-	819
Free State	390	2 329	-	2 719
KwaZulu-Natal	855	8 667	9	9 531
North West	555	3 166	0	3 721
Gauteng	1 234	7 827	15	9 077
Mpumalanga	438	2 736	4	3 178
Limpopo	471	4 838	4	5 313

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

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

N (1 000)

Province	Consulted	Not consulted	Unspecified	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>4 276</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 247</b>
Western Cape	337	105	-	442
Eastern Cape	620	147	0	766
Northern Cape	75	22	0	96
Free State	307	82	1	390
KwaZulu-Natal	721	131	2	855
North West	462	94	-	555
Gauteng	1 025	209	-	1 234
Mpumalanga	346	91	0	438
Limpopo	384	87	0	471

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.6 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker and province

N (1 000)

Type of health worker consulted	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>4,276</b>
Nurse	48	317	26	99	277	210	323	144	192	1,637
Doctor	262	278	46	187	414	220	636	179	168	2,389
Medical specialist	13	4	2	14	10	16	31	7	10	108
Pharmacist/chemist	8	10	1	5	4	7	11	8	4	57
Dentist	2	-	-	1	1	1	8	2	0	16
Spiritual healer	-	2	-	-	2	1	4	1	5	14
Traditional healer	0	8	-	0	12	6	2	5	5	38
Any other health care provider	0	-	0	1	-	1	9	1	0	13
Don't know/ unspecified	2	0	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.7 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by type of health worker, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Type of health worker consulted	Black African			Other*			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 300</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>4 276</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>2 432</b>
Nurse	1 495	607	888	142	50	92	1 637	657	980
Doctor	1 643	722	921	746	356	390	2 389	1 078	1 311
Medical specialist	60	25	35	48	22	25	108	47	60
Pharmacist/chemist	34	13	21	23	9	15	57	22	35
Dentist	8	3	5	8	4	4	16	7	9
Spiritual healer	14	7	7	-	-	-	14	7	7
Traditional healer	37	19	18	1	1	-	38	19	18
Any other health care provider	6	2	4	7	3	4	13	5	8
Don't know/ unspecified	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	2

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.8 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and province

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Public sector</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>2,448</b>
Hospital	81	138	15	39	216	71	185	50	101	896
Clinic	78	275	31	101	239	191	324	129	167	1,535
Other in public sector	2	1	0	2	3	1	5	2	1	17
<b>Private sector</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,828</b>
Hospital	16	8	2	18	26	19	53	14	7	163
Clinic	13	11	2	7	17	17	74	9	4	155
Private doctor/specialist	137	168	23	132	199	147	361	128	87	1,382
Traditional healer	0	9	-	-	12	6	4	5	6	43
Pharmacy/chemist	6	8	1	5	7	6	12	8	4	56
Health facility provided by employer	-	-	-	0	1	1	3	1	1	7
Alternative medicine, e.g Homeopathist	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	-	-	3
Other in private sector	2	1	0	0	-	1	2	2	2	11
Don't know/ unspecified	2	-	-	1	0	0	2	0	3	8

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.9 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and medical aid coverage

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Covered	Not covered	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>Private sector</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 448</b>
Hospital	58	837	1	896
Clinic	43	1 487	5	1 535
Other in public sector	4	13	-	17
<b>Public sector</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 828</b>
Hospital	90	73	0	163
Clinic	74	81	-	155
Private doctor/specialist	626	754	2	1 382
Traditional healer	4	39	-	43
Pharmacy/chemist	15	40	1	56
Health facility provided by employer	1	5	0	7
Alternative medicine, e.g. Homeopathist	3	1	-	3
Other in private sector	2	9	-	11
Don't know/ unspecified	1	5	2	8

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.10 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by place of consultation and level of satisfaction with the service received

N (1 000)

Place of consultation	Level of satisfaction with the service						Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>Public sector</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 413</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 448</b>
Hospital	528	212	37	44	68	6	896
Clinic	871	356	100	82	121	4	1 535
Other	14	2	1	0	-	-	17
<b>Private sector</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 828</b>
Hospital	134	16	5	4	3	0	163
Clinic	129	14	6	2	4	-	155
Private doctor/specialist	1 210	114	20	14	20	3	1 382
Traditional healer	33	4	2	2	1	1	43
Pharmacy/chemist	50	3	2	-	-	1	56
Health facility provided by employer	6	0	-	-	1	-	7
Alternative medicine	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other in private sector	8	1	1	1	0	-	11
Don't know/ unspecified	4	3	-	1	0	1	8

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

##### 4.11 Population who consulted a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by level of satisfaction with the service received, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Level of satisfaction						Total
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>All population groups</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4 276</b>
Male	1 295	310	68	64	98	10	1 845
Female	1 696	415	107	87	121	6	2 432
<b>Black African</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3 300</b>
Male	929	255	61	56	91	8	1 399
Female	1 264	352	98	75	107	6	1 900
<b>Other*</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>976</b>
Male	366	55	7	8	8	2	445
Female	432	64	9	12	15	-	531

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

#### 4. Health

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

N (1 000)

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Black African			Other*			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>522</b>
Too expensive	253	108	146	52	21	31	305	129	177
Too far	56	21	35	5	2	3	62	24	38
Not necessary	320	156	164	187	92	94	507	248	258
Other	56	25	31	9	4	5	64	29	35
Don't know/ unspecified	24	11	12	5	3	2	29	15	14

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to total.

