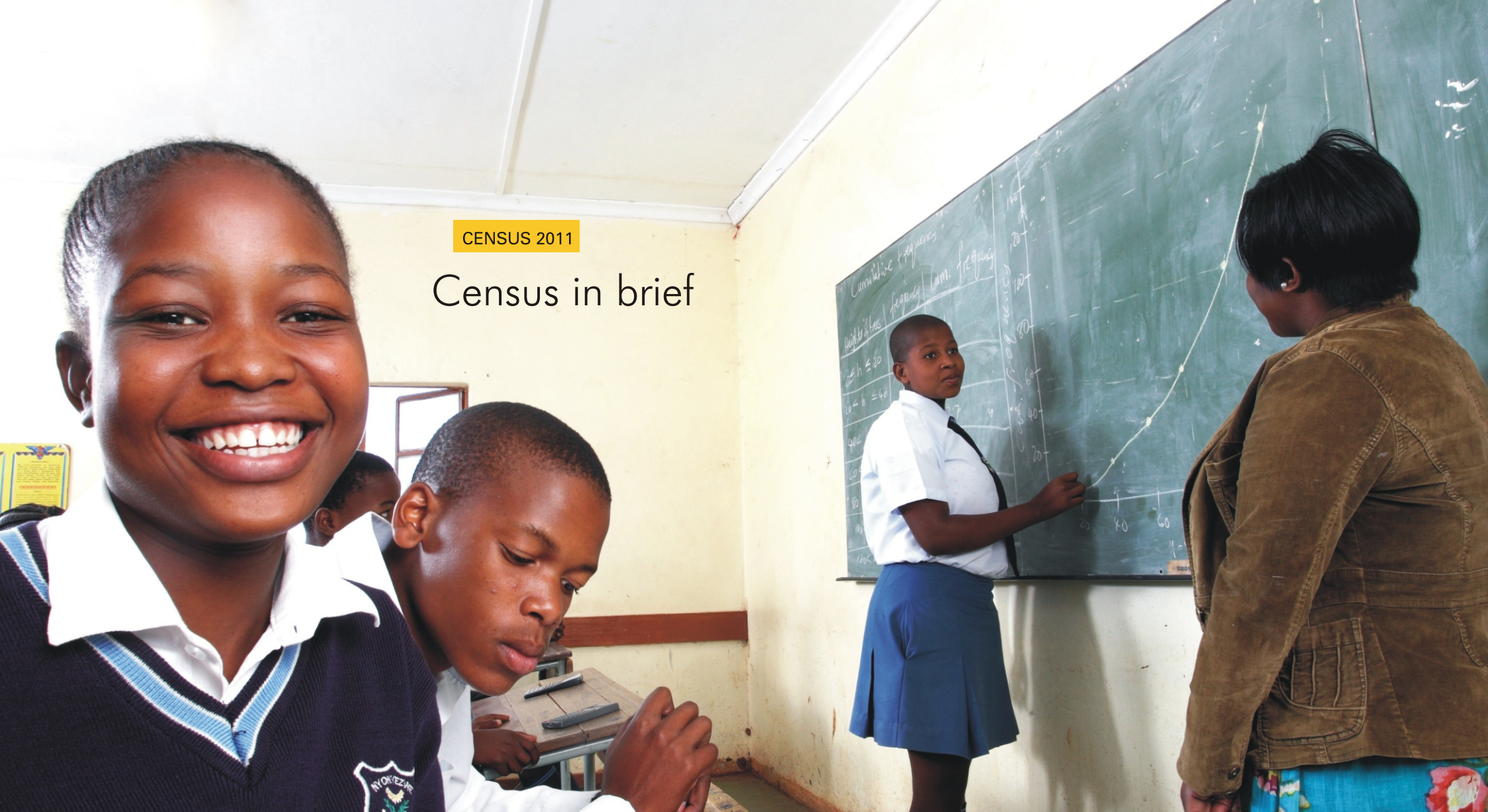


CENSUS 2011

Census in brief



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



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Census 2011

Census in brief

Statistics South Africa

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Statistician-General

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INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

A census is a count of all people in the country on a predetermined date called the reference date. In South Africa, for the past three censuses which have been conducted since the first democratic elections (1996, 2001 and 2011), this reference date has been the night of 9-10 October 2011. For Census 2011, fieldwork started on the reference night and continued from 9th to 31st October 2011.

There is a range of products being made available on the census results. This publication is one of these products. It briefly describes findings regarding selected population and household characteristics. The first part of the document summarizes census processes and the following parts give the new geography applicable to Census 2011 and then the actual findings.

HOW THE COUNT WAS DONE

This section focuses on the various activities that were carried out prior to the finalisation of the results. They can be summarized as follows:

- Planning,
- Pre-enumeration,
- Enumeration,
- Data processing,
- Data editing and validation.

