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www.statssa.gov.za
info@statssa.gov.za
T +27 12 310 8911
F +27 12 310 8500

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa
ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2016

1. Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2016. The survey was conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) from January to December 2016.

Purpose

The GHS is an annual household survey conducted by Stats SA since 2002. The survey replaced the October Household Survey (OHS) which was introduced in 1993 and was terminated in 1999. The survey is an omnibus household-based instrument aimed at determining the progress of development in the country. It measures, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors in the country.

The GHS covers six broad areas, namely education, health and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

This report has three main objectives: firstly, to present the key findings of GHS 2016. Secondly, it provides trends across a fifteen year period, i.e. since the GHS was introduced in 2002; and thirdly, it provides a more in-depth analysis of selected service delivery issues. As with previous reports, this report will not include tables with specific indicators measured, as these will be included in a more comprehensive publication of development indicators, entitled Selected development indicators (P0318.2).

Survey scope

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

The findings of the GHS 2016 provide a critical assessment of the levels of development in the country as well as the extent of service delivery and the quality of services in a number of key service sectors. Amongst these are: education, health, disability, social security, religious affiliation and observance, housing, energy, access to and use of water and sanitation, environment, refuse removal, telecommunications, transport, household income, access to food, and agriculture. Some topics covered such as religious affiliation and observance are totally new, whilst others, such as education, were deepened by focusing on access to work- and textbooks. Below is an executive summary of findings of each of the areas mentioned above.

2. Summary and key findings

Education

Research confirms that addressing the early childhood development needs of those aged 0–4 years pays significant dividends. South Africa has, in this regard, made comprehensive early childhood development (ECD) programmes a very important educational priority. The ECD programmes are offered at day-care centres, crèches, playgroups, nursery schools and in pre-primary schools. At the time of the survey, 35,8% of the 0–4-year-olds attended these kinds of institutions. Disparities are

observed in terms of coverage by province. Approximately 41,3% of South African children aged 0–4 years attended day-care or educational facilities outside their homes. The highest attendance was reported in Gauteng (56,2%) and Free State (47,6%). A much lower enrolment was, however, observed amongst children in KwaZulu-Natal (31,6%) and North West (32,9%).

Nationally, 32,8% of individuals aged 5 years and older attended an educational institution. Approximately 86,9% of South African individuals above the age of five years who attended educational institutions, attended school, while a further 4,8% attended tertiary institutions. By comparison, only 2,3% of individuals attended Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges. Whilst the percentage in this broad age group has not changed, at peak ages of 7–15 years, attendance is almost universal. Just over a fifth (18,7%) of premature school leavers in this age group mentioned 'a lack of money' as the reason for not studying, while 18,9% reportedly fell out due to poor academic performance. Although 9,9% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it is noticeable that a larger percentage of females than males offered this as a reason (18,5% compared to 1,3%). Whilst this observation is accurate, the data also suggest that the 'No fee' school system and other funding initiatives are beginning to show improved results. The percentage of learners who reported that they were exempted from paying tuition fees increased from 0,4% in 2002 to 65,3% in 2016. Provincially, 86,2% of learners in Limpopo and 73,2% of learners in Eastern Cape attended no-fee schools, compared to 39,3% of learners in Western Cape and 37,4% of learners in Gauteng.

There were approximately 14 million learners at school in 2016, of which 5,8% attended private schools. Three-quarters (77,1%) of learners who attended public schools benefited from school feeding schemes. Furthermore, 69,8% of learners walked to school, while 8,2% used private vehicles.

Generally, the percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school in 2016 has decreased nationally since 2011 and 9,8% of learners reportedly experienced corporal punishment at school in 2016. Corporal punishment was most common at schools in Eastern Cape (17,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,0%). In terms of metros, it was most common at schools in eThekhwini (14,2%).

Approximately 766 812 students were enrolled at higher educational institutions during 2016. More than two-thirds (66,4%) of these students were black African. However, proportionally this group is still under-represented. Only 3,3% of black Africans aged 18 to 29 years were studying as opposed to 18,8% of Indian/Asian individuals and 17,5% of the white population in this age group. Only 3,5% of the coloured population was studying during 2016.

Educational attainment outcomes continue to improve with improved access to educational facilities and services. Among individuals aged 20 years and older, the percentage who attained Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,9% in 2002 to 28,4% in 2016. Furthermore the percentage of individuals with tertiary qualifications improved from 9,3% to 14,0%. The percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 10,6% in 2002 to 4,9% in 2016. Although results show that there were declines in percentages of persons who had no formal schooling in all the provinces over the period 2002 to 2016.

Whilst functional illiteracy declined from 27,3% to 14,6% between 2002 and 2016, improved access to schooling has led to a significant decline in the percentage of functionally illiterate individuals in the 20–39 age group. Between 2002 and 2016, the prevalence of functional illiteracy in the age group 20–39 years declined noticeably for both men (17,2% to 6,3%) and women (15,6% to 4,5%). The adult literacy rate, however, lagged behind the national average (94,4%) in provinces such as Northern Cape (89,8%), North West (90,1%) and Limpopo (90,7%).

Health

About seven in every ten (71,4%) households reported that they went to public clinics and hospitals as their first point of access when household members fell ill or got injured. By comparison, a quarter 27,0% of households indicated that they would go to private doctors, private clinics or hospitals. Most households (92,6%) went to the nearest facility of its kind. Of those that preferred to travel further to access health facilities, 19,6% presented long waiting periods as a reason for securing services beyond their normal catchment areas. The study found that 81,7% of households that attended public health-care facilities were either very satisfied or satisfied with the service they received compared to 97,5% of households that attended private health-care facilities. A slightly larger percentage of households that attended public facilities (5,4% as opposed to private facilities 0,7%) were very dissatisfied with the service they received. Nearly a quarter (23,2%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme. However, a relatively small percentage of individuals in South Africa (17,4%) belonged to a medical aid scheme in 2016.

Disability

Results show that 4,7% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2016. Women (5,2%) were slightly more likely to be disabled than men (4,1%). Northern Cape (7,1%), North West (6,8%), and Free State (6,1%) presented the highest prevalence of disability in the country.

Social security

The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants consistently increased from 12,7% in 2003 to 29,9% in 2016. Simultaneously, the percentage of households that received at least one grant increased from 29,9% to 44,8% in 2016. More than one-third of individuals in Eastern Cape (40,8%), Limpopo (37,6%), Northern Cape (37,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (36,0%) were grant beneficiaries, compared to 16,9% in Gauteng and 22,0% in Western Cape. More than one-third of black African individuals (32,9%) received a social grant, compared to 27,2% of coloured individuals, 11,5% of Indian/Asian individuals and 6,2% of the white population.

Housing

Between 2002 and 2016, the percentage of households that lived in formal dwellings and whose dwellings were fully owned increased from 52,9% to 54,3% while the percentage of partially owned dwellings declined from 15,5% to 8,8%. About 13,5% of households had 'other' forms of tenure arrangements in 2016.

More than three-quarters (79,3%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings, followed by 13,9% who lived in informal dwellings, and 5,9% in traditional dwellings. The highest concentration of households in Limpopo (91,9%) lived in formal dwellings, followed by the households in Mpumalanga (86,5%). The highest percentage of informal dwellings were found in North West (20,8%) and Gauteng (19,8%).

At the time of the survey, 13,5% of South African households were living in 'RDP' or state-subsidised dwellings. Some residents have, however, raised concerns about the quality of subsidised houses and 10,7% said that the walls were weak or very weak while 10,4% regarded the dwellings' roofs as weak or very weak.

Energy

The percentage of households connected to the electricity supply from the mains has increased from 77,1% in 2002 to 84,2% in 2016. Percentage of households that used electricity for cooking increased from 58,0% in 2002 to 76,8% in 2016. The use of electricity as a source of energy for cooking was highest in Northern Cape (85,6%), Free State (84,3%), and Western Cape (80,9%) and lowest in more rural provinces such as Limpopo (59,4%), Eastern Cape (73,7%) and Mpumalanga (75,3%) where alternative fuels such as wood are, perhaps, more accessible and affordable.

Water access and use

Although 88,8% of South African households had access to piped water in 2016, only 75,1% of households in Limpopo, and 75,7% of households in Eastern Cape enjoyed such access. This situation does, however, represent a substantial improvement from that of 2002 when only 56,3% of households in this province had access to piped water. Access to water in the dwellings, off-site, or on-site was most common in the City of Cape Town (99,7%), Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City (both 99,2%), and the City of Johannesburg (99,1%).

Nationally, 63,0% of households rated the quality of water-related services they received as 'good'. Satisfaction has, however, been eroding steadily since 2005 when 76,4% of users rated the services as good. An estimated 46,4% of households had access to piped water in their dwellings in 2016. A further 26,8% accessed water on site while 13,3% relied on communal taps and 2,4% relied on neighbours' taps. Although generally households' access to water is improving, 3,7% of households still had to fetch water from rivers, streams, stagnant water pools and dams, wells and springs in 2016. This is, however, much lower than the 9,5% of households that had to access water from these sources in 2002

Sanitation

Nationally, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased from 62,3% in 2002 to 80,9% in 2016. The majority of households in Western Cape (94,3%) and Gauteng (90,7%) had access to adequate sanitation, while about half those in Limpopo (57,1%) and 67,4% in Mpumalanga had adequate access. The majority of households in the City of Johannesburg (95,5%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (92,8%) had access to improved sanitation facilities, while households in the City of Tshwane (82,9%) and eThekweni (83,0%) were the least likely to have access to improved sanitation. Nationally, the percentage of households without sanitation, or who used bucket toilets decreased from 12,3% to 4,2% between 2002 and 2016.

More than one-fifth of households expressed concern of poor lighting (23,3%) and inadequate hygiene (20,9%), while 17,8% felt that their physical safeties were threatened when using the toilet in shared facilities. Another 17,6% of households complained that there was no water to wash their hands after they had used the toilet, while 16,5% pointed to long waiting times.

Refuse removal

The percentage of households for which refuse were removed at least once per week increased from 56,7% in 2002 to 64,9% in 2016. The percentage of households that had to rely on their own or on communal rubbish dumps; or who had no facilities at all, decreased. Various modes of refuse removal are closely aligned with particular geographic areas. Households in urban areas were much more likely to receive some rubbish removal service than those in rural areas, and rural households were therefore much more likely to rely on their own rubbish dumps. The highest percentage of households for which

refuse was removed at least once per week was observed in the City of Johannesburg (95,9%) and the lowest in Buffalo City (72,3%).

Telecommunications

Nationally, only 3,5% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellular phones in 2016. By comparison, 87,0% of households had access to at least one cellular phone, while 9,4% of households had access to both a landline and a cellular phone. Only 0,1% of households had only a landline. However access to these means of communication differed by province. Households in historically rural provinces such as Mpumalanga (95,0%) and Limpopo (94,4%) were very reliant on the more accessible cellular telephones than landlines. By contrast, a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households were most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (22,0%) and Gauteng (12,5%).

Almost six-tenths of South African households (59,3%) had at least one member who used the Internet either at home, their places of work or study, or at Internet cafés. Using any means, more than two-thirds of households in Gauteng (72,2%) and Western Cape (68,5%) had access to the Internet while only just over one-third of households in Limpopo (42,4%) had access to the Internet.

Transport

Taxis were the most commonly used form of public/subsidised transport in South Africa as 36,6% of households had at least one household member who used a minibus/sedan taxi or bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. While approximately two-thirds (66,3%) of individuals that attended an educational institution walked there, only 20,7% of individuals walked to work. Only 9,6% of individuals travelling to school travelled by private car while a further 6,1% used taxis. Private vehicles remained the most common source of transport.

Household assets and income sources

Results showed that 29,8% of households owned at least one vehicle, and that about one-fifth (21,4%) owned one or more computers. More than eight-tenths of households owned television sets (81,5%) and electric stoves (87,0%), while more than one-third (34,6%) owned washing machines. While a large percentage of rural households owned electric stoves (77,7%), televisions (71,0%) and refrigerators (63,0%) their ownership of vehicles (12,4%), washing machines (14,5%) and computers (8,6%) were much more limited. By contrast, three-quarters or more of metropolitan and urban households owned refrigerators, televisions and electric stoves, while ownership of computers, vehicles and washing machines was also more common.

Most households in South Africa continued to rely on incomes from salaries. Nationally, salaries (65,4%) and grants (45,7%) were received by the highest percentages of households. Provincially, the largest percentage of households that earned salaries were found in Western Cape (76,7%) and Gauteng (74,8%). Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Eastern Cape (59,1%) and Limpopo (58,0%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Limpopo (25,2%), Eastern Cape (23,7%), and Mpumalanga (19,5%).

Access to food

Although household access to food has improved since 2002, it has but remained static since 2011. The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale which is aimed at determining households' access to food showed that the percentage of South African households with inadequate or severely inadequate access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 22,3% in 2016. During this time, the percentage of

individuals that were at risk decreased from 28,6% to 24,9%. Between 2002 and 2016, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 23,8% to 11,8% while the percentage of individuals who experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% to 13,4%.

Agriculture

Only 14,8% of South African households were involved in agricultural production. Most crop production took place in backyard gardens, and households involved in agricultural activities were mostly engaged in the production of food. Food production consisted of fruit and vegetables (50,8%), grains (45,5%), livestock farming (36,0%) and poultry (33,1%). Only 11,1% of the households involved in agriculture reported getting agricultural-related support from the government. Nationally, slightly more than two per cent (2,2%) of the households reported receiving training and 7,0% received dipping/ livestock vaccination services.



Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

3. Basic population statistics

The population figures in Table 1 are based on the mid-year population estimates that were generated by applying modelled projections that incorporated the results of Census 2011 as well as the most recent demographic information available at the time. The new estimates were first used with the GHS 2012 that was released in 2013. To ensure comparability, historical data files (2002–2011) were also re-calibrated in 2012, based on the 2013 model. In order to maintain the comparability of population estimates used in the GHS, the 2013 model will be used until a new projection, with new assumptions and input data, is introduced into the GHS series. Please consult Statistical release P0302 for the most recent population estimates.

Table 1: Population per province, 2002–2016

	Total population (Thousands)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	4 851	6 290	1 056	2 724	9 326	3 101	10 048	3 560	4 852	45 809
2003	4 951	6 316	1 066	2 725	9 420	3 141	10 273	3 610	4 907	46 409
2004	5 051	6 343	1 075	2 726	9 517	3 182	10 501	3 661	4 964	47 020
2005	5 153	6 371	1 085	2 728	9 616	3 223	10 731	3 711	5 022	47 640
2006	5 256	6 400	1 095	2 729	9 715	3 266	10 965	3 762	5 081	48 270
2007	5 360	6 431	1 105	2 732	9 816	3 310	11 202	3 814	5 141	48 910
2008	5 466	6 460	1 114	2 735	9 918	3 355	11 446	3 866	5 201	49 561
2009	5 573	6 491	1 124	2 737	10 023	3 401	11 694	3 917	5 262	50 223
2010	5 682	6 522	1 134	2 740	10 129	3 448	11 946	3 970	5 325	50 896
2011	5 792	6 554	1 143	2 744	10 237	3 497	12 202	4 022	5 388	51 580
2012	5 904	6 586	1 153	2 749	10 346	3 547	12 464	4 075	5 452	52 275
2013	6 017	6 620	1 163	2 753	10 457	3 598	12 728	4 128	5 518	52 982
2014	6 131	6 656	1 173	2 758	10 571	3 650	12 996	4 182	5 585	53 701
2015	6 246	6 693	1 182	2 763	10 688	3 703	13 268	4 236	5 654	54 432
2016	6 362	6 731	1 192	2 769	10 807	3 758	13 543	4 290	5 724	55 176

Table 1 shows that the population of South Africa has increased from 45,8 million in 2002 to 55,2 million in 2016. Gauteng was the most populous province in 2016 with more than 13 million residents, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape with respectively 10,8 million and 6,7 million residents. Northern Cape remained the least populous province in the country.

Table 2: Number of households per province, 2002–2016

	Total households (Thousands)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	1 198	1 405	231	686	1 902	837	2 743	774	1 037	10 814
2003	1 233	1 426	236	698	1 950	857	2 848	799	1 066	11 113
2004	1 269	1 445	242	710	1 999	878	2 960	825	1 096	11 425
2005	1 307	1 464	248	723	2 049	901	3 083	852	1 127	11 754
2006	1 348	1 482	254	738	2 101	926	3 217	882	1 159	12 107
2007	1 389	1 503	261	755	2 161	952	3 356	914	1 195	12 485
2008	1 432	1 525	268	773	2 224	980	3 504	947	1 232	12 886
2009	1 477	1 549	275	790	2 290	1 010	3 661	981	1 270	13 303
2010	1 524	1 573	282	806	2 358	1 040	3 823	1 015	1 309	13 731
2011	1 571	1 600	289	823	2 428	1 071	3 990	1 051	1 350	14 173
2012	1 619	1 631	296	843	2 504	1 105	4 153	1 088	1 392	14 631
2013	1 669	1 663	304	863	2 583	1 140	4 323	1 127	1 436	15 107
2014	1 720	1 695	312	883	2 663	1 177	4 501	1 168	1 483	15 602
2015	1 775	1 727	320	906	2 747	1 215	4 690	1 211	1 532	16 122
2016	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

Table 2 outlines the estimated number of households to which the GHS data were benchmarked in each province. Households estimates, developed using the United National headship ratio methodology, were used to calibrate the household files. This model estimates that the number of households increased from 10,8 million in 2002 to 16,7 million in 2016. It is estimated that Gauteng had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. Northern Cape, the least populous province, also had the least number of households.

4. Education

4.1 Introduction

All South Africans have a right to basic education and the Bill of Rights obliges the government to progressively make education available and accessible through reasonable measures. Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of a nation, and it is therefore vital that a country develops the skills and knowledge of its residents to the greater benefit of all.

By tracking a number of core education and education-related indicators on an annual basis, particular aspects of the circumstances of learners can be analysed. As noted earlier, the focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2016. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to educational attendance of persons aged 0–4 years, individuals currently attending schools and higher education institutions, general attendance rates and educational achievements of individuals aged 20 years and older.

4.2 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

Policy decisions and investments by government in access to early childhood development (ECD) provisioning has increased over time. It is unfortunately very difficult to measure the direct contribution of the state towards ECD activities since a household based survey is unlikely to accurately identify

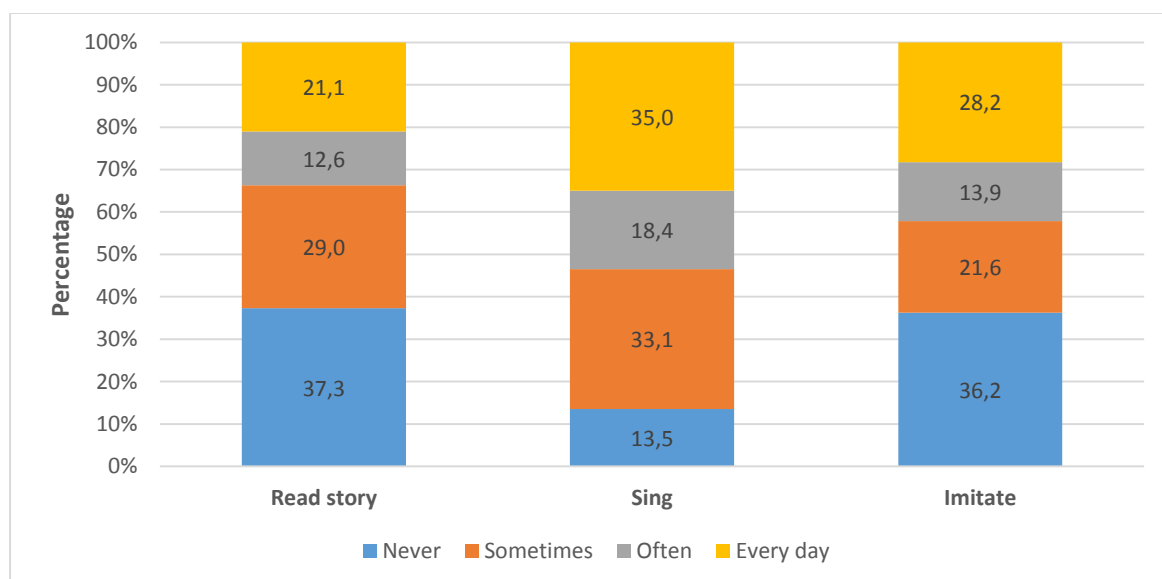
the suppliers of ECD services. That notwithstanding, access to ECD activities among children aged 0-4 has overall increased over time.

Table 3: Percentage of children aged 0–4 years using different child care arrangements by province, 2016

Care arrangements for children aged 0-4 years	Province (Per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Grade R, Pre-school, nursery school, crèche, edu-care centre	33,8	33,3	32,7	40,9	28,2	31,4	48,4	33,3	36,4	35,8
Day mother	4,3	3,7	6,8	4,1	1,5	0,6	7,1	3,6	6,6	4,2
At home with parent or guardian	49,1	55,1	52,4	41,2	53,9	61,5	39,0	54,6	46,4	49,8
At home with another adult	11,6	7,0	5,7	10,8	14,3	5,5	4,1	6,2	8,8	8,7
At home with someone younger than 18 years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
At somebody else's dwelling	1,1	0,7	2,3	2,6	1,9	0,9	0,7	1,7	1,6	1,3
Other	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 3 summarises the attendance of young children aged 0–4 years at different types of ECD facilities or care arrangements, and the extent to which children were exposed to stimulation activities across provinces during 2016. Approximately 41,3% of South African children aged 0–4 years attended day-care or educational facilities outside their homes. The highest edu-care centre attendance was reported in Gauteng (56,2%) and Free State (47,6%). In KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape the parents or care givers of children aged 0 to 4 tended to prefer to keep the children at home with a parent or guardian. On the whole, and in general for the country, 49,8% of children remained home with their parents or guardians while another 8,7% were looked after by other adults. It was most common for children to stay at home with their parents or other adults in KwaZulu-Natal (68,2%) and least common in Gauteng (43,1%).

Figure 1: Type of early childhood development (ECD) stimulation provided to children aged 0–4, 2016



A new battery of questions was included in 2016 to establish how often someone in the household read or told stories to children, sang to or with them, or encouraged children to imitate others. The results show that one-third (37,3%) of children were never told stories or encouraged to do imitation in the household. However, 53,4% of children aged 0–4 were sang to, or sang with their caregivers regularly.

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

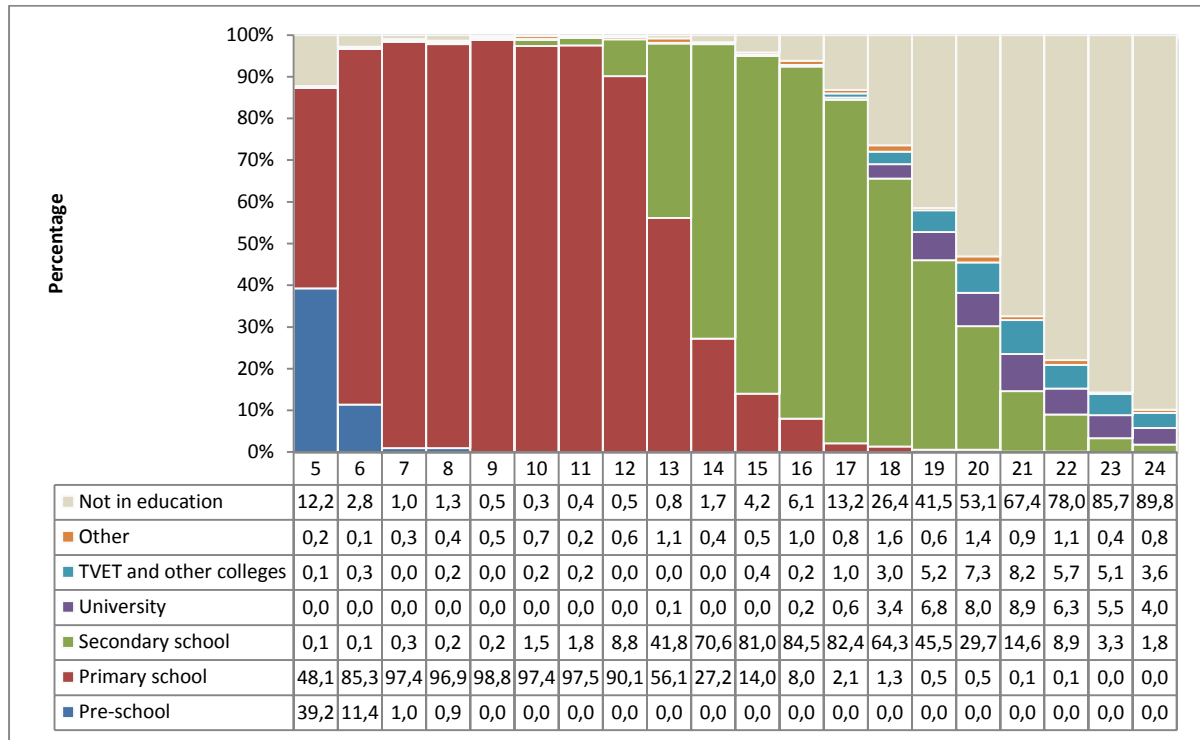
In 2016, 32,8% of individuals aged 5 years and older attended an educational institution. Table 4 shows that, nationally, 86,9% of individuals aged five years and older and who attended educational institutions, attended school, while a further 4,8% attended tertiary institutions. By comparison, only 2,3% of individuals attended Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges.

Table 4: Percentage of persons aged 5 years and older who are attending educational institutions by province and type of institution attended, 2016

Type of institution	Province (per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre-school	4,4	2,4	4,8	4,4	3,2	2,9	5,2	3,8	1,3	3,5
School	83,6	90,9	89,7	86,0	90,4	89,1	77,1	87,9	92,9	86,9
AET	0,4	0,8	0,3	1,4	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,5	0,5	0,6
Literacy classes	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Higher education institutions	6,8	2,2	1,7	4,6	3,6	4,1	9,9	2,9	1,8	4,8
TVET	1,3	2,2	2,3	2,4	1,2	2,1	3,4	3,7	2,7	2,3
Other colleges	1,9	1,3	1,0	1,2	0,9	0,9	2,5	1,1	0,7	1,4
Home Schooling	1,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Other	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,4
Subtotal (thousands)	1 541	2 315	320	806	3 430	1 026	3 327	1 310	2 034	16 108
Unspecified (thousands)	9	12	3	3	23	7	39	3	15	115
Total (thousands)	1 550	2 327	323	809	3 453	1 033	3 366	1 313	2 049	16 222

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

Figure 2: Type of educational institution attended by population 5–24 years, 2016



The percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years that attended educational institutions by single ages is presented in Figure 2. The figure shows almost universal school attendance in the age group 7–15 years, after which the attendance of educational facilities drops off rapidly. By the age of 24 years, approximately 10,2% of individuals were still attending an educational facility. The figure also shows a noticeable representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

Figure 3: Percentage of persons aged 7 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2002 and 2016

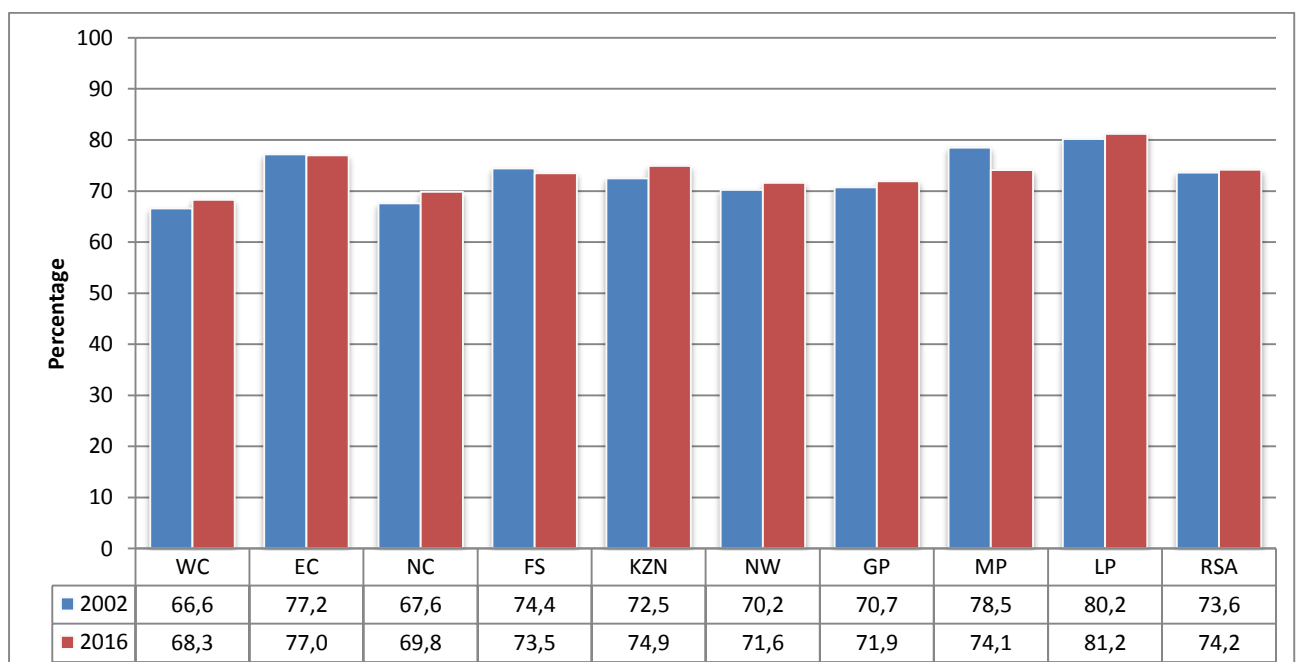
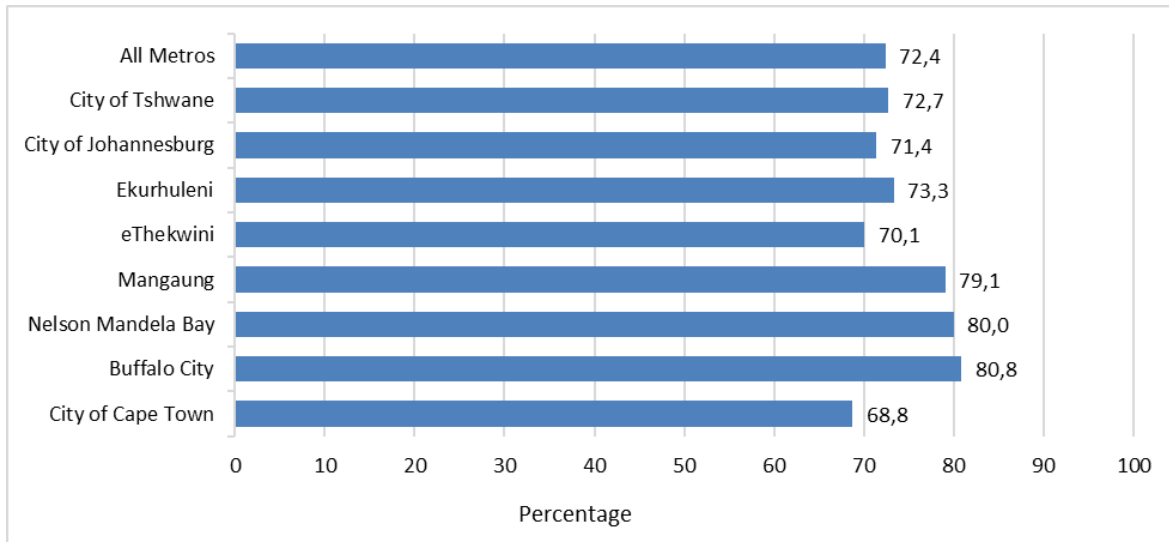


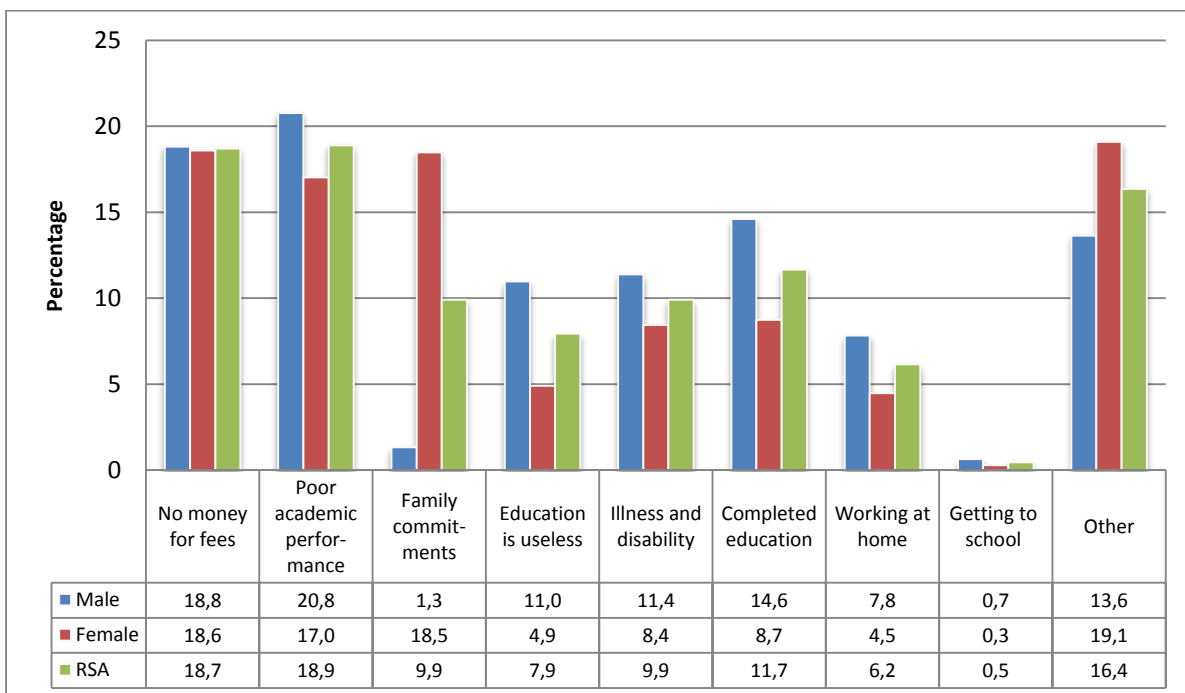
Figure 3 shows that the proportion of persons aged 7 to 24 who attended educational institutions remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2016, increasing only slightly from 73,6% to 74,2% over this time. Enrolment rates declined in three of the nine provinces over this period. The highest enrolment in 2016 was recorded in Limpopo (81,2%), and the lowest in Western Cape (68,3%).

Figure 4: Percentage of persons aged 7 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by metropolitan areas, 2016



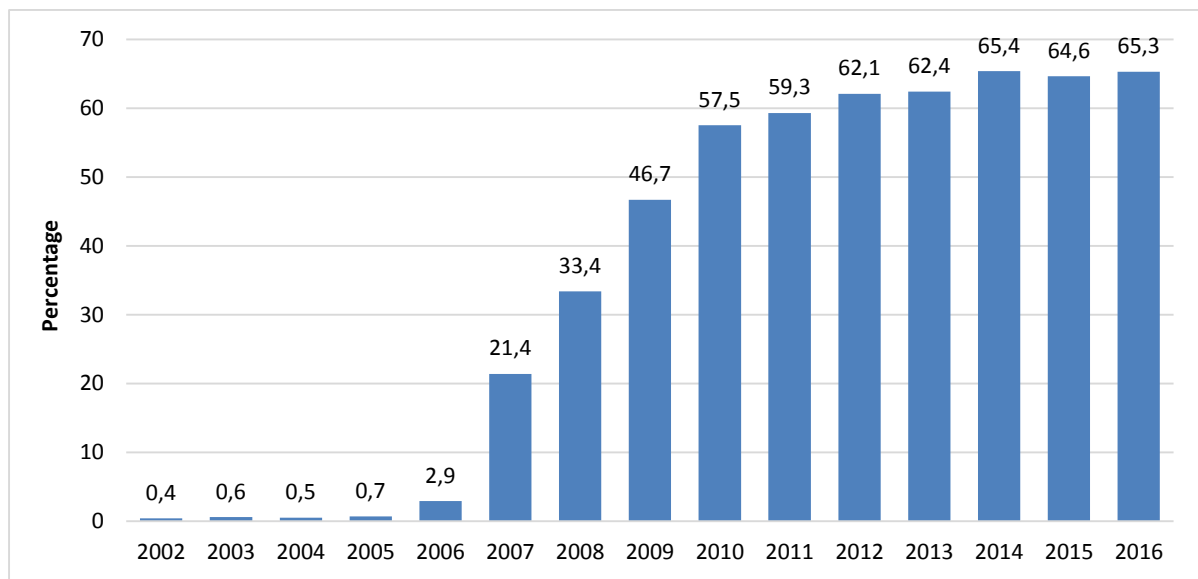
The percentage of learners aged 7 to 24 years who attended educational institution by Metropolitan area is presented in Figure 4. The highest percentage was observed in Buffalo City (80,8%), followed by Nelson Mandela Bay (80,0%) and Mangaung (79,1%). The lowest attendance was observed in Cape Town (68,8%), followed by eThekweni (70,1%).

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution, by sex, 2016



The main reasons provided by males and females in the age group 7–18 years for not attending any educational institutions are depicted in Figure 5. Nearly one-fifth (18,7%) of learners cited a lack of money as the main reason for not attending an educational institution while 18,9% reportedly fell out due to poor academic performance. Although 9,9% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it is noticeable that females were much more likely to offer these as reasons than males (18,5% compared to 1,3%). Approximately 7,9% of individuals reported that education was useless. Only a small percentage (0,5%) of individuals reported that the distance to school, or difficulties they faced in getting to school were primary concerns.

Figure 6: Percentage of those aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who do not pay tuition fees, 2002–2016



Although inadequate access to money to pay for fees remain a major hurdle for learners, Figure 6 shows that attendance of no-fee schools have increased sharply over the past decade. The percentage of learners aged 5 years and older who attended schools where no tuition fees were levied increased from 0,4% in 2002 to 65,4% in 2014, before stalling and moving sideways to 65,3% in 2016. Provincially, 86,2% of learners in Limpopo and 73,2% of learners in Eastern Cape attended no-fee schools, compared to 39,3% of learners in Western Cape and 37,4% in Gauteng.

Table 5: Nature of the problems experienced by all learners who attended public schools per province, 2016

Problems experienced in public school	Province (Per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Lack of books	2,5	2,8	3,5	4,3	4,0	2,9	3,8	7,0	1,5	3,5
Classes too large	9,8	3,6	4,2	1,0	3,7	6,9	4,4	4,2	1,4	4,2
Fees too high	4,8	3,1	1,6	3,1	2,9	3,9	6,8	2,7	0,7	3,5
Facilities bad	3,6	4,1	1,9	2,6	5,5	3,3	2,0	3,4	0,9	3,3
Lack of teachers	2,1	5,9	2,8	0,9	1,6	5,0	1,8	1,2	0,9	2,4
Teachers absent	1,6	1,4	2,7	0,6	1,1	3,9	2,1	1,0	0,5	1,5
Poor teaching	1,5	0,8	2,4	1,2	1,9	1,8	2,0	1,3	0,5	1,4
Teachers striking	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,1	1,3	1,9	1,1	1,1	0,5	1,0

Table 5 presents some problems experienced by learners at the public schools they were enrolled at during the 2016 school year. Nationally, large classes (4,2%), a lack of books or high fees (both 3,5%) were singled out as the most important problems, followed by bad facilities (3,3%). Learners in Mpumalanga (7,0%) were most concerned about a lack of books. Learners in Limpopo were least likely to complain about high fees (0,7%) while those in Gauteng (6,8%) were most likely to complain about high fees.

4.4 School attendance

There were approximately 14 million learners at school in 2016. The largest percentage of these learners attended schools in KwaZulu-Natal (22,2%) and Gauteng (18,3%).

Although only 5,8% of learners attended private schools, there were large variations between provinces. While 15,0% of learners in Gauteng and 6,0% of learners in Western Cape attended private schools, only 3,6% of learners in Northern Cape and 3,7% of learners in Limpopo attended these institutions.

Large variations were also observed in terms of transport used to travel to school. More than two-thirds (69,8%) of learners walked to school while a further 8,2% used private vehicles. Another 5,4% travelled to school by taxi or minibus taxi. The time it took the learners to get to school also formed part of the survey. This information revealed that more than eighty per cent of learners (83,6%) needed 30 minutes or less to get to school. In addition, it seemed that most learners (84,8%) preferred to attend the nearest institution of its kind to their place of residence.