## 5. Social welfare

### 5.1 Population of each province, by whether or not they made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview

N (1 000)

Province	Yes	No	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>43 219</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>45 453</b>
Western Cape	126	4 447	39	4 612
Eastern Cape	351	6 034	99	6 483
Northern Cape	80	738	2	819
Free State	148	2 553	18	2 719
KwaZulu-Natal	181	9 289	60	9 531
North West	177	3 514	29	3 721
Gauteng	358	8 553	166	9 077
Mpumalanga	170	2 987	21	3 178
Limpopo	184	5 104	25	5 313

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

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

## 5. Social welfare

### 5.2 Population by whether or not they made use of a welfare office in the 12 months prior to the interview, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Yes	No	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 775</b>	<b>43 219</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>45 453</b>
Male	520	20 972	226	21 717
Female	1 253	22 235	233	23 722
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>34 118</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>35 990</b>
Male	421	16 545	182	17 147
Female	1 076	17 563	191	18 830
<b>Coloured</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3 799</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4 013</b>
Male	58	1 807	18	1 884
Female	121	1 992	17	2 129
<b>Indian/Asian</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 123</b>
Male	13	538	4	555
Female	14	550	4	568
<b>White</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4 174</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4 286</b>
Male	28	2 062	21	2 112
Female	42	2 111	21	2 174

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

Totals include other unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 5. Social welfare

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

N (1 000)

Province	Service/assistance sought				At least one service
	Social worker	Poverty relief	Social grant	Other	
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1 775</b>
Western Cape	46	5	96	0	126
Eastern Cape	95	2	295	9	351
Northern Cape	13	7	70	1	80
Free State	32	2	122	3	148
KwaZulu-Natal	46	3	138	5	181
North West	27	5	152	3	177
Gauteng	65	9	293	21	358
Mpumalanga	35	4	140	4	170
Limpopo	34	6	154	1	184

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 5. Social welfare

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

N (1 000)

Population group and sex	Service/assistance sought				At least one service
	Social worker	Poverty relief	Social grant	Other	
<b>All population groups</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1 775</b>
Male	122	12	407	23	520
Female	269	30	1 052	26	1 253
<b>Black African</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1 498</b>
Male	101	9	326	19	421
Female	221	23	907	22	1 076
<b>Other*</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>277</b>
Male	22	3	81	4	100
Female	48	7	145	4	177

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

## 6. Population of working age (15-65 years)

### 6.1 By population group, sex and labour market status

#### 6.1.1 Official definition of unemployment

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>13 682</b>	<b>4 985</b>	<b>8 697</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>15 246</b>	<b>7 680</b>	<b>7 566</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>2 566</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>28 937</b>	<b>12 668</b>	<b>16 269</b>	<b>11 382</b>	<b>4 886</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Black African	10 556	4 180	6 376	4 317	2 059	32.3	11 874	6 229	5 645	3 390	2 255	39.9	22 437	10 412	12 026	7 711	4 315	35.9
Coloured	1 216	359	857	696	161	18.7	1 383	585	798	609	189	23.7	2 599	944	1 655	1 305	350	21.1
Indian/Asian	396	116	280	237	42	15.1	414	228	186	146	40	21.6	810	344	465	383	82	17.7
White	1 504	328	1 177	1 121	56	4.8	1 562	629	933	851	81	8.7	3 067	957	2 110	1 972	137	6.5

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 6. Population of working age (15-65 years)

### 6.1 By population group, sex and labour market status

#### 6.1.2 Expanded definition of unemployment

Population group	Male						Female						Total					
	Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active				Total	Not economically active	Economically active			
			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate			Total	Workers	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%	N (1 000)					%
<b>All population groups</b>	<b>13 682</b>	<b>3 956</b>	<b>9 726</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>3 349</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>15 246</b>	<b>5 910</b>	<b>9 336</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>28 937</b>	<b>9 869</b>	<b>19 068</b>	<b>11 382</b>	<b>7 686</b>	<b>40.3</b>
Black African	10 556	3 239	7 316	4 317	3 000	41.0	11 874	4 608	7 266	3 390	3 876	53.3	22 437	7 850	14 588	7 711	6 877	47.1
Coloured	1 216	293	923	696	227	24.6	1 383	496	887	609	277	31.3	2 599	789	1 809	1 305	504	27.9
Indian/Asian	396	104	292	237	55	18.7	414	209	205	146	60	29.0	810	312	497	383	114	23.0
White	1 504	318	1 187	1 121	66	5.6	1 562	589	973	851	121	12.5	3 067	907	2 160	1 972	187	8.7

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 6. Population of working age (15-65 years)

### 6.2 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

#### 6.2.1 By main industry, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Main industry	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>4 317</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>11 382</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>5 000</b>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	934	611	323	238	164	73	1	1	-	102	82	19	1 276	860	416
Mining and quarrying	479	468	11	12	11	1	1	1	0	74	58	16	567	539	28
Manufacturing	967	622	345	245	128	117	100	63	37	319	211	108	1 631	1 024	607
Electricity, gas and water supply	52	44	8	6	5	1	2	2	0	21	18	2	80	68	12
Construction	472	417	55	85	81	4	10	9	1	68	53	15	634	560	74
Wholesale and retail trade	1 587	742	845	211	102	109	103	69	34	375	212	162	2 281	1 128	1 153
Transport, storage and communication	361	312	49	59	46	13	31	24	7	118	83	34	569	466	103
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	478	314	164	108	54	54	48	24	24	406	209	197	1 041	601	439
Community, social and personal services	1 355	612	739	217	91	126	79	41	38	454	178	277	2 106	923	1 180
Private households with employed persons	1 008	163	845	120	11	109	1	0	1	1	-	1	1 131	175	956
Exterior organisations and foreign government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	17	11	6	2	2	1	5	3	3	26	11	14	51	27	24
Unspecified	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	8	5	4	13	6	7

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 6. Population of working age (15-65 years)

### 6.2 Workers (employers, employees and self-employed)

#### 6.2.2 By main occupation, population group and sex

N (1 000)