In addition, independent monitoring and evaluation of Census field activities and a post-enumeration survey (PES) took place.

Planning

This process involved the development of the overall strategy on which implementation would be based; the determination of the physical and personnel structures for the project, cascading downwards from head office through provincial offices to district and satellite offices throughout the country; the formulation of component plans; and the budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of a large-scale sample survey called the “Community Survey” in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in a form of mini tests, and then two pilots were conducted in 2008 and 2009 respectively. The findings from these tests helped to refine the plans and methods for the final test in 2010 called the “Dress Rehearsal”. The latter was expected to be a replica of how the actual count was to be conducted in 2011, and therefore the timing had to be the same as the main count i.e. during the month of October.

Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase involved the preparatory work before the actual count. Geographically, the country had to be divided into small pockets of land called enumeration areas (EA). The underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within easy reach of a fieldworker, and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days for the count. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. It was followed by the production of census summary books for each EA, each with its own maps aerial photographs or satellite images.

Concurrently, census questionnaires and training manuals had to be developed and printed. The acquisition of satellite offices below provincial level, in the various districts of the country had to be completed. Then the recruitment of district census coordinators and fieldwork coordinators was undertaken. These groups of people were then given intense training on how to conduct a census.

A logistics plan for the distribution of all materials was devised so that the material could reach each province, each district and each satellite office.

The pre-enumeration phase involved employing over 7 000 staff.

Enumeration

The enumeration phase was undertaken by an army of field staff in excess of 130 000, inclusive of management. It started with the appointment and training of people appointed as first as listers and then as supervisors. These listers had to complete a list of all dwelling units for each EA in each EA census summary book. Each lister had a minimum of four EA's to cover. These four or more grouped EAs were called supervisory units. Each lister became the supervisor of the work of the enumerators in the EAs that they had listed.

As they were listing the dwelling units, supervisors or listers were also expected to publicise the activities of the census within their supervisory units. Residents in each EA were informed that they were required to participate in Census 2011 by completing the relevant questionnaires.

Following on the listing process, over 100 000 enumerators were recruited to count the people in each EA. Training of enumerators started in earnest after recruitment. It mainly covered questionnaire completion and map reading. The latter was given to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned EA, and to plan a path through the EA so that all dwelling units could be covered during the count.

An enumerator was also given a few days before the start of the count to update their EA summary book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as to introduce themselves to the communities in which they were working. Posters bearing their photos were put up in their allocated EAs, and they were issued with special identification cards.

On the night of the 9th October the actual count started with the homeless and special institutions such as tourist hotels. This was followed by visits to all listed dwelling units and institutions. All completed questionnaires for each EA were placed in a separate EA box, which was then sealed and passed on to the various offices throughout the country from which the census was managed.

Data processing

The processing of about 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after bringing the sealed EA boxes from the various census offices to the processing centre in Pretoria during December 2011. Each box, and its contents, was assigned a store location position via a computerised store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called up and allocated through this system.

The processing phase was sub divided in the following processes:

- *Primary preparation*: where all completed questionnaires were grouped into clusters of 25 and the spine of the questionnaire cut off.
- *Secondary preparation*: where questionnaires were finally prepared for scanning, by removing foreign materials between pages and ensuring that all pages were separated from each other.
- *Scanning*: questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image.
- Finally *Tiling and completion*: where any un-recognised number or character, or any badly read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer.

This process took eight months. Over 2 000 data processors, working three shifts per day, were employed for this phase to ensure that more than 225 million single pages were electronically captured.

Data editing and validation

Each phase of census operations may introduce its own errors. Despite quality assurance methods embedded in all the phases discussed above, errors may creep in and distort the collected information. Editing is an essential tool to promote consistency and to improve on data quality.

During this process, invalid values, inconsistent entries and unknown or missing values are identified and dealt with. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on clearly defined rules and specifications. The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterized by different sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of the data items required the application of a combination of editing techniques. Two software programmes were used to resolve errors. The strategy for Census 2011 data editing was based on the implementation of automated error detection and correction, with minimal changes based on logical and dynamic imputations.

INDEPENDENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CENSUS FIELD ACTIVITIES

Independent monitoring of Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of statisticians from the Monitoring and Evaluation division of Stats SA. The tasks undertaken by this team included monitoring of field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This monitoring was done to ensure that census activities were implemented according to plan. Independent reports were written on the monitoring process. The monitoring team also conducted a PES verification study.

POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY (PES)

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of census enumeration in order to estimate the extent of coverage of the census and its content errors. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken from November to December 2011 in more than 600 EAs.