Figure 7: Percentage of learners attending public schools who benefited from the school nutrition programme, 2011–2016

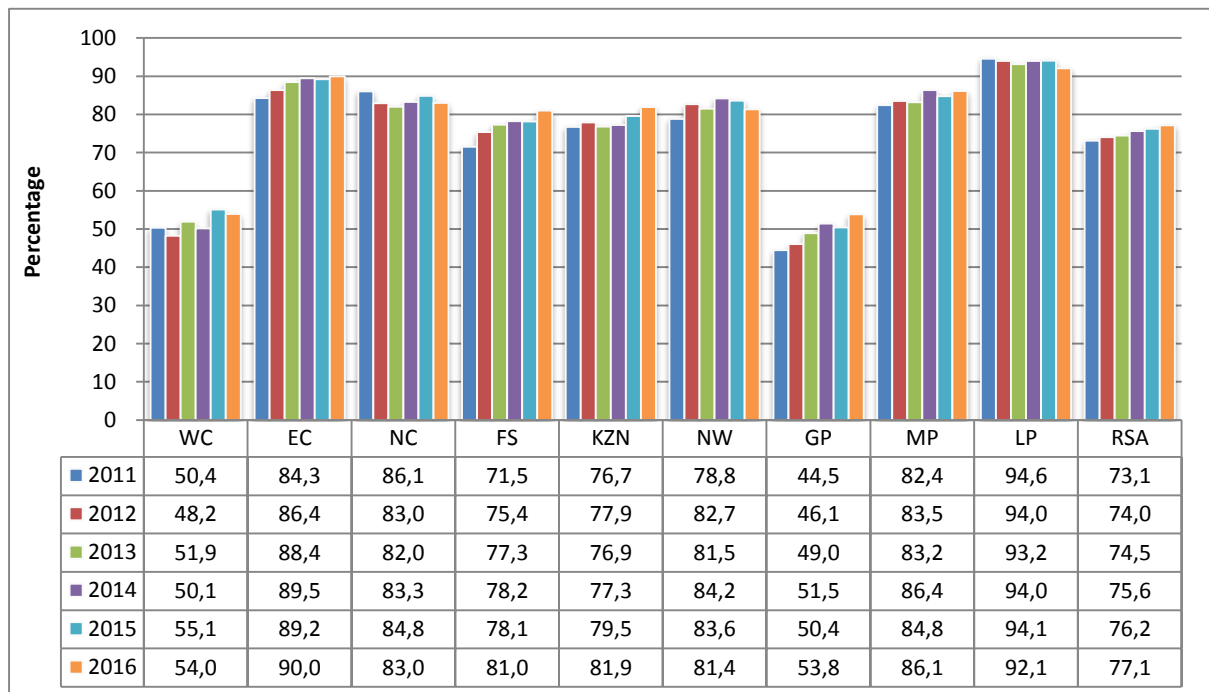
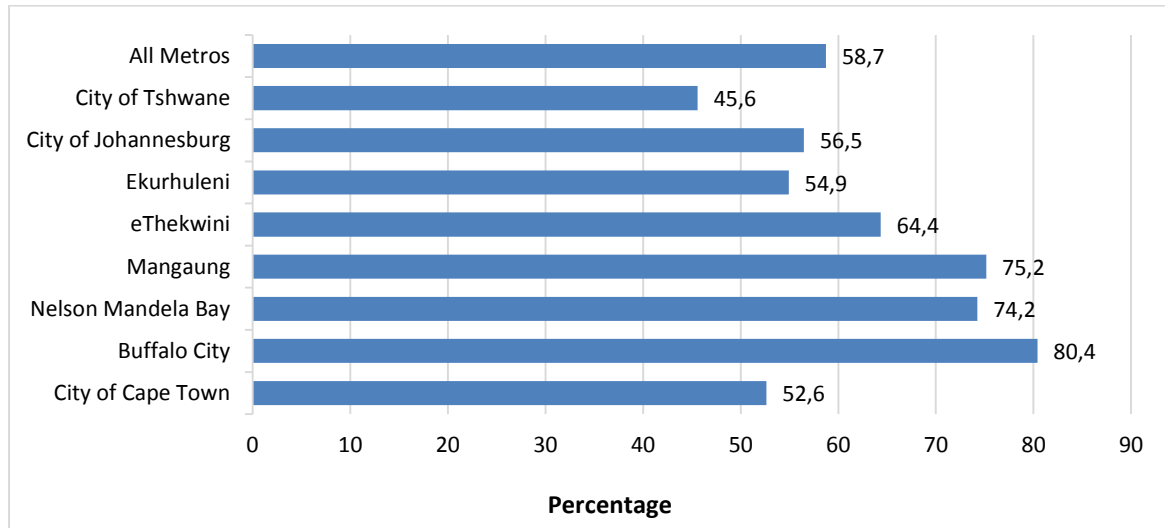


Figure 7 presents the percentage of individuals attending public schools and who benefited from a school nutrition programme. More than three-quarters (77,1%) of learners who attended public schools benefited from school feeding schemes in 2016, compared to 73,1% in 2011. Learners in Limpopo (92,1%), Eastern Cape (90,0%), Mpumalanga (86,1%) and Northern Cape (83,0%) were the most likely to benefit from this programme while learners in Gauteng 53,8% and Western Cape 54,0%

were least likely to benefit from this type of programme. The percentage of learners who benefitted from feeding schemes increased most in Free State (9,5 percentage points) and Gauteng (9,3 percentage points) while it decreased in Northern Cape (- 3,1 percentage points) and Limpopo (-2,5 percentage points).

Figure 8: Percentage of learners attending public schools who benefitted from the school nutrition programme by metropolitan areas, 2016



The percentage of individuals attending public schools who benefitted from a school nutrition programme in metropolitan areas is presented in Figure 8. Almost six-tenths (58,7%) of learners attending public schools in metropolitan areas benefitted from a school feeding scheme. Learners from Buffalo City (80,4%), Mangaung (75,2%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (74,2%) were most likely to benefit from this programme whilst learners from the City of Tshwane (45,6%) and the City of Cape Town (52,6%) were least likely to do so.

Figure 9: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school by province, 2011–2016

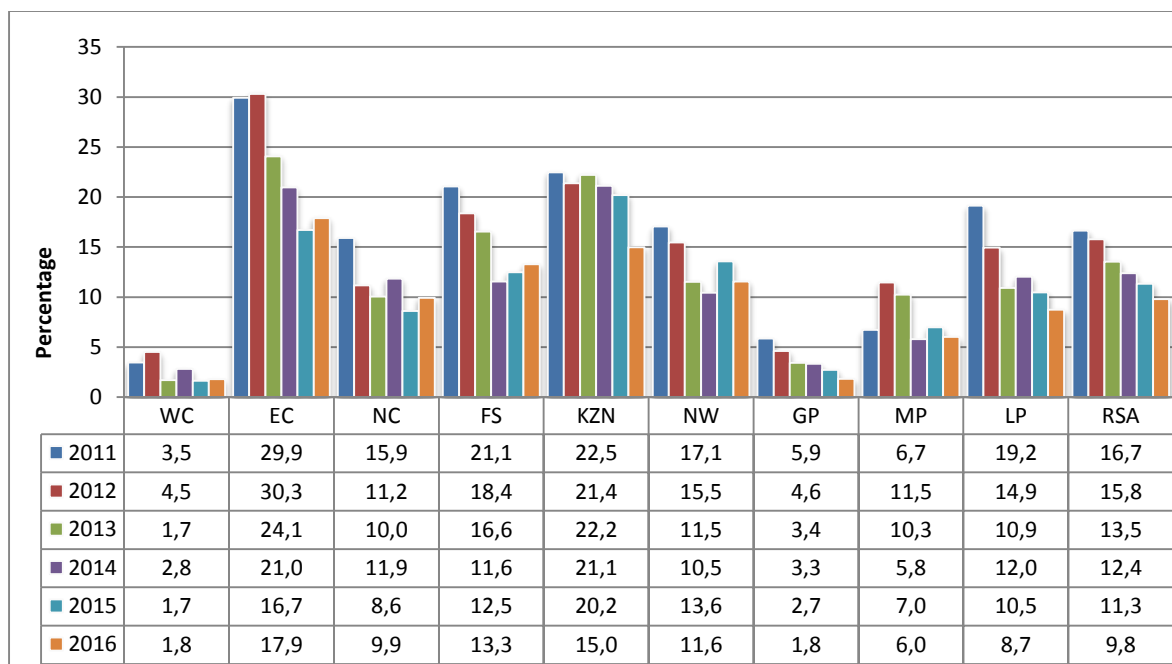


Figure 9 shows that the percentage of learners that have experienced corporal punishment at school has been declining consistently at a national level, dropping from 16,7% in 2011 to 9,8% in 2016. Corporal punishment was still prevalent at schools in Eastern Cape (17,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (15,0%), and Free State (13,3%) while this sort of punishment was reported least in Western Cape and Gauteng (1,8% each).

Figure 10: Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school by metropolitan areas, 2016

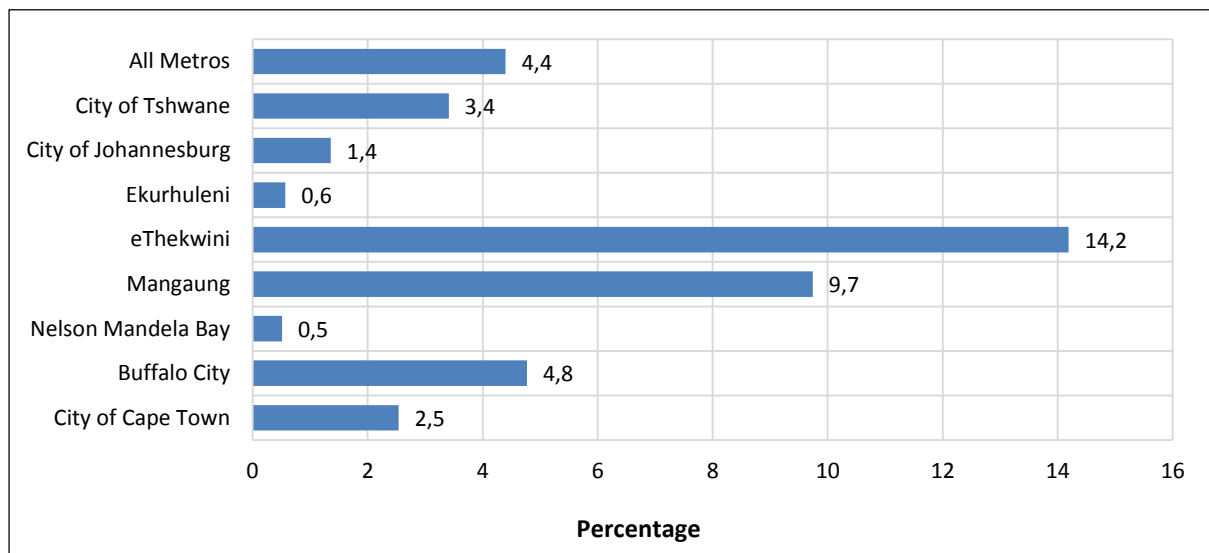
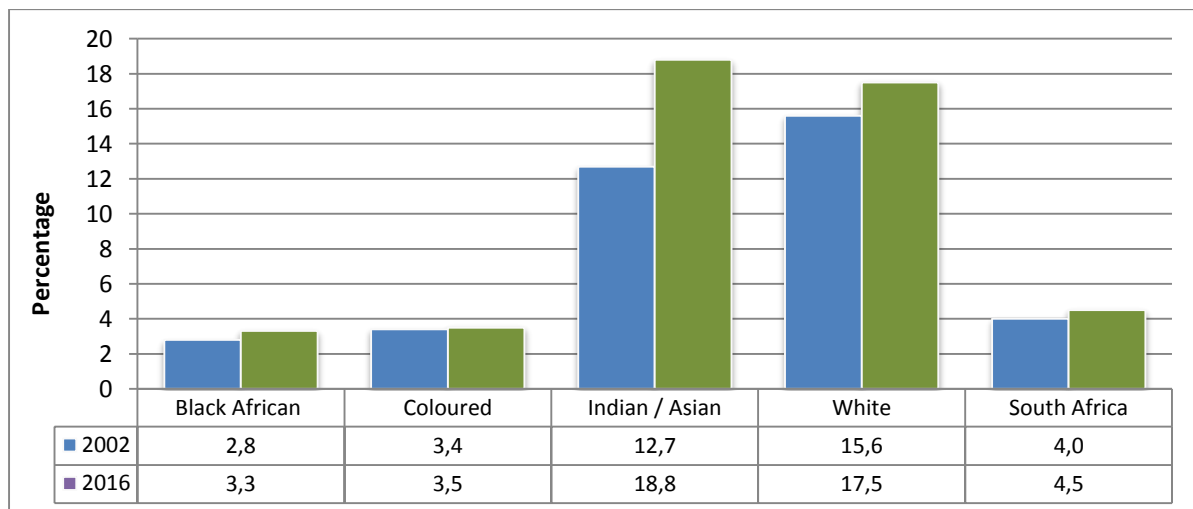


Figure 10 shows that corporal punishment was most prevalent at schools in eThekweni (14,2%) and Mangaung (9,7%) and least prevalent in Nelson Mandela Bay (0,5%) and Ekurhuleni (0,6%).

4.5 Higher education institution attendance

The survey estimates that 766 812 students were enrolled at higher education institutions (universities and universities of technology) in 2016. More than two-thirds (66,4%) of these students were black African, while 18,7% were white; 7,8% were Indian/Asian and 7,1% were coloured.

Figure 11: Percentage distributions of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by population group, 2002 and 2016



Even though most students were black African, the education participation rate of this population group remained proportionally low in comparison with the Indian/Asian and white population groups. Figure 11 shows that 4,5% of persons aged 18 to 29 were enrolled at a higher education institution in the country – up from 4% in 2002. An estimated 17,5% of white individuals in this age group and 18,8% of Indian/Asian individuals were enrolled at a university compared to 3,5% of the coloured and 3,3% of the black African population groups.

The study found that 78,8% of students were enrolled at public institutions. More than one-third (38,0%) travelled to their place of study in a private vehicle while approximately one-quarter (24,1%) used a minibus/taxi. Approximately 87,6% of students paid R4 000 or more per year in tuition fees, and 6,6% reportedly did not pay fees. Only 21,4% of students benefitted from bursaries or fee reductions.

Figure 12: Percentage distributions of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by metropolitan areas, 2016

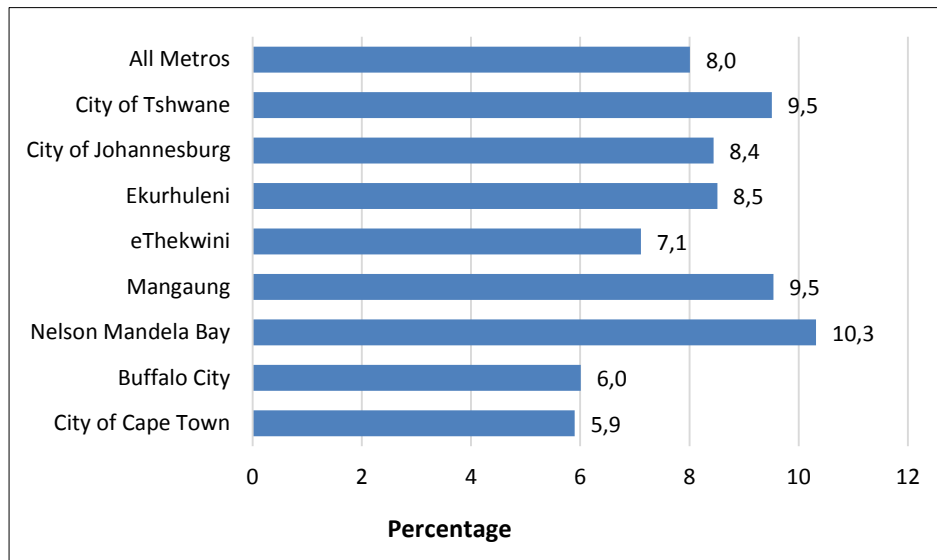
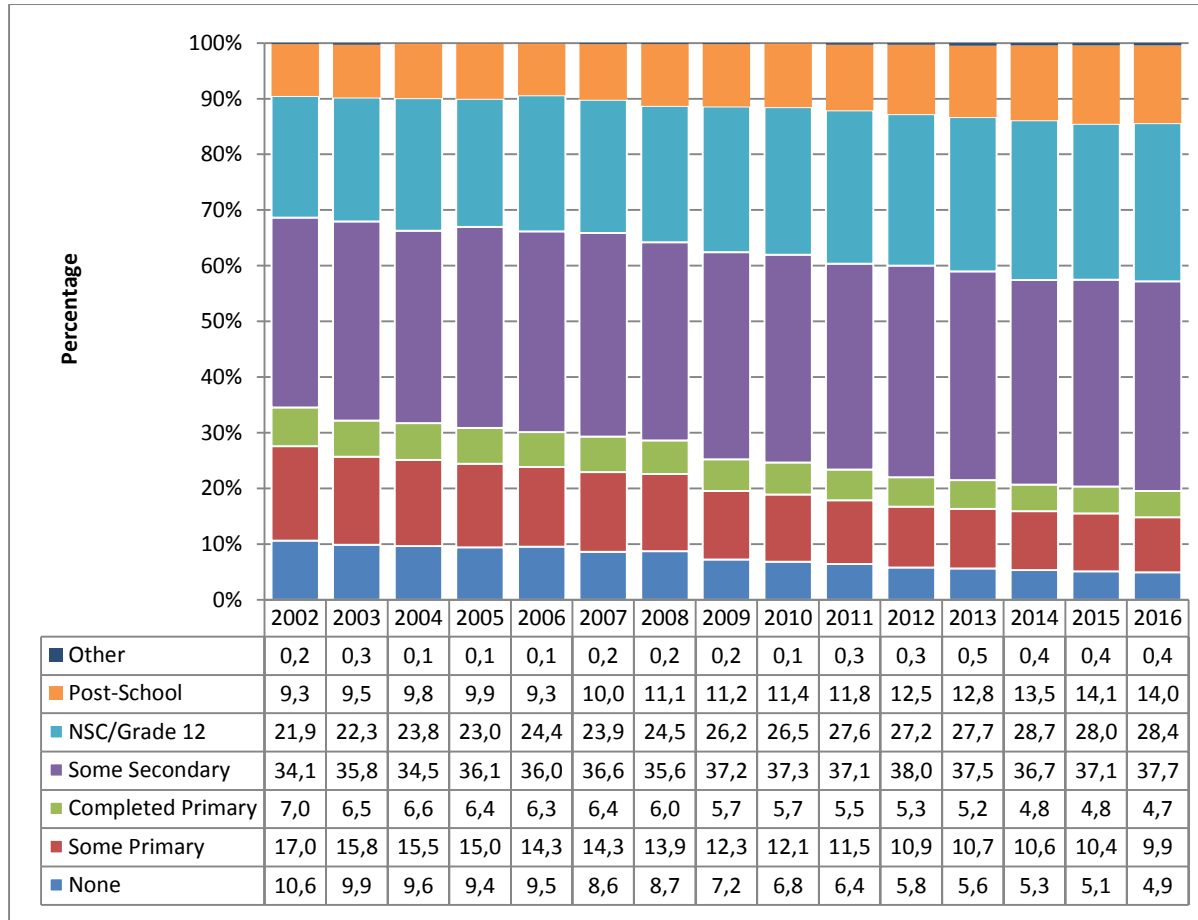


Figure 12 shows that 8,0% of all persons aged 18 to 29 in metropolitan areas were enrolled at a higher education institution. The highest enrolment rates were reported in Nelson Mandela Bay (10,3%), Mangaung and Tshwane (both 9,5%).

4.6 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older

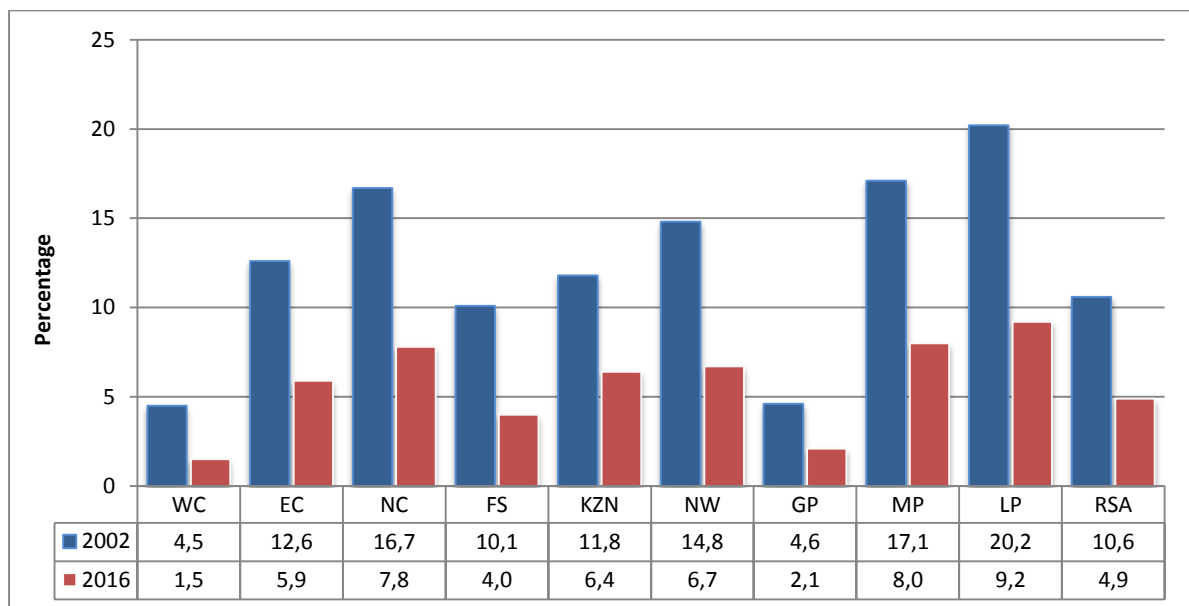
Figure 13 shows that the percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who have attained at least Grade 12 has been increasing consistently since 2002, expanding from 31,4% in 2002 to 42,8% in 2016. Over the this period, the percentage of individuals with some post-school education increased from 9,3% to 14,0%. The percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 10,6% in 2002 to 4,9% in 2016.

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002–2016



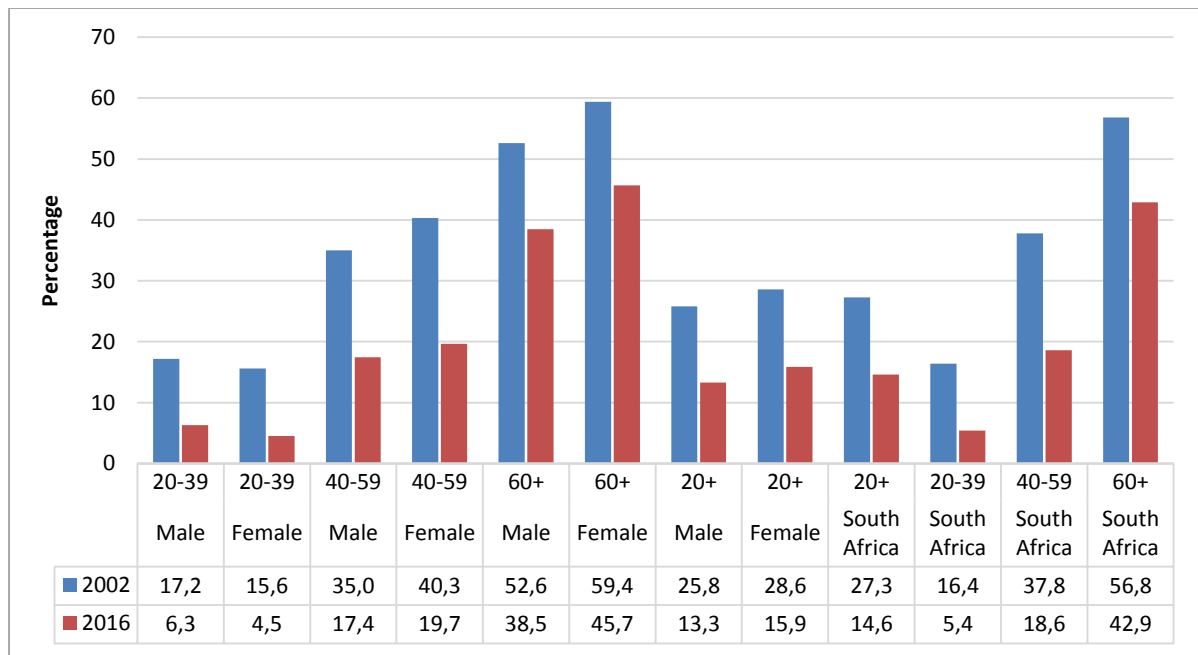
Note: that post-school education refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12.

Figure 14: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal schooling per province, 2002 and 2016



The percentage of individuals without any formal education is presented in Figure 14. The highest percentage of persons without any schooling was observed in Limpopo (9,2%), Mpumalanga (8,0%) and Northern Cape (7,8%), while the lowest percentages were observed in Western Cape (1,5%) and Gauteng (2,1%). Figure 14 also shows that there were improvements in percentages of persons who had no formal schooling in all the provinces over the period 2002 to 2016. The highest percentage point declines since 2002 were observed in Limpopo (10,9%) and Mpumalanga (9,1%).

Figure 15: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 (functional illiteracy) within each gender group, 2002 and 2016



The survey also investigated functional illiteracy among individuals aged 20 years and older. Functional illiteracy refers to individuals who have either received no schooling or who have not completed Grade 7 yet. According to Figure 15, the percentage of individuals over the age of 20 years who could be regarded as functionally illiterate has declined from 27,3% in 2002 to 14,6% in 2016.

Individuals over the age of 60 years have consistently remained most likely to be functionally illiterate, followed by individuals in the age groups 40–59 and 20–39. Improved access to schooling has led to a significant decline in the percentage of functionally illiterate individuals in the 20–39 age group. Between 2002 and 2016, the prevalence of functional illiteracy in the age group 20–39 years declined noticeably for both men (17,2% to 6,3%) and women (15,6% to 4,5%).

With the exception of women in the age group 20–39, women remain more likely to be functionally illiterate across all age groups. The difference between men and women has, however, declined significantly over time. Whereas women over the age of 60 years were much more likely to be functionally illiterate than males in 2016 (45,7% compared to 38,5%). However, the difference has declined in each successive age group, to the point that women in the age group 20–39 were actually less likely to be functionally illiterate than their male peers in 2016 (4,5% compared to 6,3%).

Literacy rates can be used as a key social indicator of development. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write in at least one language. The simplicity of this measure is, however, complicated by the need to know what is read and written, and for what purpose and also how well it is done. Because it is so difficult to measure literacy, the GHS has historically measured adult literacy rates based on an individual’s functional literacy, e.g. whether they have completed at least Grade 7

or not. Since a specific educational achievement is, however, not necessarily a good reflection of an individual's literacy ability, a question that directly measures literacy was introduced in 2009. The question requires respondents to indicate whether they have 'no difficulty', 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty' or are 'unable to' read newspapers, magazines and books in at least one language; or write a letter in at least one language.

Figure 16: Adult literacy rates for person aged 20 years and older by province, 2010 and 2016

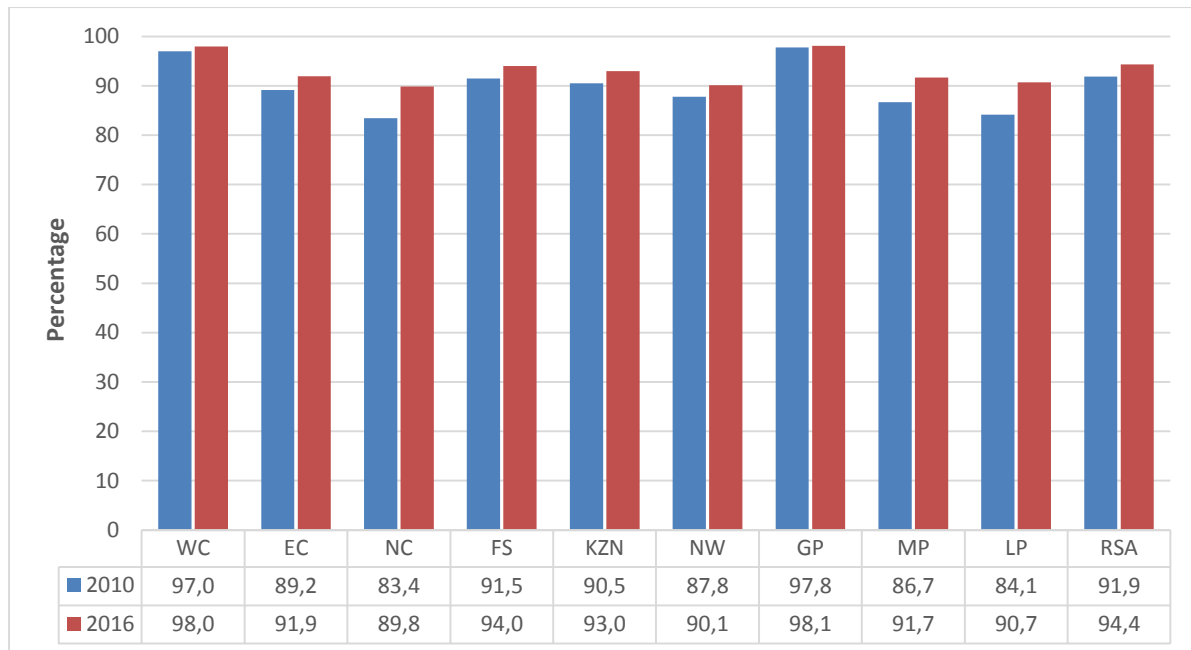
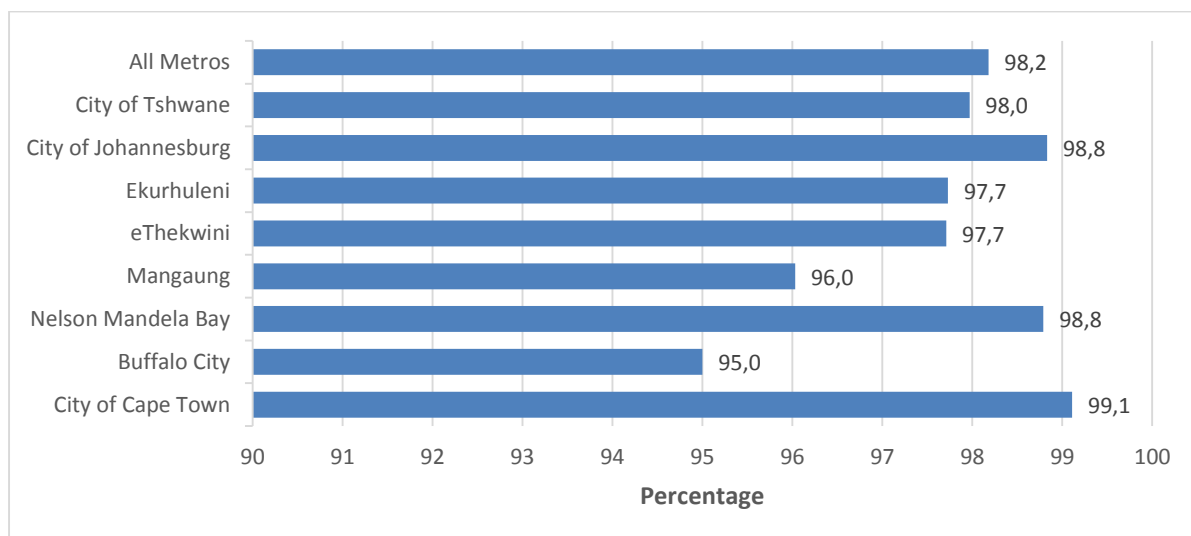


Figure 16 shows that, nationally, the percentage of literate persons over the age of 20 years increased from 91,9% in 2010 to 94,4% in 2016. Provincially, 98,0% of individuals in Western Cape and 98,1% in Gauteng were literate compared to 89,8% of individuals in Northern Cape.

Figure 17: Adult literacy rates for person aged 20 years and older by metropolitan areas, 2016



According to Figure 17, 98,2% of persons aged 20 years and older were literate across all metros. The highest percentages were observed in the City of Cape Town (99,1%), Johannesburg (98,8%), and Nelson Mandela Bay (98,8%), while Buffalo City (95,0%) had the lowest literacy rates.

5. Health

5.1 Health care provision and quality

The GHS asked persons to assess their own health based on their own definition of health. Figure 18 shows that more than nine-tenths (91,3%) of South Africans perceived their health to be good, very good or excellent. A larger percentage of males than females rated their health as 'Excellent' (33,9%) compared to females (31,2%). Coloured individuals were most likely to rate their health as 'Excellent' (45,7%) followed by Indian/Asians (41,4%). Less than one-third (30,2%) of Africans rated their health as 'excellent'.

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of self-reported health status of individuals by sex and population group, 2016

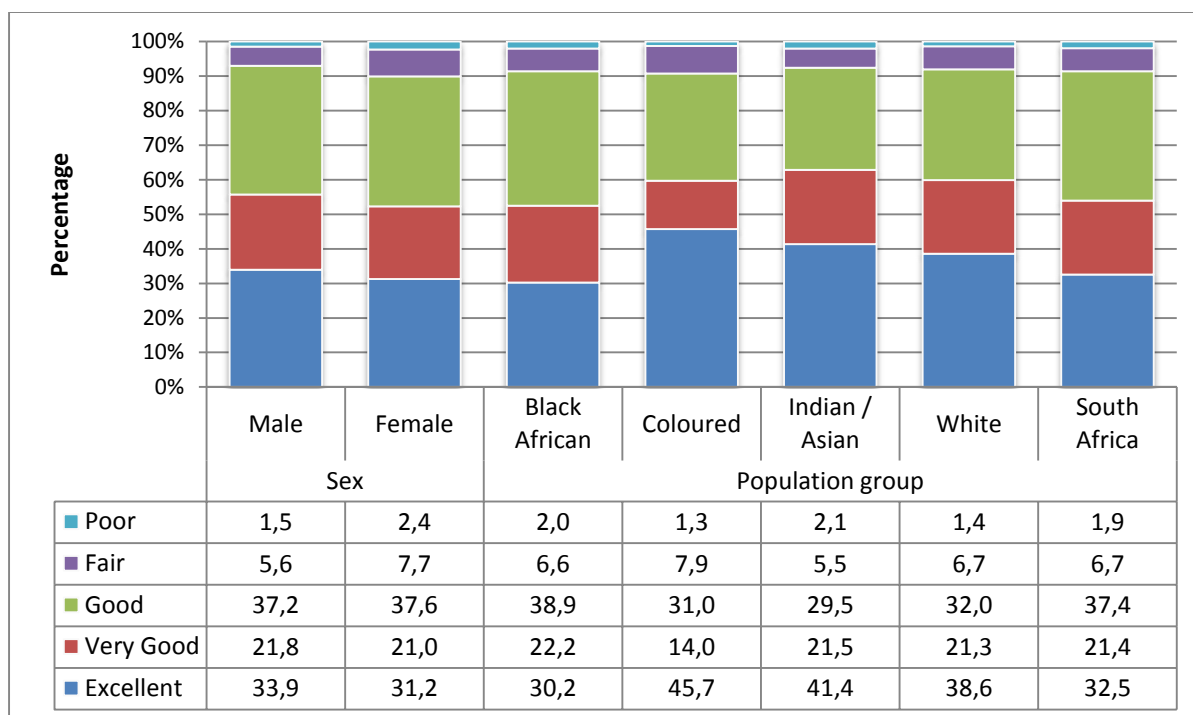


Figure 19: Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by the households when members fall ill or get injured, 2004–2016

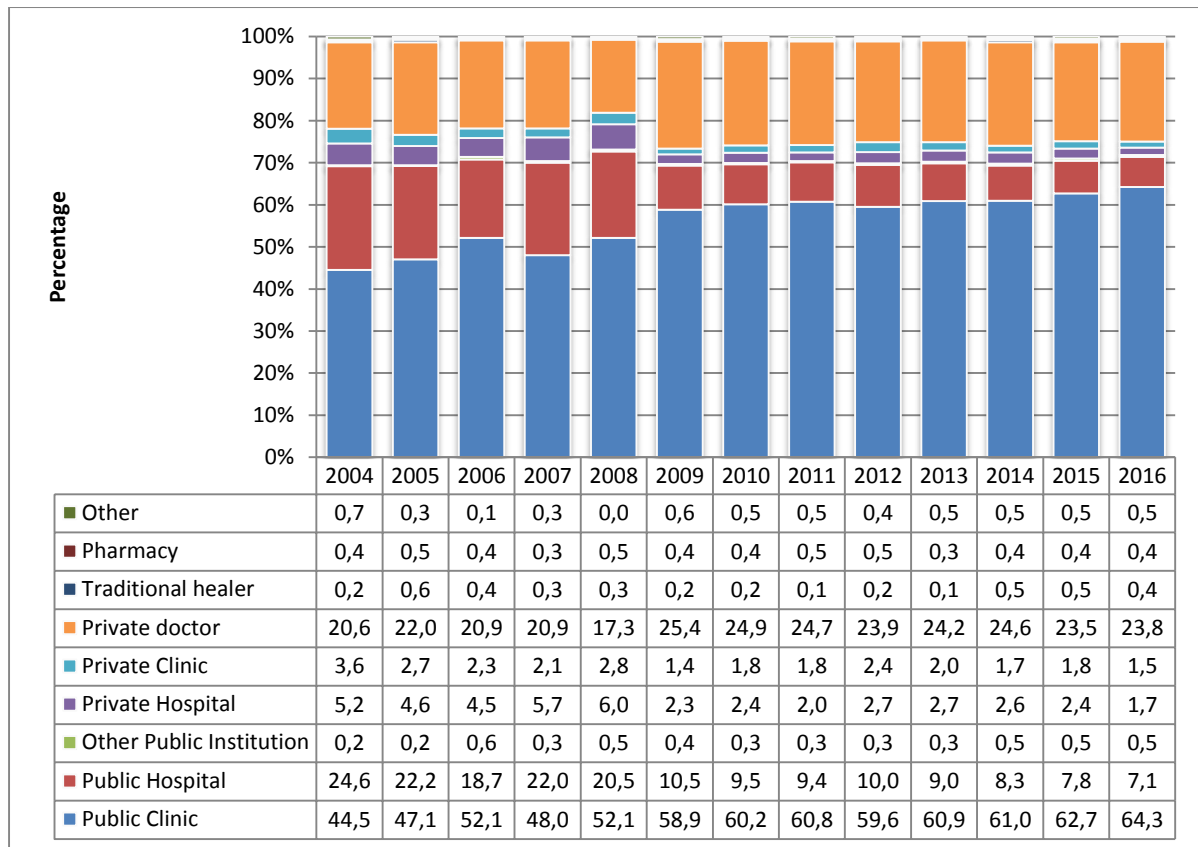


Figure 19 presents the type of health-care facility consulted first by households when household members fall ill or have accidents. The figure shows that about 71,4% of households said that they would first go to public clinics or hospitals compared to 27,0% of households that said that they would first consult a private doctor, private clinic or hospital. Only 0,4% of respondents said that they would first go to a traditional healer. It is noticeable that the percentage of households that would go to public or private facilities have remained relatively constant since 2004 when the question was first asked in the GHS. The percentage of households that would first go to public clinics increased noticeably while those that indicated that they would first go to public hospitals decreased. The large change in the percentage of individuals who used private and public hospitals between 2008 and 2009 is due to a change in the questions that were asked during the two years.

More than nine-tenths (92,6%) of all households used the nearest health facility of its kind. Those who did not use the nearest facility generally travelled elsewhere because:

- They preferred to use a private health institution (41,1%);
- The waiting period was too long (19,6%);
- Drugs that were needed were not available at their nearest facility (6,9%); or
- Staff was rude/uncaring or turned patients away (3,2%).

Table 6: Level of satisfaction with public and private healthcare facilities by province, 2016

Level of satisfaction with the healthcare institution	Statistic (Numbers in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	457	885	117	297	1 042	437	1 560	568	897	6 259
	Per cent	49,6	63,8	49,3	50,1	47,8	52,0	58,6	61,9	75,8	57,3
Somewhat satisfied	Number	191	382	47	129	735	179	625	223	154	2 664
	Per cent	20,8	27,6	19,7	21,8	33,7	21,3	23,5	24,3	13,0	24,4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	100	47	32	59	221	81	221	50	67	876
	Per cent	10,8	3,4	13,5	9,9	10,1	9,6	8,3	5,4	5,7	8,0
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	63	46	15	47	94	57	131	35	38	525
	Per cent	6,9	3,3	6,1	7,9	4,3	6,8	4,9	3,8	3,2	4,8
Very dissatisfied	Number	110	27	27	61	87	86	127	42	27	594
	Per cent	11,9	2,0	11,4	10,3	4,0	10,3	4,8	4,6	2,3	5,4
Private healthcare											
Very satisfied	Number	775	283	74	265	465	262	1 482	246	195	4 048
	Per cent	94,9	96,5	91,1	89,9	88,4	89,3	91,7	94,7	97,0	92,4
Somewhat satisfied	Number	23	7	7	17	44	20	94	9	3	225
	Per cent	2,8	2,5	8,3	5,9	8,3	7,0	5,8	3,6	1,3	5,1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Number	9	1	0	7	9	6	19	3	1	55
	Per cent	1,1	0,2	0,6	2,4	1,7	2,2	1,2	1,1	0,7	1,3
Somewhat dissatisfied	Number	3	0	0	1	3	3	11	1	1	23
	Per cent	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,6	1,0	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,5
Very dissatisfied	Number	7	2	0	5	5	2	10	1	1	32
	Per cent	0,9	0,7	0,0	1,5	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,7

Totals exclude unspecified cases.

Table 6 shows that the users of private healthcare facilities seemed to be more satisfied with those facilities than users of public healthcare facilities across all provinces. Whereas 97,5% of users were satisfied with private facilities (92,4% were very satisfied), only 81,7% of users of public healthcare facilities were somewhat satisfied or very satisfied. Only 57,3% of individuals that used public healthcare facilities were very satisfied. Of those that used private healthcare facilities, households in Limpopo were most likely to be 'very satisfied' (97%) followed by households in Eastern Cape (96,5%), Mpumalanga (94,7%) and Western Cape (94,9%). Households in Limpopo (75,8%) were most likely to be very satisfied with public healthcare facilities while those in KwaZulu-Natal (47,8%) were least likely to be very satisfied.