Main occupation	African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>4 317</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>11 382</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>5 000</b>
Legislator, senior officials and managers	175	141	32	48	29	19	45	40	5	366	259	107	637	472	163
Professionals	189	89	100	27	13	14	33	16	17	256	138	118	504	257	248
Technical and associate professionals	635	271	362	110	52	58	56	31	25	389	203	187	1 192	559	631
Clerks	495	212	283	144	42	102	88	33	56	378	73	305	1 106	360	746
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	992	569	423	140	57	84	46	30	16	168	87	82	1 348	744	604
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	431	320	111	34	31	3	2	2	-	61	55	6	530	410	120
Craft and related trades workers	1 043	865	178	184	163	21	43	40	3	205	194	12	1476	1261	214
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	970	849	120	139	98	41	47	31	16	57	52	5	1213	1031	183
Elementary occupation	1 913	969	944	367	209	158	18	12	6	63	44	19	2362	1234	1128
Domestic workers	854	23	832	109	0	109	1	-	1	1	-	1	966	23	943
Other	12	9	4	1	0	1	3	2	1	17	10	7	34	22	12
Unspecified	2	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	9	5	4	14	6	8

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling

#### 7.1.1 All population groups

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 133</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 718	2 828	2 325	32	6 903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	682	387	243	2	1 314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	485	213	22	6	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	88	118	19	0	224
Unit in retirement village	11	9	2	-	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	305	72	51	4	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	346	34	7	4	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	821	197	36	6	1 061
Room/flatlet	376	7	2	1	386
Caravan/tent	11	-	-	-	11
Other	288	7	2	4	301
Unspecified	2	1	1	6	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.1 Households by type of dwelling and the number of rooms in the dwelling

#### 7.1.2 Black African household head

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>2 797</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 447	2 057	1 339	22	4 866
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	679	385	243	2	1 309
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	359	49	9	5	422
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	35	24	4	0	63
Unit in retirement village	1	-	-	-	1
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	266	61	49	4	381
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	322	31	7	4	364
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	798	181	35	6	1 020
Room/flatlet	339	3	1	-	343
Caravan/tent	10	-	-	-	10
Other	279	5	1	4	289
Unspecified	2	1	1	2	5

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.1 Households by type of dwelling and number of rooms in the dwelling

#### 7.1.3 Household head of other\* population groups

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	1 - 3 rooms	4 - 5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 708</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	271	770	986	10	2 037
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	3	2	0	-	4
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	126	164	13	1	304
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	52	94	15	-	161
Unit in retirement village	10	9	2	-	21
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	39	11	1	-	52
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	24	2	0	-	27
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	24	16	1	0	41
Room/flatlet	37	4	0	1	42
Caravan/tent	2	-	-	-	2
Other	9	2	1	-	12
Unspecified	1	0	-	5	6

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.2 Households by type of dwelling and province

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	751	669	187	480	1 122	742	1 485	519	947	6 903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1	573	2	48	453	15	2	63	156	1 314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	137	44	8	19	187	16	279	32	2	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	90	20	3	5	37	1	56	10	1	224
Unit in retirement village	3	6	-	-	4	1	6	2	2	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	17	135	3	11	84	10	152	10	10	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	40	25	5	20	77	13	188	17	6	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	125	120	11	96	184	105	291	84	44	1 061
Room/flatlet	39	15	3	3	126	62	43	43	51	386
Caravan/tent	0	2	0	-	3	1	5	-	0	11
Other	10	2	1	61	8	18	196	2	2	301
Unspecified	1	0	-	1	2	0	5	1	0	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.3 Households by type of dwelling and main source of water

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Main source of water														Total
	Piped (tap) water in dwelling	Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	Neighbour's tap	Bore-hole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Public tap	Water carrier/tanker	Borehole off site/com-munal	Flowing water/stream/river	Dam/pool/stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	Unspeci-fied	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 614</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 510	1 709	141	134	40	712	37	215	202	43	98	46	14	2	6 903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	14	152	40	5	15	297	16	83	434	34	76	143	5	-	1 314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	542	136	5	1	2	20	1	4	12	1	0	2	1	-	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	180	35	-	0	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	224
Unit in retirement village	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	102	173	7	5	5	43	2	13	37	5	1	41	-	-	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	32	262	23	2	0	57	3	4	6	1	-	-	1	-	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	48	443	85	4	3	413	11	30	7	4	-	1	11	-	1 061
Room/flatlet	122	194	10	8	1	33	3	6	6	1	0	1	-	-	386
Caravan/tent	1	5	0	0	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	0	0	-	11
Other	39	236	0	-	1	17	3	3	1	0	-	-	-	-	301
Unspecified	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	4	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.4 Households by main source of water and province

N (1 000)

Main source of water	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	940	359	99	251	841	242	1,526	209	147	4,614
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	172	227	101	362	461	318	988	348	369	3,346
Neighbour's tap	6	22	4	18	88	37	32	39	68	312
Borehole on site	4	4	4	6	13	54	7	18	49	159
Rain-water tank on site	5	47	2	1	5	4	1	1	2	69
Public tap	81	298	7	82	338	232	127	110	319	1,595
Water-carrier/tanker	2	15	2	6	16	6	10	13	7	77
Borehole off site/communal	0	29	1	11	141	71	13	16	79	361
Flowing water/stream/river	1	369	3	0	250	3	-	15	71	712
Dam/pool/stagnant water	2	30	2	3	30	1	-	5	17	89
Well	-	19	-	2	65	6	-	5	78	175
Spring	0	189	-	1	33	0	-	2	8	233
Other	1	5	1	1	4	9	2	3	7	32
Unspecified	1	0	-	0	2	-	2	-	0	6

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

N (1 000)

Main source of water	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	2 231	2 382	4 614
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	3 131	215	3 346
Neighbour's tap	303	10	312
Borehole on site	134	25	159
Rain-water tank on site	62	7	69
Public tap	1 551	44	1 595
Water-carrier/tanker	73	4	77
Borehole off site/communal	352	9	361
Flowing water/stream/river	708	4	712
Dam/pool/stagnant water	86	3	89
Well	175	-	175
Spring	231	2	233
Other	30	2	32
Unspecified	3	3	6

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

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

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

Table includes households which did not specify the water source

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

N (1 000)

Time taken	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3 281</b>
0 - 14 minutes	1 383	49	1 431
15 - 29 minutes	880	10	890
30 - 44 minutes	442	5	446
45 - 59 minutes	161	1	162
60 minutes or more	252	1	252
Unspecified	94	5	99

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

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

Totals exclude neighbour's tap.