5.2 Medical aid coverage

Table 7 shows that, between 2002 and 2016, the percentage of individuals covered by a medical aid scheme increased from 15,9% to 17,4%. During this time, the number of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme increased from 7,3 million to 9,5 million persons. Nearly a quarter (23,2%) of South African households had at least one member who belonged to a medical aid scheme.

Table 7: Medical aid coverage, 2002–2016

Indicator (Numbers in thousands)	Year											
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	7 296	7 331	6 871	8 156	8 698	9 146	8 450	9 285	9 732	9 625	9 458	9 499
Number not covered by a medical aid scheme	38 325	39 600	41 337	41 253	41 168	41 474	42 888	42 658	43 048	43 572	44 599	45 149
Subtotal	45 620	46 930	48 208	49 410	49 866	50 621	51 337	51 943	52 780	53 197	54 057	54 648
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,9	15,6	14,2	16,5	17,4	18,1	16,5	17,9	18,4	18,1	17,5	17,4
Do not know	135	60	36	98	20	23	18	51	36	48	68	56
Unspecified	53	29	25	54	337	252	224	281	166	456	308	472
Total population	45 809	47 019	48 270	49 561	50 223	50 896	51 580	52 275	52 982	53 701	54 433	55 176

Figure 20: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2011 and 2016

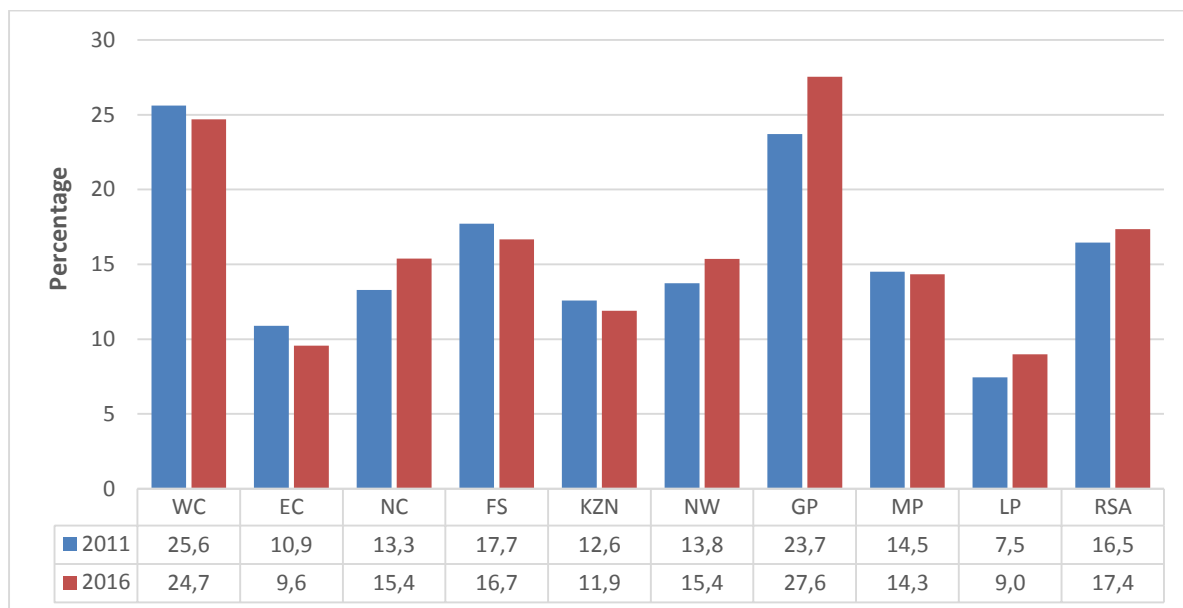
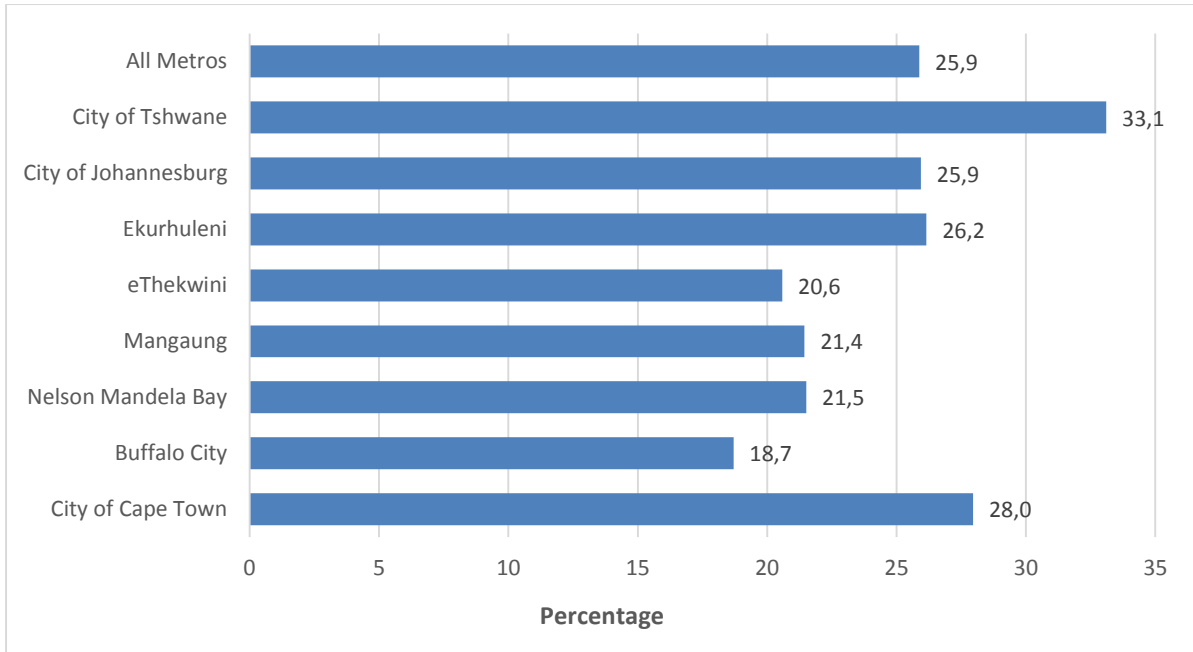


Figure 20 shows that individuals were more likely to be covered by medical aid schemes in Gauteng (27,6%) and Western Cape (24,7%) and least likely to be members of these schemes in Limpopo (9,0%) and Eastern Cape (9,6%). Nationally, the percentage of individuals who are members of a medical aid increased only slightly from 16,5% to 17,4% between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 21: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per Metropolitan area, 2016



The percentage of individuals in metros that were members of medical aid schemes (25,9%) exceeds the national average of 17,4%. Figure 21 shows that the highest membership was noted in the City of Tshwane (33,1%) and Cape Town (28,0%), while the lowest percentage was measured in Buffalo City (18,7%) and eThekweni (20,6%).

Figure 22: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by population group, 2016

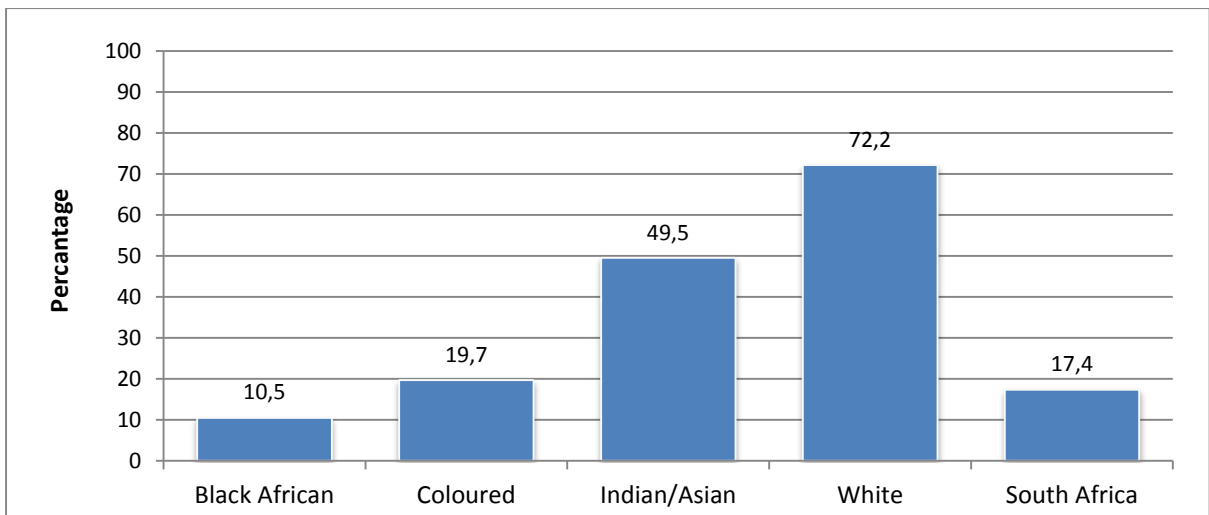


Figure 22 shows that more than seven-tenths (72,2%) of white individuals were members of a medical aid scheme compared to 49,5% of Indian/Asian individuals. Approximately one-tenth (10,5%) of black Africans had such membership.

5.3 Teenage pregnancy

The questionnaire enquired whether any females between the ages of 12 and 50 years were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. The results for teenages aged 14 to 19 years of age are presented below.

Figure 23: Percentage of females aged 14–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2016

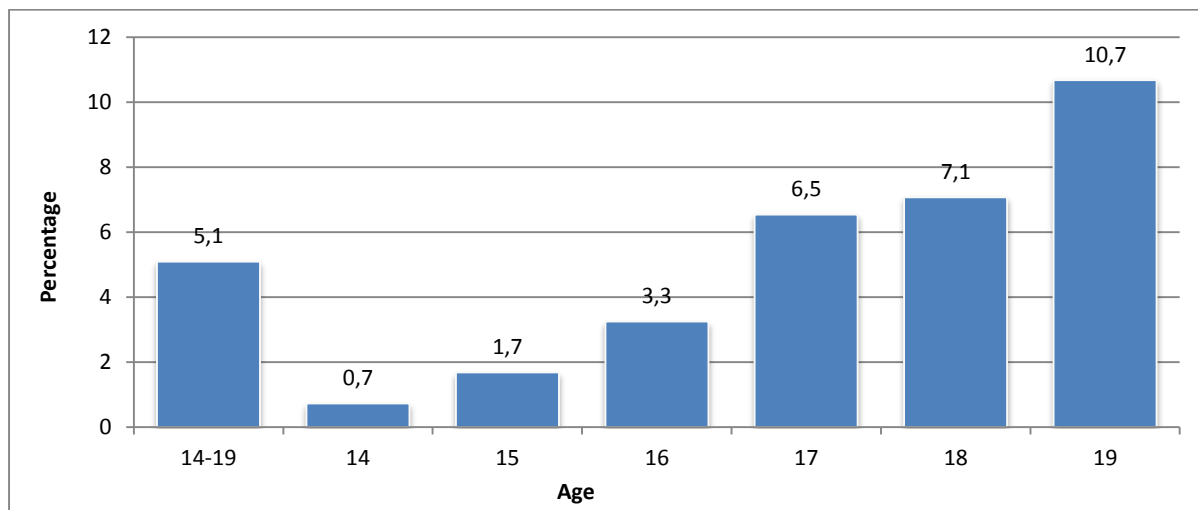


Figure 23 shows that 5,1% of females in the age group 14–19 years were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of pregnancy increased with age, rising from 0,7% for females aged 14 years, to 10,7% for females aged 19 years.

6. Disability

The questions used for disability were developed by the Washington Group and were first introduced in the 2009 questionnaire. These questions require each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis, individuals who said that they had some difficulty with two or more of the activities or had a lot of difficulty, or were unable to perform any one activity, were classified as disabled. The analysis was only confined to individuals aged 5 years or older as children below the age of five years may often be mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it may be due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. The findings are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Persons aged 5 years and older with disability by gender and province, 2016

Indicator	Statistic (number in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Male	Number	100	148	35	59	163	95	228	70	93	992
	Per cent	3,5	5,2	6,6	4,9	3,6	5,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,1
Female	Number	121	165	42	96	268	132	292	92	120	1 327
	Per cent	4,1	5,2	7,6	7,1	5,3	8,0	4,8	4,7	4,5	5,2
Total	Number	221	313	77	155	432	227	520	162	213	2 319
	Per cent	3,8	5,2	7,1	6,1	4,5	6,8	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,7
Subtotal	Number	5 818	6 018	1 078	2 535	9 661	3 333	12 360	3 815	5 064	49 682
Unspecified	Number	3	29	1	2	62	38	169	22	31	357
Total	Number	5 820	6 047	1 080	2 537	9 723	3 371	12 529	3 837	5 095	50 039

Table 8 shows that 4,7% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2016. A larger percentage of women (5,2%) than men (4,1%) were classified as disabled. Northern Cape (7,1%), North West (6,8%), and Free State (6,1%) presented the highest prevalence of disability in the country. Since older populations are more likely to have a higher prevalence of disability, the lower prevalence in Gauteng and Limpopo could be ascribed to the relatively youthful population that is often associated with net in-migration in these provinces.

7. Social security services

The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants consistently increased from 12,7% in 2003 to 29,7% in 2016. Simultaneously, the percentage of households that received at least one grant increased from 29,9% in 2003 to 44,8% in 2016. This is presented in Figure 24.

Figure 24: Percentage of households and persons who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2016

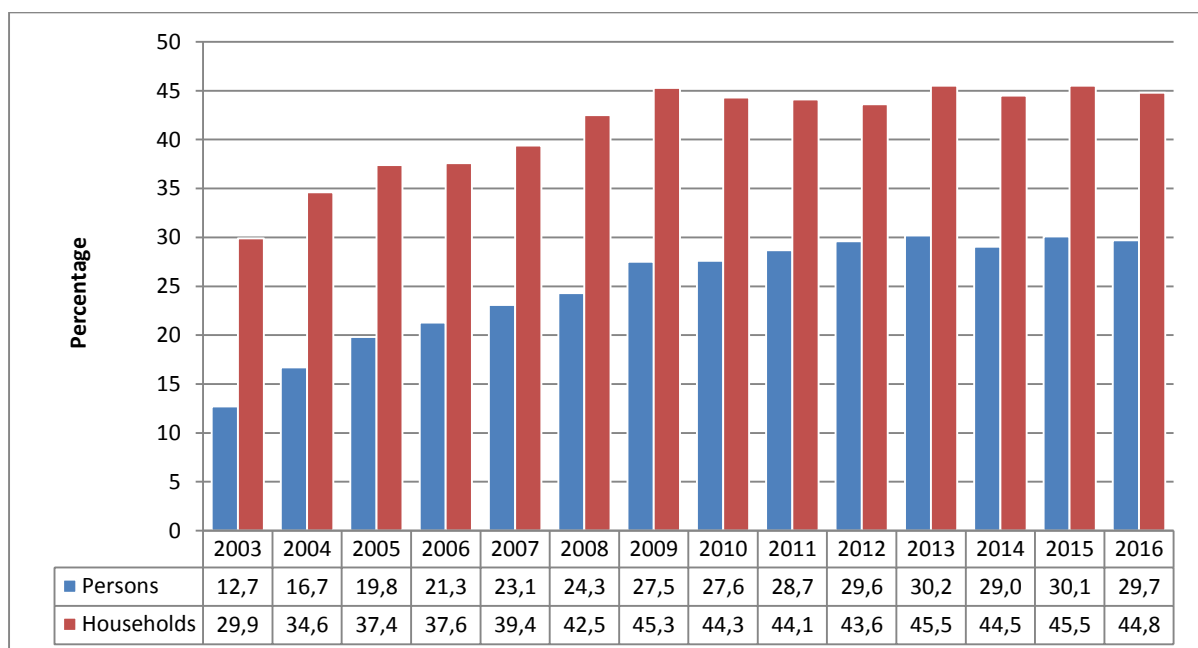


Figure 25: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per province, 2016

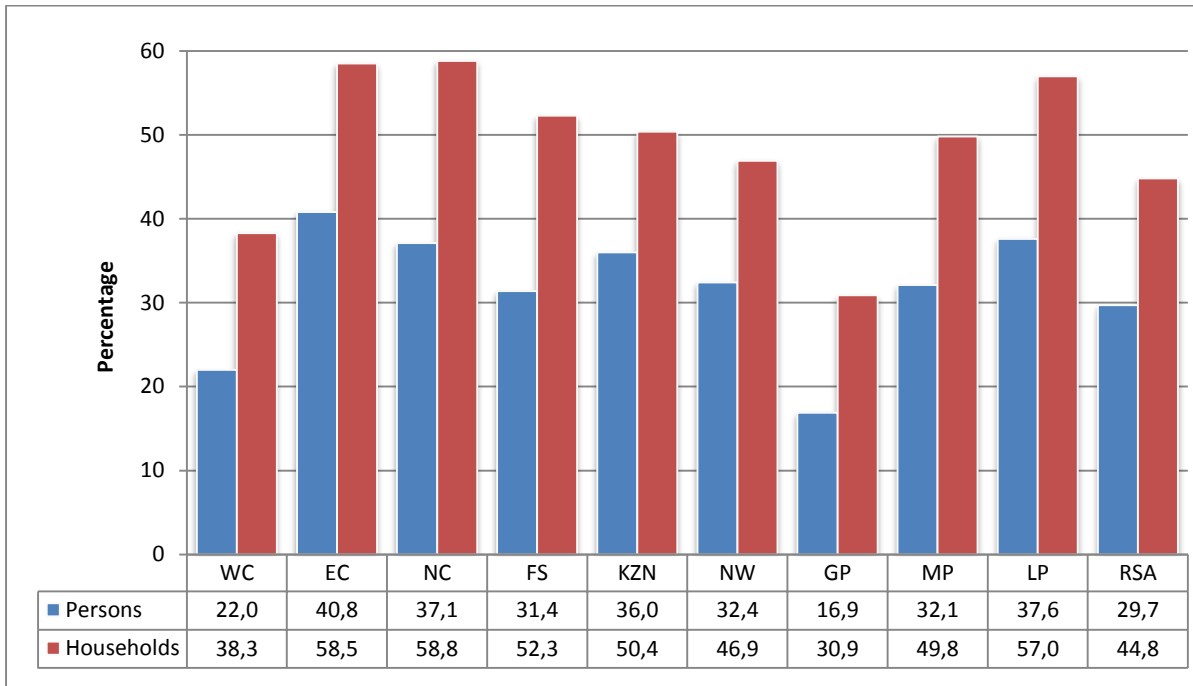
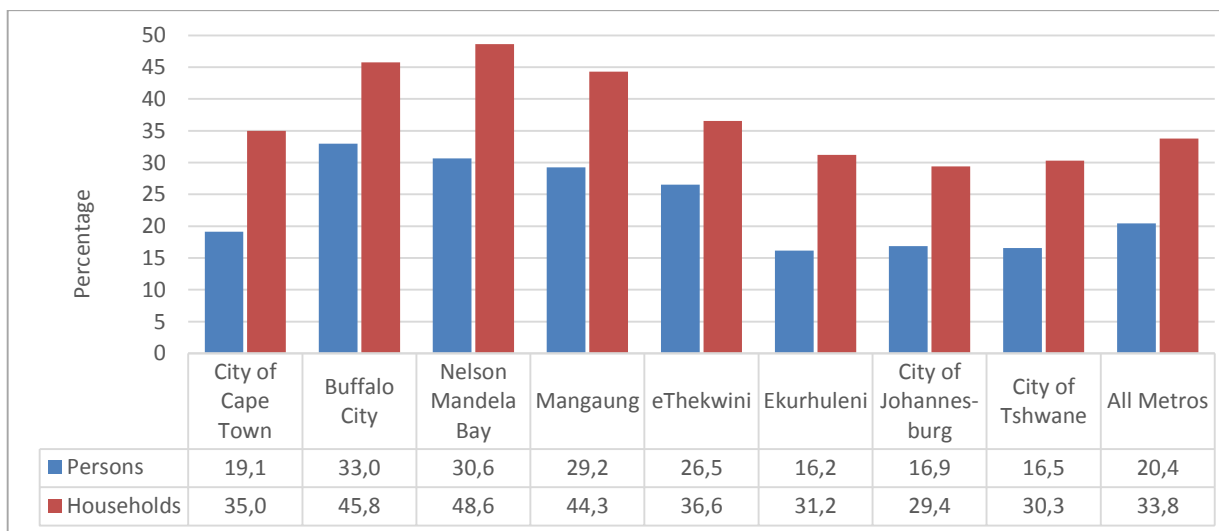


Figure 25 summarises the provincial distribution of individuals and households that benefited from social grants in 2016. More than one-third of individuals in Eastern Cape (40,8%), Limpopo (37,6%), Northern Cape (37,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (36,0%) were grant beneficiaries, compared to 16,9% in Gauteng and 22% in Western Cape. Similarly, more than half of households in Northern Cape (58,8%), Eastern Cape (58,5%), Limpopo (57,0%), Free State (52,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (50,4%) received at least one form of grant compared to 30,9% of households in Gauteng and 38,3% of households in Western Cape.

More than one-third of black African individuals (32,9%) received a social grant, compared to 27,2% of coloured individuals, and 11,5% of Indian/Asian individuals. By comparison, only 6,2% of the white population received grants.

Figure 26: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per metropolitan area, 2016



The percentage of individuals and households that received social grants in the various metropolitan areas in 2016 is presented in Figure 26. The figure shows that 20,4% of all individuals, and 33,8% of all households in metropolitan areas received grants. Large differences are noted between cities. Approximately one-third of individuals in Buffalo City (33,0%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (30,6%) benefitted from social grants, compared to less than one-fifth in Ekurhuleni (16,2%), City of Tshwane (16,5%) and City of Johannesburg (16,9%). A similar pattern can be observed for households.

8. Housing

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households regarding their access to a range of basic services as well as their general living conditions. In this regard, this section presents selected findings over the period 2002 to 2016. The analyses will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live and the extent of use of state-subsidised housing as well as the perceived quality thereof.

8.1 Housing types and ownership

The characteristics of the dwellings in which households live and their access to various services and facilities provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. It is widely recognised that shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort.

Figure 27: Percentage distribution of dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings, 2002–2016

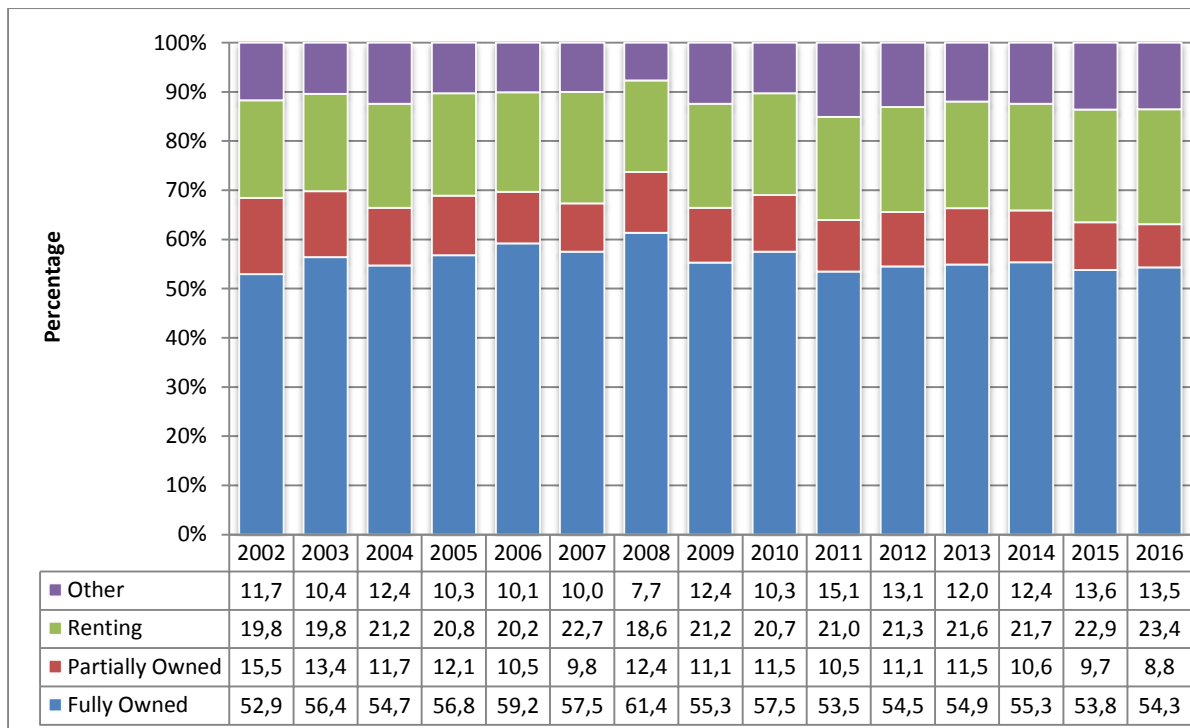


Figure 27 shows the percentage of households according to their tenure status. The percentage of households that fully owned the dwellings they inhabited increased slightly from 52,9% in 2002 to 61,4% in 2008, before declining to 54,3% in 2016. This increase (in 2008) was accompanied by a decrease of about six percentage points for households that partially owned their houses, and a slight increase in the percentage of households that rented accommodation. Households that maintained 'other' tenure arrangements increased from 11,7% in 2002 to 13,5% in 2016.

Figure 28: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2016

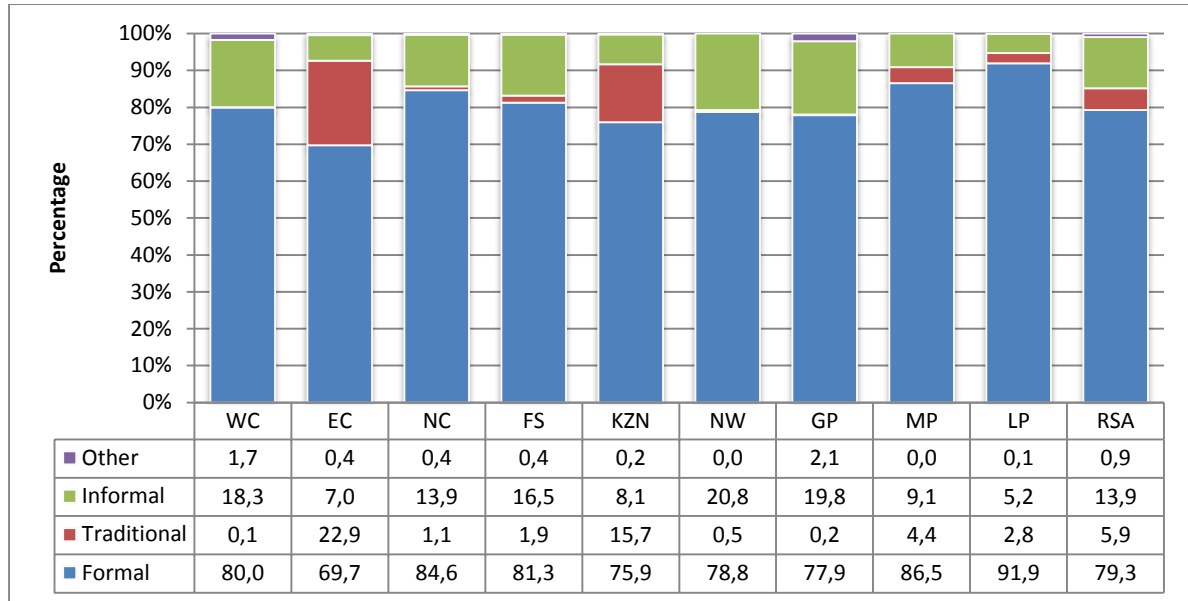


Figure 28 shows that almost eight-tenths (79,3%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings in 2016, followed by 13,9% in informal dwellings, and 5,9% in traditional dwellings. The highest concentration of households living in formal dwellings were observed in Limpopo (91,9%), Mpumalanga (86,5%), and Northern Cape (84,6%). Approximately one-fifth of household lived in informal dwellings in North West (20,8%), and Gauteng (19,8%). Traditional dwellings were most prevalent in Eastern Cape (22,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,7%).

Figure 29: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by Metropolitan area, 2016

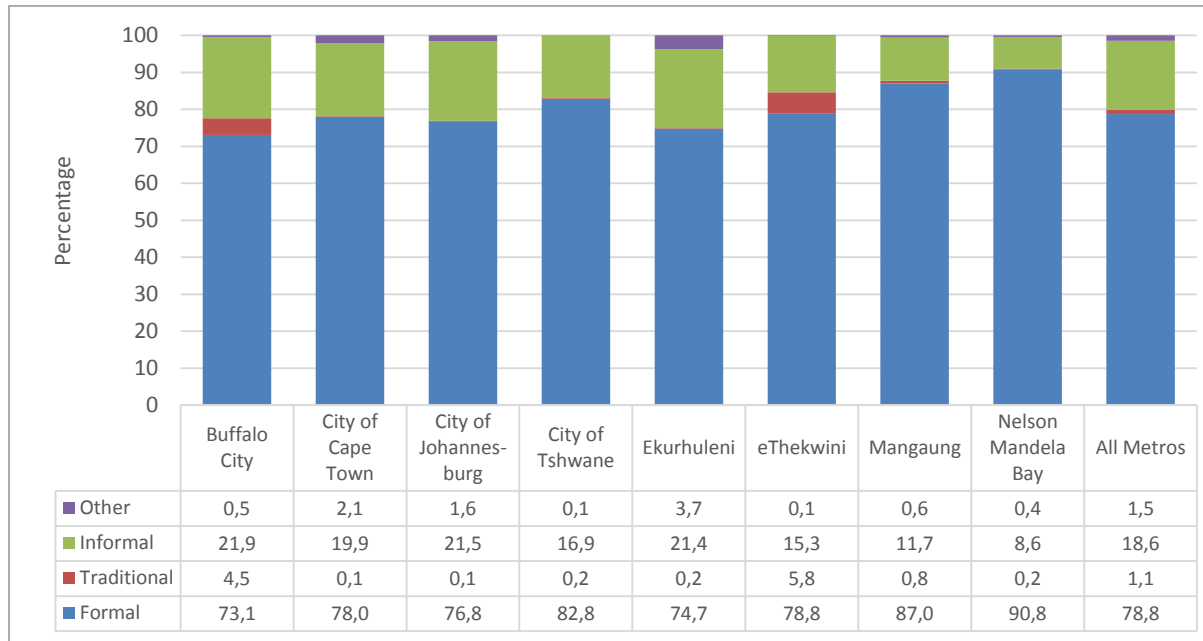
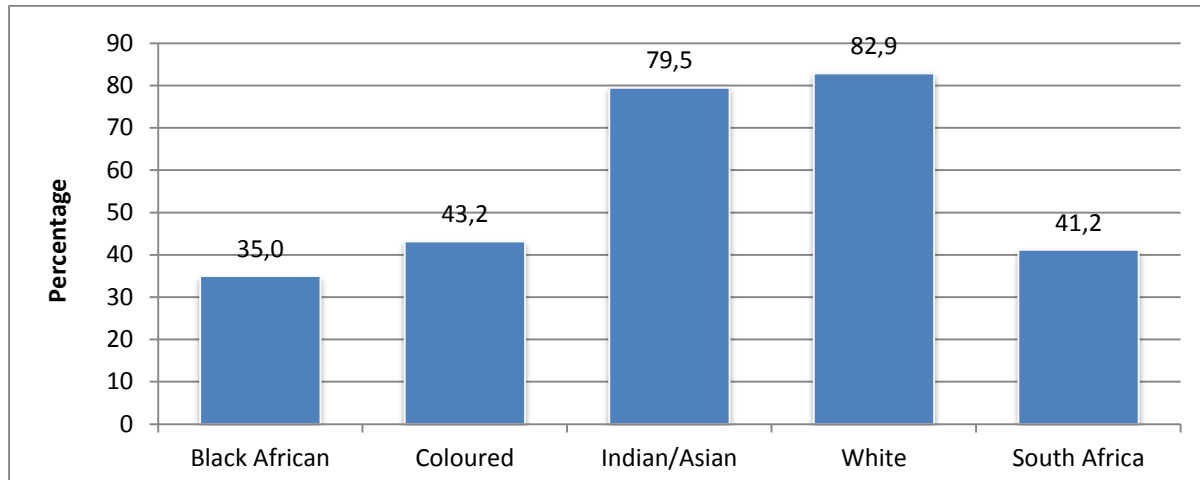


Figure 29 shows that more than three-quarters (78,8%) of households in metropolitan areas lived in formal dwellings followed by 18,6% in informal dwellings, and 1,1% in traditional dwellings. Informal

dwelling units were most common in Buffalo City (21,9%), Johannesburg (21,5%) and Ekurhuleni (21,4%), and least common in Nelson Mandela Bay (8,6%).

Figure 30: Percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more by population group of the household head, 2016



Findings from the General Household Survey on the percentage of dwelling units with six rooms or more per population group is depicted in Figure 30. The number of rooms includes all rooms in the dwelling (including toilets and bathrooms). This question reflects the standard of living of the household and can be tied to other characteristics such as education or perceived wealth status. White-headed (82,9%) and Indian/Asian headed (79,5%) households were much more likely to live in dwellings with six or more rooms than coloured-headed (43,2%) or black African-headed (35,0%) households.

8.2 State-subsidised housing

The GHS 2016 included a number of questions aimed at establishing the extent to which subsidised housing provided by the state was used, and the quality of these dwellings.

Figure 31: Percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy by sex of the household head, 2002–2016

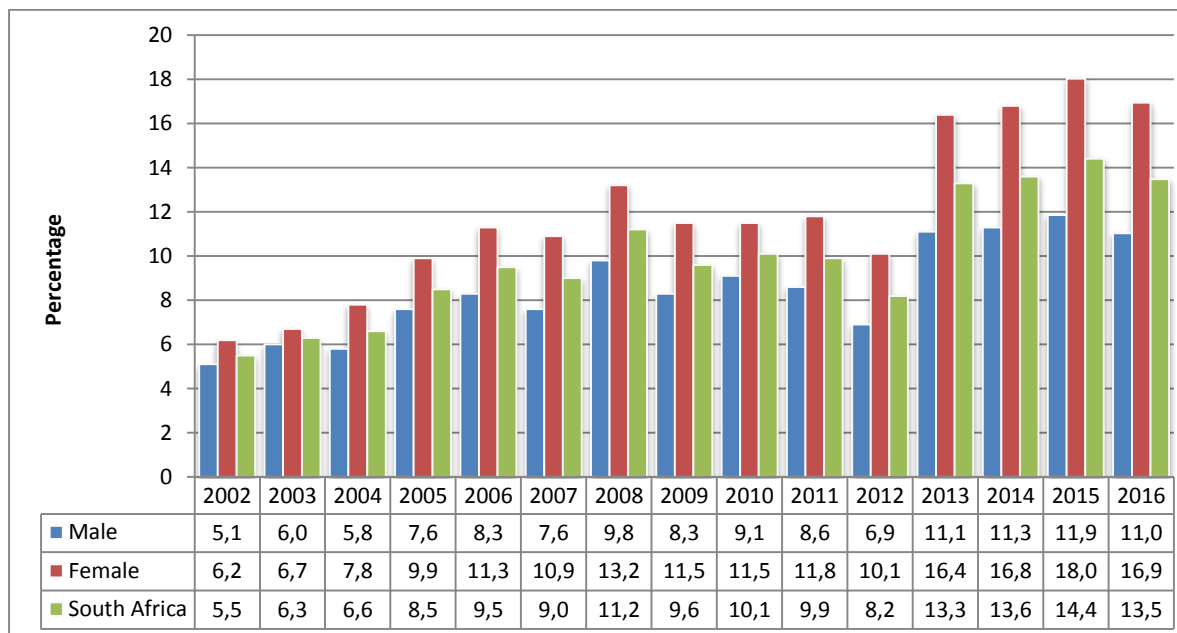
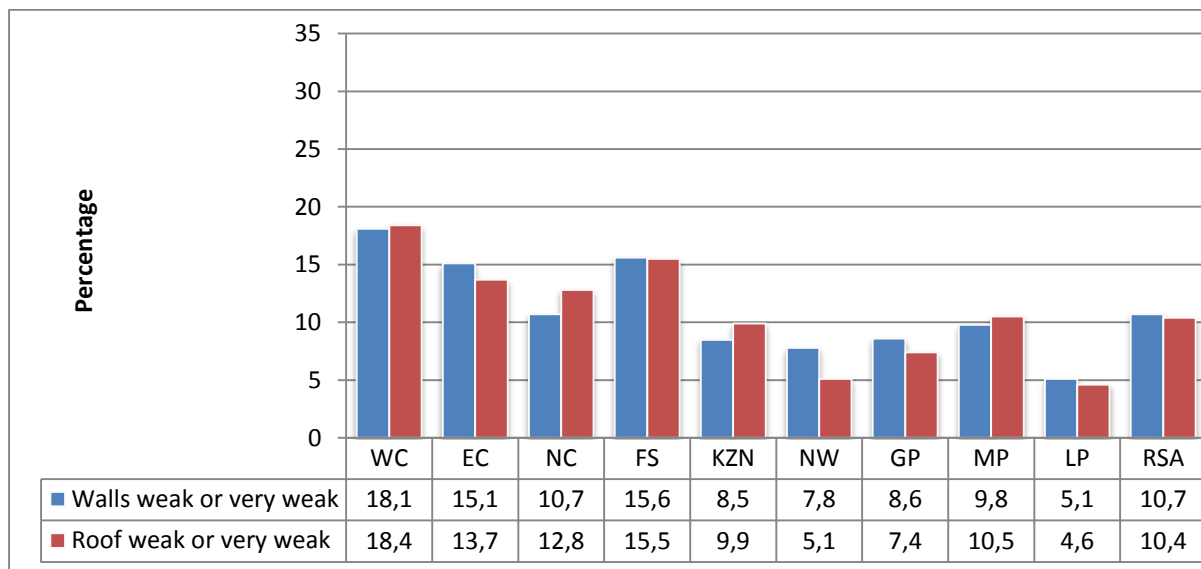


Figure 31 shows that the percentage of households that received a government housing subsidy increased from 5,5% in 2002 to 13,5% in 2016. A slightly higher percentage of female-headed households (16,9%) than male-headed household (11,0%) living in these dwellings. This is in line with government policies that give preference to households headed by individuals from vulnerable groups, including females, and individuals with disabilities.

Figure 32: Percentage of households that said that their 'RDP' or state-subsidised house had weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2016



As a result of the concerns raised by community groups about the quality of state-provided housing, a number of questions were included in the GHS questionnaires to facilitate an analysis of the extent of problems experienced by households with the construction of these dwellings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the walls and roof of their dwellings were: very good, good, needed minor repairs, weak or very weak. Figure 32 shows that 10,7% of households with subsidised dwellings reported weak or very weak walls while 10,4% reported weak or very weak roofs. Responses vary across provinces. Households in Western Cape, Free State and Eastern Cape were least satisfied with the quality of walls and roofs, while those in Limpopo complained least about walls (5,1%) and roofs (4,6%).

9. Household sources of energy

The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased from 77,1% in 2002 to 84,2% in 2016. This is presented in Figure 33. Mains electricity was most common in Limpopo (94,1%), Northern Cape (91,8%) and Free State (88,2%), and least common in Gauteng (80,6%), North West (81,0%), and KwaZulu-Natal (81,5%). The largest increases between 2002 and 2016 were observed in Eastern Cape (+28,1 percentage points), and Limpopo (+21,6 percentage points) while the percentage of households with access to mains electricity actually declined in Gauteng (-6,5 percentage points), Western Cape (-1,5 percentage points) and North West (-0,9 percentage points). These declines can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by these provinces.