Including households without water source.

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.7 Households with and without a telephone facility by population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Whether the household has a telephone in dwelling and/or a cellphone		
	Yes	No	Total
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 224</b>	<b>6 556</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Male	3 522	3 798	7 320
Female	1 699	2 753	4 452
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 079</b>	<b>5 993</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Male	1 851	3 418	5 269
Female	1 228	2 572	3 800
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>930</b>
Male	350	294	644
Female	137	149	286
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>282</b>
Male	197	29	226
Female	47	10	57
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 403</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1 479</b>
Male	1 118	56	1 173
Female	285	21	305

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex.

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

#### 7.8.1 For cooking

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for cooking											Total
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 664</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 510	3	157	763	1,202	240	15	1	2	5	4	6,903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	113	0	8	198	948	23	19	-	-	4	0	1,314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	645	0	14	49	16	2	-	-	-	1	-	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	195	-	2	16	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	224
Unit in retirement village	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	246	-	13	81	85	6	1	-	-	0	1	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	199	-	12	145	20	12	1	-	0	1	0	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	294	0	22	565	95	80	2	-	0	2	1	1,061
Room/flatlet	218	0	7	61	44	4	-	-	29	22	0	386
Caravan/tent	4	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other	215	-	1	48	6	2	-	-	11	17	1	301
Unspecified	5	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	4	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

#### 7.8.2 For heating

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for heating												
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Unspecified	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 947	4	55	581	1,459	367	1	19	1	4	457	8	6,903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	73	-	2	106	1,026	32	4	21	-	-	49	1	1,314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	603	-	2	46	28	10	0	-	-	-	37	-	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	177	-	1	12	18	2	1	-	-	-	13	-	224
Unit in retirement village	20	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	224	-	3	72	90	10	2	-	-	-	30	1	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	174	-	2	97	38	25	1	1	-	3	48	2	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	203	-	6	361	189	165	2	2	-	1	132	1	1,061
Room/flatlet	214	0	0	38	50	8	-	-	-	1	74	0	386
Caravan/tent	4	-	0	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	11
Other	234	-	-	27	15	6	-	-	-	1	18	-	301
Unspecified	4	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.8 Households by type of dwelling and main source of energy

#### 7.8.3 For lighting

N (1 000)

Type of dwelling	Energy for lighting									Total
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Unspecified	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 975</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Dwelling/house/brick structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	5 949	7	12	196	725	6	2	0	6	6,903
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	454	1	4	198	654	2	0	-	1	1,314
Flat/apartment in a block of flats	687	-	-	9	30	-	-	-	-	726
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex/duplex/triplex)	203	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	224
Unit in retirement village	21	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	22
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	296	1	-	17	115	3	-	-	1	432
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	259	-	1	43	87	-	-	-	1	390
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	522	2	3	174	359	0	1	1	1	1,061
Room/flatlet	319	1	-	9	56	-	1	-	-	386
Caravan/tent	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	11
Other	257	-	-	4	41	-	-	-	-	301
Unspecified	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

#### 7.9.1 For cooking

N (1 000)

Energy for cooking	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Electricity from mains	977	444	143	409	1 290	474	2 233	331	364	6 664
Electricity from generator	-	2	1	-	1	0	1	-	-	4
Gas	44	49	14	23	44	26	18	9	10	237
Paraffin	128	479	33	164	365	218	355	93	94	1 928
Wood	52	619	32	64	536	187	10	193	737	2 430
Coal	-	2	2	57	43	19	85	153	12	372
Animal dung	-	11	-	10	5	6	-	4	2	37
Solar energy	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	0	0	0	41	2	-	-	43
None	12	6	0	18	1	10	1	2	2	53
Unspecified	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	-	0	10

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

#### 7.9.2 For heating

N (1 000)

Energy for heating	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>11,780</b>
Electricity from mains	836	338	114	304	1,151	408	2,120	265	341	5,878
Electricity from generator	1	0	1	-	1	0	1	-	-	4
Gas	7	9	2	13	17	5	13	3	2	73
Paraffin	168	418	23	150	210	94	199	31	50	1,342
Wood	119	759	57	116	598	286	46	212	723	2,916
Coal	0	6	7	102	59	50	200	185	14	624
Candles	-	0	0	0	7	-	3	0	1	12
Animal dung	-	10	0	14	5	8	-	4	1	42
Solar energy	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	1	-	-	0	4	1	3	-	1	10
None	80	70	18	45	231	131	117	83	88	862
Unspecified	1	1	0	1	3	1	8	0	0	16

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.9 Households by province and main source of energy

#### 7.9.3 For lighting

N (1 000)

Energy for lighting	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Electricity from mains	1 095	843	178	629	1 567	795	2 378	601	889	8 975
Electricity from generator	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	-	1	12
Gas	1	8	1	1	4	1	0	1	3	20
Paraffin	56	345	6	17	42	18	71	25	77	656
Candles	58	404	37	95	668	169	253	157	249	2 090
Solar energy	0	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	11
Other	1	-	0	1	1	0	-	-	1	3
None	-	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unspecified	1	0	-	1	3	-	6	0	0	13

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

#### 7.10.1 For cooking

N (1 000)