Figure 33: Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2016

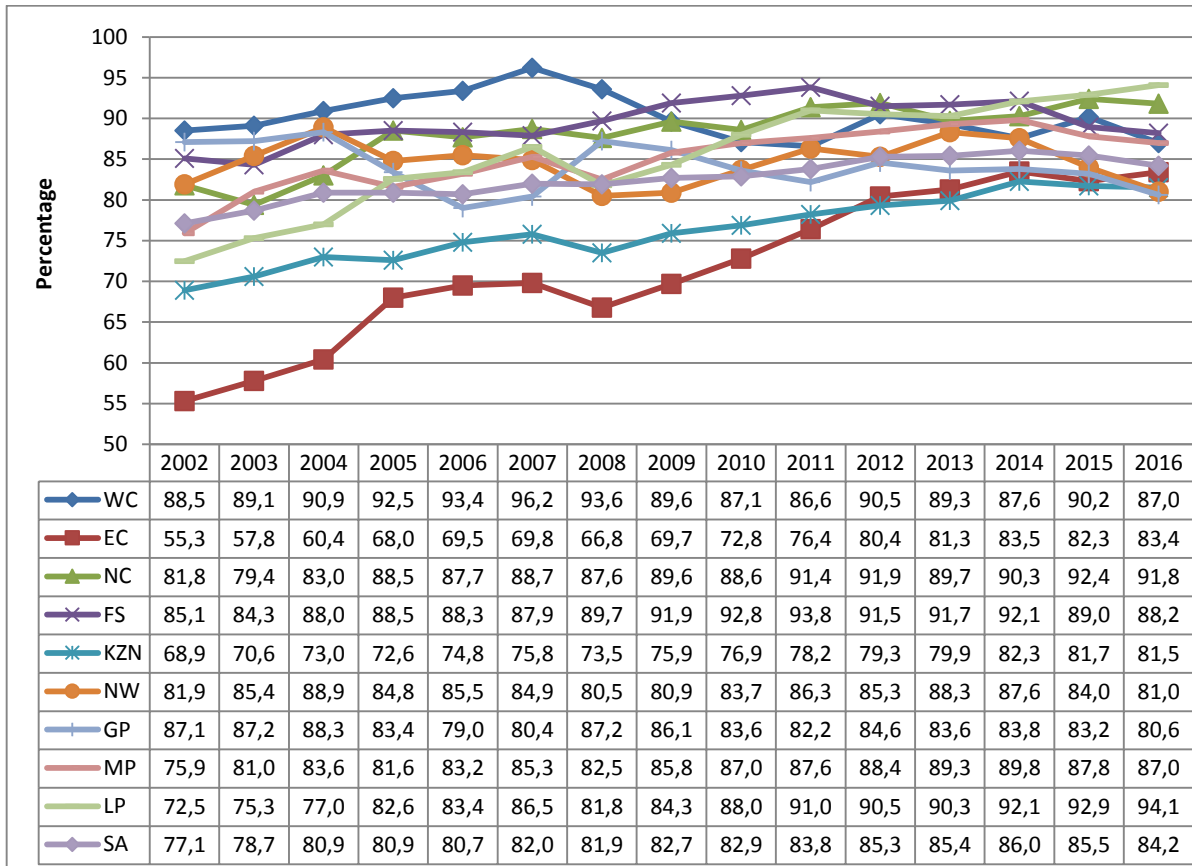
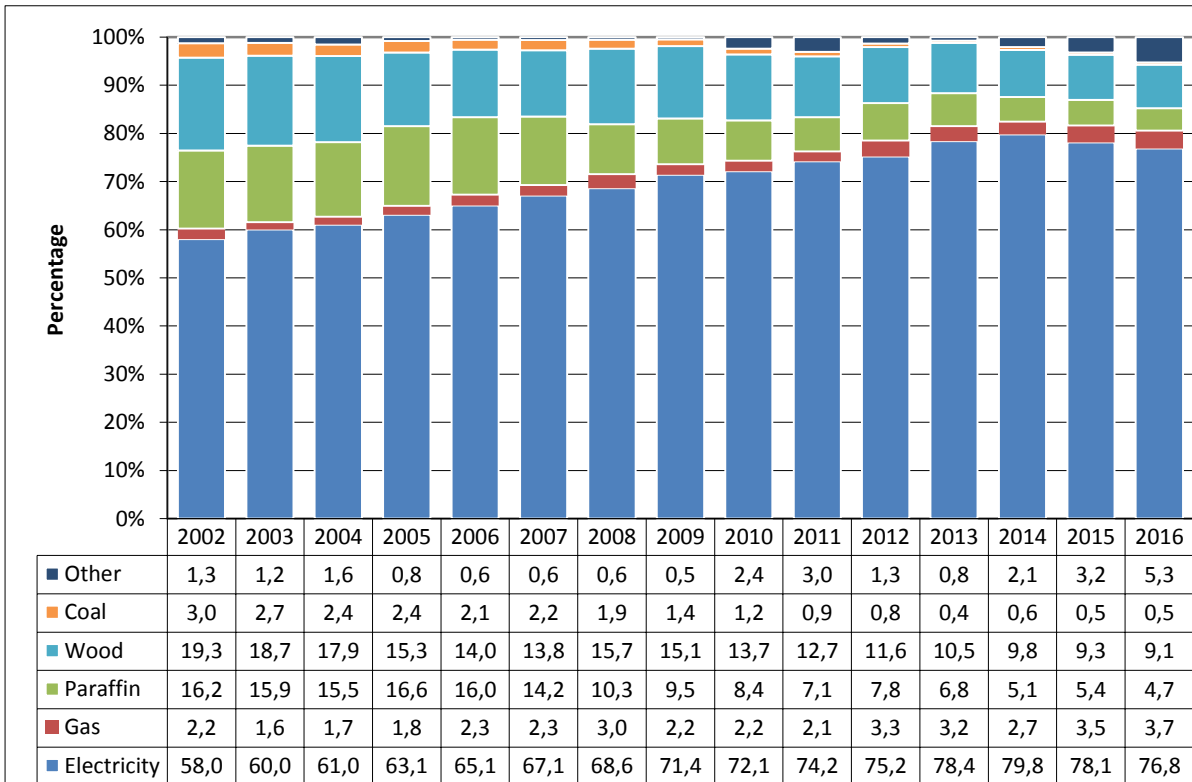
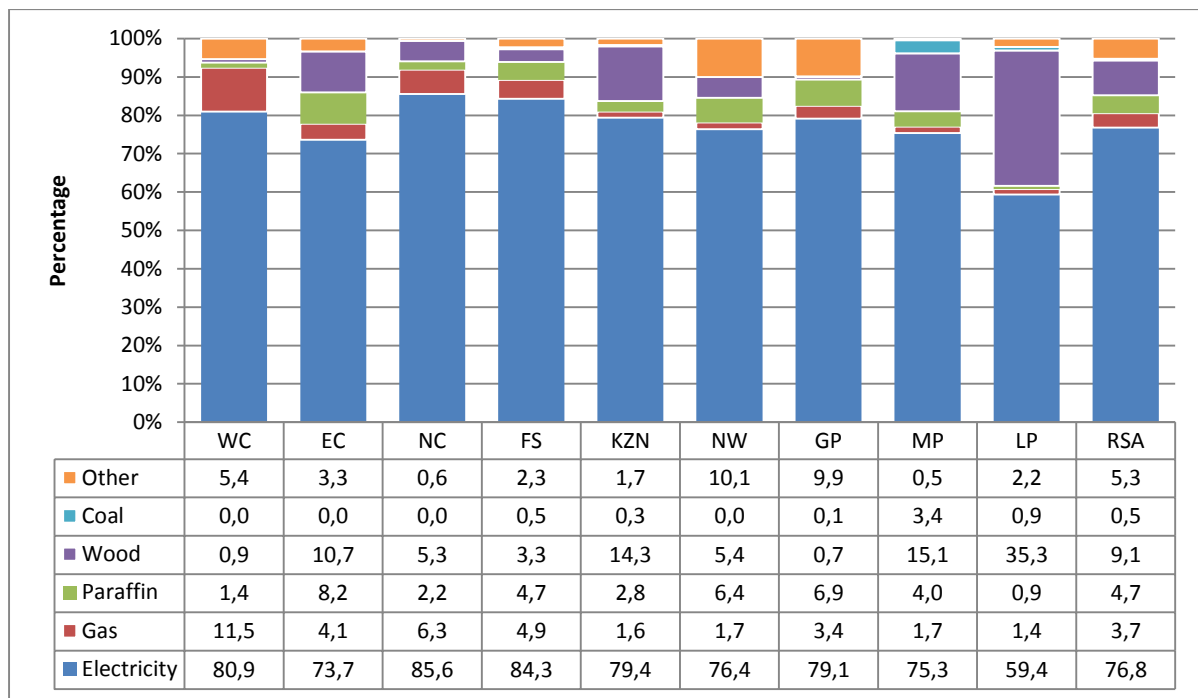


Figure 34: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2016



The main sources of energy used by households for cooking during the period 2002 to 2016 are presented in Figure 34. The figure shows that the percentage of households that used electricity for cooking increased from 58,0% in 2002 to 76,8% in 2016. Simultaneously, the use of paraffin, coal and fire wood declined. The percentage of households that used paraffin declined from 16,2% in 2002 to 4,7% in 2016, while the percentage of households that used firewood decreased from 19,3% to 9,1%. The percentage of households that used gas increased from 2,2% in 2002 to 3,7% in 2016.

Figure 35: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by province, 2016



The main sources of energy used for cooking in 2016 by province are presented in Figure 35. The use of electricity as a main source of energy for cooking was highest in Northern Cape (85,6%), Free State (84,3%), and Western Cape (80,9%) and lowest in more rural provinces such as Limpopo (59,4%), Eastern Cape (73,7%) and Mpumalanga (75,3%). The use of paraffin was most common in Eastern Cape (8,2%) and least common in Limpopo (0,9%) and Western Cape (1,4%). The use of wood was particularly noticeable in Limpopo (35,3%), Mpumalanga (15,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (14,3%) and Eastern Cape (10,7%). Less than one per cent of households used wood for cooking in Western Cape and Gauteng (0,9% and 0,7% respectively). The use of gas was more common in Western Cape (11,5%), Northern Cape (6,3%) and Free State (4,9%).

Figure 36: Household rating of the quality of electrical supply services by province, 2016

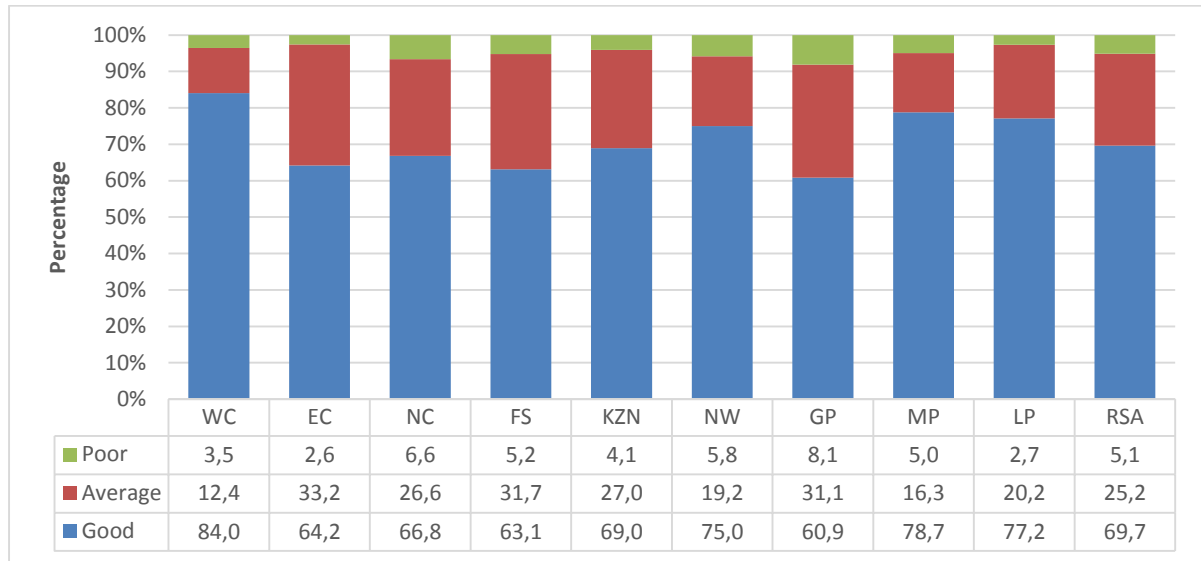


Figure 36 presents information on the percentage of households that rated their electrical supply services as ‘good’, ‘average’ or ‘poor’ by province in 2016. Nationally, 69,7% of households rated the service they received as ‘good’. The figure shows that households most commonly rated the service as ‘good’ in Western Cape (84,0%), Mpumalanga (78,7%) and Limpopo (77,2%). Only 60,9% of households in Gauteng rated their service as ‘good’. Households that rated the service as ‘poor’ were most common in Gauteng (8,1%) and Northern Cape (6,6%).

11. Water access and use

The proportion of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province is presented in Figure 37.

Figure 37: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province, 2002–2016

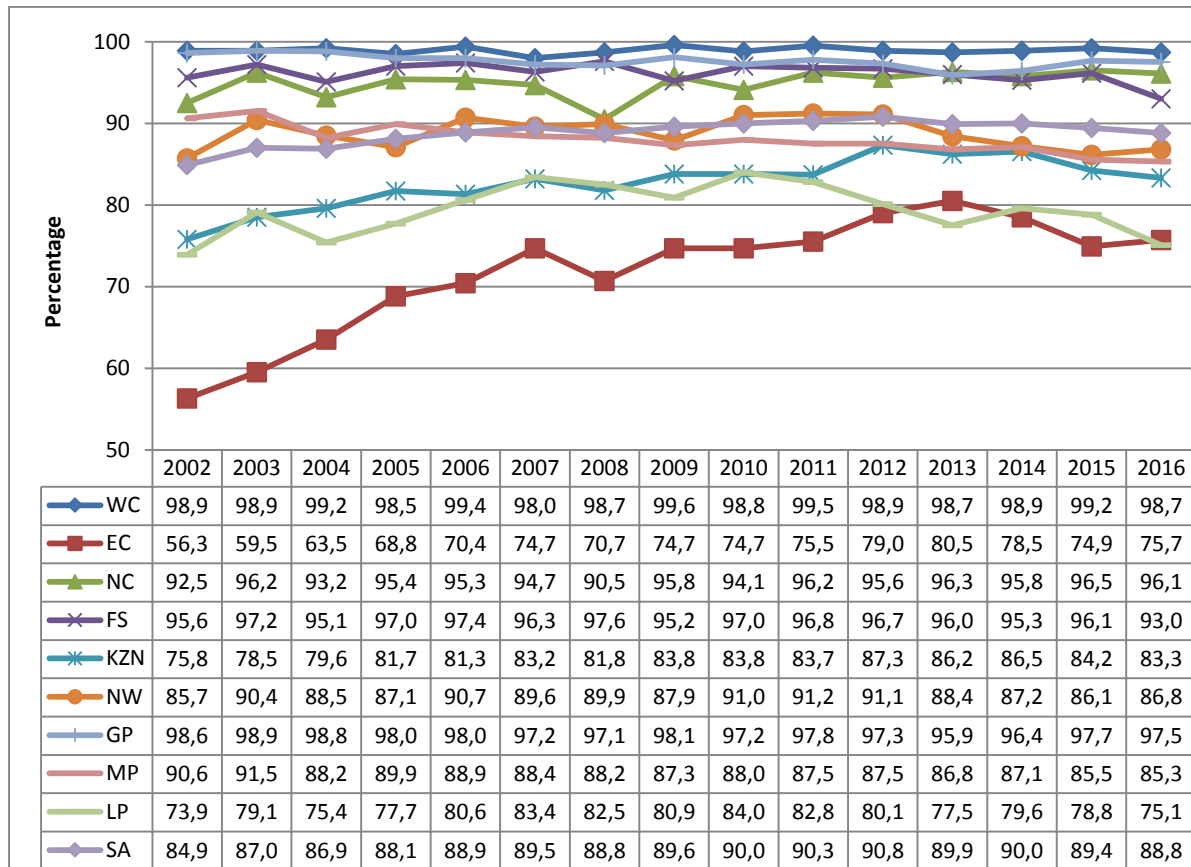


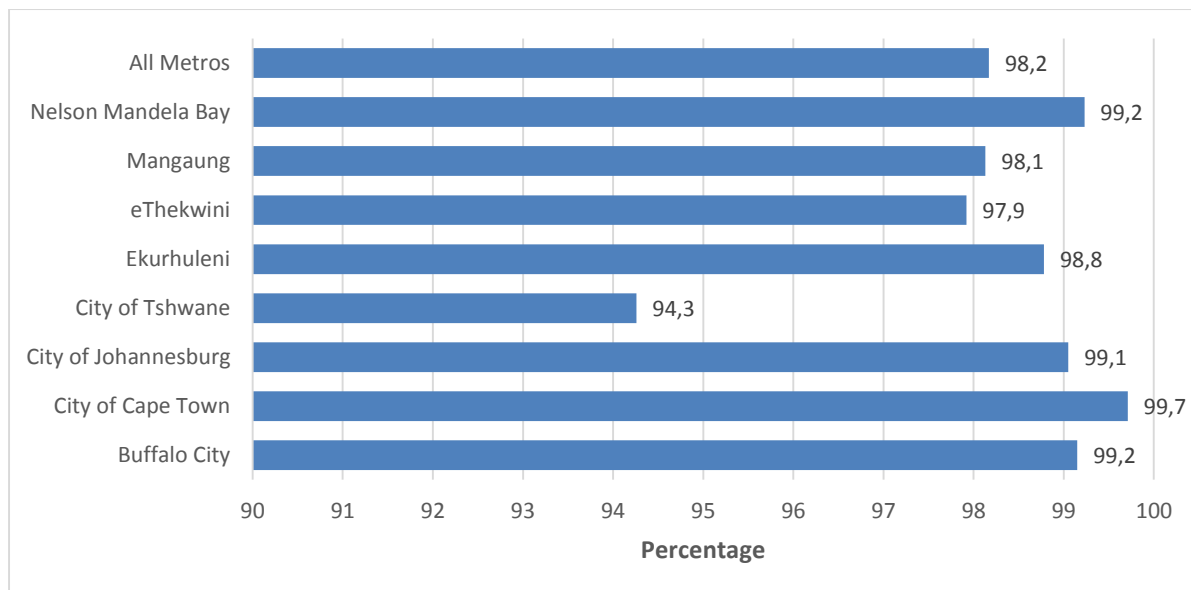
Figure 37 shows that tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site was most common in Western Cape (98,7%), Gauteng (97,5%), Northern Cape (96,1%) and Free State (93,0%) and least common in Limpopo (75,1%) and Eastern Cape (75,7%). Since 2002, the percentage of households in Eastern Cape with access to water increased by 19,4 percentage points to 75,7%. Nationally, the percentage of households with access to tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site increased by 3,9 percentage points during the same period.

Table 9: Comparison of the main water source for drinking used by households, 2002–2016

Water source		Year												
		2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Piped water in dwelling	N	4 409	4 607	4 980	5 163	5 611	5 622	5 862	6 294	6 504	6 845	7 221	7 385	7 728
	%	40,8	40,4	41,2	41,6	43,7	42,3	42,7	44,4	44,5	45,3	46,3	45,8	46,4
Piped water on site	N	3 009	3 367	3 681	3 838	3 501	3 743	4 019	4 106	4 055	4 051	4 213	4 354	4 458
	%	27,8	29,5	30,5	30,9	27,3	28,1	29,3	29	27,7	26,8	27,0	27,0	26,8
Borehole on site	N	290	188	141	155	155	190	157	212	203	259	293	259	305
	%	2,7	1,6	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,5	1,4	1,7	1,9	1,6	1,8
Rainwater tank on site	N	142	38	49	61	68	44	45	91	82	74	68	120	132
	%	1,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,8
Neighbour's tap	N	60	260	250	265	336	358	346	388	424	388	426	431	400
	%	0,6	2,3	2,1	2,1	2,6	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,9	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,4
Public/communal tap	N	1 465	1 682	1 852	1 910	1 996	2 201	2 131	2 008	2 307	2 290	2 180	2 247	2 209
	%	13,6	14,7	15,3	15,4	15,6	16,5	15,5	14,2	15,8	15,2	14,0	13,9	13,3
Water-carrier/tanker	N	68	69	134	123	146	171	200	134	199	230	198	304	395
	%	0,6	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,3	1,5	0,9	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,9	2,4
Borehole off-site/communal	N	300	297	273	199	248	209	177	183	165	189	199	229	267
	%	2,8	2,6	2,3	1,6	1,9	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,6
Flowing water/stream/river	N	606	519	390	406	442	507	433	374	336	382	420	379	366
	%	5,6	4,5	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,8	3,2	2,6	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,4	2,2
Stagnant water/dam/pool	N	77	62	30	52	37	30	41	53	30	42	55	35	38
	%	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2
Well	N	146	113	124	64	70	50	37	75	55	71	77	90	54
	%	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,3
Spring	N	208	196	158	146	188	119	208	172	191	143	148	186	166
	%	1,9	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,5	0,9	1,5	1,2	1,3	0,9	0,9	1,2	1,0
Other	N	28	17	24	26	32	59	75	82	70	143	105	103	143
	%	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,9
Subtotal	N	10 806	11 413	12 087	12 409	12 830	13 303	13 731	14 172	14 620	15 107	15 601	16 122	16 662
	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	N	8	12	20	76	55	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
Total	N	10 814	11 425	12 107	12 485	12 885	13 303	13 731	14 173	14 631	15 107	15 601	16 122	16 662

Table 9 presents a comparison of the main sources of drinking water used by households. An estimated 46,4% of households had access to piped water in their dwellings in 2016. A further 26,8% accessed water on site while 13,3% relied on communal taps and 2,4% relied on neighbours' taps. Although generally households' access to water improved, 3,7% of households still had to fetch water from rivers, streams, stagnant water pools, dams, wells and springs in 2016. This is a decrease of almost six percentage points from 9,5% of households that had to access water from these sources in 2002.

Figure 38: Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by metropolitan areas, 2016



The percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by metropolitan area is presented in Figure 38. The figures shows that 98,2% of households in metros had access to tap water. This type of access to water was most common in the City of Cape Town (99,7%), Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City (both 99,2%), and Johannesburg (99,1%). The City of Tshwane (94,3%) recorded the lowest access amongst metros.

Table 10: Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities, 2005–2016

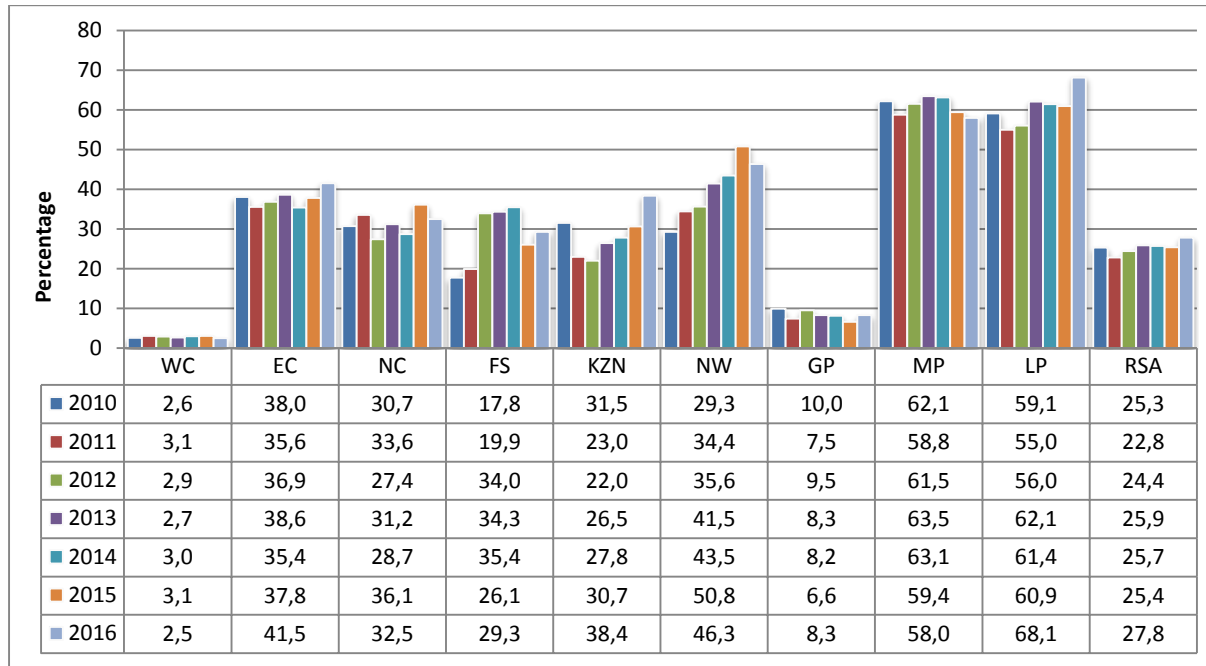
		Year											
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Access to piped water													
Yes	N	9 369	9 254	9 976	9 619	11 100	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858	13 231	13 603	14 029
	%	79,9	76,6	80,2	75,0	83,9	86,5	85,6	85,9	86,4	85,9	85,9	84,2
No	N	2 358	2 826	2 467	3 208	2 131	1 833	2 015	2 022	2 020	2 164	2 225	2 235
	%	20,1	23,4	19,8	25,0	16,1	13,5	14,4	14,1	13,6	14,1	14,1	13,4
Subtotal	N	11 727	12 080	12 443	12 827	13 231	13 557	13 947	14 394	14 878	15 395	15 828	16 264
	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	N	26	27	42	59	72	173	227	237	228	207	294	398
Total	N	11 753	12 107	12 485	12 886	13 303	13 730	14 174	14 631	15 106	15 602	16 122	16 662
Pay for water													
Yes	N	5 794	5 991	6 375	6 417	5 471	5 483	5 601	5 586	5 720	5 742	5 937	5 781
	%	61,9	65,0	64,2	67,3	49,3	46,8	47,2	45,3	44,5	43,7	43,9	41,5
No	N	3 569	3 221	3 560	3 113	5 616	6 220	6 266	6 745	7 124	7 404	7 602	8 152
	%	38,1	35,0	35,8	32,7	50,7	53,2	52,8	54,7	55,5	56,3	56,1	58,5
Subtotal	N	9 363	9 212	9 935	9 530	11 087	11 703	11 867	12 331	12 844	13 146	13 539	13 933
	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	N	7	42	41	88	12	21	65	41	14	84	64	96
Total	N	9 370	9 254	9 976	9 618	11 099	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858	13 230	13 603	14 029
Water services ratings													
Good	N	7 141	6 784	7 177	5 844	6 399	7 398	7 369	7 380	8 077	8 035	8 379	8 769
	%	76,4	73,5	72,1	61,1	58,0	63,6	62,1	60,1	63,2	61,4	62,0	63,0
Average	N	1 472	1 818	2 039	2 785	3 511	3 152	3 347	3 415	3 207	3 457	3 450	3 509
	%	15,8	19,7	20,5	29,1	31,8	27,1	28,2	27,8	25,1	26,4	25,5	25,2
Poor	N	730	634	734	939	1 127	1 089	1 159	1 490	1 488	1 592	1 688	1 649
	%	7,8	6,9	7,4	9,8	10,2	9,4	9,8	12,1	11,7	12,2	12,5	11,8
Subtotal	N	9 343	9 236	9 950	9 568	11 037	11 639	11 875	12 285	12 772	13 084	13 517	13 927
	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Unspecified	N	27	18	25	51	63	85	57	87	86	146	86	102
Total	N	9 370	9 254	9 975	9 619	11 100	11 724	11 932	12 372	12 858	13 230	13 603	14 029

The totals used as the denominator to calculate percentages are excluded from unspecified responses.

Table 10 confirms that the number and percentage of households with access to piped water had increased since 2002, and that 14 million households had access to piped water in 2016 compared to 9,3 million in 2005. The increase in the percentage of households with access to water coincided with a decline in the percentage of households who paid for the piped water they received. The proportion of households who reported paying for water has been declining steadily over the past decade, dropping from 61,9% in 2005 to only 41,5% in 2016.

Less than two-thirds (63,0%) of households rated the water services as ‘good’ in 2016. Although this is slightly higher than the 60,1% recorded in 2012, it is much lower than the 76,4% approval rating reported in 2005. The percentage of users who rated water services as average increased from 15,8% in 2005 to 31,8% in 2009, before it eventually declined to 25,2% in 2016. The percentage of households that rated water services as ‘poor’ increased from 7,8% in 2005 to 11,8% in 2016. This deterioration in levels of satisfaction is mirrored by an increase over time in the percentage of households who feel that their water is not clean, clear, does not taste or is free of bad smells.

Figure 39: Percentage distribution of households that received municipal water and that reported water interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time by province, 2010–2016



The functionality of municipal water supply services measures the extent to which households that received water from a municipality had reported, over the 12 months before the survey, interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time, or more than 15 days in total during the whole period. Figure 39 shows that households in Limpopo (68,1%) and Mpumalanga (58,0%) consistently reported the most interruptions, while Western Cape (2,5%) and Gauteng (8,3%) experienced the least interruptions. More than one-quarter (27,8%) of South African households reported some dysfunctional service with their water supply in 2016.

Figure 40: Percentage of households rating the quality of water services provided by the municipality as good, and those that reported water interruptions by province, 2016

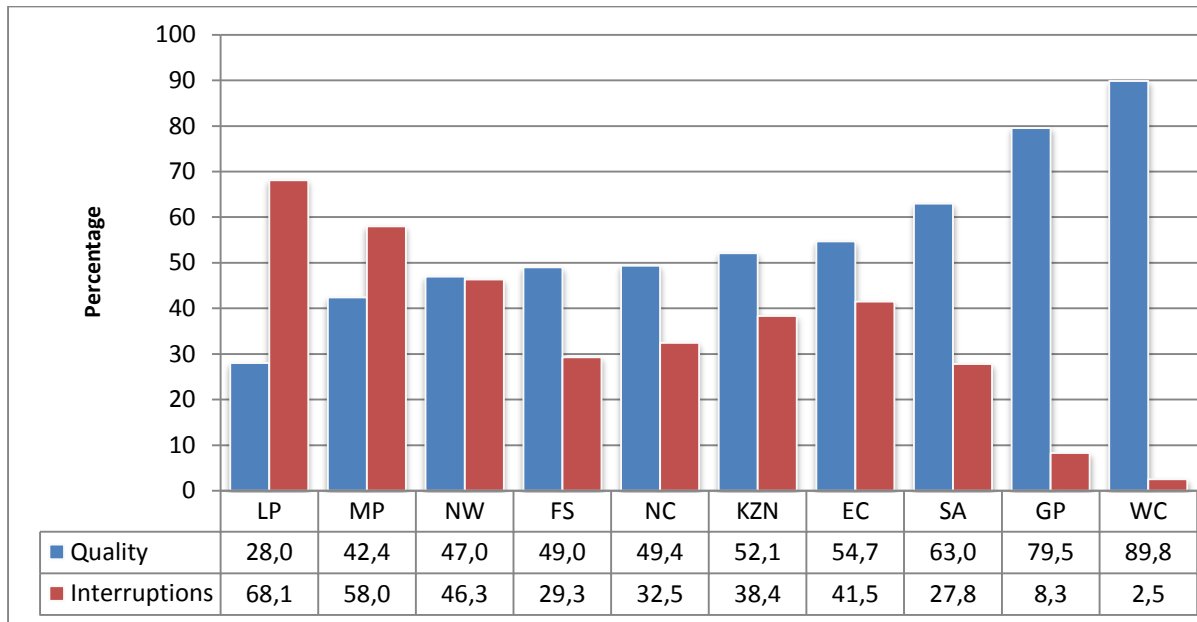


Figure 40 shows a comparison of the percentage of households that rated the water services they received from municipalities as ‘good’ and the percentage that reported water interruptions. An inverse relationship between the perceived quality of services and the number of interruptions seems to exist. The provinces with the lowest percentage of households that reported interruptions with water services, namely Western Cape (2,5%) and Gauteng (8,3%) also reported the highest satisfaction with water delivery services (89,8% for Western Cape, and 79,5% for Gauteng). Conversely, the provinces in which interruptions were more frequent were less likely to rate water service delivery as ‘good’. In Limpopo 68,1% of households reported having had interruptions while only 28,0% rated water service delivery as ‘good’.

Figure 41: Percentage of households rating the quality of water services provided by the municipality as good, and those that reported water interruptions by Metropolitan areas, 2016

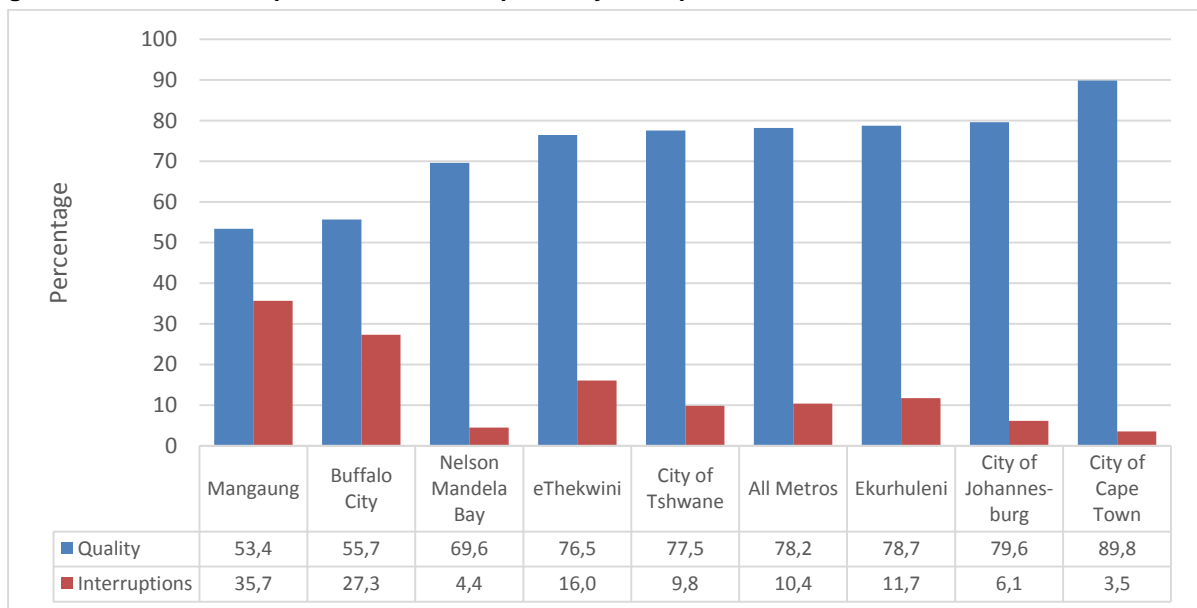


Figure 41 shows a comparison of the percentage of households that rated the water services they received from metropolitan municipalities as 'good' and the percentage that reported water interruptions. As with provinces, an inverse relationship between the perceived quality of services and the number of interruptions seems to exist. Metros in which household reported the highest quality generally reported the fewest interruptions. In 2016, 3,5% of households in Cape Town reported water interruptions while 89,8% rated the quality of water as 'good'. By comparison, more than one-third (35,7%) of households in Mangaung reported water interruptions while only slightly more than one-half (53,4%) rated the water quality as 'good'.

Table 11: Perceptions of households regarding the quality of the water they drink per province, 2016

Perception	Statistic (numbers in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Not safe to drink	Number	29	279	30	114	261	107	133	161	44	1 160
	Percentage	1,6	15,9	9,2	12,4	9,3	8,6	2,7	13,1	2,8	7,0
Not clear	Number	45	217	36	145	261	134	128	161	56	1 182
	Percentage	2,5	12,4	10,9	15,8	9,3	10,7	2,6	13,0	3,6	7,1
Not good in taste	Number	54	293	35	111	264	143	141	178	123	1 342
	Percentage	3,0	16,7	10,6	12,1	9,4	11,4	2,9	14,4	7,8	8,1
Not free from bad smells	Number	51	165	29	135	260	112	127	131	93	1 103
	Percentage	2,8	9,4	8,8	14,7	9,2	9,0	2,6	10,6	5,9	6,7

The total used as the denominator to calculate percentages excluded unspecified responses on the quality of water.

Households' perceptions regarding the quality of water they drink are presented in Table 11. Dissatisfaction with the quality of drinking water was most common in Eastern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga in 2016, while households in Western Cape and Gauteng were much more content.

11. Sanitation

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental sanitation.

Figure 42: Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2016

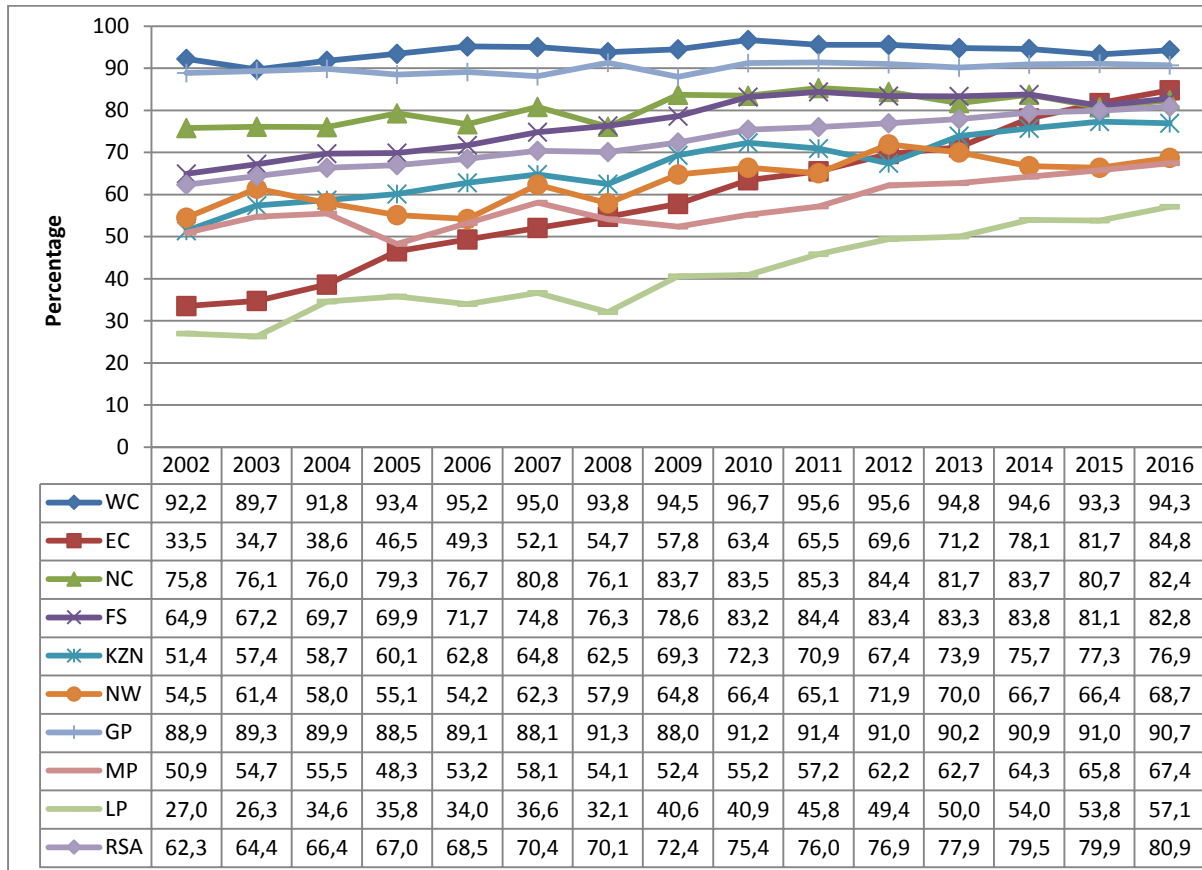


Figure 42 identifies the percentage of households per province that had access to improved sanitation facilities. These facilities are defined as flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, and a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe. Nationally, the percentage of households with access to 'RDP—standard' sanitation increased from 62,3% in 2002 to 80,9% in 2016. The majority of households in Western Cape (94,3%) and Gauteng (90,7%) had access to adequate sanitation. Improved sanitation facilities were least common in Limpopo (57,1%) and Mpumalanga (67,4%). In Eastern Cape, household access to improved sanitation facilities increased by 51,3 percentage points between 2002 and 2016, growing from 33,5% to 84,8%.

Figure 43: Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation by Metropolitan areas, 2016

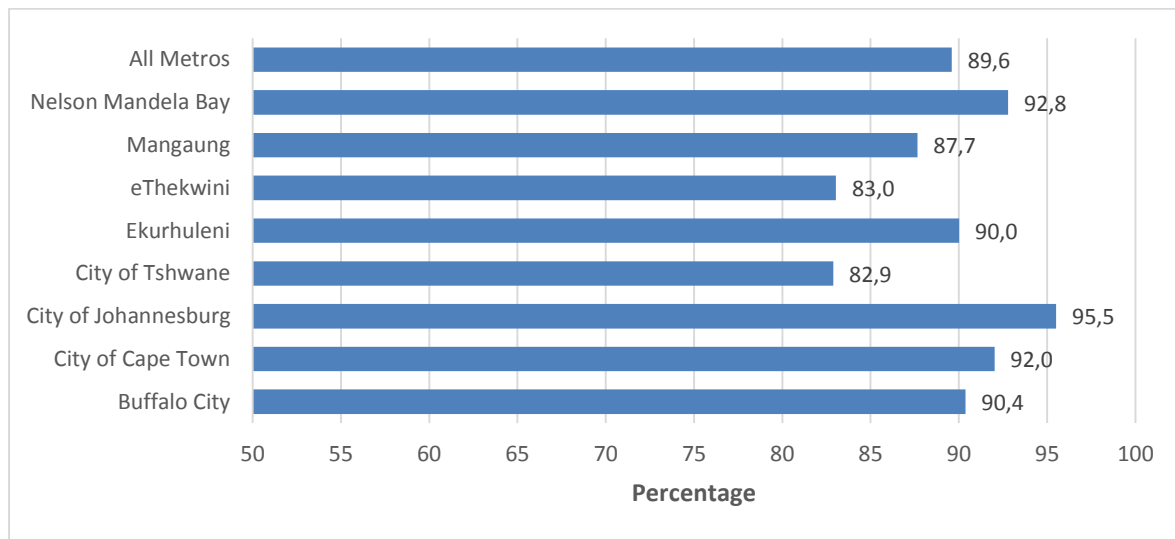
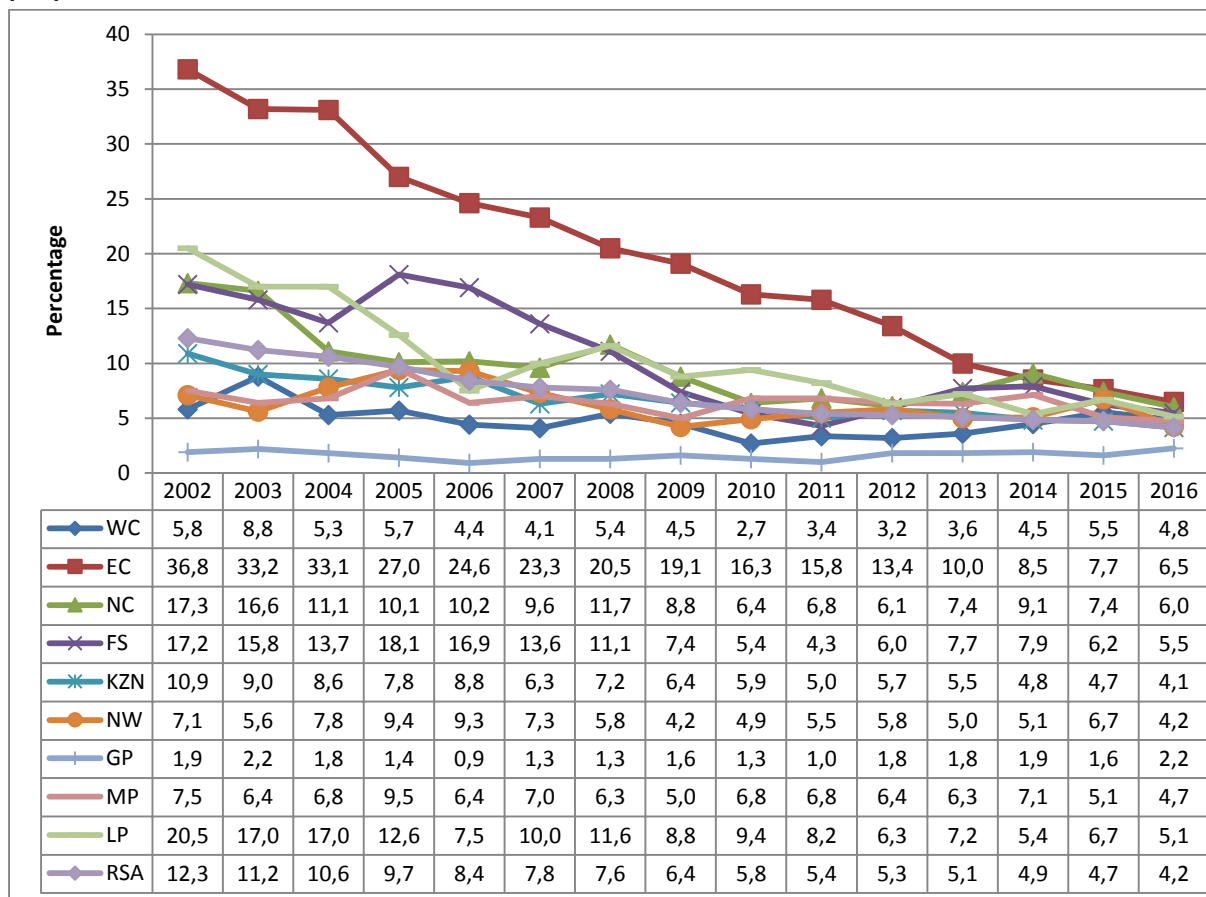


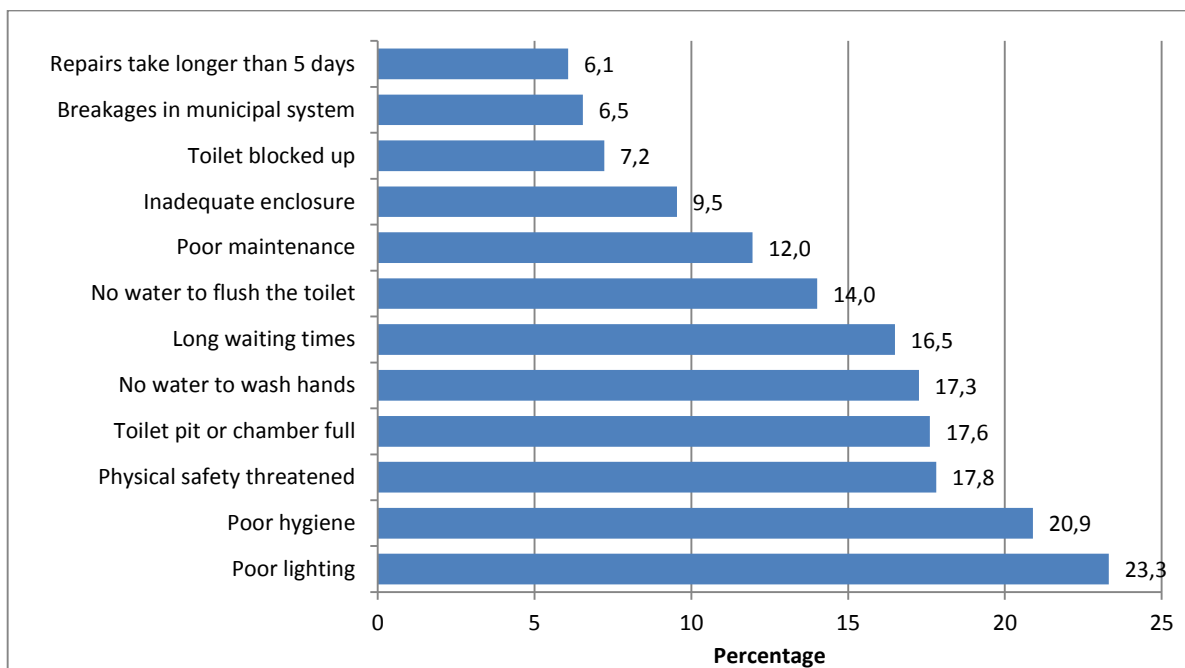
Figure 43 shows that household access to improved sanitation was most common in the City of Johannesburg (95,5%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (92,8%) and least common in the City of Tshwane (82,9%) and eThekweni (83,0%).

Figure 44: Percentage of households that have no toilet facility or that have been using bucket toilets per province, 2002–2016



Despite the improved access to sanitation facilities, many households continue to be without any proper sanitation facilities. Figure 44 shows the percentage of households that either had no sanitation facilities or that had to use bucket toilets. Nationally, the percentage of households that continued to live without proper sanitation facilities had been declining consistently between 2002 and 2016, decreasing from 12,3% to 4,2% during this period. The most rapid decline over this period was observed in Eastern Cape (-30,3 percentage points), Limpopo (-15,4 percentage points), Free State (-11,8 percentage points) and Northern Cape (-11,3 percentage points).

Figure 45: Problems experienced by households that share sanitation facilities during the six months before the survey, 2016



A set of questions were introduced in GHS 2013 in order to assess the quality of the sanitation facilities to which households had access to. Figure 45 outlines the extent to which households that share toilet facilities, regardless of its modality, have experienced some of the issues raised in the questionnaire. About one-fifth (23,3%) of households were concerned by poor lighting and inadequate hygiene (20,9%), while 17,8% felt that their physical safety was threatened when using the toilet. Households also complained that there was no water to wash their hands after they had used the toilet (17,3%), and about long waiting times (16,5%). Only 9,5% of households complained that the toilets were not properly enclosed.

12. Refuse removal

The proper disposal of household waste and refuse is important to maintain environmental hygiene of the households' neighbourhoods.

Figure 46: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal, 2002–2016

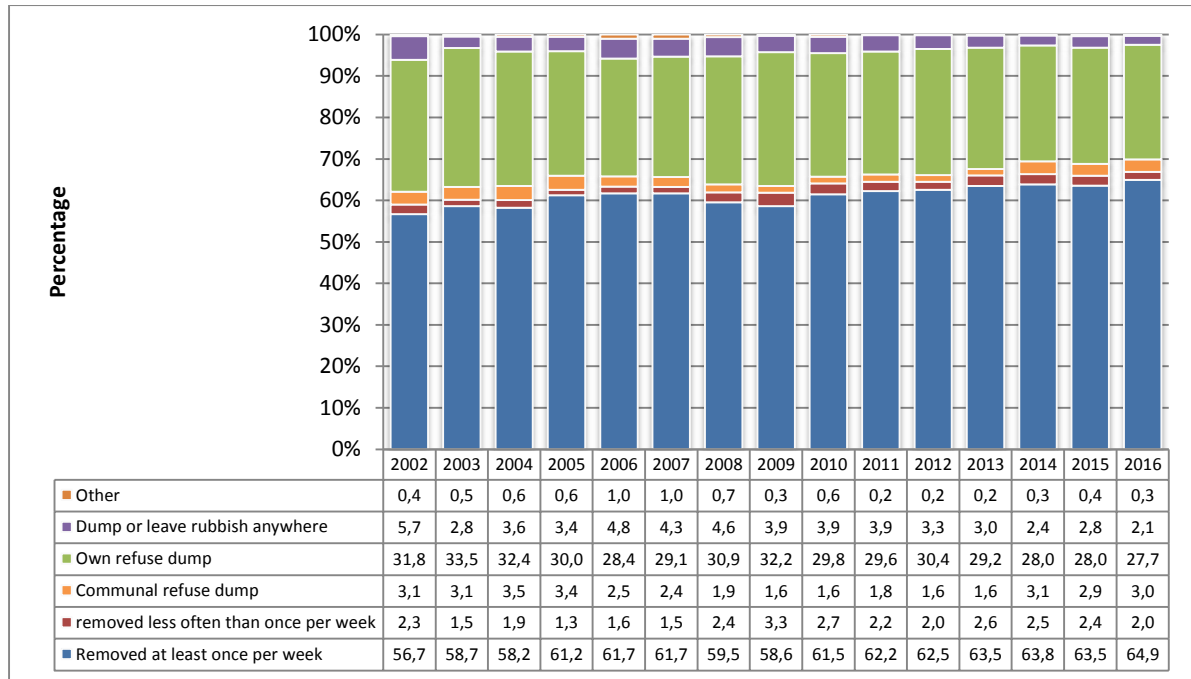


Figure 46 shows that the percentage of households for which refuse was removed at least once per week increased from 56,7% in 2002 to 64,9% in 2016, while the percentage of households that had to rely on their own or communal rubbish dumps, or who had no facilities at all, decreased over the same period.

The national figures, however, hide large discrepancies between particularly rural and urban areas, but also between urban and metropolitan areas. Households in urban areas were much more likely to receive some rubbish removal service than those in rural areas, and rural households were therefore much more likely to rely on their own rubbish dumps. This information is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Households refuse removal by province and geotype, 2016

Province	Geotype	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	Other
Western Cape	Rural	47,2	4,8	22,7	25,3	0,0	0,0
	Urban	99,0	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,2
	Metro	90,0	0,8	9,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
	Total	90,7	0,7	7,1	1,4	0,1	0,1
Eastern Cape	Rural	0,5	0,4	0,9	93,5	2,7	2,1
	Urban	65,2	9,1	1,0	22,4	1,7	0,7
	Metro	80,1	5,4	4,8	7,8	1,5	0,5
	Total	42,0	4,1	2,2	48,4	2,0	1,2
Northern Cape	Rural	22,2	0,4	2,2	65,6	3,4	6,3
	Urban	86,8	1,1	0,9	8,1	2,5	0,6
	Metro	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	69,0	0,9	1,2	24,0	2,7	2,2
Free State	Rural	2,4	0,5	6,7	59,7	23,6	7,0
	Urban	87,3	3,1	0,8	5,0	3,8	0,1
	Metro	90,1	2,4	3,4	2,2	1,6	0,3
	Total	77,3	2,6	2,3	11,2	5,7	1,1
KwaZulu-Natal	Rural	3,0	0,7	3,4	89,7	3,0	0,2
	Urban	66,3	3,9	3,0	25,2	1,5	0,1
	Metro	85,0	6,1	1,1	7,2	0,4	0,1
	Total	49,0	3,5	2,5	43,2	1,7	0,1
North West	Rural	34,7	1,6	1,7	59,3	2,8	0,0
	Urban	85,9	2,4	2,0	6,1	3,4	0,2
	Metro	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	60,1	2,0	1,9	32,9	3,1	0,1
Gauteng	Rural	33,6	3,8	8,5	49,8	4,3	0,0
	Urban	92,6	2,2	0,9	2,4	1,9	0,0
	Metro	91,1	0,6	3,2	3,6	1,5	0,1
	Total	90,9	0,9	2,9	3,8	1,5	0,1
Mpumalanga	Rural	10,4	2,4	3,4	78,0	5,9	
	Urban	78,1	1,5	1,8	15,6	3,0	
	Metro	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	40,0	2,0	2,7	50,7	4,6	0,0
Limpopo	Rural	5,0	0,5	2,1	89,3	2,4	0,8
	Urban	79,1	6,4	1,1	10,4	2,9	0,2
	Metro	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	21,9	1,8	1,9	71,3	2,5	0,6
South Africa	Rural	9,8	1,0	2,9	81,7	3,7	0,9
	Urban	82,6	3,1	1,4	10,5	2,2	0,2
	Metro	89,1	1,9	4,0	3,8	1,1	0,1
	Total	64,9	2,0	3,0	27,7	2,1	0,3

Table 12 shows that weekly household refuse removal was most common in Gauteng (90,9%) and Western Cape (90,7%) and least common in Limpopo (21,9%), Mpumalanga (40,0%), and Eastern Cape (42,0%). In addition to the 64,9% of households for whom refuse was removed on a weekly basis by municipalities nationally, the municipality less frequently removed refuse for a further 2,0% of households.

Various modes of refuse removal are closely aligned with particular geographic areas.. Households in urban and metropolitan areas were most likely to have had refuse removal services which are usually provided through local municipalities, while rural areas mostly relied on their own refuse dumps. Nationally, 81,7% of households in rural areas discarded refuse themselves compared to only 10,5% of households in urban, and 3,8% of households in metropolitan areas. The latter households were most likely to be in informal settlement type areas. In 2016, 51,4% of South African households were paying for the removal of their refuse.

Figure 47: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal by metropolitan areas, 2016¹

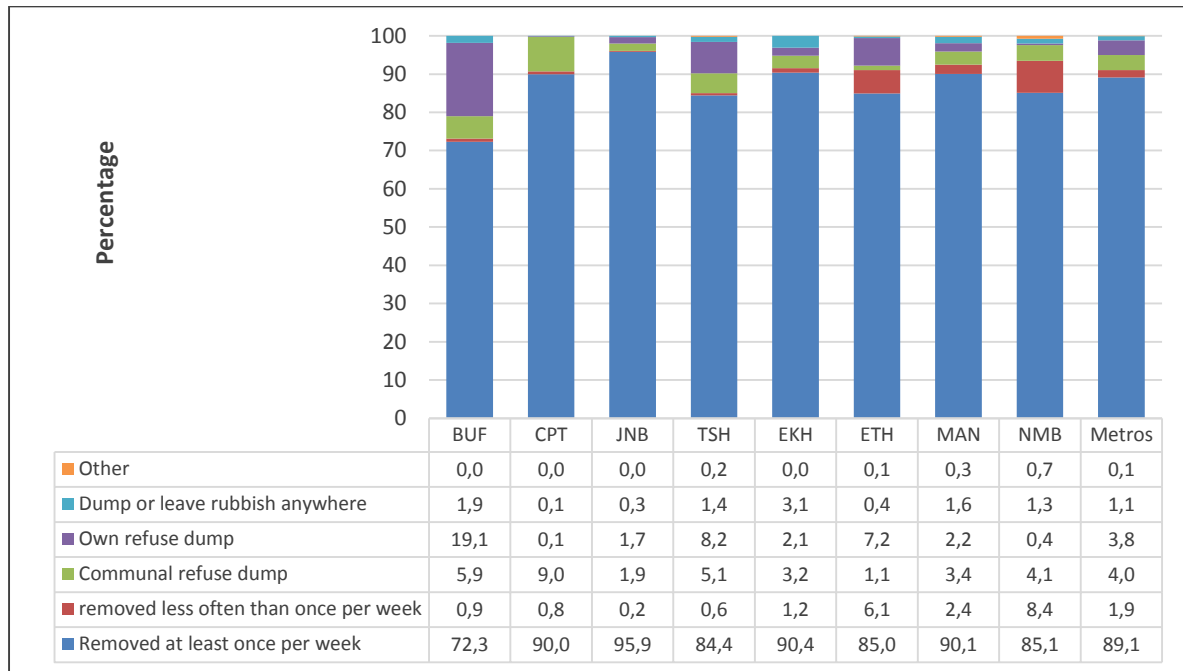


Figure 47 shows that refuse is removed at least once per week or less often for 91,0% of all households in metropolitan areas. Refuse removal was most common in the City of Johannesburg (96,1%), Nelson Mandela Bay (93,5%) and Mangaung (92,5%) and least common in Buffalo City (73,2%).

¹ Buffalo City (BUF), City of Cape Town (CPT), City of Johannesburg (JNB), City of Tshwane (TSH), Ekurhuleni (EKH), eThekweni (ETK), Mangaung (MAN), Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB)

13. Telecommunications

Communication plays an important role in the fundamental operation of a society. It links people and businesses, facilitating communication and the flow of ideas and information and coordinating economic activities and development.

Figure 48: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2016

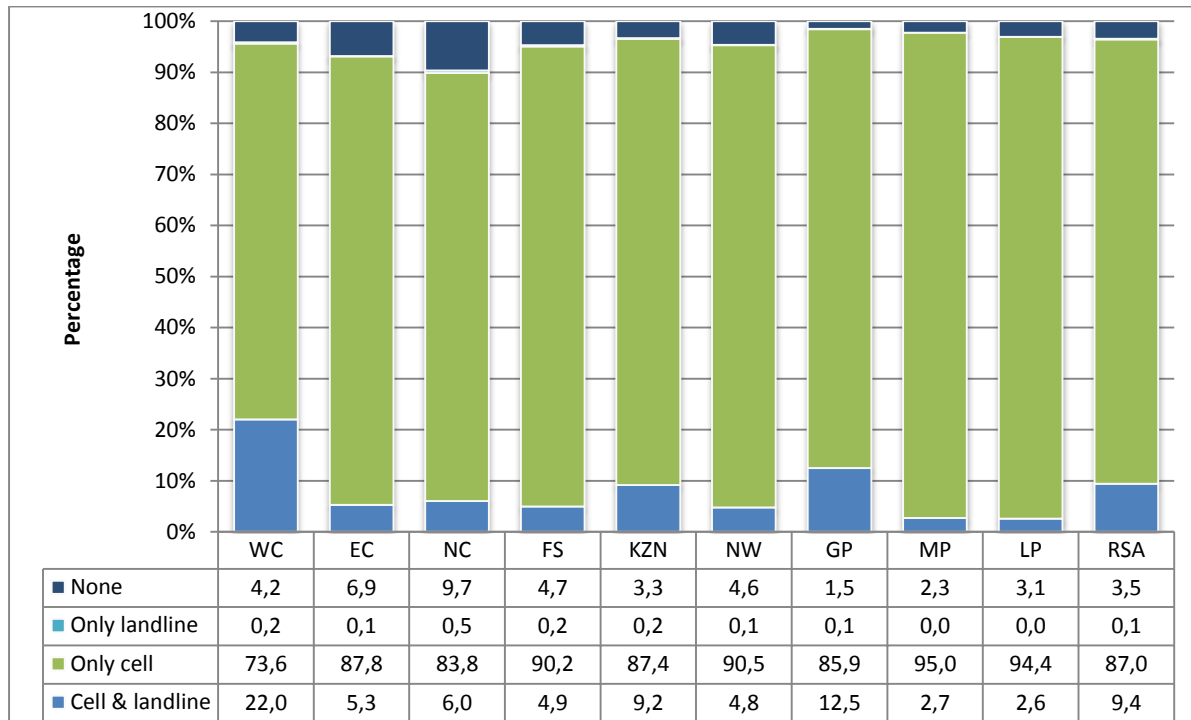


Figure 48 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular phones within the sampled dwelling units in 2016. Nationally, only 3,5% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellular phones. Households without access to these communication media were most common in Northern Cape (9,7%) and Eastern Cape (6,9%). Only 0,1% of South African households used only landlines. By comparison, 87,0% of South African households exclusively use cellular phones. The exclusive use of cellular phones was most common in Mpumalanga (95,0%), Limpopo (94,4%), North West (90,5%) and Free State (90,2%). Households that used both cellular phones and landlines were most common in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (22,0%) and Gauteng (12,5%).

Figure 49: Percentage of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by metropolitan areas, 2016

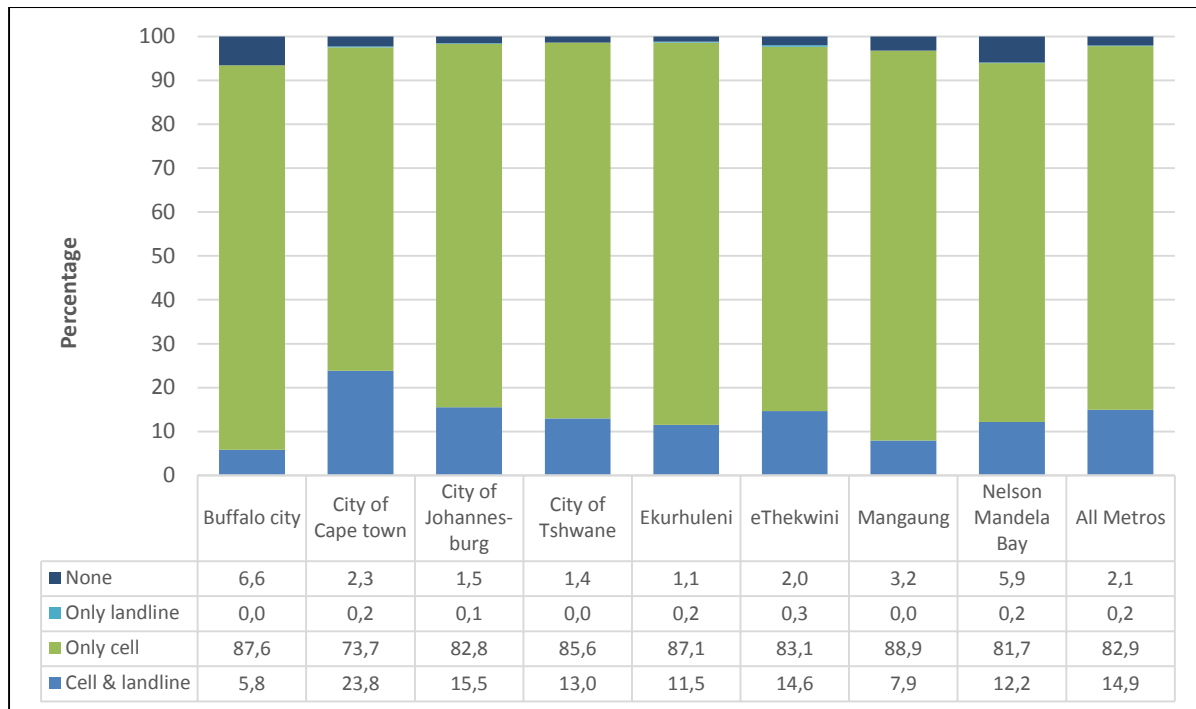


Figure 49 shows that households without access to landlines or cellphones were most common in Buffalo City (6,6%), Nelson Mandela Bay (5,9%) and Mangaung (3,2%). Only 0,2% of South African households living in metropolitan areas exclusively used landlines, compared to 82,9% that exclusively used cellular phones. The exclusive use of cellular phones was most common in Mangaung (88,9%), Buffalo City (87,6%) and Ekurhuleni (87,1%). Almost one-quarter (28,8%) of households in Cape Town used both landlines and cellular phones compared to 5,8% in Buffalo City and 7,9% in Mangaung.

Figure 50: Percentage of households with access to the Internet at home, or for which at least one member has access to or used the Internet by province, 2016

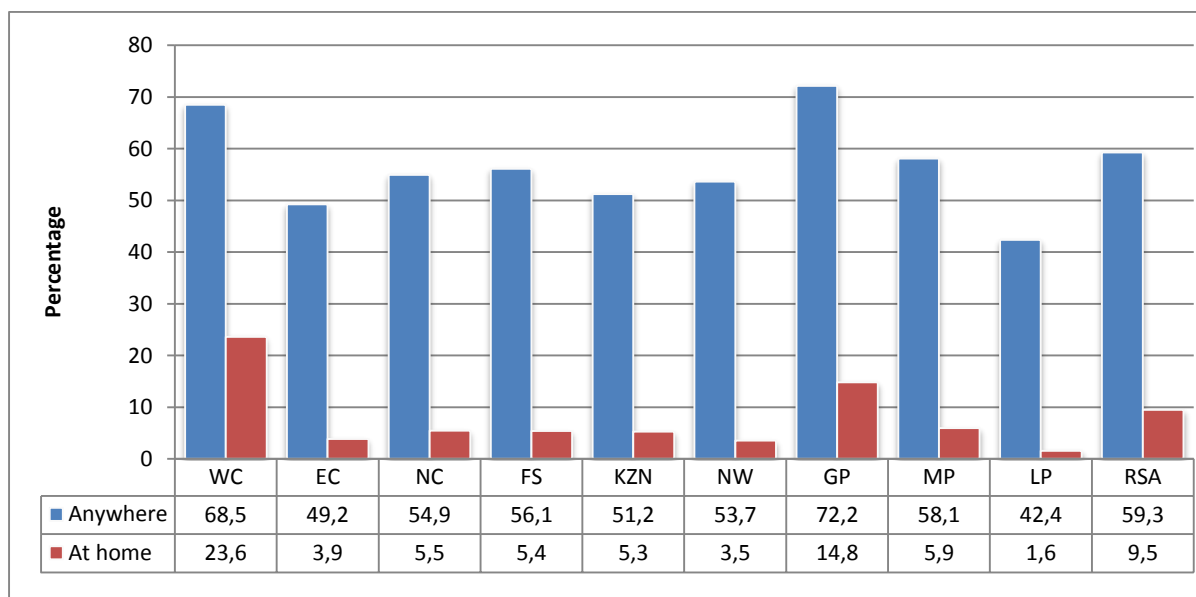


Figure 50 shows that 59,3% of South African households had at least one member who had access to or used the Internet either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafés. Access to the Internet using all available means was highest in Gauteng (72,2%), Western Cape (68,5%) and Mpumalanga (58,1%), and lowest in Limpopo (42,4%) and Eastern Cape (49,2%). Nearly one-tenth of South African households had access to the Internet at home. Access to the Internet at home was highest among households in Western Cape (23,6%) and Gauteng (14,8%), and lowest in Limpopo (1,6%) and North West (3,5%).

Table 13: Households' access to the Internet by place of access, geotype and province, 2016

Place Internets accessed	Geotype	Province (per cent)									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
At home	Metro	27,3	6,8	NA	8,2	9,0	NA	14,9	NA	NA	15,2
	Urban	16,6	5,8	6,3	4,7	6,7	6,6	13,8	5,4	5,2	8,3
	Rural	16,6	0,7	3,5	2,4	0,8	0,6	17,3	6,3	0,5	2,0
	Total	23,6	3,9	5,5	5,4	5,2	3,5	14,7	5,9	1,6	9,5
At work	Metro	25,0	20,9	NA	12,2	21,4	NA	25,4	NA	NA	23,9
	Urban	14,0	12,8	14,8	10,4	20,5	12,0	22,5	12,6	15,4	15,3
	Rural	9,0	2,5	4,6	2,7	4,4	3,4	25,4	5,4	2,7	3,9
	Total	20,9	10,9	12,0	9,9	14,5	7,6	25,0	8,5	5,5	15,8
Using mobile devices	Metro	64,5	67,0	NA	62,6	52,8	NA	62,2	NA	NA	61,6
	Urban	45,1	55,4	57,2	50,0	57,6	59,9	73,1	63,3	55,7	58,0
	Rural	25,8	29,9	39,4	41,0	35,5	45,2	58,8	50,0	35,5	38,3
	Total	56,9	48,0	52,2	52,4	47,1	52,4	63,6	55,8	40,0	53,9
At Internet Cafes or educational facilities	Metro	12,6	10,8	NA	6,8	15,9	NA	16,8	NA	NA	15,1
	Urban	11,3	9,0	3,5	8,5	8,9	5,4	14,7	5,9	3,7	8,5
	Rural	1,1	1,3	4,3	6,0	4,8	3,0	9,3	4,2	1,9	3,2
	Total	11,6	6,2	3,7	7,7	9,9	4,2	16,4	4,9	2,3	9,8

Table 13 shows that household access to the Internet at home was highest in Western Cape (23,6%) and Gauteng (14,7%) and lowest in Limpopo (1,6%). While 15,2% of households in metropolitan areas had access to the Internet at home, this was true for less than one per cent of households in Limpopo (0,5%), North West (0,6%) and Eastern Cape (0,7%). Households were generally more likely to have access to the Internet at work than at home or at Internet cafés or at educational institutions. Households in Gauteng and Western Cape were most likely to access the Internet at work while those in Limpopo were least likely to do so.

Using mobile devices to access the Internet comprises access on cellular telephones or using mobile access devices such as 3G cards. It is clear from Table 13 that mobile access to the Internet has made it much more accessible to households in rural areas. Nationally, Internet access using mobile devices (53,9%) was much more common than access at home (9,5%), at work (15,8%) and elsewhere (9,8%). Although the use of mobile internet access devices in rural areas (38,3%) still lags its use in metros (61,6%) and urban areas (58,0%), it is much more common in rural areas than any of the alternative methods.

14. Transport

The transport questions focus primarily on the use of public and/or state-subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and healthcare facilities.

Table 14: Mode of transport used by household members to travel to school and work, 2016

Mode of transport	Usual transport to school		Usual transport to work	
	N	%	N	%
Walking	10 308	66,3	3 524	20,7
Bicycle/motorcycle	92	0,6	163	1,0
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	1 110	7,1	3 965	23,3
Bus	536	3,5	823	4,8
Train	94	0,6	503	3,0
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	411	2,6	Na	Na
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	1 447	9,3	Na	Na
Own car or other private vehicle	1 491	9,6	5 674	33,4
Lift club	NA	NA	406	2,39
None, studies/works from home	NA	NA	1883	11,1
Other	54	0,4	64	0,4
Subtotal	15 490	100,0	17 004	100,0
Unspecified	678		194	
Total	16 169		17 198	

Table 14 shows that than two-thirds (66,3%) of the individuals attending school walked to get there. A further 9,6% travelled by private car while another 7,1% used taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to travel to work was a private car (33,4%), followed by taxis (23,3%) and walking (20,7%). The study found that 11,1% of the working population worked from home and that they therefore had no need for transport.

Figure 51: Percentage of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2016

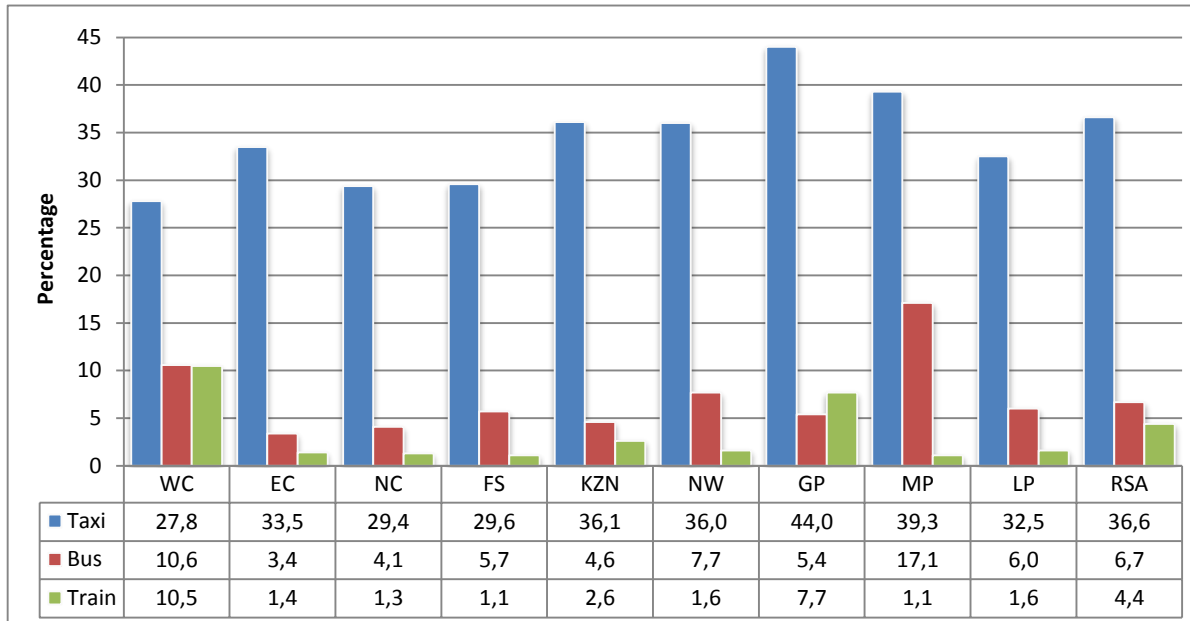


Figure 51 shows that 36,6% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. Provinces with the highest levels of use of minibus taxis were: Gauteng (44,0%), Mpumalanga (39,3%) North West (36,0%), and KwaZulu-Natal (36,0%). By comparison, only 6,7% of South African households used a bus during the preceding week. It is notable that 17,1% of households in Mpumalanga used the bus. The use of trains was most common in Western Cape (10,5%) and Gauteng (7,7%).

15. Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment, the most important of which has been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards, and which specifically asks households whether they have experienced any of a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. Figure 52 summarises these responses between 2003 and 2016.

Figure 52: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2016

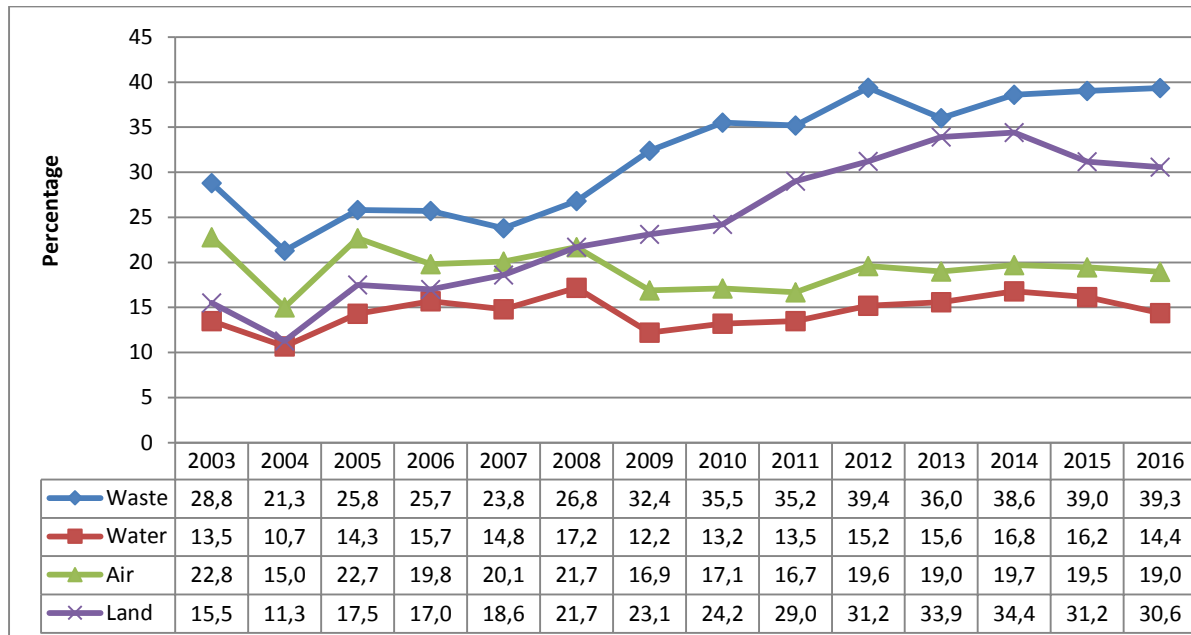


Figure 52 reveals that waste removal problems and littering² (39,3%) as well as land degradation and soil erosion (30,6%) were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households in 2016. Strikingly, the percentage of households that considered land degradation and soil erosion a problem increased from 15,5% in 2003 to 34,4% in 2014 before dropping to 30,6% in 2016. The proportion of households that felt that there were problems with littering and waste removal in their areas increased notably since 2003 when 28,8% of households regarded this as a problem. Households that considered air pollution to be a problem decreased from 22,8% in 2003 to 19,0% in 2016.

²The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

Figure 53: Percentage of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems by Metropolitan areas, 2016

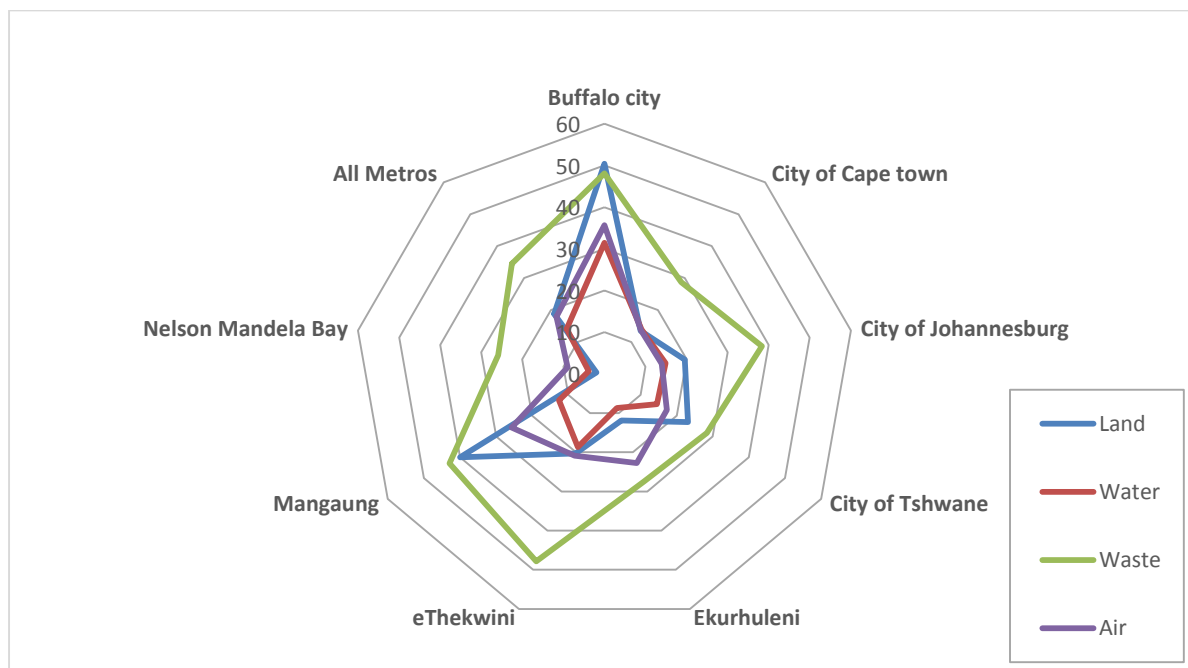
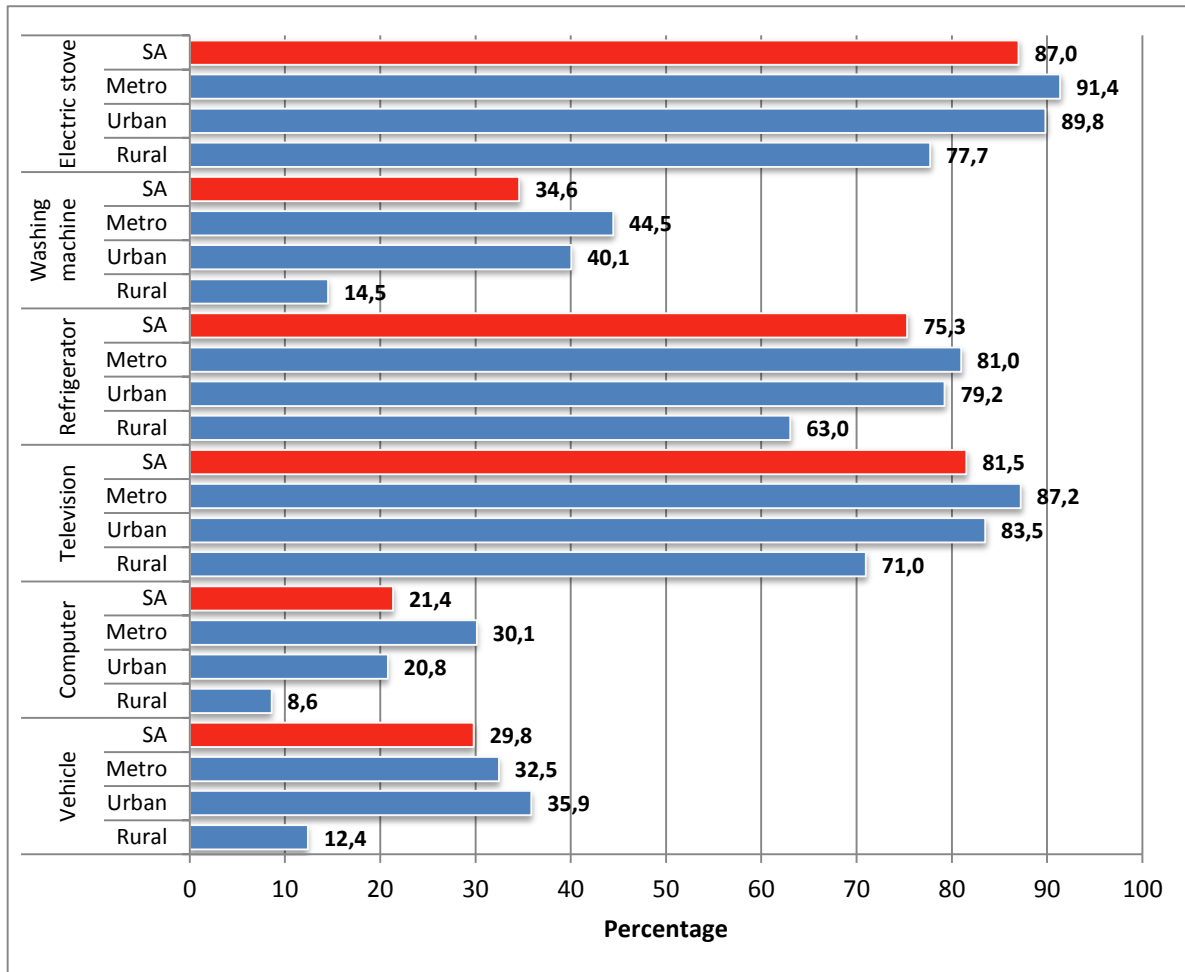


Figure 53 shows that waste removal problems and littering (34,6%), land degradation (18,8%) and air pollution (17,9%) were the most common environmental problems in metros. With the exception of Buffalo City where land degradation (50,4%) was considered more important than waste removal and littering (48,1%), waste removal and littering was considered most important across all metros. In Mangaung, 42,9% of household considered waste removal and littering a problem compared to 40% that considered land degradation and soil erosion as a problem. Water pollution was considered the least common problem across all metropolitan areas but Johannesburg and Cape Town where air pollution was considered a slightly smaller environmental concern. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 47,0% of households used pesticides in their dwellings and 11,6% used pesticides in their yards. A further 6,8% used herbicides in their yards or gardens.