Energy for cooking	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Electricity from mains	4 164	2 500	6 664
Electricity from generator	4	1	4
Gas	185	52	237
Paraffin	1 876	52	1 928
Wood	2 347	84	2 430
Coal	366	6	372
Animal dung	37	0	37
Solar energy	1	1	1
Other	43	-	43
None	43	10	53
Unspecified	7	4	10

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

#### 7.10.2 For heating

N (1 000)

Energy for heating	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Electricity from mains	3 523	2 356	5 878
Electricity from generator	3	2	4
Gas	48	24	73
Paraffin	1 305	37	1 342
Wood	2 746	170	2 916
Coal	608	17	624
Candles	12	-	12
Animal dung	42	1	42
Solar energy	-	1	1
Other	9	1	10
None	767	96	862
Unspecified	10	5	16

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

#### 7.10.3 For lighting

N (1 000)

Energy for lighting	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Electricity from mains	6 386	2 589	8 975
Electricity from generator	9	3	12
Gas	18	2	20
Paraffin	634	22	656
Candles	2 002	88	2 090
Solar energy	9	2	11
Other	3	0	3
None	1	-	1
Unspecified	9	4	13

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.11 Households by sanitation facility and province

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>1 612</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>11 780</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>4 258</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	880	304	97	241	750	198	1 355	167	134	4 125
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	38	23	3	5	27	12	4	8	14	133
<b>Sanitation on site</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>5 937</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	156	151	54	191	238	198	978	144	51	2 161
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	18	3	1	4	9	7	7	13	13	74
Chemical toilet	0	-	0	-	11	0	13	-	-	25
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	7	51	13	40	104	95	46	36	130	522
Pit latrine without ventilation	17	473	13	121	725	383	218	332	627	2 908
Bucket toilet	19	68	20	91	3	20	8	15	1	246
<b>Sanitation off site</b>										
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 586</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	22	6	1	1	18	1	21	9	1	79
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	1	1	-	0	1	1	1	-	1	5
Chemical toilet	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	8
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	0	-	0	1	16	4	11	2	2	38
Pit latrine without ventilation	3	11	3	11	132	15	9	13	10	208
Bucket toilet	23	3	1	1	5	-	4	1	1	39
None	27	517	17	37	245	52	26	43	236	1 201
Unspecified	1	0	-	0	2	-	4	-	0	9

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

### 7.12 Households by sanitation facility and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>11 780</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>4 258</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1 816	630	267	1 403	4 125
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	39	26	3	65	133
<b>Sanitation on site</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 686</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5 937</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	2 023	125	7	4	2 161
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	62	10	0	2	74
Chemical toilet	22	1	1	-	25
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	501	19	1	-	522
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	2 869	33	2	2	2 908
Bucket toilet	208	37	0	-	246
<b>Sanitation off site</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 586</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	71	7	-	-	79
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	5	0	-	-	5
Chemical toilet	8	-	-	-	8
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	37	1	-	-	38
Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	204	3	0	-	208
Bucket toilet	33	6	-	-	39
None	1 169	31	-	0	1 201
Unspecified	6	-	-	3	9

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

## 7.13 Households by sanitation and type of dwelling

N (1 000)

Sanitation facility	Dwelling/ house/ structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/ hut/ structure made of traditional materials	Flat/ apartment in a block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house (simplex/ duplex/ triplex)	Unit in retirement village	Dwelling/ house/ flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard	Room/ flatlet	Caravan/ tent	Other	Unspeci- fied	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11 780</b>
<b>Sanitation in dwelling</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,258</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	3,157	3	521	166	21	100	11	9	102	1	30	4	4,125
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	119	-	2	5	-	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	133
<b>Sanitation on site</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,937</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	1,010	6	113	34	-	135	225	222	173	4	237	0	2,161
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	35	3	6	0	-	3	6	9	8	-	4	-	74
Chemical toilet	7	0	4	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	-	25
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	372	41	14	2	-	12	11	50	18	-	3	-	522
Pit latrine without ventilation	1,588	601	27	5	1	108	79	434	54	5	6	2	2,908
Bucket toilet	113	11	2	5	-	5	13	88	4	-	6	-	246
<b>Sanitation off site</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,664</b>
Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	16		10	1	-	3	11	31	2	-	5	-	79
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	5
Chemical toilet	2			-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	10	5	11	1	-	4	1	2	1	-	2	-	38
Pit latrine without ventilation	70	71	3	0	-	12	6	41	3	1	-	-	208
Bucket toilet	3	2	2	1	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	39
None	398	570	11	4	-	46	21	126	19	1	6	-	1,201
Unspecified	2					1	1	1				4	9

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 7. Dwellings and services

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

N (1 000)

Refuse removal	Population group of household head				Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Removed by local authority at least once a week	4 050	746	269	1 322	6 401
Removed by local authority less often than once a week	217	12	3	14	246
Removed by community members at least once a week	45	12	-	8	65
Removed by community members less often than once a week	19	5	4	2	29
Communal refuse dump/communal container	309	30	1	17	357
Own refuse dump	3 740	96	4	98	3 942
No rubbish removal	646	25	0	6	677
Other	31	3	1	6	41
Unspecified	16	1	1	6	23

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.  
 Totals include other and unspecified population group of the head of the household.  
 0 = more than nothing but less than 500  
 Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

## 8. Assets

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

N (1 000)

Province	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 702</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Western Cape	21	1 192	1 214
Eastern Cape	776	836	1 612
Northern Cape	11	213	224
Free State	44	701	745
KwaZulu-Natal	427	1 856	2 287
North West	59	924	984
Gauteng	26	2 674	2 709
Mpumalanga	39	744	784
Limpopo	301	920	1 221

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

Totals include the unspecified.