16. Household assets and sources of income

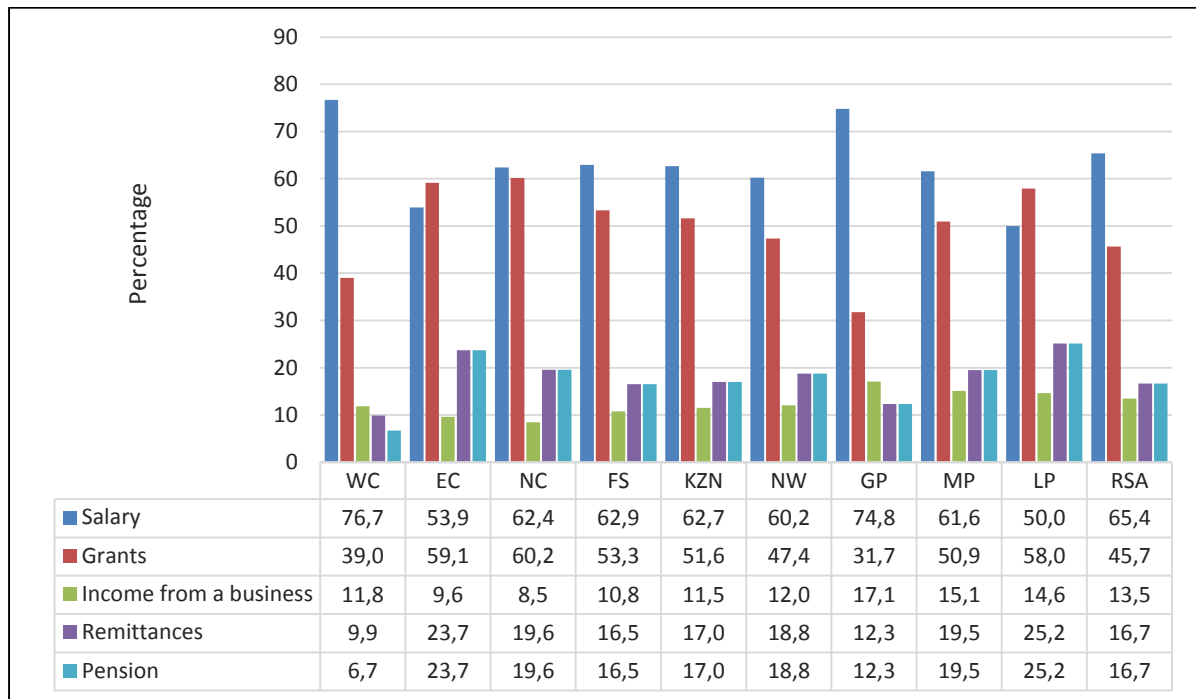
Household assets influence the extent to which households can diversify their livelihoods. Asset poverty is an economic and social condition that is more persistent and prevalent than income poverty. Figure 54 shows that 29,8% of households owned at least one vehicle, and that about one-fifth (21,4%) owned one or more computers. More than eight-tenths of households owned television sets (81,5%) and electric stoves (87,0%), while more than one-third (34,6%) owned washing machines.

Figure 54: Percentage distribution of households by selected assets owned, by geotype, 2016



Households in urban and metropolitan areas were much more likely to own any of the assets presented in Figure 54 than households in rural areas. While a large percentage of rural households owned electric stoves (77,7%), televisions (71%) and refrigerators (63,0%), their ownership of vehicles (12,4%), washing machines (14,5%) and computers (8,6%) were much more limited. By contrast, three-quarters or more of metropolitan and urban households owned refrigerators, televisions and electric stoves, while ownership of computers, vehicles and washing machines was also more common.

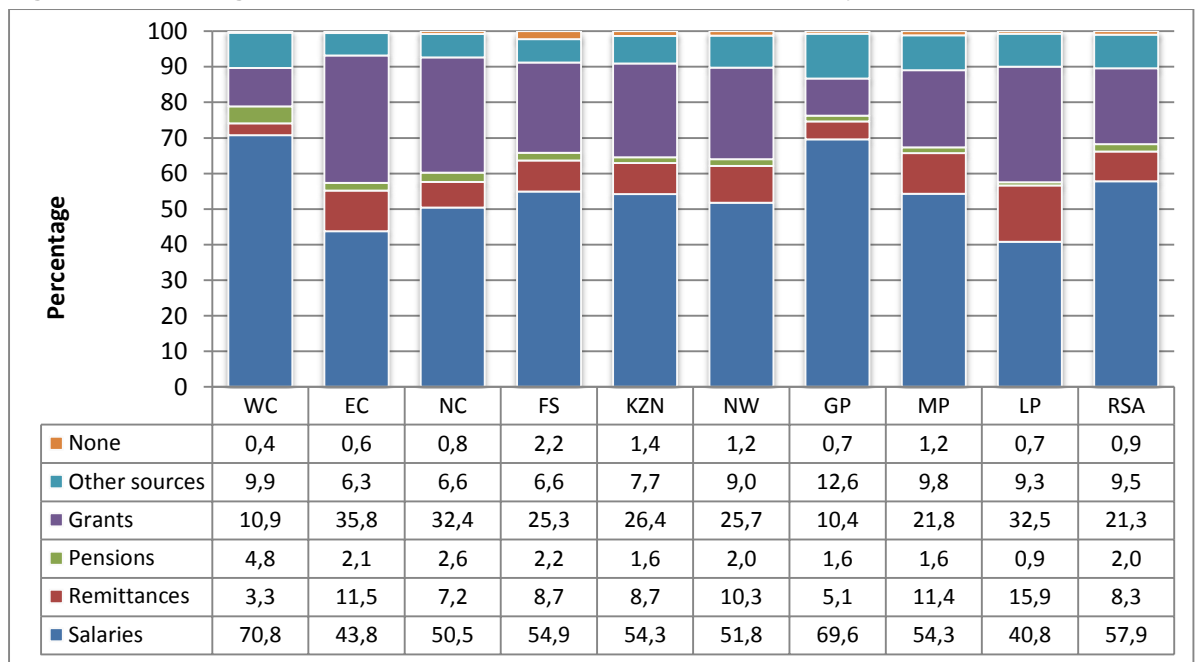
Figure 55: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2016



A specific household can have more than one source of income. Percentages therefore do not add up to 100%.

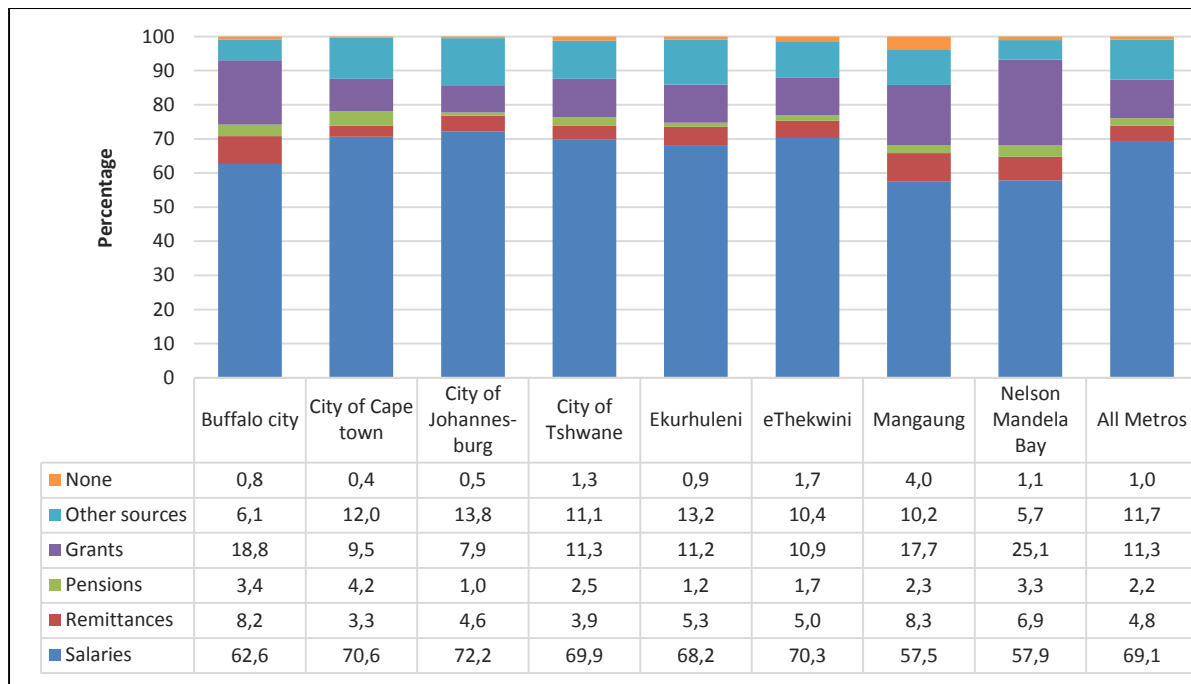
Figure 55 summarises the percentage of households according to the various sources of income reported by households. Nationally, salaries (65,4%) and grants (45,7%) were the most common sources of income reported by households. Provincially, the largest percentage of households that earned salaries were found in Western Cape (76,7%) and Gauteng (74,8%). Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in Eastern Cape (59,1%) and Limpopo (58,0%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Limpopo (25,2%), Eastern Cape (23,7%), and Mpumalanga (19,5%).

Figure 56: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2016



Households' main sources of income are presented in Figure 56. Nationally, 57,9% of households reported salaries/wages/commission as their main sources of income, followed by grants (21,3%), other sources (9,5%) and remittances (8,3%). Considerable provincial variations are notable. Western Cape (70,8%) and Gauteng (69,6%) were the only two provinces in which more than two-thirds of households reported salaries as their main sources of income. By comparison, a large dependence on social grants is noticed in Eastern Cape (35,8%), Limpopo (32,5%), Northern Cape (32,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (26,4%). Remittances was the main source of income for 15,9% of households in Limpopo.

Figure 57: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by Metropolitan areas, 2016



Households' main sources of income by metropolitan area are presented in Figure 57. The majority (69,1%) of households living in metropolitan areas reported salaries/wages/commission as their main source of income, followed by other sources (11,7%), grants (11,3%) and remittances (4,8%). The City of Johannesburg (72,2%), City of Cape Town (70,6%), Ethekwini (70,3%) and City of Tshwane (69,9%) were the only metropolitan areas in which more than two-thirds of households reported salaries as their main sources of income. By comparison, a large dependence on other sources was noticed in the City of Johannesburg (13,8%), Ekurhuleni (13,2%), Mangaung (10,2%) and the City of Cape Town (12,0%). More than one-quarter (25,1%) of households in Nelson Mandela Bay listed grants as their main source of income.

17. Access to food

Between 2002 and 2008, the GHS has asked households to indicate whether, and how often adults and children went hungry because there was not enough food in the household. The question was discontinued in 2009 but reinstated in the 2010 questionnaire.

Figure 58: Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2016; 2010–2016

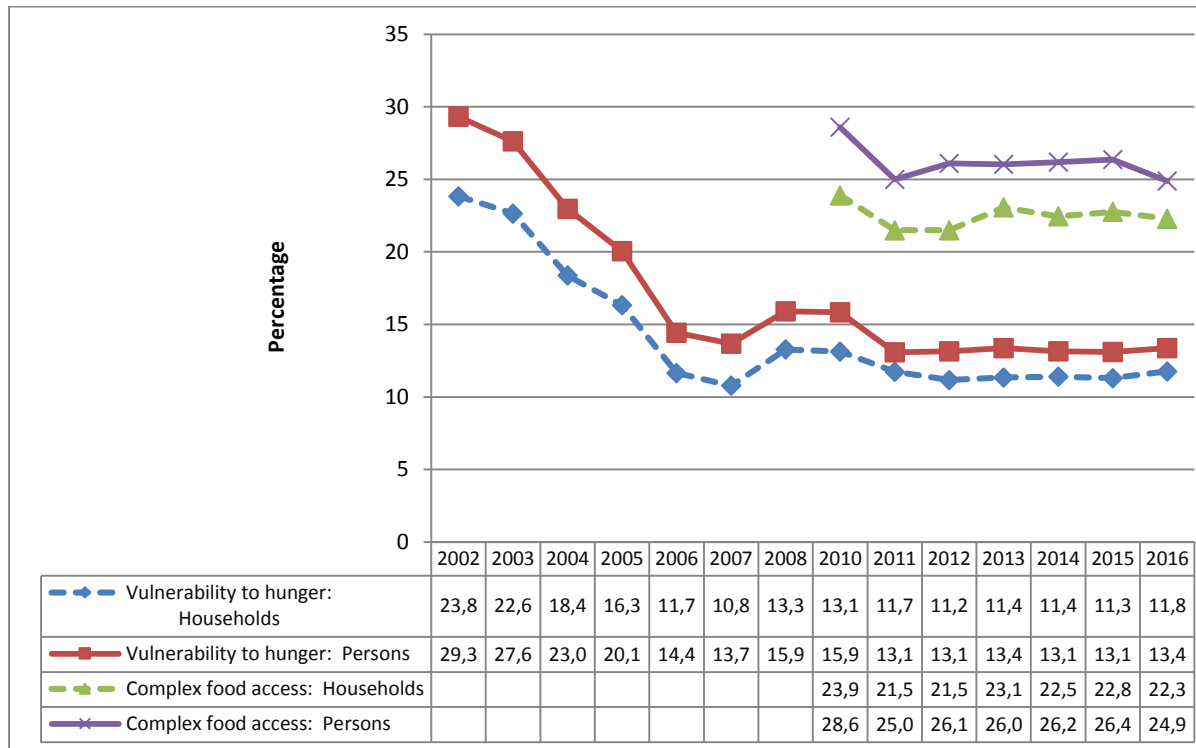


Figure 58 shows that the percentage of persons that experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% in 2002 to 13,7% in 2007, before rebounding slightly to 15,9% in 2008. The percentage dropped to 13,4% in 2016. The percentage of households who were vulnerable to hunger reflects the same pattern as persons. The percentage of households that were vulnerable to hunger declined from 23,8% in 2002 to 11,8% in 2016, including a spell during which the percentage increased to 16% in 2008 before continuing its decline.

Since 2009, the GHS questionnaire has also included a set of questions based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to determine households’ access to food. These questions aim to measure households’ food access by asking households about modifications they made in their diet or eating patterns during the previous month because of limited sources available where they can obtain food. The index provides a slightly more sensitive measure of food access than the question on hunger. The question used in 2009 was expanded in 2010 with the addition of a question on possible decreases in the variety of foods consumed. The index seems to reflect a similar pattern, though it is slightly higher.

Figure 58 shows that the percentage of households that had limited access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 22,3% in 2016. Simultaneously, the percentage of persons with more limited access to food declined from 28,6% in 2010 to 24,9% in 2016.

Figure 59: Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2016

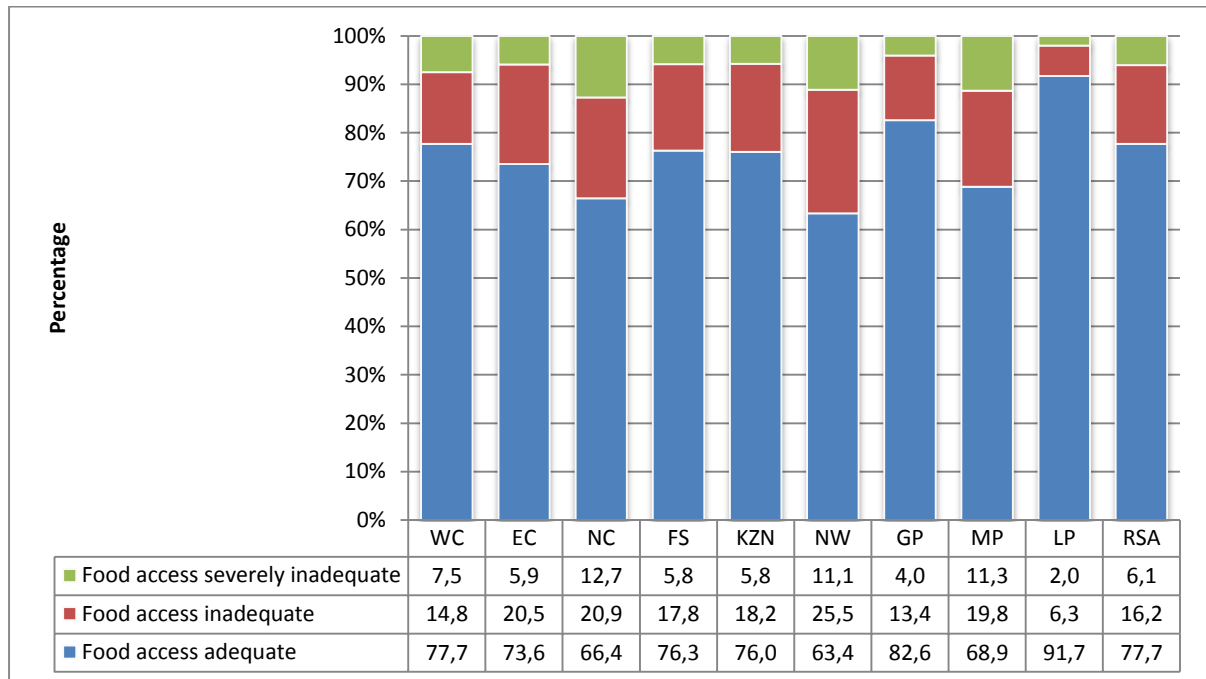


Figure 59 shows that food access problems were the most common in North West where 36,6% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. Inadequate or severely inadequate access to food were also observed in Northern Cape (33,6%), Mpumalanga (31,1%), and Eastern Cape (26,4%).

Figure 60: Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by metropolitan areas, 2016

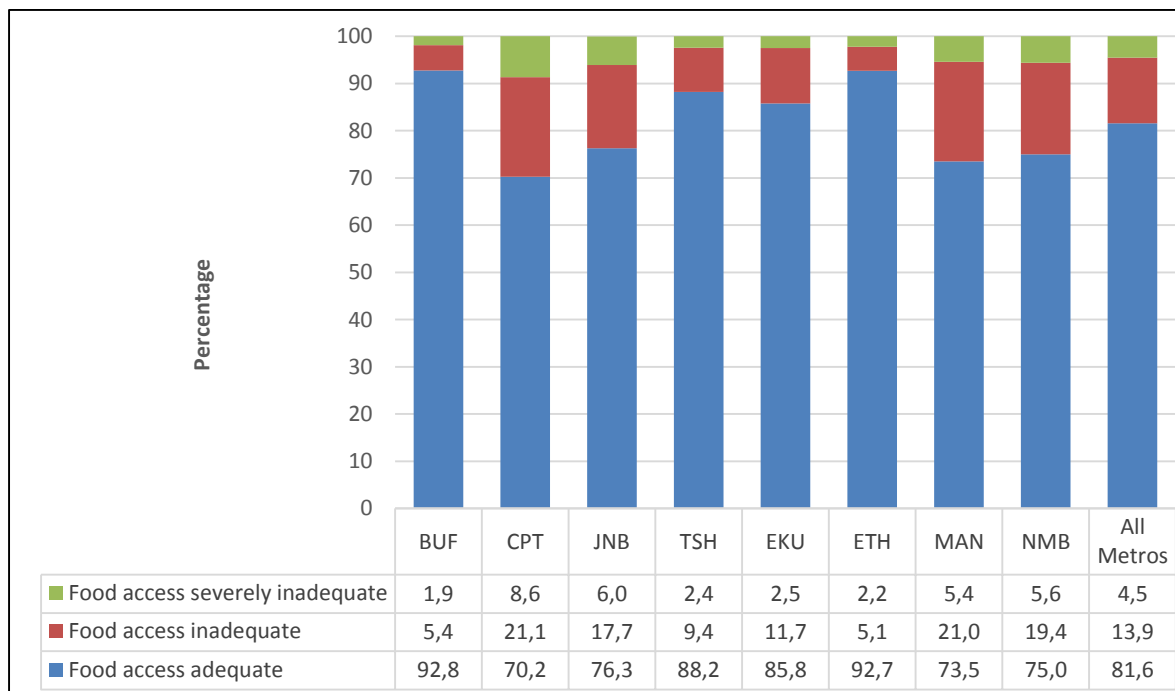


Figure 60 shows that 18,4% of households living in metropolitan areas experienced inadequate or severely inadequate access to food. Food access problems were most common in the City of Cape Town (29,7%), Mangaung (26,4%), and Nelson Mandela Bay (25,0%).

18. Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security.

Figure 61: Percentage of households involved in agricultural activities by province, 2016

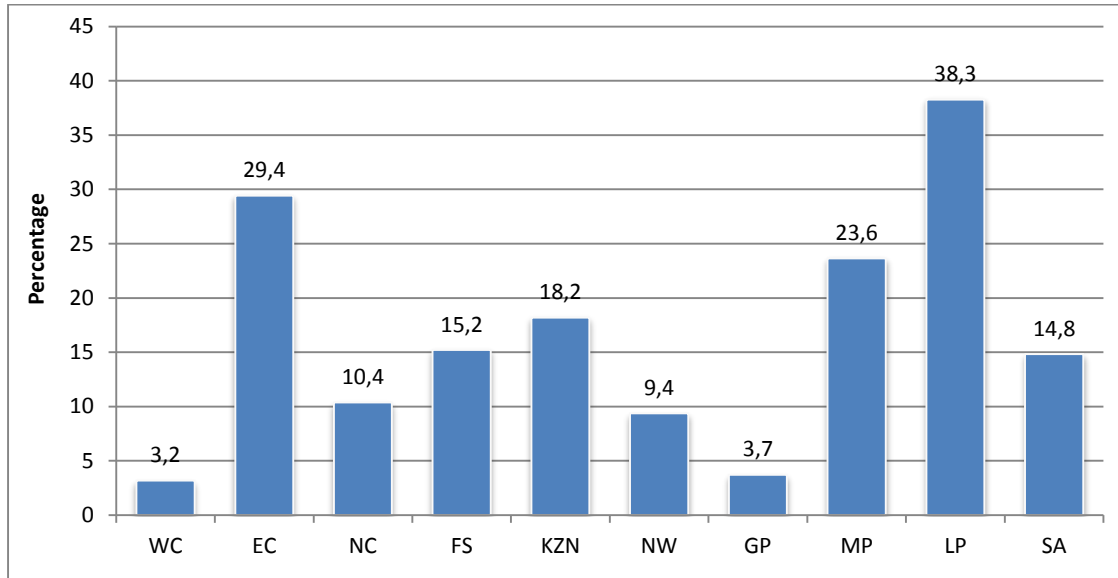
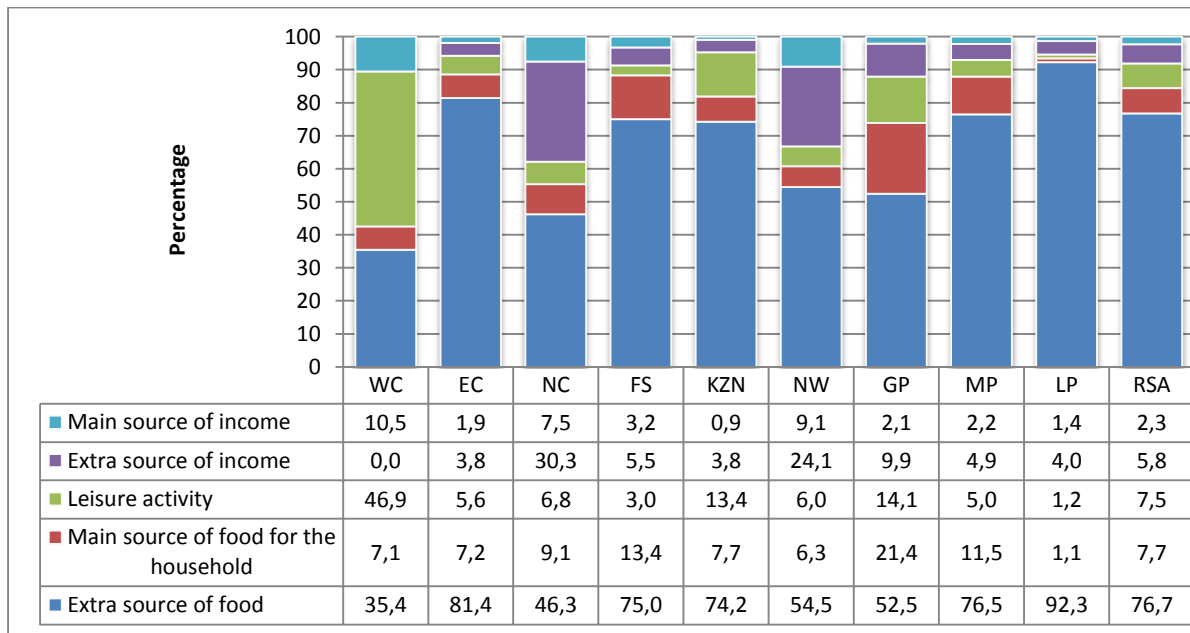


Figure 61 shows that less than one-fifth of South African households (14,8%) were involved in agricultural production activities during the reference period. Of these, 9,0% cultivated farmland while 92,7% created backyard gardens.

Figure 62: Percentage distribution of the main reasons for agricultural involvement by province, 2016



It is clear from Figure 62 that, nationally, more than three-quarters (76,7%) of households that were involved in agriculture were involved in an attempt to secure an additional source of food. Provincially, 92,3% of households in Limpopo, 81,4% of households in Eastern Cape and 76,5% of households in Mpumalanga wanted to augment their existing sources of food. Nearly one-half (46,9%) of households in Western Cape used agriculture as a leisure activity. In Northern Cape, 30,3% of households attempted to create an additional source of income through agriculture. Since agriculture is not so common in Gauteng (see Figure 61) this finding might point to the fact that many households engage in agriculture as a last option.

Table 15: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2016

Production activity	Statistic (Numbers in thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Livestock production	Number	4	303	18	15	253	66	12	61	153	884
	Percentage	7,2	58,6	53,2	10,6	49,2	55,8	6,8	20,9	25,2	36,0
Poultry production	Number	1	317	7	14	238	58	7	71	98	812
	Percentage	1,8	61,4	21,2	10,3	46,4	49,5	4,0	24,4	16,1	33,1
Grains and food crops	Number	2	273	2	8	261	5	7	150	410	1,117
	Percentage	2,7	52,8	4,8	5,7	50,8	4,4	4,2	51,1	67,8	45,5
Industrial crops	Number	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	3	13
	Percentage	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,5
Fruit and vegetable crops	Number	54	224	13	118	123	24	158	201	333	1,247
	Percentage	92,8	43,4	39,3	84,3	23,9	20,4	88,2	68,5	55,0	50,8
Fodder grazing/pasture grass of animals	Number	0	5	0	9	3	1	5	3	15	42
	Percentage	0,0	1,0	1,0	6,3	0,6	1,2	2,9	1,0	2,5	1,7

A particular household can be involved in more than one activity and percentages therefore do not add up to 100%.

Table 15 shows that, of the households that were engaged in agricultural production, 45,5% cultivated grains, and 50,8% grew fruit and vegetables. Livestock was produced by 36,0% of the households, while 33,1% produced poultry.

Only 11,1% of the households involved in agriculture reported getting agricultural-related support from the government during the year preceding the survey. The only provinces where significant support was provided for farming households were KwaZulu-Natal (16,0%), Eastern Cape (21,7%) and Northern Cape (21,1%). Nationally, slightly more than two per cent (2,2%) of the households reported receiving training and 7,0% received dipping/ livestock vaccination services.

19. Technical notes

19.1 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage design was used in this survey, which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2011 data (secondary stratification). Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 21 228 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

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

19.2 The questionnaire

Table 17 summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. The questions are covered in 10 sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

Table 16: A summary of the contents of the GHS 2016 questionnaire

Section	Number of questions	Details of each section
Cover page		Household information, response details, field staff information, result codes, etc.
Flap	7	Demographic information (name, sex, age, population group, etc.)
Section 1	57	Biographical information (education, health, disability, welfare)
Section 2	18	Health and general functioning
Section 3	5	Social grants and social relief
Section 4	16	Economic activities
Section 5	51	Household information (type of dwelling, ownership of dwelling, electricity, water and sanitation, environmental issues, services, transport, etc.)
Section 6	10	Communication, postal services and transport
Section 7	15	Health, welfare and food security
Section 8	30	Households Livelihoods (agriculture, household income sources and expenditure)
Section 9	7	Mortality in the last 12 months
Section 10	3	Questions to interviewers
All sections	219	Comprehensive coverage of living conditions and service delivery

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

Even though the number of sections and pages in the questionnaire remained the same, questions in the GHS 2009 were increased from 166 to 185 between 2006 and 2008. Following the introduction of a dedicated survey on Domestic Tourism, the section on tourism was dropped for GHS 2010. Due to a further rotation of questions, particularly the addition of a module on Early childhood development (ECD) in 2015, the GHS 2016 questionnaire contained 219 questions.

19.3 Response rates

The national response rate for the survey was 89,4%. The highest response rate (98,5%) was recorded in Limpopo and the lowest in Gauteng (76,7%). This is presented in table 17.

Table 17: Response rates per province, GHS 2016

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response rates
Western Cape	90,9
Non Metro	91,8
City of Cape Town	90,5
Eastern Cape	94,2
Non Metro	96,2
Buffalo City	88,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	91,3
Northern Cape	91,6
Free State	94,6
Non Metro	95,1
Mangaung	93,4
KwaZulu-Natal	94,1
Non Metro	96,0
eThekweni	90,7
North West	94,5
Gauteng	76,7
Non Metro	86,3
Ekurhuleni	82,5
City of Johannesburg	70,9
City of Tshwane	73,9
Mpumalanga	95,7
Limpopo	98,5
South Africa	89,4

19.4 Data revisions

Stats SA revised the population model to produce mid-year population estimates during 2013 in the light of the Census 2011 finding. The new data have been used to adjust the benchmarking for all previous datasets. Weighting and benchmarking were also adjusted for the provincial boundaries that came into effect in 2011. The data for the GHS 2002 to 2016 as presented in this release are therefore comparable.

As a result of statistical programs used for weighting, which discard records with unspecified values for the benchmarking variables, namely age, sex and population group, it became necessary to impute missing values for these variables. A combination of logical and hot-deck imputation methods were used to impute the demographic variables of the whole series from 2002 to 2016.

Household estimates, developed using the UN headship ratio methodology, were used to calibrate household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each

year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

Missing values and unknown values were excluded from totals used as denominators for the calculation of percentages, unless otherwise specified. Frequency values have been rounded off to the nearest thousand. Population totals in all tables reflect the population and sub-populations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

19.5 Limitations of the study

The questionnaires for the GHS series were revised extensively in 2009 and some questions might not be exactly comparable to the data series before then. Please refer to Section 19.10 for more details about the questions that are not comparable. Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail, as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions that are not highlighted in Section 19.10.

In addition to changes to the questions, the data collection period has also changed since 2002. Between 2002 and 2008 data were gathered during July. The data collection period was extended to 3 months (July to September) between 2010 and 2012. As from 2013, the data collection period was extended to 12 months (January to December). Although the extension is not necessarily a limitation, it should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

19.6 Sample design

The General Household Survey (GHS) uses the Master Sample frame which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys having design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the GHS. The GHS 2016 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GHS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro. The sample for the GHS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

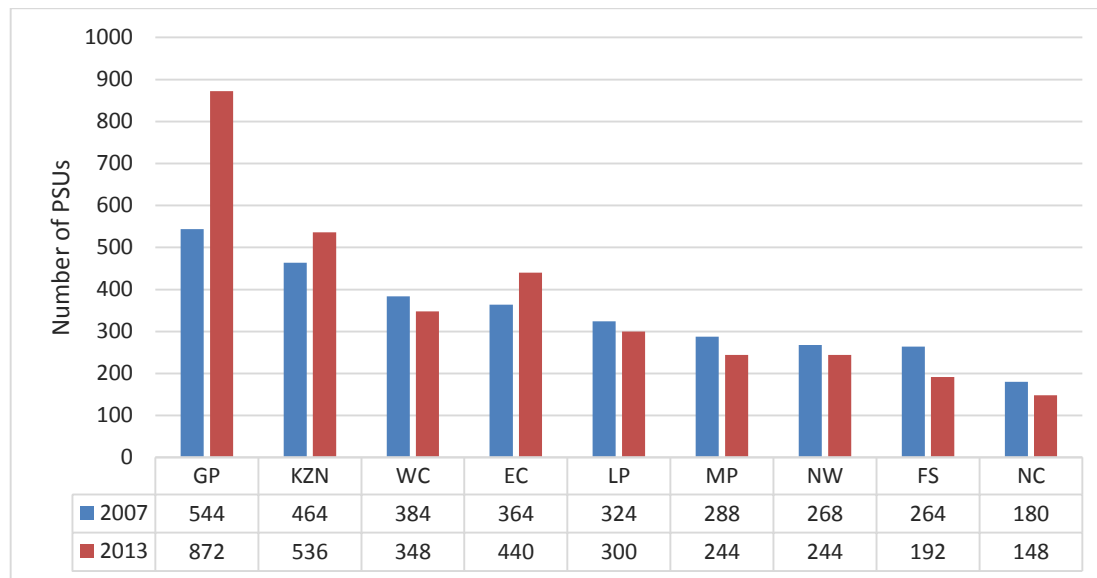
Table 18: Comparison between the 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)

	2007 Master Sample (GHS 2008-2014)	2013 Master Sample (GHS 2015 onwards)
Design	Two-stage stratified design	Two-stage stratified design
Number of primary sampling units (PSUs)	3 080 PSUs	3 324 PSUs
Number of dwelling units (DUs)	Approximately 30 000 DUs	Approximately 33 000 DUs
Stratification	No stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros	Stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros
Geo-types	4 geo-types, namely urban formal, urban informal, tribal areas, and rural formal	3 geo-types, namely urban, traditional, and farms
Sample	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels, but estimates only produced to provincial level	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels Weights produced to publish estimates at metro level

There are a number of aspects in which the two Master Samples differ. The number of geo-types was reduced from 4 to 3 while the new Master Sample allows for the publication of estimates at metro level.

Primary stratification occurred at provincial and metro/non-metro levels, for mining, and geography type, while the secondary strata were created within the primary strata based on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Figure 63: Distribution of primary sampling units by province, 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)



Given the change in the provincial distribution of the South African population between 2001 and 2011, the Master Sample was accordingly adjusted. There was also an 8% increase in the sample size of the Master Sample of PSUs to improve the precision of the GHS estimates. In particular, the sample sizes increased most notably in Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

19.7 Allocating sample sizes to strata³

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

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

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

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

of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum.

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

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

First, define N real numbers $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to verify that $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$. Next, round the N real numbers $Z_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ to integer values $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ such that each R_i is as close as possible to the corresponding Z_i value and

³Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. HussainChoudhry, 2007.

the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences between the R_i and the corresponding Z_i values is minimised subject to the constraint that the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple algorithm to obtain the integer R_i values as follows:

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

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

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

r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n as follows:

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

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

.

.

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

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

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

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

.

.

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

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

19.8 Weighting ⁴

The sample weights were constructed in order to account for the following: the original selection probabilities (design weights), adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming, and benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Analysis Division within Stats SA.

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province.

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

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

Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

⁴ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. HussainChoudhry, 2007.

19.9 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2011. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Eastern and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2006, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

19.10 Comparability with previous surveys

The revision of the GHS questions are never taken lightly but are necessitated by changing government priorities as well as gaps identified through stakeholder interaction. When modifying the questionnaire, a balance is always struck between trying to maintain comparability over time and improving the quality of our measurements over time. As a result, variables do not always remain comparable over time and it is advisable to consult the meta data or to contact Stats SA to establish comparability when in doubt.

In most instances, changes do not negatively affect comparability. Modifications in the questions on marital status, highest level of education, and social grants have, for instance, not affected comparability at all. However, the questions used to measure disability until 2008 and thereafter are not comparable as a set of questions devised by the Washington Group replaced the questions used until 2008. Each individual is asked to rate their ability to perform six different tasks and their inability to perform two or more of the activities, or alternatively being unable to do one renders them disabled. Similarly, the comparison of the total number of rooms in a dwelling should also be treated with caution as a single room with multiple uses were added in 2014, based on the Census 2011 categories.

19.11 Editing and imputation

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

With GHS 2009, Stats SA introduced an automated editing and imputation system that was continued for GHSs 2010–2015. The challenge was to remain true, as much as possible, to the conservative approach used prior to GHS 2009, and yet, at the same time, to develop a standard set of rules to be used during editing which could be applied consistently across time. When testing for *skip violations* and doing automated editing, the following general rules are applied in cases where *one question follows the filter question* and the skip is violated:

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

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

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

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

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

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

19.12 Definitions of terms

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

Note: The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

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

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

Multiple households occur when two or more households live in the same dwelling unit.

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

Household head is the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.

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

Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with *informal dwelling* and *traditional dwelling*.

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

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

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting refers to electricity from the public supplier.