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

## 8. Assets

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

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of the household head	Access to land		Total
	Have access	Do not have access	
<b>All population groups</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 702</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Male	862	6 445	7 320
Female	839	3 606	4 452
<b>Black African</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 594</b>	<b>7 466</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Male	763	4 500	5 269
Female	831	2 963	3 800
<b>Coloured</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>930</b>
Male	11	632	644
Female	2	283	286
<b>Indian/Asian</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>
Male	2	224	226
Female	-	57	57
<b>White</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>1 479</b>
Male	86	1 083	1 173
Female	6	299	305

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex of the head of the household.

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

## 8. Assets

### 8.3 Households with access to land for agricultural purposes, by farming activity and province

N (1 000)

Province	Farming activity						
	Field crops	Horticulture	Livestock excluding poultry	Orchards	Poultry	Other	None
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>140</b>
Western Cape	8	6	11	5	3	1	1
Eastern Cape	634	12	255	9	268	8	82
Northern Cape	3	-	8	1	1	1	1
Free State	29	-	18	3	8	1	3
KwaZulu-Natal	346	21	68	15	103	2	37
North West	37	3	16	2	12	1	7
Gauteng	13	1	2	4	2	1	6
Mpumalanga	31	0	13	1	8	2	1
Limpopo	293	3	10	32	12	1	1

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

Note that households could undertake more than one farming activity. Unspecified activities are excluded.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 8. Assets

### 8.4 Households with access to land for agricultural purposes, by farming activity, population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Farming activity						
	Field crops	Horticulture	Livestock excluding poultry	Orchards	Poultry	Other	None
<b>All population groups</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>140</b>
Male	678	28	232	49	207	9	76
Female	715	18	169	23	209	9	64
<b>Black African</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>128</b>
Male	635	20	182	35	192	4	65
Female	713	16	165	22	208	9	64
<b>Other*</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
Male	43	8	50	14	14	5	12
Female	2	2	4	0	0	-	-

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex of the head of the household.

Note that households could undertake more than one farming activity. Unspecified activities are excluded.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 8. Assets

### 8.5 Households that have received/ have not received a government land grant for residence or farming, by province

N (1 000)

Province	A government land grant			
	Received	Did not receive	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>11 414</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Western Cape	6	1 195	12	1 214
Eastern Cape	67	1 533	12	1 612
Northern Cape	5	218	2	224
Free State	6	735	4	745
KwaZulu-Natal	20	2 248	18	2 287
North West	26	939	19	984
Gauteng	30	2 627	51	2 709
Mpumalanga	51	714	18	784
Limpopo	9	1 205	8	1 221

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 8. Assets

### 8.6 Households that have received/ have not received a government land grant for residence or farming, by population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	A government land grant			
	Received grant	Did not receive	Don't know/ unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>11 414</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Male	127	7 093	100	7 320
Female	93	4 314	45	4 452
<b>Black African</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>8 757</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Male	106	5 087	77	5 269
Female	90	3 670	40	3 800
<b>Other*</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 708</b>
Male	21	2 007	23	2 051
Female	2	644	5	652

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 9. Income and expenditure

### 9.1 Households by main source of income, population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Salaries and /or wages	Remittances	Pensions and grants	Farm products	Other non-farm income	No income	Unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 961</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Male	5 042	652	915	82	395	192	43	7 320
Female	1 913	933	1 213	30	216	127	18	4 452
<b>Black African</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 938</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Male	3 419	618	700	42	287	176	28	5 269
Female	1 518	889	1 061	29	182	108	14	3 800
<b>Coloured</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>930</b>
Male	524	10	80	1	16	10	3	644
Female	182	13	71	0	8	11	0	286
<b>Indian/Asian</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>282</b>
Male	192	5	15	1	9	2	1	226
Female	36	7	9	-	1	3	0	57
<b>White</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 479</b>
Male	901	19	119	38	83	3	10	1 173
Female	176	23	72	1	25	4	4	305

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

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex of household head.

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 9. Income and expenditure

### 9.2 Households by total expenditure in the month prior to the interview, population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	R0 - R399	R400 - R799	R800 - R1 199	R1 200 - R1 799	R1 800 - R2 499	R2 500 - R4 999	R5 000 - R9 999	R10 000 or more	Refused	Don't know/unspecified	Total
<b>All population groups</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 686</b>	<b>3 201</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Male	2 032	1 694	965	587	470	643	461	178	88	201	7 320
Female	1 651	1 506	441	247	181	200	91	17	18	99	4 452
<b>Black African</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>9 072</b>
Male	1 926	1 522	756	395	242	211	89	20	11	98	5 269
Female	1 584	1 385	353	172	102	95	29	6	2	72	3 800
<b>Coloured</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>930</b>
Male	96	128	104	80	66	84	39	8	6	34	644
Female	55	84	42	34	31	19	4	1	1	13	286
<b>Indian/Asian</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>282</b>
Male	2	15	25	32	32	57	41	9	5	7	226
Female	4	8	11	6	5	11	6	1	3	1	57
<b>White</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 479</b>
Male	7	27	79	81	130	290	292	141	65	61	1 173
Female	6	28	34	34	42	74	52	9	13	13	305

Totals include other and unspecified population group and sex of the household head.

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

## 9. Income and expenditure

### 9.3 Households receiving one or more grants, by type of grant, population group and sex of the household head

N (1 000)

Population group and sex of household head	Grant in aid	Care dependency grant	Child support grant	Disability grant	Foster care grant	Old age pension	Social relief	At least one grant
<b>All population groups</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3 243</b>
Male	19	25	411	294	12	907	14	1 472
Female	19	17	515	216	14	1 244	11	1 770
<b>Black African</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 734</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2 662</b>
Male	14	19	370	201	7	657	10	1 117
Female	15	15	480	173	11	1 076	9	1 544
<b>Other*</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>582</b>
Male	4	6	41	93	5	250	4	355
Female	4	2	35	42	3	168	2	225

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

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

Totals include unspecified sex.