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

19.13 Classifications

UN disability

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

Severe disability

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

Water of RDP standard or higher

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

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2016

Province	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	1 062	1 057	2 118	1 523	1 636	3 159	18	19	36	525	524	1 049	3 127	3 236	6 362
Eastern Cape	2 852	3 117	5 969	253	283	536	7	4	11	101	114	215	3 213	3 518	6 731
Northern Cape	312	333	645	235	239	474	2	*	2	34	37	71	583	609	1 192
Free State	1 146	1 275	2 420	53	45	98	8	4	12	103	136	239	1 310	1 459	2 769
KwaZulu-Natal	4 647	5 013	9 660	56	56	112	362	410	772	127	135	262	5 192	5 614	10 807
North West	1 744	1 723	3 467	20	24	45	9	10	18	104	124	228	1 877	1 881	3 758
Gauteng	5 335	5 175	10 511	210	225	436	254	212	466	1 034	1 096	2 130	6 834	6 709	13 543
Mpumalanga	1 966	2 053	4 019	9	6	15	9	9	18	116	122	238	2 100	2 190	4 290
Limpopo	2 634	2 902	5 537	13	18	32	32	16	48	59	50	108	2 739	2 986	5 724
South Africa	21 698	22 648	44 346	2 373	2 533	4 906	700	684	1 384	2 203	2 337	4 540	26 974	28 202	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex, 2016

Age group	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	2 202	2 160	4 362	210	207	417	51	50	101	130	126	256	2 594	2 543	5 137
05-09	2 244	2 220	4 464	212	209	421	50	49	99	135	131	266	2 641	2 609	5 250
10-14	2 133	2 127	4 260	219	218	437	47	46	93	138	134	272	2 537	2 524	5 062
15-19	2 135	2 137	4 272	226	224	450	49	49	98	149	144	294	2 559	2 555	5 114
20-24	2 185	2 161	4 346	220	218	438	55	53	108	155	150	305	2 615	2 583	5 198
25-29	2 142	2 041	4 183	199	198	397	62	56	118	147	142	289	2 549	2 439	4 988
30-34	1 969	1 920	3 889	178	186	363	67	58	125	141	141	282	2 354	2 305	4 659
35-39	1 717	1 622	3 339	178	191	369	65	56	121	139	141	280	2 098	2 010	4 108
40-44	1 436	1 491	2 927	177	196	373	56	50	107	141	145	286	1 811	1 882	3 693
45-49	1 001	1 128	2 130	150	170	321	49	46	95	166	167	333	1 366	1 512	2 878
50-54	788	942	1 730	127	148	275	42	42	84	169	171	340	1 127	1 303	2 429
55-59	631	791	1 422	101	121	222	35	37	72	165	173	338	931	1 123	2 054
60-64	450	577	1 027	71	92	163	28	32	60	145	156	301	694	857	1 551
65-69	310	544	853	48	63	111	20	24	44	109	141	250	487	771	1 258
70-74	180	382	562	29	42	71	13	17	30	83	114	197	305	554	859
75+	176	404	580	27	49	77	12	19	31	91	160	251	306	633	939
Total	21 698	22 648	44 346	2 373	2 533	4 906	700	684	1 384	2 203	2 337	4 540	26 974	28 202	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2016

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
None	65	223	58	70	400	157	196	207	298	1 674
Grade R/0	*	6	2	5	12	*	14	5	4	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	16	30	5	12	30	15	30	15	14	169
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	18	52	10	19	93	30	46	25	44	338
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	36	75	11	25	113	42	58	33	61	455
Grade 4/Standard 2	61	106	22	44	169	51	114	54	64	685
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	71	117	17	46	133	63	115	55	78	696
Grade 6/Standard 4	115	173	35	80	176	89	170	56	88	980
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	212	259	49	83	280	117	291	120	177	1 588
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	279	331	60	126	345	177	431	126	213	2 087
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4/NCV Level 1	350	314	72	118	355	173	408	148	297	2 234
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NCV Level 2	558	479	82	225	722	281	993	270	382	3 993
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3	395	517	62	183	875	240	1 156	373	444	4 245
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption) /NCV Level 4	1 023	679	149	474	1 784	569	2 848	690	658	8 873
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	221	32	28	35	85	18	203	35	25	684
NTC 1/N1	*	6	*	*	8	3	16	5	9	53
NTC 2/N2	5	8	*	4	6	3	31	10	14	81
NTC 3/N3	13	13	4	6	15	12	48	18	17	145
N4/NTC 4	8	2	2	3	7	8	47	13	8	99
N5/NTC 5	10	5	3	3	10	3	29	14	10	87
N6/NTC 6	9	6	3	6	20	12	46	7	8	118
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	6	9	3	5	11	4	30	3	11	83

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2016 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	14	7	1	5	16	6	30	6	4	89
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	55	42	12	27	78	55	292	79	54	693
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	241	136	20	72	189	83	522	104	116	1 483
Higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	68	28	3	7	71	7	201	17	16	418
Post higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	41	13	*	4	32	4	79	*	*	177
Bachelor's degree	173	81	12	46	143	40	418	57	53	1 023
Bachelor's degree and post-graduate diploma	37	11	*	2	21	3	76	9	4	163
Honours degree	51	18	2	7	25	13	137	15	19	288
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	54	10	2	5	9	8	126	7	8	230
Other	15	10	*	*	11	*	71	16	1	128
Do not know	38	7	5	17	60	43	176	9	40	395
Unspecified	13	10	2	4	14	*	38	6	19	109
Total population aged 20 years and older	4 275	3 818	739	1 770	6 318	2 338	9 486	2 609	3 260	34 613

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2016

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	575	995	1 570	44	40	84	*	4	4	7	9	16	626	1 048	1 674
Grade R/0	21	26	47	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	29	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	71	82	152	7	7	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	77	92	169
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	133	182	315	11	6	17	*	4	4	*	*	*	145	193	338
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	207	206	413	16	13	30	*	5	7	*	*	5	227	228	455
Grade 4/Standard 2	307	314	620	28	29	56	*	5	7	*	*	*	336	349	685
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	295	325	619	30	37	67	*	5	6	*	*	*	328	368	696
Grade 6/Standard 4	379	461	840	57	60	117	7	12	19	*	*	5	444	537	980
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	616	713	1 329	97	123	220	14	12	26	5	8	13	732	856	1 588
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	861	859	1 720	120	148	268	17	29	46	20	33	53	1 019	1 069	2 087
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4/NCV Level 1	997	852	1 849	130	166	297	11	16	27	32	29	61	1 171	1 063	2 234
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NCV Level 2	1 578	1 500	3 078	224	241	466	42	42	84	151	214	365	1 995	1 997	3 993
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3	1 842	2 006	3 848	130	133	263	33	24	56	32	45	77	2 037	2 207	4 245
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)/ NCV Level 4	3 207	3 374	6 581	361	416	777	196	168	364	521	631	1 152	4 285	4 588	8 873
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	178	152	330	62	56	118	23	30	53	85	97	182	348	335	684
NTC 1/N1	27	17	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	5	34	19	53
NTC 2/N2	33	24	56	3	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	20	55	27	81
NTC 3/N3	53	50	102	7	*	8	*	*	*	26	5	31	88	56	145
N4/NTC 4	44	24	69	*	*	5	*	*	*	20	*	24	68	30	99
N5/NTC 5	33	32	65	*	*	5	*	*	*	13	*	16	51	36	87
N6/NTC 6	36	44	80	3	4	7	6	*	6	18	7	25	63	55	118
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	28	33	61	3	3	6	*	*	*	4	10	15	37	46	83

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2016 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	18	28	45	6	5	11	*	*	3	16	14	30	40	49	89
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	243	313	556	25	30	55	8	7	15	29	38	67	304	389	693
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	397	532	929	37	63	100	28	38	65	185	202	388	647	835	1 483
Higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	91	140	232	13	11	24	11	8	18	69	75	144	184	234	418
Post higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	32	51	83	7	8	15	8	4	12	45	22	67	92	86	177
Bachelor's degree	259	285	544	36	25	61	41	43	84	166	168	334	502	521	1 023
Bachelor's degree and post-graduate diploma	39	39	78	8	6	14	9	7	15	25	31	55	80	83	163
Honours degree	50	86	135	*	11	12	9	10	19	63	58	121	123	164	288
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	47	33	80	*	5	8	12	7	20	71	51	122	133	97	230
Other	61	40	101	7	*	7	4	*	5	8	6	14	80	48	128
Do not know	179	146	325	22	13	35	7	6	13	5	17	22	213	182	395
Unspecified	49	41	90	*	*	6	*	*	*	4	9	14	56	53	109
Total population aged 20 years and older	12 984	14 003	26 988	1 506	1 674	3 180	503	490	993	1 649	1 803	3 452	16 643	17 970	34 613

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2016

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	13	10	23	46	34	80	72	88	160	495	916	1 411	626	1 048	1 674
Grade R/0	4	*	5	*	6	8	7	7	14	10	14	24	23	29	52
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	2	*	5	12	10	22	14	13	28	48	66	115	77	92	169
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	9	4	13	17	12	29	28	21	49	90	156	247	145	193	338
Grade 3/Standard 1/AET 1(KhaRiGude, Sanli)	3	8	12	41	16	57	42	14	56	140	189	330	227	228	455
Grade 4/Standard 2	17	11	28	51	19	70	57	45	102	211	274	485	336	349	685
Grade 5/Standard 3/AET 2	12	15	27	55	28	84	84	43	126	176	282	458	328	368	696
Grade 6/Standard 4	44	36	80	98	74	172	93	89	182	209	337	546	444	537	980
Grade 7/Standard 5/AET 3	93	61	154	149	135	284	139	148	287	351	512	863	732	856	1 588
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	145	85	231	252	178	430	207	182	389	415	623	1 038	1 019	1 069	2 087
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4/NCV Level 1	285	201	486	389	289	678	227	238	465	270	335	605	1 171	1 063	2 234
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NCV Level 2	366	331	697	629	589	1 218	450	401	851	551	676	1 227	1 995	1 997	3 993
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3	431	424	855	744	836	1 580	586	592	1 178	277	355	632	2 037	2 207	4 245
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)/NCV Level 4	807	987	1 794	1 530	1 549	3 079	1 074	1 135	2 209	874	917	1 792	4 285	4 588	8 873
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (Exemption *)	115	129	244	86	88	175	74	54	127	73	65	138	348	335	684
NTC 1/N1	16	9	25	11	8	19	3	*	4	3	*	4	34	19	53
NTC 2/N2	10	8	19	15	11	25	11	3	13	19	4	24	55	27	81
NTC 3/N3	14	12	26	31	23	54	18	14	32	25	8	33	88	56	145
N4/NTC 4	13	7	20	22	8	30	17	6	23	16	9	25	68	30	99
N5/NTC 5	11	9	20	14	17	31	12	8	19	15	3	18	51	36	87
N6/NTC 6	3	10	13	23	26	49	16	11	28	20	7	27	63	55	118
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	*	*	4	12	12	24	11	18	28	12	14	26	37	46	83

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2016 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	*	5	6	10	15	25	9	12	21	21	17	38	40	49	89
Certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	41	48	90	120	146	266	70	111	181	73	84	156	304	389	693
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	48	60	108	185	250	435	165	232	398	249	293	542	647	835	1 483
Higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology)	12	11	23	48	46	94	59	78	137	64	99	163	184	234	418
Post higher diploma (Technikon/University of Technology Masters, Doctoral)	9	8	17	25	23	48	23	23	46	35	32	66	92	86	177
Bachelor's degree	29	44	73	144	157	301	155	149	304	174	171	345	502	521	1 023
Bachelor's degree and post-graduate diploma	3	2	5	15	24	39	30	24	54	32	33	65	80	83	163
Honours degree	7	7	13	35	43	78	28	53	81	54	62	115	123	164	288
Higher degree (Masters, Doctorate)	*	*	*	20	26	46	39	29	67	74	41	116	133	97	230
Other	13	8	21	27	17	43	23	10	33	17	13	30	80	48	128
Do not know	11	4	15	32	17	49	56	35	90	114	127	241	213	182	395
Unspecified	24	19	43	15	10	25	10	7	17	8	17	24	56	53	109
Total population aged 20 years and older	2 615	2 583	5 198	4 903	4 743	9 647	3 908	3 892	7 800	5 216	6 752	11 968	16 643	17 970	34 613

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2016

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	349	624	126	254	858	334	629	317	402	3 895
	Some difficulty	8	26	5	8	44	17	29	26	48	211
	A lot of difficulty	5	19	6	12	73	22	15	28	62	241
	Unable to do	35	200	33	48	183	100	39	95	148	882
	Total	397	870	170	322	1 158	473	712	467	660	5 229
Reading	No difficulty	301	516	88	200	692	235	484	219	312	3 047
	Some difficulty	26	64	12	30	109	30	76	47	74	469
	A lot of difficulty	19	53	18	28	117	40	68	51	102	497
	Unable to do	49	235	52	64	243	167	87	148	174	1 218
	Total	396	868	170	322	1 161	472	715	466	661	5 230
Filling in a form	No difficulty	243	310	62	128	384	160	387	147	213	2 035
	Some difficulty	50	116	12	35	97	35	92	59	86	582
	A lot of difficulty	29	109	19	27	211	51	83	80	133	742
	Unable to do	75	331	76	132	469	226	155	175	227	1 866
	Total	397	867	170	321	1 161	472	718	461	659	5 225
Writing a letter	No difficulty	281	488	83	203	635	224	486	211	304	2 916
	Some difficulty	27	68	13	23	89	24	61	46	65	417
	A lot of difficulty	22	50	12	24	143	40	60	53	110	513
	Unable to do	66	260	61	72	293	184	108	157	181	1 384
	Total	396	865	170	322	1 159	473	716	467	661	5 229

2. Education

2.4 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and province, 2016 (concluded)

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Calculating change	No difficulty	329	708	124	273	910	344	598	369	490	4 145
	Some difficulty	18	63	13	22	82	36	49	29	60	371
	A lot of difficulty	13	9	6	8	63	32	25	13	48	217
	Unable to do	33	84	27	18	101	58	46	56	64	487
	Total	394	864	170	321	1 155	470	718	467	661	5 220
Reading road signs	No difficulty	333	523	93	247	774	276	545	272	370	3 432
	Some difficulty	20	100	17	28	81	36	55	60	65	464
	A lot of difficulty	8	58	11	14	136	29	38	41	72	407
	Unable to do	35	184	49	31	169	129	75	96	152	920
	Total	396	864	170	320	1 160	470	714	469	660	5 224
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		405	878	173	326	1 192	479	779	482	683	5 397
Total population aged 15 years and older		4 769	4 563	853	2 047	7 380	2 675	10 495	3 010	3 936	39 727

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2016

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Writing his/her name	Male	27	89	17	29	82	69	31	53	61	458
	Female	21	157	27	39	217	69	52	97	198	876
	Total	48	246	44	68	300	138	83	149	258	1 334
Reading	Male	44	147	38	54	151	115	99	103	102	853
	Female	50	205	44	68	318	122	132	143	248	1 330
	Total	95	352	82	122	469	236	231	247	350	2 183
Filling in a form	Male	79	269	51	83	294	158	147	140	135	1 355
	Female	75	288	56	111	482	155	183	174	311	1 835
	Total	154	556	107	193	776	313	330	314	446	3 190
Writing a letter	Male	55	164	40	50	174	123	99	108	104	918
	Female	60	213	47	69	350	125	131	148	253	1 395
	Total	115	377	87	119	524	248	230	256	357	2 313
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	31	70	21	21	72	55	48	46	48	412
	Female	33	86	25	27	174	71	72	52	123	664
	Total	65	156	46	48	246	126	120	98	172	1 076
Reading road signs	Male	29	158	32	23	106	79	62	69	74	632
	Female	34	184	45	50	281	115	106	128	216	1 159
	Total	63	342	77	73	386	194	169	197	290	1 791
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	209	454	87	140	472	238	368	228	249	2 445
	Female	196	424	85	186	720	241	411	254	434	2 952
	Total	405	878	173	326	1 192	479	779	482	683	5 397

2. Education

2.5 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities by sex and province, 2016 (concluded)

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	KwaZulu-Natal	Northern Cape	Free State	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Total population aged 15 years and older	Male	2 311	2 116	413	954	3 462	1 343	5 310	1 461	1 831	19 202
	Female	2 457	2 447	440	1 093	3 917	1 332	5 185	1 549	2 105	20 525
	Total	4 769	4 563	853	2 047	7 380	2 675	10 495	3 010	3 936	39 727

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex, 2016

Literacy skills		Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Writing his/her name	Male	423	31	*	*	458
	Female	838	34	*	*	876
	Total	1 261	65	*	6	1 334
Reading	Male	787	59	*	*	853
	Female	1 248	75	5	*	1 330
	Total	2 035	134	7	8	2 183
Filling in a form	Male	1 259	88	*	6	1 355
	Female	1 725	98	8	5	1 835
	Total	2 984	186	10	10	3 190
Writing a letter	Male	840	71	*	*	918
	Female	1 305	81	5	5	1 395
	Total	2 145	152	7	10	2 313
Calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive	Male	371	36	*	*	412
	Female	616	41	*	5	664
	Total	987	77	*	9	1 076
Reading road signs	Male	590	38	*	4	632
	Female	1 103	48	4	5	1 159
	Total	1 693	85	4	9	1 791

2.6 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, who have some, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic literacy activities, by population group and sex, 2016 (concluded)

Literacy skills		Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7	Male	2 205	211	14	14	2 445
	Female	2 686	207	34	24	2 952
	Total	4 892	418	49	38	5 397
Total population aged 15 years and older	Male	15 119	1 732	552	1 799	19 202
	Female	16 141	1 899	539	1 947	20 525
	Total	31 260	3 630	1 091	3 745	39 727

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group, 2016

Literacy skills		Thousands									
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55+	Total
Writing his/her name	No difficulty	316	174	190	242	251	317	364	455	1 585	3 895
	Some difficulty	*	5	3	7	7	17	23	20	129	211
	A lot of difficulty	3	*	4	4	8	13	14	22	171	241
	Unable to do	22	7	24	24	31	50	47	62	616	882
	Total	343	187	221	277	297	396	448	559	2 501	5 229
Reading	No difficulty	294	142	165	190	199	261	282	355	1 159	3 047
	Some difficulty	12	20	10	23	33	36	42	54	240	469
	A lot of difficulty	7	11	17	19	17	27	50	45	304	497
	Unable to do	30	13	30	44	48	72	74	106	802	1 218
	Total	343	185	222	276	298	395	447	559	2 505	5 230
Filling in a form	No difficulty	211	108	118	136	145	186	177	233	723	2 035
	Some difficulty	39	23	27	29	38	34	63	63	266	582
	A lot of difficulty	32	27	24	32	37	60	73	81	377	742
	Unable to do	61	30	52	79	79	117	134	181	1 134	1 866
	Total	343	187	220	276	298	397	447	557	2 500	5 225
Writing a letter	No difficulty	288	143	155	188	199	251	274	343	1 076	2 916
	Some difficulty	13	14	14	19	24	27	39	48	219	417
	A lot of difficulty	7	11	15	18	23	34	45	42	318	513
	Unable to do	35	18	37	53	51	86	89	125	891	1 384
	Total	342	187	221	278	297	397	447	558	2 504	5 229

2. Education

2.7 Population aged 15 years and older with a level of education lower than Grade 7, by literacy skills and age group, 2016 (concluded)

Literacy skills		Thousands									Total
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55+	
Calculating change	No difficulty	295	168	189	238	258	327	375	478	1 815	4 145
	Some difficulty	10	8	7	9	11	16	24	32	254	371
	A lot of difficulty	6	5	*	5	11	17	15	19	137	217
	Unable to do	30	5	20	26	17	32	34	31	293	487
	Total	341	187	221	277	296	392	447	560	2 499	5 220
Reading road signs	No difficulty	280	147	161	208	218	293	324	408	1 394	3 432
	Some difficulty	19	17	11	13	21	29	36	46	273	464
	A lot of difficulty	7	14	17	21	21	24	33	36	234	407
	Unable to do	35	10	32	34	35	51	53	69	601	920
	Total	341	188	221	276	296	397	445	558	2 501	5 224
Total population aged 15 years and older with level of education lower than Grade 7		348	194	229	292	307	410	460	577	2 578	5 397
Total population aged 15 years and older		5 114	5 198	4 988	4 659	4 108	3 693	2 878	2 429	6 661	39 727

Totals exclude unspecified literacy skills.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2016

Population group and age group		Thousands				
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	05–06	1 569	113	*	62	1 745
	07–15	7 684	83	*	17	7 784
	16–20	3 220	1 137	*	10	4 367
	21–25	790	3 489	*	37	4 320
	26+	463	21 056	21	227	21 767
	Total	13 725	25 878	27	354	39 984
Coloured	05–06	135	16	*	4	155
	07–15	788	17	*	*	804
	16–20	255	186	*	*	441
	21–25	34	400	*	*	437
	26+	52	2 579	*	20	2 651
	Total	1 264	3 198	*	27	4 489
Indian/Asian	05–06	28	6	*	*	36
	07–15	174	*	*	*	174
	16–20	68	33	*	*	101
	21–25	23	82	*	*	105
	26+	16	844	*	7	867
	Total	309	966	*	8	1 283

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2016 (concluded)

Population group and age group		Thousands				
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
White	05–06	106	5	*	*	117
	07–15	463	4	*	*	473
	16–20	234	88	*	*	323
	21–25	76	206	*	*	285
	26+	47	2 973	*	64	3 086
	Total	925	3 277	*	80	4 284
Total	05–06	1 838	141	*	73	2 053
	07–15	9 108	104	*	23	9 235
	16–20	3 777	1 443	*	11	5 233
	21–25	922	4 178	*	43	5 147
	26+	578	27 452	23	319	28 372
	Total	16 222	33 318	29	470	50 039

Totals exclude not applicable attendance.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2016

Educational institution	Thousands																	
	05-06			07-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	238	239	477	31	37	68	10	*	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	282	279	561
School	682	655	1 336	4 517	4 458	8 975	1 708	1 618	3 326	181	135	316	16	22	38	7 103	6 889	13 992
Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre	*	*	*	12	5	17	14	13	28	10	13	23	4	23	27	42	55	97
Literacy classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	5
Higher educational institution	*	*	*	*	*	*	70	124	194	115	157	272	127	172	299	313	454	767
TVET	*	*	*	*	*	*	53	56	109	94	99	193	25	48	73	172	203	375
Other college	*	*	4	2	9	10	21	42	63	29	42	72	24	49	73	79	144	222
Home-based education/home schooling	*	*	*	*	5	9	6	*	8	*	*	*	7	4	11	18	12	30
Other than any of the above	*	*	*	11	10	21	10	10	20	*	5	8	5	5	11	29	30	59
Unspecified	13	4	17	*	*	6	12	6	17	21	11	32	21	21	42	69	45	115
Total	936	901	1 838	4 580	4 528	9 108	1 903	1 874	3 777	457	465	922	231	347	578	8 106	8 116	16 222

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2016

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	68	55	15	35	109	30	173	49	27	561
School	1 289	2 103	287	693	3 099	914	2 566	1 152	1 889	13 992
Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre	7	18	*	11	14	6	25	7	9	97
Literacy classes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Higher educational institution	105	51	5	37	125	42	328	38	36	767
TVET	20	51	7	20	42	21	112	48	55	375
Other college	29	29	3	9	30	9	84	15	14	222
Home-based education/home schooling	17	3	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	30
Other than any of the above	6	3	*	*	9	4	31	*	*	59
Unspecified	9	12	*	*	23	7	39	*	15	115
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	1 550	2 327	323	809	3 453	1 033	3 366	1 313	2 049	16 222

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2016

Educational institution	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	205	222	427	40	22	63	9	8	17	28	26	54	282	279	561
School	6 114	5 918	12 031	544	536	1 080	114	111	226	332	324	655	7 103	6 889	13 992
Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre	38	54	92	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	55	97
Literacy classes	*	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	5
Higher educational institution	216	294	509	19	35	54	26	34	60	52	91	143	313	454	767
TVET	161	186	347	7	11	18	*	*	*	*	7	10	172	203	375
Other college	62	119	181	6	13	19	*	*	4	9	10	19	79	144	222
Home-based education/home schooling	*	*	4	7	*	9	*	*	*	9	6	15	18	12	30
Other than any of the above	22	22	44	5	*	7	*	*	*	*	6	8	29	30	59
Unspecified	50	35	85	5	4	10	*	*	*	12	6	19	69	45	115
Total	6 869	6 857	13 725	637	627	1 264	153	156	309	448	477	925	8 106	8 116	16 222

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2016

Tuition fees	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	4 522	4 371	8 893	278	275	553	11	9	20	18	26	44	4 829	4 681	9 509
R1–R100	340	332	671	13	16	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	353	349	702
R101–R200	275	280	555	22	24	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	300	304	604
R201–R300	183	167	350	22	25	47	*	*	*	*	4	5	210	195	405
R301–R500	157	176	333	28	21	49	*	4	7	*	4	4	190	204	394
R501–R1 000	149	172	321	70	46	117	16	13	30	12	9	22	248	241	489
R1 001–R2 000	169	206	375	53	52	105	16	23	39	23	17	41	261	298	559
R2 001–R3 000	91	90	181	16	24	40	9	10	19	20	14	34	135	138	273
R3 001–R4 000	88	90	178	10	15	26	6	13	19	13	8	21	118	126	244
R4 001–R8 000	230	246	476	29	33	63	9	13	22	76	52	128	345	344	689
R8 001–R12 000	151	187	339	23	26	49	13	8	21	64	70	134	251	292	543
R12 001–R16 000	122	116	237	14	12	26	11	18	29	43	58	101	189	204	393
R16 001–R20 000	82	90	171	11	15	27	12	12	24	26	43	68	131	160	291
More than R20 000	134	170	304	21	24	44	33	25	58	105	128	233	293	347	640
Do not know	107	90	197	11	11	22	8	6	14	22	28	50	149	134	283
Unspecified	67	76	143	15	6	21	*	*	*	23	15	38	105	99	203
Total	6 869	6 857	13 725	637	627	1 264	153	156	309	448	477	925	8 106	8 116	16 222

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2016

Tuition fees	Thousands										
	Pre-school	School	Adult Education and Training Learning Centre	Literacy classes	Higher Educational Institution	TVET	Other College	Home-based education/ home schooling	Other than any of the above	Unspecified	Total
None	131	9 109	55	4	49	91	41	*	19	9	9 509
R1–R100	40	655	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	702
R101–R200	56	538	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	604
R201–R300	24	359	9	*	*	11	*	*	*	*	405
R301–R500	30	346	*	*	*	8	*	*	4	*	394
R501–R1 000	35	429	4	*	*	8	*	*	7	*	489
R1 001–R2 000	61	463	*	*	5	14	7	*	5	*	559
R2 001–R3 000	36	195	*	*	7	23	7	*	*	*	273
R3 001–R4 000	19	181	*	*	17	17	8	*	*	*	244
R4 001–R8 000	36	489	5	*	49	70	32	*	*	*	689
R8 001–R12 000	33	388	*	*	53	48	17	*	*	*	543
R12 001–R16 000	13	241	*	*	87	26	23	*	*	*	393
R16 001–R20 000	11	145	*	*	102	12	15	*	*	4	291
More than R20 000	19	242	*	*	308	19	42	*	4	4	640
Do not know	4	160	*	*	67	21	22	*	4	*	283
Unspecified	11	51	*	*	14	5	*	25	6	87	203
Total	561	13 992	97	5	767	375	222	30	59	115	16 222

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2016

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	Male	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	11
	Female	*	*	*	*	10	*	4	*	*	17
	Total	*	*	*	*	15	*	6	*	*	28
School	Male	65	72	*	29	210	4	118	40	6	545
	Female	53	75	*	22	193	*	116	32	4	498
	Total	119	147	*	52	403	5	235	72	10	1 043
Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Total	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	7
Literacy classes	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Higher Educational Institution	Male	7	*	*	*	10	*	25	4	5	59
	Female	17	10	*	7	20	*	30	2	7	96
	Total	24	13	*	9	30	6	55	6	12	155
TVET	Male	*	4	*	*	5	6	13	8	11	53
	Female	*	13	*	6	10	*	13	10	12	68
	Total	*	16	*	9	15	9	25	18	24	121
Other College	Male	*	*	*	*	5	*	6	*	*	16
	Female	4	5	*	*	4	*	8	*	*	31
	Total	7	7	*	*	9	*	13	*	*	46

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2016 (concluded)

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other than any of the above	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	Male	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	4
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	5
Total	Male	80	81	*	34	240	14	164	55	22	694
	Female	78	103	*	38	240	8	173	48	25	716
	Total	157	184	*	72	480	22	338	103	47	1 410

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.8 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by the kind of problems they experience at the institution, and by province, 2016

Kind of problem experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Lack of books	36	65	11	31	134	27	107	84	31	527
Poor quality of teaching	20	18	7	10	61	17	53	17	9	210
Lack of teachers	28	127	9	7	54	45	55	15	16	356
Facilities in bad condition	48	90	6	19	178	31	60	39	17	487
Fees too high	70	83	5	30	110	48	230	42	15	634
Classes too large/too many learners	132	78	12	8	120	63	120	52	26	611
Teachers are often absent from school	22	32	8	5	37	35	55	13	10	217
Teachers were involved in a strike	8	20	3	*	46	17	33	13	10	151
Other	9	17	6	*	30	3	30	11	8	115
Total	372	530	66	111	770	286	742	287	143	3 308

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.9 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade and by province, 2016

School grade	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Grade R/0	68	103	18	31	108	36	89	32	96	583
Grade 1	104	189	27	48	246	79	189	81	128	1 091
Grade 2	106	187	19	63	248	76	237	89	136	1 161
Grade 3	121	160	23	45	281	77	220	100	144	1 171
Grade 4	128	182	23	56	269	88	257	95	132	1 231
Grade 5	103	163	22	53	257	80	190	91	116	1 075
Grade 6	110	172	28	54	262	75	165	94	111	1 072
Grade 7	114	151	24	57	227	67	180	89	126	1 034
Grade 8	97	141	19	54	243	62	196	85	146	1 043
Grade 9 / NCV Level 1	82	156	25	49	201	67	182	98	147	1 008
Grade 10 / NCV Level 2	104	194	25	76	260	82	214	115	244	1 314
Grade 11 / NCV Level 3	84	181	16	55	261	70	211	98	172	1 148
Grade 12/Matric / NCV Level 4	53	113	15	43	201	42	194	72	160	893
N1 / NTC1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
N2 / NTC 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
N3 /NTC 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	4	25
Unspecified	12	8	3	6	29	10	30	10	23	131
Total	1 289	2 103	287	693	3 099	914	2 566	1 152	1 889	13 992

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2016

Province	Thousands		
	Attend	Do not attend	Total
Western Cape	181	356	537
Eastern Cape	226	456	681
Northern Cape	36	74	110
Free State	94	131	224
KwaZulu-Natal	297	759	1 056
North West	121	262	382
Gauteng	469	506	975
Mpumalanga	149	298	447
Limpopo	227	394	621
South Africa	1 799	3 235	5 034

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.11 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands		
		Attend	Do not attend	Total
Black African	Male	803	1 353	2 157
	Female	743	1 380	2 122
	Total	1 546	2 733	4 279
Coloured	Male	58	151	209
	Female	50	154	204
	Total	108	304	413
Indian/Asian	Male	17	30	46
	Female	14	33	47
	Total	30	63	93
White	Male	58	71	129
	Female	55	64	120
	Total	114	135	249
Total	Male	937	1 605	2 541
	Female	862	1 631	2 493
	Total	1 799	3 235	5 034

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2016

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Covered	Black African	200	381	87	291	683	403	1 729	431	412	4 618
	Coloured	594	86	49	26	39	8	141	9	13	965
	Indian/Asian	29	*	*	8	357	11	246	12	11	679
	White	747	169	46	133	199	152	1 567	150	74	3 237
	Total	1 570	638	183	459	1 278	574	3 684	603	510	9 499
Not Covered	Black African	1 915	5 525	555	2 115	8 898	3 042	8 645	3 515	5 070	39 280
	Coloured	2 563	450	423	70	73	37	290	6	19	3 932
	Indian/Asian	7	10	*	*	408	6	217	*	35	691
	White	299	44	25	101	63	76	527	78	34	1 247
	Total	4 784	6 028	1 004	2 290	9 443	3 161	9 678	3 603	5 158	45 149
Do not know	Black African	*	8	*	*	26	*	10	*	*	53
	Coloured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	*	8	*	*	28	*	10	*	*	56
Unspecified	Black African	*	55	*	12	52	20	127	70	53	395
	Coloured	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	9
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	14
	White	*	*	*	5	*	*	36	9	*	54
	Total	7	57	4	18	58	21	171	81	54	472

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2016 (concluded)

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
	Black African	2 118	5 969	645	2 420	9 660	3 467	10 511	4 019	5 537	44 346
	Coloured	3 159	536	474	98	112	45	436	15	32	4 906
	Indian/Asian	36	11	*	12	772	18	466	18	48	1 384
	White	1 049	215	71	239	262	228	2 130	238	108	4 540
Total	Total	6 362	6 731	1 192	2 769	10 807	3 758	13 543	4 290	5 724	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands				
		Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	2 298	19 174	29	198	21 698
	Female	2 320	20 106	24	197	22 648
	Total	4 618	39 280	53	395	44 346
Coloured	Male	474	1 895	*	4	2 373
	Female	491	2 037	*	4	2 533
	Total	965	3 932	*	9	4 906
Indian/Asian	Male	339	354	*	6	700
	Female	340	337	*	8	684
	Total	679	691	*	14	1 384
White	Male	1 550	631	*	22	2 203
	Female	1 688	616	*	32	2 337
	Total	3 237	1 247	*	54	4 540
Total	Male	4 660	22 053	31	231	26 974
	Female	4 839	23 096	26	241	28 202
	Total	9 499	45 149	56	472	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2016

Age group	Thousands				Total
	Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Unspecified	
00–09	1 567	8 700	9	111	10 387
10–19	1 424	8 646	9	97	10 176
20–29	1 142	8 960	10	73	10 186
30–39	1 648	7 043	14	61	8 766
40–49	1 527	4 986	10	48	6 571
50–59	1 114	3 338	*	30	4 483
60+	1 077	3 476	*	52	4 607
Total	9 499	45 149	56	472	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.1 General health perception, by province, 2016

Province	Thousands							Total
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure	Unspecified	
Western Cape	2 709	821	2 268	384	73	*	104	6 362
Eastern Cape	2 177	1 646	2 191	456	154	*	106	6 731
Northern Cape	424	150	415	138	40	*	25	1 192
Free State	1 047	288	1 088	271	55	*	20	2 769
KwaZulu-Natal	3 122	2 321	4 214	622	298	*	228	10 807
North West	768	749	1 770	271	124	25	52	3 758
Gauteng	4 846	3 550	3 616	868	168	13	482	13 543
Mpumalanga	1 129	941	1 775	285	69	7	84	4 290
Limpopo	1 309	1 061	2 813	298	57	*	186	5 724
South Africa	17 531	11 526	20 150	3 594	1 038	49	1 287	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.2 People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and who consulted a health worker, by province, 2016

Province	Thousands				Total
	Consulted	Not consulted	Not applicable	Unspecified	
Western Cape	291	207	5 839	24	6 362
Eastern Cape	486	172	6 054	20	6 731
Northern Cape	66	70	1 053	3	1 192
Free State	133	149	2 480	7	2 769
KwaZulu-Natal	500	219	10 043	45	10 807
North West	201	153	3 393	11	3 758
Gauteng	1 159	706	11 590	88	13 543
Mpumalanga	293	181	3 804	12	4 290
Limpopo	234	162	5 310	19	5 724
South Africa	3 362	2 019	49 566	229	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.3 People who were ill in the month prior to the interview and whether they consulted a health worker, by population group and sex, 2016

Population group an sex		Thousands				
		Consulted	Not consulted	Not applicable	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	1 133	806	19 684	75	21 698
	Female	1 514	868	20 158	108	22 648
	Total	2 647	1 674	39 842	184	44 346
Coloured	Male	86	73	2 206	9	2 373
	Female	123	88	2 315	7	2 533
	Total	209	161	4 521	16	4 906
Indian/Asian	Male	42	8	646	4	700
	Female	41	14	620	8	684
	Total	83	23	1 266	12	1 384
White	Male	194	88	1 911	10	2 203
	Female	229	74	2 027	7	2 337
	Total	423	162	3 938	17	4 540
Total	Male	1 455	974	24 447	98	26 974
	Female	1 907	1 045	25 119	131	28 202
	Total	3 362	2 019	49 566	229	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.4 The household's normal place of consultation by province, 2016

Place of consultation		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Public sector	Public hospital	220	148	27	65	167	49	331	68	109	1 182
	Public clinic	751	1 301	219	547	2 090	886	2 745	900	1 236	10 676
	Other in public sector	3	4	*	11	29	5	12	*	11	77
	Total	974	1 453	246	622	2 286	940	3 088	970	1 356	11 935
Private sector	Private hospital	67	7	*	11	34	15	135	8	8	287
	Private clinic	22	3	*	10	25	9	136	9	24	241
	Private doctor/specialist	739	281	72	269	463	247	1 452	250	176	3 949
	Traditional healer	8	4	*	3	11	6	17	5	8	63
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	*	2	*	1	*	*	5	7	7	24
	Pharmacy/chemist	11	6	4	9	*	*	29	5	*	65
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	*	36
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	10
	Total	849	304	82	305	538	313	1 781	283	224	4 679
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	8	3	*	*	7	*	19	3	4	48
	Total	8	3	*	*	7	*	19	3	4	48
Total	Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.5 The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid, 2016

Place of consultation		Thousands			
		Covered	Not Covered	Unspecified	Total
Public sector	Public hospital	127	1 053	*	1 182
	Public clinic	570	10 066	40	10 676
	Other in public sector	8	69	*	77
	Total	706	11 187	42	11 935
Private sector	Private hospital	221	63	*	287
	Private clinic	107	134	*	241
	Private doctor/specialist	2 755	1 178	16	3 949
	Traditional healer	*	60	*	63
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	5	19	*	24
	Pharmacy/chemist	19	47	*	65
	Health facility provided by employer	28	8	*	36
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	4
	Other in private sector	4	5	*	10
	Total	3 145	1 515	19	4 679
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	5	40	*	48
	Total	5	40	*	48
Total	Total	3 855	12 743	64	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.6 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit, by kind of health facility used, 2016

Place of consultation		Thousands						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Unspecified	
Public sector	Public hospital	644	238	49	50	70	13	1 063
	Public clinic	5 518	2 388	808	460	515	89	9 779
	Other in public sector	50	10	5	4	1	*	69
	Total	6 212	2 636	861	515	586	102	10 912
Private sector	Private hospital	233	23	*	*	*	*	264
	Private clinic	173	22	9	3	5	4	217
	Private doctor/specialist	3 450	157	35	14	20	40	3 715
	Traditional healer	30	11	6	4	*	*	54
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	19	*	*	*	*	*	22
	Pharmacy/chemist	58	*	*	*	*	*	63
	Health facility provided by employer	27	*	*	*	*	*	29
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Other in private sector	8	*	*	*	*	*	10
	Total	4 001	220	52	23	31	51	4 378
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	18	6	3	*	*	*	29
	Total	18	6	3	*	*	*	29
Total number of households (RSA)		10 231	2 862	916	539	617	154	15 319

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.7 The respondent's level of satisfaction with the service received during their most recent visit to a health facility, by population group and sex, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands						Total
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Unspecified	
Black African	Male	4 354	1 402	450	239	248	77	6 770
	Female	3 459	1 189	375	231	259	53	5 567
	Total	7 813	2 592	826	470	507	130	12 336
Coloured	Male	472	76	33	32	45	6	664
	Female	298	68	28	24	42	*	461
	Total	770	144	61	56	87	6	1 124
Indian/Asian	Male	216	25	6	4	4	3	257
	Female	61	24	6	4	4	*	98
	Total	276	48	11	8	8	3	355
White	Male	936	59	14	3	9	11	1 034
	Female	436	19	5	*	6	*	469
	Total	1 372	78	19	5	15	15	1 503
Total	Male	5 977	1 562	504	278	307	96	8 724
	Female	4 254	1 300	413	261	310	57	6 595
	Total	10 231	2 862	916	539	617	154	15 319

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.8 People who were sick/injured and who did not consult a health worker in the month prior to the interview, by the reason for not consulting, and by population group and sex, 2016

Reason for not consulting a health worker	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Too expensive	13	15	28	4	3	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	20	37
Too far	10	6	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	6	16
Not necessary/problem not serious enough	172	149	321	5	6	10	3	7	10	12	11	22	192	172	363
Self-medicated/treated myself	582	668	1 250	61	73	134	3	5	9	72	61	133	718	807	1 525
Fear of stigmatisation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Queues too long	5	3	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	6	14
Transportation problems	*	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5
Experiencing difficulty getting a diagnosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caring for family member	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Do not know	*	4	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	7
Other	3	3	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	7
Unspecified	14	13	27	*	5	6	*	*	3	*	*	3	19	19	38
Total	806	868	1 674	73	88	161	8	14	23	88	74	162	974	1 045	2 019

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2016

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Asthma	Male	79	52	12	14	59	18	97	23	16	371
	Female	123	69	17	29	86	25	157	30	21	558
	Total	201	121	29	44	145	44	255	53	37	929
Diabetes	Male	128	64	17	35	101	31	158	39	18	592
	Female	145	147	22	62	240	52	211	50	48	979
	Total	273	211	39	98	342	83	369	89	67	1 571
Cancer	Male	6	*	*	*	4	4	13	4	*	33
	Female	12	9	3	*	12	5	33	9	4	89
	Total	18	10	4	3	15	9	46	13	5	122
HIV and AIDS	Male	20	56	12	35	159	46	82	48	30	489
	Female	42	127	18	58	266	65	126	82	59	843
	Total	62	183	30	93	426	111	208	130	89	1 332
Hypertension/high blood pressure	Male	278	156	56	85	166	125	397	111	53	1 427
	Female	406	413	101	219	512	246	737	193	174	3 001
	Total	684	569	157	304	679	370	1 134	304	227	4 428
Arthritis	Male	21	34	6	11	45	9	34	8	12	180
	Female	86	139	21	67	220	40	155	36	23	786
	Total	107	173	27	78	265	49	188	45	35	966
Stroke	Male	12	11	3	*	7	2	20	5	*	62
	Female	9	15	3	5	17	5	26	5	5	91
	Total	21	26	5	7	24	7	46	11	6	154

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2016 (continued)

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Heart attack / Myocardial infarction	Male	32	9	4	5	13	*	30	3	*	99
	Female	30	27	7	29	27	12	39	7	4	182
	Total	62	36	10	34	40	13	69	10	6	281
Tuberculosis	Male	26	45	6	13	25	19	18	16	10	177
	Female	10	26	5	7	27	7	13	7	5	107
	Total	36	71	12	20	52	27	31	22	15	285
Mental Illness	Male	16	28	*	9	29	16	26	8	26	160
	Female	19	13	*	7	13	8	26	8	9	105
	Total	35	41	4	16	42	23	52	17	36	265
Epilepsy	Male	15	30	7	10	23	18	32	14	6	154
	Female	13	19	4	11	32	16	29	8	5	136
	Total	28	49	11	21	54	34	62	22	11	290
Meningitis and Sinusitis	Male	12	4	*	3	8	12	18	*	*	62
	Female	17	10	*	7	7	13	21	5	*	84
	Total	30	14	3	10	15	25	39	7	*	146
Pneumonia	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	9
	Female	*	6	*	4	*	*	10	*	*	24
	Total	*	7	*	4	3	*	16	*	3	33
Bronchitis	Male	4	3	*	*	*	5	18	*	*	33
	Female	8	*	*	*	4	*	27	*	*	47
	Total	12	4	*	*	5	7	45	*	*	81

5. Health

5.9 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2016 (concluded)

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
High Cholesterol	Male	60	11	3	7	15	6	66	10	*	180
	Female	68	8	4	9	19	10	74	15	*	209
	Total	128	20	8	16	34	16	140	25	3	389
Osteoporosis	Male	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	8
	Female	14	*	*	*	6	*	25	*	3	54
	Total	14	*	*	3	10	*	26	*	3	62
Other	Male	30	19	5	8	13	4	47	5	8	140
	Female	53	29	12	16	23	8	89	10	14	254
	Total	84	48	17	24	36	12	136	15	21	394
Total population	Male	3 127	3 213	583	1 310	5 192	1 877	6 834	2 100	2 739	26 974
	Female	3 236	3 518	609	1 459	5 614	1 881	6 709	2 190	2 986	28 202
	Total	6 362	6 731	1 192	2 769	10 807	3 758	13 543	4 290	5 724	55 176