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.1 Transport to the nearest pre-primary school

#### 10.1.1 Households with children attending pre-primary school, by usual means of transport and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest pre-primary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>749</b>
On foot	498	72	570
Taxi	36	13	49
Bus (public)	3	4	7
Train	1	1	1
Own transport	17	98	114
Unspecified/ other	6	2	8

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.1 Transport to the nearest pre-primary school

#### 10.1.2 Households with children attending pre-primary school, by time taken to reach the school and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Time taken to the nearest pre-primary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>749</b>
0 - 14 minutes	319	134	453
15 - 29 minutes	180	45	225
30 - 44 minutes	46	7	53
45 - 59 minutes	8	0	9
60 minutes or more	3	2	5
Don't know/ unspecified	5	1	5

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.2 Transport to the nearest primary school

#### 10.2.1 Households with children attending primary school, by usual means of transport and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest primary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4 634</b>
On foot	3 539	404	3 943
Taxi	175	53	229
Bus (public)	44	28	73
Train	2	1	3
Own transport	57	301	358
Other	9	13	21
Unspecified	6	2	8

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.2 Transport to the nearest primary school

#### 10.2.2 Households with children attending primary school, by time taken to reach the school and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Time taken to the nearest primary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4 634</b>
0 - 14 minutes	1 825	503	2 327
15 - 29 minutes	1 337	229	1 566
30 - 44 minutes	503	48	551
45 - 59 minutes	89	9	98
60 minutes or more	68	11	78
Don't know/ unspecified	9	3	12

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.3 Transport to the nearest secondary school

#### 10.3.1 Households with children attending secondary school, by usual means of transport and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest secondary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>3 514</b>
On foot	2 497	258	2 755
Taxi	264	47	311
Bus (public)	62	38	99
Train	5	2	7
Own transport	42	264	306
Unspecified/ other	27	8	34

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.3 Transport to the nearest secondary school

#### 10.3.2 Households with children attending secondary school, by time taken to reach the school and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Time taken to the nearest secondary school	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>3 514</b>
0 - 14 minutes	1 049	322	1 370
15 - 29 minutes	1 013	217	1 230
30 - 44 minutes	565	57	623
45 - 59 minutes	124	9	133
60 minutes or more	134	9	143
Don't know/ unspecified	11	4	15

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.4 Transport to the nearest welfare office

#### 10.4.1 Households who made use of a welfare office, by usual means of transport and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest welfare office	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1 376</b>
On foot	287	70	357
Taxi	749	67	816
Bus (public)	72	4	76
Train	2	1	2
Own transport	17	51	68
Unspecified/ other	46	11	56

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.4 Transport to the nearest welfare office

#### 10.4.2 Households who made use of a welfare office, by time taken to reach the welfare office and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Time taken to the nearest welfare office	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1 376</b>
0 - 14 minutes	156	60	216
15 - 29 minutes	390	83	473
30 - 44 minutes	286	30	316
45 - 59 minutes	114	12	126
60 minutes or more	209	10	219
Don't know/ unspecified	19	7	26

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.5 Transport to the nearest clinic

#### 10.5.1 Households with people who consulted a clinic in the month prior to the interview, by usual means of transport and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Transport to the nearest clinic	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1 235</b>
On foot	760	73	833
Taxi	254	23	277
Bus (public)	37	5	42
Train	-	1	1
Own transport	13	44	58
Unspecified/ other	19	5	25

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.5 Transport to the nearest clinic

#### 10.5.2 Households with people who consulted a clinic, by time taken to reach the clinic and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Time taken to the nearest clinic	Population group of household head		
	Black African	Other*	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1 235</b>
0 - 14 minutes	333	73	405
15 - 29 minutes	383	55	437
30 - 44 minutes	201	18	219
45 - 59 minutes	61	3	64
60 minutes or more	102	2	103
Don't know/ unspecified	5	1	6

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

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.6 Transport to the nearest hospital

#### 10.6.1 Households by usual means of transport to the hospital, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest hospital						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>7 300</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	1 009	6 740	591	21	339	372	9 072
Other*	279	560	62	26	1 665	116	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	66	178	5	8	11	13	281
Other*	137	246	21	23	449	56	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	132	906	132	0	31	190	1 391
Other*	24	54	2	1	124	17	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	26	42	2	-	7	9	86
Other*	35	27	5	0	51	20	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	112	398	10	1	25	66	612
Other*	11	9	-	-	106	7	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	114	1 482	199	5	55	17	1 872
Other*	17	109	27	1	260	2	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.6 Transport to the nearest hospital

#### 10.6.1 Households by usual means of transport to the hospital, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest hospital						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	62	683	73	-	39	36	894
Other*	4	9	1	-	74	3	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1 655</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	304	1 558	55	8	102	8	2 033
Other*	47	97	7	0	514	9	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	34	595	41	0	27	19	715
Other*	2	6	-	0	60	1	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	159	899	74	-	42	15	1 188
Other*	2	2	-	-	29	0	34

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.6 Transport to the nearest hospital

#### 10.6.2 Households by time taken to reach the hospital, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest hospital						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 614</b>	<b>3 961</b>	<b>3 039</b>	<b>1 253</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	724	2 867	2 565	1 140	1 672	104	9 072
Other*	890	1 094	474	112	114	24	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	61	127	51	12	29	1	281
Other*	338	362	158	38	31	6	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	81	374	332	180	407	17	1 391
Other*	79	79	42	7	13	1	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	9	36	22	6	12	1	86
Other*	33	41	22	13	29	1	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	78	213	166	60	92	3	612
Other*	57	41	24	4	7	0	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	67	502	583	320	381	18	1 872
Other*	101	196	84	22	8	3	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.6 Transport to the nearest hospital