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2016

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Seeing	Some difficulty	265	256	86	256	350	165	951	204	137	2 669
	A lot of difficulty	61	37	15	29	46	30	108	35	16	377
	Unable to do	9	4	3	*	12	7	7	3	7	53
	Total	335	297	104	285	407	202	1 066	243	160	3 100
Hearing	Some difficulty	45	86	21	63	142	43	155	55	39	650
	A lot of difficulty	14	16	5	10	19	21	29	10	10	133
	Unable to do	4	*	*	*	11	3	10	*	5	37
	Total	63	105	26	73	173	67	194	66	54	820
Walking	Some difficulty	55	107	21	46	178	58	151	48	92	756
	A lot of difficulty	38	52	13	11	73	24	62	23	35	330
	Unable to do	21	25	7	9	25	16	34	9	8	154
	Total	114	184	40	66	276	98	246	81	135	1 241
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	37	156	20	64	154	116	169	45	41	802
	A lot of difficulty	23	54	5	18	42	62	45	20	19	286
	Unable to do	13	12	3	4	25	17	15	*	5	96
	Total	73	221	28	86	221	195	228	66	65	1 183
Self-care	Some difficulty	58	168	29	32	201	67	185	58	138	937
	A lot of difficulty	24	49	13	9	74	33	62	24	61	350
	Unable to do	37	29	11	23	53	26	81	17	29	305
	Total	118	246	53	64	327	127	329	100	229	1 592

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2016 (concluded)

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Communication	Some difficulty	12	46	4	8	50	6	76	9	18	228
	A lot of difficulty	11	24	4	4	13	6	23	6	3	93
	Unable to do	7	12	3	3	20	4	23	5	6	82
	Total	29	82	10	15	83	16	122	20	27	404
Total aged 5 years and older		5 820	6 047	1 080	2 537	9 723	3 371	12 529	3 837	5 095	50 039

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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

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

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2016

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	Some difficulty	693	1 204	1 897	86	125	211	30	45	75	208	278	486	1 017	1 652	2 669
	A lot of difficulty	111	153	264	16	32	48	8	6	14	17	35	52	151	226	377
	Unable to do	21	21	42	3	4	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	29	53
	Total	825	1 379	2 204	105	161	266	38	51	88	225	317	542	1 192	1 907	3 100
Hearing	Some difficulty	185	306	490	20	21	41	8	10	18	45	55	100	259	391	650
	A lot of difficulty	43	54	97	3	8	12	*	*	*	9	14	23	56	77	133
	Unable to do	14	13	28	2	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	5	22	15	37
	Total	242	372	615	26	29	56	10	12	22	57	70	128	336	484	820
Walking	Some difficulty	193	381	575	17	40	58	6	16	22	38	64	102	255	501	756
	A lot of difficulty	86	166	252	13	22	35	*	7	10	12	22	33	113	217	330
	Unable to do	43	56	100	14	8	22	*	*	*	11	20	31	69	85	154
	Total	322	604	927	44	70	115	10	23	33	61	105	166	437	803	1 241
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	283	394	676	23	25	48	7	3	10	29	39	67	342	460	802
	A lot of difficulty	113	134	246	12	13	25	*	4	4	3	8	10	127	159	286
	Unable to do	38	38	76	6	5	11	*	*	*	*	7	9	46	50	96
	Total	433	566	999	41	43	84	7	7	15	34	53	87	515	668	1 183
Self-care	Some difficulty	399	403	803	33	33	66	5	4	9	28	31	59	466	471	937
	A lot of difficulty	142	153	295	9	15	24	4	6	10	9	11	20	165	185	350
	Unable to do	131	123	254	13	7	20	*	*	*	16	14	31	160	145	305
	Total	672	680	1 352	56	55	111	9	10	20	54	56	110	790	802	1 592

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2016 (concluded)

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Communication	Some difficulty	98	96	193	6	5	12	*	*	4	9	11	19	114	114	228
	A lot of difficulty	33	42	75	4	7	11	*	*	*	3	4	7	41	53	93
	Unable to do	38	33	71	3	2	6	*	*	*	3	3	5	44	38	82
	Total	169	170	339	14	15	29	*	3	4	14	17	31	199	205	404
Total aged 5 years and older		19 496	20 488	39 984	2 163	2 326	4 489	649	634	1 283	2 072	2 211	4 284	24 380	25 659	50 039

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

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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

6. Disabilities

6.3 Population aged 5 years and older that are using assistive devices, by sex and province, 2016

Assistive devices		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Eye glasses/spectacles/contact lenses	Male	499	132	46	97	177	100	803	116	67	2 037
	Female	670	229	80	165	291	163	1 163	160	86	3 007
	Total	1 169	361	126	262	468	263	1 966	277	153	5 043
Hearing aid	Male	13	6	*	4	3	*	24	4	*	57
	Female	8	6	*	4	4	*	23	*	*	52
	Total	20	12	2	8	7	*	48	6	5	109
Walking stick/walking frame	Male	12	24	4	7	26	20	28	12	9	142
	Female	15	40	6	28	76	21	45	24	25	282
	Total	27	64	10	35	103	41	73	36	34	424
A wheelchair	Male	11	8	3	*	8	3	15	3	3	56
	Female	14	15	2	5	18	3	12	5	4	78
	Total	25	23	5	7	26	6	27	7	7	133
Other assistive devices	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	7
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	14
	Total	*	4	*	*	3	*	7	*	*	20
Total aged 5 years and older	Male	2 851	2 869	528	1 196	4 626	1 705	6 326	1 876	2 402	24 380
	Female	2 969	3 178	551	1 341	5 097	1 666	6 203	1 961	2 693	25 659
	Total	5 820	6 047	1 080	2 537	9 723	3 371	12 529	3 837	5 095	50 039

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

7. Social welfare

7.1 Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	230	1 247	114	368	1 756	571	959	659	991	6 894
	Female	266	1 318	130	433	1 980	627	1 107	703	1 150	7 713
	Total	495	2 564	244	801	3 735	1 198	2 065	1 362	2 142	14 607
Coloured	Male	403	73	86	15	12	4	32	*	*	626
	Female	445	92	99	14	11	8	38	*	3	710
	Total	847	166	185	29	23	11	70	*	4	1 336
Indian/Asian	Male	*	*	*	*	42	*	17	*	*	60
	Female	*	*	*	*	69	*	26	*	*	98
	Total	*	4	*	*	110	*	43	*	*	159
White	Male	22	5	5	16	5	4	37	4	2	101
	Female	37	10	8	23	12	3	70	11	4	178
	Total	59	15	13	39	17	8	107	15	6	279
Total	Male	655	1 327	205	398	1 814	579	1 045	663	995	7 681
	Female	747	1 423	237	471	2 071	637	1 240	715	1 158	8 700
	Total	1 402	2 750	442	869	3 886	1 217	2 285	1 378	2 153	16 380

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.1 All population groups, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 437	3 217	5 956	12	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	327	334	323	*	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	166	329	220	*	717
Cluster house in complex	10	23	47	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	7	105	136	*	250
Semi-detached house	39	123	77	*	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	486	38	29	*	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	839	24	9	*	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 185	215	37	*	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	678	59	13	*	750
Caravan/tent	8	*	*	*	11
Other	115	22	5	*	142
Total	5 296	4 490	6 855	21	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.2 Black African population group, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 335	2 852	4 165	7	8 359
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	325	331	317	*	973
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	147	183	98	*	431
Cluster house in complex	5	11	5	*	21
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	54	47	*	103
Semi-detached house	26	38	13	*	78
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	472	25	23	*	520
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	800	15	7	*	825
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 154	199	35	*	1 391
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	647	41	5	*	693
Caravan/tent	8	*	*	*	9
Other	91	17	*	*	110
Total	5 013	3 765	4 718	16	13 512

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.1.3 Other** population groups, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands				
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Unspecified	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	102	365	1 791	5	2 263
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	3	6	*	11
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	18	146	122	*	287
Cluster house in complex	4	12	43	*	59
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	6	52	89	*	147
Semi-detached house	13	85	63	*	162
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	14	13	6	*	33
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	39	9	1	*	49
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	31	15	2	*	48
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	31	18	8	*	57
Caravan/tent	*	*	2	*	2
Other	24	5	2	*	32
Total	284	725	2 137	5	3 151

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

** Other includes coloured, Asian/Indian and white.

8. Dwellings and services

8.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 037	986	250	672	1 689	848	2 837	976	1 328	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	402	4	17	445	6	9	55	45	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	151	54	4	20	131	23	310	13	11	717
Cluster house in complex	15	7	*	3	14	*	39	2	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	36	12	*	14	4	16	160	4	*	250
Semi-detached house	157	35	7	12	8	4	13	*	3	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	17	21	*	21	50	54	331	26	34	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	125	22	13	46	37	80	496	34	19	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	209	101	33	107	192	181	472	80	64	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	52	112	17	15	252	43	116	65	77	750
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	4	*	6	*	*	11
Other	30	7	*	3	*	*	98	*	*	142
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands							
	Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbour's tap	Public tap	Water-carrier/ Tanker	Borehole off site/ communal
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	5 939	2 291	234	79	250	1 032	222	181
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	32	159	4	32	40	316	48	34
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	644	47	*	3	*	14	*	*
Cluster house in complex	73	*	*	*	*	6	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	245	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	211	22	*	*	*	3	*	*
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	110	387	12	*	6	16	3	9
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	109	666	5	*	12	62	13	3
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	89	418	13	*	83	698	92	21
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	205	399	32	15	7	50	11	15
Caravan/tent	*	4	*	*	*	2	*	*
Other	68	64	*	*	*	7	*	*
Total	7 728	4 458	305	132	400	2 209	395	267

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2016 (concluded)

Type of dwelling	Thousands					
	Flowing water/Stream/ River	Dam/Pool/ Stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	Total
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	168	27	32	61	105	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	178	9	20	100	12	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	*	*	*	*	3	717
Cluster house in complex	*	*	*	*	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	*	*	*	*	250
Semi-detached house	*	*	*	*	*	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	6	*	*	*	*	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	*	*	*	*	*	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	7	*	*	*	13	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	5	*	*	3	6	750
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other	*	*	*	*	*	142
Total	366	38	54	166	143	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands								
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank /financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 197	141	906	104	6 806	1 333	104	31	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	45	3	4	*	785	142	3	*	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	443	88	31	9	87	53	6	*	717
Cluster house in complex	33	6	11	6	20	4	*	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	122	8	54	11	47	7	*	*	250
Semi-detached house	42	21	24	*	119	32	*	*	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	413	3	*	*	66	67	4	*	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	628	3	*	*	114	118	7	*	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	281	*	*	*	694	410	47	*	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	535	26	*	*	14	166	5	*	750
Caravan/tent	3	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	11
Other	44	6	*	*	13	76	*	*	142
Total	3 787	310	1 031	138	8 767	2 413	179	37	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.5 Tenure status of households, by province, 2016

Province	Thousands								
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Western Cape	449	72	209	14	847	213	24	*	1 831
Eastern Cape	280	14	52	5	1 065	327	12	3	1 759
Northern Cape	50	6	10	2	193	64	*	2	329
Free State	191	12	40	4	452	215	13	*	929
KwaZulu-Natal	600	30	109	20	1 709	344	12	7	2 831
North West	259	20	27	*	815	129	*	*	1 256
Gauteng	1 565	124	522	79	1 701	769	110	17	4 888
Mpumalanga	192	10	44	5	818	183	*	*	1 256
Limpopo	200	21	17	7	1 166	167	3	*	1 583
South Africa	3 787	310	1 031	138	8 767	2 413	179	37	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.6 Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands								
		Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Black African	Male	2 175	132	294	48	3 586	1 349	91	14	7 689
	Female	886	50	130	30	3 810	840	58	19	5 823
	Total	3 061	182	424	78	7 395	2 189	149	33	13 512
Coloured	Male	151	23	100	7	308	91	*	*	684
	Female	56	30	29	*	271	76	7	*	471
	Total	208	53	129	9	579	166	9	*	1 154
Indian/Asian	Male	77	9	58	8	113	5	4	*	272
	Female	23	*	12	*	58	9	*	*	105
	Total	99	9	70	10	170	14	5	*	377
White	Male	263	31	332	27	424	32	12	3	1 123
	Female	156	35	77	15	199	11	5	*	497
	Total	419	65	408	42	622	43	17	3	1 619
Total	Male	2 665	195	784	90	4 430	1 477	108	18	9 767
	Female	1 121	115	247	48	4 337	936	71	19	6 895
	Total	3 787	310	1 031	138	8 767	2 413	179	37	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.1 For cooking, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands											
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	8 911	79	442	169	935	49	7	5	19	*	6	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	477	7	17	68	390	13	*	8	3	*	*	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	678	11	16	8	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	717
Cluster house in complex	73	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	239	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	250
Semi-detached house	210	*	23	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	336	179	11	5	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	433	341	12	57	21	4	*	*	*	*	4	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	732	91	68	430	99	11	*	3	*	*	3	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	599	75	11	27	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	750
Caravan/tent	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other	103	11	9	10	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	142
Total	12 803	799	623	778	1 507	76	11	17	25	7	15	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.2 For heating, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands											Total
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other	None	
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	4 030	40	340	692	954	156	*	7	19	10	4 373	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	64	*	3	90	503	19	*	8	3	*	290	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	429	6	20	18	7	*	*	*	*	*	238	717
Cluster house in complex	51	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	158	*	23	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	64	250
Semi-detached house	79	*	*	20	6	*	*	*	*	*	130	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	158	132	7	17	24	*	*	*	*	*	211	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	152	231	4	55	33	11	*	*	*	*	385	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	215	24	7	181	161	51	*	*	*	*	796	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	205	36	*	53	39	*	*	*	*	*	410	750
Caravan/tent	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	11
Other	65	11	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	58	142
Total	5 613	485	413	1 131	1 738	239	8	17	23	15	6 980	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

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

8.7.3 For lighting, 2016

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Solar energy	Other	None	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	10 182	84	7	62	9	*	243	29	*	5	10 622
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	731	9	*	39	6	*	171	28	*	*	984
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	697	11	*	4	*	*	5	*	*	*	717
Cluster house in complex	77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	80
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	249	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	250
Semi-detached house	235	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	239
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	360	179	2	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	553
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	457	341	3	14	*	*	53	*	*	*	873
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	821	106	4	155	*	*	333	16	*	*	1 439
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	632	82	*	6	*	*	29	*	*	*	750
Caravan/tent	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Other	113	11	*	*	*	*	8	*	7	*	142
Total	14 565	827	16	283	20	*	851	80	9	8	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.1 Main source of water for households, by province, 2016

Main source of water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	1 407	594	152	413	1 012	331	3 241	376	203	7 728
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	207	235	106	396	777	475	1 246	526	490	4 458
Borehole on site	9	4	5	12	20	51	23	34	147	305
Rain-water tank on site	4	106	*	*	14	2	*	3	1	132
Neighbour's tap	11	24	3	21	106	53	17	57	109	400
Public tap	183	480	54	34	463	231	264	112	387	2 209
Water-carrier/Tanker	*	10	*	28	115	81	73	53	31	395
Borehole off site/communal	*	4	5	15	69	26	13	43	91	267
Flowing water/Stream/River	*	180	*	*	140	*	5	16	21	366
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	*	*	*	*	34	*	*	*	3	38
Well	*	*	*	*	26	*	*	15	7	54
Spring	4	114	*	*	28	*	*	6	14	166
Other	*	8	*	5	27	5	2	14	79	143
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.2 Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2016

Main source of water	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	4 863	960	357	1 547	7 728
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	4 298	145	10	4	4 458
Borehole on site	255	4	*	45	305
Rain-water tank on site	128	*	*	*	132
Neighbour's tap	388	10	*	*	400
Public tap	2 183	20	3	3	2 209
Water-carrier/Tanker	388	4	*	*	395
Borehole off site/communal	253	3	*	10	267
Flowing water/Stream/River	364	*	*	*	366
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	38	*	*	*	38
Well	53	*	*	*	54
Spring	162	*	*	*	166
Other	138	3	*	*	143
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.3 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2016

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 743	1 257	299	855	2 255	923	4 618	1 043	1 038	14 029
No	85	497	28	65	483	257	99	199	522	2 235
Do not know	*	*	*	7	82	74	154	9	18	347
Unspecified	*	3	*	*	12	*	17	5	6	51
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.4 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	6 382	4 693	11 075	627	454	1 081	268	105	372	1 023	478	1 501	8 300	5 730	14 029
No	1 072	984	2 056	52	16	68	3	*	3	94	15	108	1 220	1 015	2 235
Do not know	210	127	337	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	4	217	130	347
Unspecified	25	18	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	6	30	20	51
Total	7 689	5 823	13 512	684	471	1 154	272	105	377	1 123	497	1 619	9 767	6 895	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.5 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2016

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Less than 200m	1 996	31	*	8	2 038
Between 201m–500m	1 017	3	3	*	1 023
Between 501m–1km	398	*	*	*	400
More than 1km	190	*	*	*	192
Do not know	12	*	*	*	13
Unspecified	354	8	*	9	373
Total	3 967	42	8	22	4 039

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.6 Households' perceptions of water quality, per province, 2016

Perceptions of water quality		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Safe to drink	Yes	1 798	1 480	298	809	2 561	1 145	4 724	1 069	1 531	15 414
	No	29	279	30	114	261	107	133	161	44	1 160
	Unspecified	4	*	*	6	9	4	31	26	8	88
	Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662
Clear	Yes	1 781	1 540	293	773	2 561	1 119	4 733	1 076	1 519	15 395
	No	45	217	36	145	261	134	128	161	56	1 182
	Unspecified	6	*	*	11	9	3	27	19	8	85
	Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662
Good in taste	Yes	1 773	1 463	292	809	2 552	1 112	4 716	1 056	1 456	15 228
	No	54	293	35	111	264	143	141	178	123	1 342
	Unspecified	4	4	2	9	14	*	30	22	4	91
	Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662
Free from bad smells	Yes	1 772	1 591	297	782	2 557	1 138	4 714	1 103	1 478	15 433
	No	51	165	29	135	260	112	127	131	93	1 103
	Unspecified	8	4	3	12	13	6	47	22	12	126
	Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.1 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	7 381	292	16	7 689
	Female	5 625	191	6	5 823
	Total	13 006	484	22	13 512
Coloured	Male	624	59	*	684
	Female	440	30	*	471
	Total	1 065	90	*	1 154
Indian/Asian	Male	267	4	*	272
	Female	100	4	*	105
	Total	368	8	*	377
White	Male	1 121	*	*	1 123
	Female	489	6	*	497
	Total	1 610	8	*	1 619
Total	Male	9 394	357	17	9 767
	Female	6 655	233	7	6 895
	Total	16 048	590	24	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2016**

Cell phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 750	1 637	295	882	2 731	1 197	4 799	1 225	1 533	16 048
No	80	121	33	45	97	60	77	28	49	590
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	24
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.3 Households with connection of a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016**

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	266	7 322	101	7 689
	Female	144	5 613	66	5 823
	Total	410	12 935	166	13 512
Coloured	Male	112	568	4	684
	Female	60	409	*	471
	Total	172	976	6	1 154
Indian/Asian	Male	150	120	*	272
	Female	53	52	*	105
	Total	203	172	*	377
White	Male	560	561	*	1 123
	Female	225	262	9	497
	Total	785	823	11	1 619
Total	Male	1 088	8 570	108	9 767
	Female	482	6 336	77	6 895
	Total	1 570	14 906	186	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2016**

Ownership of a landline phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	406	93	21	47	262	60	608	33	40	1 570
No	1 419	1 657	305	871	2 548	1 182	4 207	1 192	1 526	14 906
Unspecified	7	10	3	11	21	14	73	31	17	186
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.1 Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2016

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	327	587	94	371	956	525	1 866	565	696	5 987
	Female	193	684	78	329	985	396	1 130	444	756	4 995
	Total	520	1 271	171	700	1 941	921	2 996	1 009	1 452	10 982
Coloured	Male	378	67	57	23	17	7	73	3	2	627
	Female	267	47	43	12	8	7	46	*	3	434
	Total	645	114	100	35	25	14	118	4	5	1 061
Indian/Asian	Male	6	3	*	*	148	4	90	5	6	266
	Female	*	*	*	*	74	*	27	*	*	103
	Total	8	4	*	3	222	4	117	5	6	370
White	Male	270	57	20	51	80	55	499	57	23	1 111
	Female	150	21	10	31	35	23	204	17	*	493
	Total	420	78	30	82	115	78	703	74	25	1 605
Total	Male	980	715	172	447	1 201	591	2 528	630	727	7 992
	Female	612	752	130	372	1 102	427	1 406	463	762	6 026
	Total	1 592	1 467	302	819	2 303	1 018	3 934	1 093	1 489	14 018

11.2 Source of energy

11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province

11.2.1 For cooking, 2016

Energy for cooking	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 482	1 296	281	783	2 247	960	3 867	946	940	12 803
Electricity from generator	92	49	*	16	36	122	461	*	21	799
Gas	210	73	21	45	44	22	164	21	22	623
Paraffin	25	144	7	44	79	80	336	50	13	778
Wood	16	189	18	31	404	68	33	190	559	1 507
Coal	*	*	*	5	9	*	6	43	14	76
Candles	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	11
Animal dung	*	7	*	2	5	*	2	*	*	17
Solar energy	*	*	*	*	4	*	3	3	9	25
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	7
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	3	15
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province****11.2.2 For heating, 2016**

Energy for heating	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	480	231	142	297	797	359	2 435	462	410	5 613
Electricity from generator	5	14	*	7	6	64	387	*	*	485
Gas	71	26	6	48	12	10	215	22	4	413
Paraffin	180	562	6	214	16	11	138	2	*	1 131
Wood	86	372	53	83	477	90	105	134	339	1 738
Coal	*	5	*	21	12	*	103	87	8	239
Candles	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	8
Animal dung	*	3	*	3	7	*	*	*	*	17
Solar energy	4	2	*	*	6	*	5	*	4	23
Other	*	2	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	15
None	1 004	542	120	255	1 494	719	1 485	547	813	6 980
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province****11.2.3 For lighting, 2016**

Energy for lighting	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 686	1 493	305	844	2 519	1 032	4 042	1 144	1 501	14 565
Electricity from generator	105	49	*	18	42	123	466	*	24	827
Gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	16
Paraffin	11	104	6	15	12	25	91	13	7	283
Wood	*	*	*	*	9	*	5	*	4	20
Coal	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	2
Candles	24	78	12	48	235	73	244	94	42	851
Solar energy	*	32	4	*	11	2	22	3	*	80
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	9
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	8
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.1 For cooking, 2016

Energy for cooking	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	10 059	999	357	1 387	12 803
Electricity from generator	765	22	*	10	799
Gas	292	93	16	221	623
Paraffin	769	9	*	*	778
Wood	1 483	23	*	*	1 507
Coal	75	1	*	*	76
Candles	8	3	*	*	11
Animal dung	17	*	*	*	17
Solar energy	24	*	*	*	25
Other	7	*	*	*	7
None	12	3	*	*	15
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.2 For heating, 2016

Energy for heating	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	4 092	428	229	865	5 613
Electricity from generator	465	9	*	8	485
Gas	209	24	18	162	413
Paraffin	1 118	10	*	*	1 131
Wood	1 611	63	5	59	1 738
Coal	231	4	*	3	239
Candles	8	*	*	*	8
Animal dung	17	*	*	*	17
Solar energy	17	*	*	5	23
Other	8	*	*	6	15
None	5 737	614	121	509	6 980
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

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

11.3.3 For lighting, 2016

Energy for lighting	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	11 499	1 099	372	1 595	14 565
Electricity from generator	790	24	*	11	827
Gas	11	*	*	4	16
Paraffin	280	3	*	*	283
Wood	16	*	*	*	20
Coal	*	*	*	*	*
Candles	825	23	*	*	851
Solar energy	72	3	*	4	80
Other	7	*	*	*	9
None	7	*	*	*	8
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2016

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	1 636	719	218	674	1 195	511	4 274	471	307	10 004
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	69	57	20	14	156	86	57	74	95	628
Chemical toilet	6	*	*	*	6	*	33	*	*	47
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	20	715	33	77	817	263	84	299	500	2 808
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	*	150	37	103	514	338	289	341	596	2 368
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	63	15	3	15	2	*	69	*	3	171
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	12	*	2	8	5	3	8	*	*	39
Ecological sanitation systems	8	*	*	*	3	1	4	10	*	27
None	13	98	15	27	110	48	33	59	77	482
Other	*	4	*	5	13	1	19	*	*	44
Unspecified	*	*	*	4	10	3	19	*	3	45
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation**12.2 Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2016**

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	7 095	1 045	359	1 506	10 004
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	462	52	8	106	628
Chemical toilet	44	*	*	*	47
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	2 787	19	*	*	2 808
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2 350	12	5	*	2 368
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	169	*	*	*	171
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	31	5	*	*	39
Ecological sanitation systems	27	*	*	*	27
None	467	14	*	*	482
Other	42	*	*	*	44
Unspecified	39	*	*	*	45
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2016

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands					
	Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	6 640	28	683	73	247	222
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	445	9	6	*	*	10
Chemical toilet	5	4	*	*	*	*
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1 795	615	10	*	*	3
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1 464	224	11	*	*	*
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	23	*	*	*	*	*
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	15	*	*	*	*	*
Ecological sanitation systems	*	*	*	*	*	*
None	198	98	3	*	*	*
Other	6	*	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	28	*	*	*	*	*
Total	10 622	984	717	80	250	239

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2016 (concluded)

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands						
	Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	452	705	398	433	7	115	10 004
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	26	12	17	90	*	10	628
Chemical toilet	*	*	35	*	*	*	47
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	43	36	197	103	*	4	2 808
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	28	84	443	104	*	4	2 368
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	*	5	135	*	*	*	171
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	*	*	13	3	*	*	39
Ecological sanitation systems	*	8	13	*	*	*	27
None	*	15	151	11	*	*	482
Other	*	*	29	*	3	*	44
Unspecified	*	3	9	*	*	*	45
Total	553	873	1 439	750	11	142	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal**13.1 Households who pay for their refuse removal, by type of refuse removal service and province, 2016**

Refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	1 093	347	139	299	594	256	2 359	312	174	5 573
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	*	31	*	8	18	5	15	4	3	87
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	*	7	2	*	107	8	65	11	11	212
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	7	15
Removed by community members at least once a week	*	*		*	*	*	5	*	*	13
Removed by community members less often than once a week	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Communal refuse dump	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	13
Communal container	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Unspecified	6	3	*	5	11	*	24	*	4	58
Total	1 108	394	144	317	737	272	2 477	334	205	5 988

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal**13.2 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2016**

Refuse removal	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	7 259	1 031	318	1 441	10 048
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	238	10	4	17	269
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	297	9	38	50	394
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	37	3	3	*	44
Removed by community members at least once a week	31	21	*	9	62
Removed by community members less often than once a week	6	*	*	*	8
Communal refuse dump	207	12	3	10	231
Communal container	226	9	*	12	249
Own refuse dump	4 387	30	5	52	4 475
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	340	5	*	*	347
Other	45	8	*	2	55
Unspecified	440	15	*	25	482
Total	13 512	1 154	377	1 619	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal**13.3 Households currently paying for the removal of refuse, by province, 2016**

Pay for refuse removal	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 108	394	144	317	737	272	2 477	334	205	5 988
No	685	492	93	449	857	545	2 073	238	237	5 669
Do not know	11	2	*	*	20	6	82	*	3	129
Not applicable	27	871	91	162	1 217	432	255	682	1 138	4 876
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.1 Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2016

Mode of transport and number of trips		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Train	0-10	1 791	1 757	329	929	2 810	1 255	4 750	1 256	1 583	16 460
	11-20	33	2	*	*	14	*	54	*	*	103
	21-30	3	*	*	*	5	*	10	*	*	17
	31-40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	41+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
	Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	72	*	*	73
Taxi	0-10	1 708	1 648	316	856	2 579	1 168	4 219	1 186	1 529	15 209
	11-20	93	80	9	57	201	71	453	55	40	1 060
	21-30	20	21	*	6	34	11	91	11	7	204
	31-40	5	2	*	*	4	*	41	*	*	62
	41+	*	3	*	4	7	*	21	*	*	41
	Unspecified	*	5	*	6	5	3	62	*	3	88
Bus	0-10	1 779	1 751	327	921	2 797	1 244	4 763	1 199	1 569	16 351
	11-20	37	7	*	4	22	9	39	47	13	180
	21-30	9	*	*	2	4	*	3	6	*	28
	31-40	4	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	10
	41+	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	11
	Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	76	1	*	83

Totals exclude unspecified.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2016**

Mode of transport	Distance travelled	Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Train	Less than 1km	181	25	11	*	218
	Between 1km and 3km	113	22	*	*	138
	More than 3km	61	13	4	*	78
Taxi	Less than 1km	4 482	245	40	42	4 809
	Between 1km and 3km	543	32	*	5	580
	More than 3km	78	8	*	*	86
Bus	Less than 1km	624	76	18	6	723
	Between 1km and 3km	120	17	5	*	143
	More than 3km	16	3	*	*	19

Totals exclude unspecified.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.3 Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2016**

Mode of transport	Money spent in the previous calendar week	Thousands		
		Male	Female	Total
Train	0–199	336	179	515
	200–399	35	14	49
	400–599	5	4	9
	600–799	*	*	*
	800+	*	*	*
	Unspecified	131	99	230
Taxi	0–199	2 408	1 994	4 402
	200–399	704	447	1 150
	400–599	107	88	195
	600–799	43	24	67
	800+	49	31	80
	Unspecified	164	97	261
Bus	0–199	383	351	734
	200–399	96	86	182
	400–599	24	11	34
	600–799	3	*	4
	800+	4	3	7
	Unspecified	148	90	238

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.4 Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2016**

Mode of transport	Thousands						
	Time in minutes						
	Less than 15 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–89 minutes	90 minutes and more	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Walking	3 139	3 363	1 250	131	10	27	7 919
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	1 215	2 349	786	52	9	5	4 417
Bus	28	88	43	4	*	*	166
Train	12	12	10	*	*	*	34
Own transport	2 240	1 251	204	6	4	13	3 718
Bicycle/motorcycle	19	10	7	*	*	*	36
Other	58	94	79	18	3	*	256
Unspecified	37	32	11	*	*	36	116
Total	6 747	7 199	2 390	213	28	85	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.1 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2016

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Littering	443	500	131	430	1 096	387	1 455	670	427	5 539
Irregular or no waste removal	132	418	115	384	870	331	713	728	329	4 020
Water pollution	191	252	53	177	595	182	607	169	148	2 374
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	205	241	80	220	521	369	896	367	227	3 127
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	197	678	91	444	736	646	957	790	510	5 049
Excessive noise/noise pollution	253	249	51	209	367	228	813	164	279	2 613
Other	29	5	3	7	16	3	62	5	12	144
Total number of household (RSA)	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.2 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016

Nature of environmental problem	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Littering	2 830	2 156	4 986	181	133	313	53	28	81	119	40	159	3 182	2 356	5 539
Irregular or no waste removal	2 083	1 651	3 734	74	45	119	33	15	49	98	21	119	2 288	1 732	4 020
Water pollution	1 216	976	2 192	58	49	106	13	*	15	50	11	61	1 336	1 038	2 374
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	1 665	1 171	2 836	73	65	138	29	8	37	82	33	116	1 849	1 277	3 127
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	2 599	2 077	4 677	103	73	175	35	10	44	115	37	153	2 852	2 197	5 049
Excessive noise/noise pollution	1 351	966	2 317	92	75	167	24	6	29	75	25	99	1 541	1 072	2 613
Other	68	47	115	8	4	13	*	*	*	9	*	13	87	57	144
Total number of household (RSA)	7 689	5 823	13 512	684	471	1 154	272	105	377	1 123	497	1 619	9 767	6 895	16 662

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure

16.1 Sources of income for households, by province, 2016

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Salaries/wages/commission	1 404	949	205	585	1 775	756	3 657	773	791	10 896
Income from a business	216	169	28	100	325	151	834	190	231	2 244
Grants	714	1 040	198	495	1 461	595	1 551	639	917	7 611
Pensions	123	62	18	39	100	50	194	79	45	711
Remittances	180	417	64	153	481	236	600	245	398	2 775
Sales of farm products and services	7	29	10	14	43	34	12	30	46	224
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	117	22	7	12	41	40	203	14	4	460
No income	7	9	2	20	37	15	32	14	11	149
Total number of household (RSA)	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.2 Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016**

Sources of income	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Salaries/wages/commission	5 520	3 075	8 595	558	355	913	198	80	279	816	293	1 110	7 092	3 804	10 896
Income from a business	1 136	559	1 695	64	17	81	74	9	83	314	71	385	1 589	655	2 244
Grants	2 770	3 897	6 667	329	314	643	55	47	102	104	96	200	3 258	4 353	7 611
Pensions	175	171	346	28	18	46	16	6	22	175	121	296	394	317	711
Remittances	927	1 550	2 476	56	76	133	15	17	32	56	77	134	1 054	1 720	2 775
Sales of farm products and services	101	92	192	4	*	5	*	*	*	25	*	26	129	95	224
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	155	113	267	23	15	38	12	6	19	81	55	136	271	189	460
No income	107	35	142	3	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	112	37	149
Total number of household (RSA)	7 689	5 823	13 512	684	471	1 154	272	105	377	1 123	497	1 619	9 767	6 895	16 662

More than one source of income is possible per household.

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2016**

Expenditure category	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
R0	*	11	3	10	26	5	6	4	8	76
R1–R199	*	9	*	11	5	7	32	11	14	92
R200–R399	18	45	6	36	52	36	83	23	67	368
R400–R799	39	169	22	93	173	87	239	113	282	1 216
R800–R1 199	57	208	33	91	307	138	348	166	302	1 648
R1 200–R1 799	102	369	50	137	462	223	466	212	299	2 321
R1 800–R2 499	178	252	46	127	488	168	544	221	219	2 245
R2 500–R4 999	452	355	78	176	574	235	953	240	190	3 254
R5 000–R9 999	384	165	47	112	314	151	692	134	104	2 102
R10 000 or more	578	148	34	111	309	149	1 166	119	82	2 695
Do not know	14	6	*	14	95	55	298	7	10	500
Refuse	*	17	7	6	14	*	27	*	*	74
Unspecified	*	5	*	6	10	*	34	5	6	72
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.4 Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016**

Expenditure category	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
R0	50	22	71	3	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	53	23	76
R1–R199	63	26	89	3	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	66	26	92
R200–R399	230	128	358	4	4	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	235	133	368
R400–R799	638	538	1 176	22	13	35	*	*	*	*	*	4	661	555	1 216
R800–R1 199	776	807	1 583	21	23	44	5	*	8	6	7	13	808	840	1 648
R1 200–R1 799	1 047	1 138	2 184	47	54	101	8	*	11	7	18	25	1 109	1 211	2 321
R1 800–R2 499	1 044	1 035	2 079	53	61	114	11	6	17	24	10	34	1 132	1 112	2 245
R2 500–R4 999	1 676	1 100	2 776	158	137	295	35	21	57	68	59	127	1 937	1 318	3 254
R5 000–R9 999	998	489	1 487	155	94	249	58	29	87	167	113	280	1 378	725	2 102
R10 000 or more	883	327	1 210	197	73	270	127	36	163	791	260	1 051	1 998	697	2 695
Do not know	227	182	410	11	7	18	20	5	25	32	16	48	290	211	500
Refuse	25	8	33	5	*	7	6	*	8	20	7	27	57	17	74
Unspecified	34	22	55	3	*	6	*	*	*	6	*	9	44	28	72
Total	7 689	5 823	13 512	684	471	1 154	272	105	377	1 123	497	1 619	9 767	6 895	16 662

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

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

17. Households assets, 2016**17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2016**

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
TV Set	1 645	1 253	265	769	2 110	994	4 203	991	1 229	13 458
Swimming pool	137	28	9	28	60	33	354	25	29	704
DVD player/ Blu ray player	1 225	808	164	484	1 321	557	2 899	612	820	8 888
Pay TV (M-Net/DSTV/Top TV) Subscription	863	451	142	320	837	373	2 211	493	575	6 265
Air conditioner (Excluding fans)	142	34	23	45	183	34	327	35	69	892
Computer/Desktop/Laptop	639	186	63	155	343	205	1 509	205	216	3 523
Vacuum cleaner/Floor polisher	471	79	38	104	157	83	848	80	41	1 901
Dish washing machine	222	33	19	51	111	51	506	39	40	1 072
Washing machine	1 095	376	164	303	430	406	2 230	399	306	5 709
Tumble dryer	277	34	21	60	158	56	522	90	78	1 296
Deep freezer - free standing	584	191	131	187	475	216	937	313	438	3 473
Refrigerator or combined fridge freezer	1 570	1 140	248	731	1 996	915	3 884	908	1 048	12 440
Electric stove	1 737	1 453	301	819	2 338	1 072	4 329	1 042	1 271	14 362
Microwave oven	1 375	838	192	604	1 358	606	3 259	599	548	9 378
Built-in kitchen sink	1 291	466	105	366	815	273	2 518	360	172	6 366
Home security service	346	78	15	65	254	62	956	72	62	1 910

17. Households assets, 2016**17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2016 (concluded)**

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Home theatre system	235	133	42	168	297	212	1 256	154	140	2 635
Geyser	878	241	69	176	545	211	2 014	208	151	4 495
Solar hot water geyser	67	46	18	36	72	15	257	25	16	551
Solar electrical panel	20	2	7	4	17	16	94	12	7	179
Total households	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

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

18. Agriculture**18.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2016**

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	58	517	34	140	513	117	179	293	605	2 456
No	1 766	1 240	292	780	2 309	1 136	4 657	946	977	14 104
Unspecified	7	3	3	9	8	3	51	17	*	101
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

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

18. Agriculture**18.2 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2016**

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	1 056	1 219	2 275	37	20	57	10	4	13	95	17	112	1 198	1 259	2 456
No	6 586	4 572	11 158	644	450	1 094	260	101	361	1 013	478	1 491	8 503	5 601	14 104
Unspecified	47	32	79	3	*	3	*	*	*	15	*	17	67	35	101
Total	7 689	5 823	13 512	684	471	1 154	272	105	377	1 123	497	1 619	9 767	6 895	16 662

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

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

18. Agriculture**18.3 Land used for crop production by province, 2016**

Tenure status	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Owns the land	44	98	12	106	154	24	113	224	318	1 092
Rents the land	8	*	*	5	3	3	10	4	3	37
Sharecropping	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	3	7
Tribal authority	*	239	*	*	150	*	*	5	166	560
State land	*	*	*	*	4	*	3	*	*	9
Other	*	11	*	7	*	*	9	*	4	36
Do not know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Not engaged in crop plantation	1 770	1 401	311	790	2 494	1 225	4 670	994	1 070	14 724
Unspecified	8	11	4	20	20	3	82	28	16	191
Total	1 831	1 759	329	929	2 831	1 256	4 888	1 256	1 583	16 662

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

18. Agriculture

18.4 Land used for crop production by population group and sex of the household head, 2016

Population group and sex of the household		Thousands								
		Owns the land	Rents the land	Share-cropping	Tribal authority	State land	Other	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	446	20	3	224	3	20	4	94	815
	Female	528	5	4	335	6	9	*	63	950
	Total	974	25	7	559	9	29	5	157	1 765
Coloured	Male	20	5	*	*	*	4	*	3	32
	Female	13	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	16
	Total	33	7	*	*	*	4	*	4	48
Indian/Asian	Male	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	11
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
	Total	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	14
White	Male	67	6	*	*	*	*	*	21	95
	Female	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	15
	Total	78	6	*	*	*	*	*	24	110
Total	Male	537	31	3	224	3	26	4	124	953
	Female	555	7	4	335	6	10	*	67	984
	Total	1 092	37	7	560	9	36	5	191	1 938

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

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

18. Agriculture

18.5 The number of livestock the household has, per province, 2016

Number of livestock		Thousand									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Cattle	0	*	116	10	*	76	33	*	9	71	315
	1-10	*	130	3	8	116	22	*	34	50	366
	11-100	*	29	4	3	46	10	*	14	25	131
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	1	13
	Unspecified	*	124	5	11	115	31	16	48	63	418
	Total	5	403	22	24	354	100	18	105	210	1 242
Sheep	0	*	148	8	6	206	49	*	50	129	596
	1-10	*	49	3	*	13	7	*	3	11	88
	11-100	*	58	4	2	5	14	*	*	5	89
	100+	*	5	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
	Unspecified	*	143	6	14	131	31	16	50	65	458
	Total	5	403	22	24	354	100	18	105	210	1 242
Goats	0	*	115	7	9	87	33	*	36	62	351
	1-10	*	99	5	*	106	20	*	19	67	317
	11-100	*	58	4	*	51	17	*	*	18	153
	100+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Unspecified	*	130	6	14	110	30	15	48	64	418
	Total	5	403	22	24	354	100	18	105	210	1 242

18.5 The number of livestock the household has, per province, 2016 (concluded)

Number of livestock		<i>Thousand</i>									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pigs	0	3	170	14	7	207	64	1	51	129	646
	1-10	1	111	1	2	17	5	1	3	15	156
	11-100	1	4		1	*	3	4	2	2	18
	100+	*	2	*	*	1	1	2	*	*	5
	Unspecified	1	114	6	14	130	27	9	50	64	416
	Total	5	403	22	24	354	100	18	105	210	1 242

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

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

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Enquiries

User information services	Telephone number: (012) 310 8600 Email address: info@statssa.gov.za
Technical enquiries:	Isabel Schmidt Telephone number: (012) 310 6249 Email address: isabelsc@statssa.gov.za
Postal address	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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