#### 10.6.2 Households by time taken to reach the hospital, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest hospital						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	55	241	263	127	186	22	894
Other*	43	23	13	4	6	1	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	262	917	601	142	99	13	2 033
Other*	186	324	118	20	16	12	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	28	163	190	126	206	2	715
Other*	32	19	11	2	3	1	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	83	294	357	167	260	27	1 188
Other*	19	8	3	1	1	0	34

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 10. Transport

## 10.7 Transport to the nearest food market

## 10.7.1 Households by usual means of transport to the food market, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest food market						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 509</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 865</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	4 770	3 481	312	30	322	156	9 072
Other*	739	300	35	6	1 543	86	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	126	130	2	6	9	8	281
Other*	314	154	8	4	410	42	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	897	390	30	1	26	47	1 391
Other*	63	22	0	0	121	15	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	50	22	1	-	6	7	86
Other*	58	17	1	0	47	16	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	364	200	4	1	20	23	612
Other*	27	5	-	-	98	3	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	354	1 238	184	13	64	19	1 872
Other*	64	75	21	1	251	3	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.7 Transport to the nearest food market

#### 10.7.1 Households by usual means of transport to the food market, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest food market						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	413	394	29	-	38	19	894
Other*	11	5	-	-	72	3	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	1 457	467	4	9	90	6	2 033
Other*	192	17	4	1	457	5	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	384	269	22	0	26	14	715
Other*	7	3	0	-	58	0	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	723	371	36	-	43	14	1 188
Other*	3	1	-	-	29	0	34

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 10. Transport

## 10.7 Transport to the nearest food market

## 10.7.2 Households by time taken to reach the food market, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest food market						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 538</b>	<b>3 427</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	3 835	2 693	1 382	466	663	32	9 072
Other*	1 702	734	176	35	49	12	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	107	135	29	4	6	0	281
Other*	594	256	60	10	10	2	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	641	420	147	60	113	9	1 391
Other*	134	59	18	4	7	-	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	32	33	10	3	6	1	86
Other*	54	45	13	6	19	1	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	306	166	79	18	39	3	612
Other*	87	33	10	2	1	0	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	271	655	503	209	226	8	1 872
Other*	204	165	39	4	2	1	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.7 Transport to the nearest food market

#### 10.7.2 Households by time taken to reach the food market, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest food market						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	301	271	178	58	83	4	894
Other*	61	14	11	2	1	0	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	1 308	513	177	15	18	3	2 033
Other*	501	140	18	5	6	6	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	313	189	103	46	62	2	715
Other*	47	14	5	1	2	1	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	557	310	156	53	109	3	1 188
Other*	22	8	2	0	0	0	34

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

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

0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.8 Transport to the nearest post office agent

#### 10.8.1 Households by usual means of transport to the post office agent, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest post office agent						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 976</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	3 308	4 798	388	10	289	279	9 072
Other*	667	362	36	5	1 546	92	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	122	136	3	2	9	10	281
Other*	348	145	8	2	391	38	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	352	745	89	0	31	175	1 391
Other*	51	32	1	-	121	17	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	47	24	1	-	7	8	86
Other*	56	15	3	0	47	18	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	245	317	8	-	18	24	612
Other*	28	6	-	-	96	4	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	365	1 258	183	4	50	12	1 872
Other*	40	101	21	1	249	3	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.8 Transport to the nearest post office agent

#### 10.8.1 Households by usual means of transport to the post office agent, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Transport to the nearest post office agent						Total
	On foot	Taxi	Bus (public)	Train	Own transport	Other/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	428	388	25	-	33	19	894
Other*	13	4	-	-	72	2	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	947	978	16	3	84	5	2 033
Other*	123	54	4	1	485	10	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	284	371	26	0	23	12	715
Other*	5	4	-	0	58	0	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	519	582	37	0	35	14	1 188
Other*	3	2	-	-	29	0	34

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

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

## 10. Transport

### 10.8 Transport to the nearest post office agent

#### 10.8.2 Households by time taken to reach the post office agent, province, and population group of the household head

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest post office agent						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>RSA</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 357</b>	<b>4 189</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>11 780</b>
Black African	1 960	3 282	2 034	736	978	82	9 072
Other*	1 397	907	270	59	57	18	2 708
<b>Western Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 214</b>
Black African	105	112	43	14	4	3	281
Other*	541	288	71	18	10	4	932
<b>Eastern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 612</b>
Black African	212	396	265	155	348	14	1 391
Other*	105	73	28	6	9	-	221
<b>Northern Cape</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>224</b>
Black African	15	39	19	5	7	1	86
Other*	48	42	20	8	21	1	139
<b>Free State</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>745</b>
Black African	121	248	142	45	54	2	612
Other*	79	41	10	2	2	0	133
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2 287</b>
Black African	230	624	558	214	233	13	1 872
Other*	152	173	76	10	1	2	415

## 10. Transport

### 10.8 Transport to the nearest post office agent

#### 10.8.2 Households by time taken to reach the post office agent, province, and population group of the household head (concluded)

N (1 000)

Province, and population group of household head	Time taken to the nearest post office agent						Total
	0 - 14 min	15 - 29 min	30 - 44 min	45 - 59 min	60 min or more	Don't know/ unspecified	
<b>North West</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>984</b>
Black African	212	321	208	72	72	9	894
Other*	58	17	10	2	2	1	90
<b>Gauteng</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2 709</b>
Black African	661	923	339	62	37	12	2 033
Other*	355	245	47	11	8	10	676
<b>Mpumalanga</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>784</b>
Black African	146	258	165	64	80	2	715
Other*	39	21	5	1	2	1	69
<b>Limpopo</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 221</b>
Black African	259	362	295	105	141	26	1 188
Other*	21	8	3	0	1	0	34

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

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0 = more than nothing but less than 500

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