The PES collected data from all households in each of the selected EAs, based on particular questions in the census questionnaire. It also has specific additional questions focusing on where each person in the household was on census night. During data processing, these data from the PES are compared with the census data from the same households in a matching process, in order to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once. Reconciliation visits to the relevant households were undertaken when queries were raised that could not be resolved through matching of questionnaires.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Like any other massive project, Census 2011 had its own challenges and successes. All people participating in this process are sincerely thanked for their inputs.

The following people are singled out for special thanks for their contribution:

- The enumerators who traversed the country to collect information from households, some of whom lost their lives in the process.
- The respondents who opened their doors and locked their dogs to aid the field staff to do their work,
- The processors who worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to ensure that the data could be speedily released.
- The census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward,
- The Stats SA Executive Committee (EXCO) for the leadership they provided,
- The Statistics Council and in particular the sub-committee on population and social statistics for their continued guidance and support,
- The Minister in the Presidency: responsible for planning for the robust interrogation of the plans and guidance on this project.

It is through such concerted efforts that as a country we can and will continuously improve on our endeavours.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The following should be taken into account when reading the tables and graphs that follow:

- Total population includes population in households, institutions and the homeless
- All household tables describe households living in housing units and converted hostels
- Report of percentages is rounded to one decimal place
- Tables giving actual numbers have been adjusted by the findings of the PES

SECTION 1:
GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

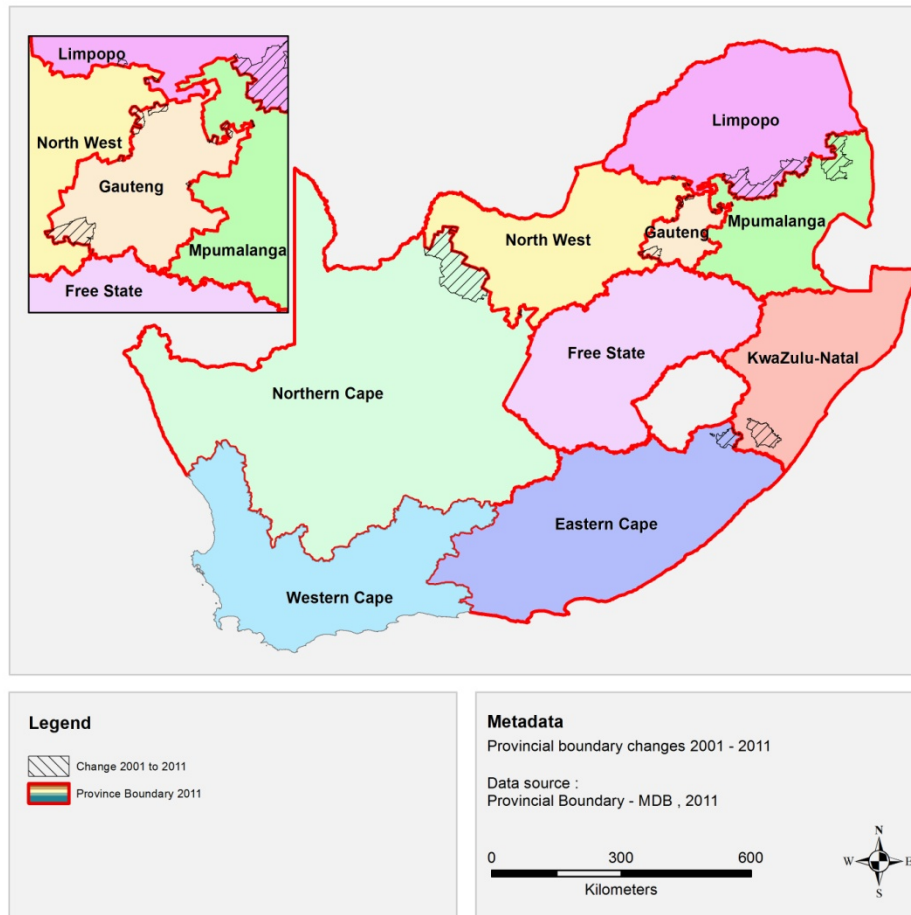
PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 2001 AND 2011

In the period between censuses 2001 and 2011, a number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by these changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross boundary municipalities which were absorbed in full into their respective provinces.

Table 1.1 Geographical land area square kilometre changes since 2001

PROVINCE NAME	PROVINCIAL CODE	LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES: 2011	LAND AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES: 2001
Western Cape	1	129 462	129449
Eastern Cape	2	168 966	169 954
Northern Cape	3	372 889	362 599
Free State	4	129 825	129 824
KwaZulu-Natal	5	94 361	92 305
North West	6	104 882	116 231
Gauteng	7	18 178	16 936
Mpumalanga	8	76 495	79 487
Limpopo	9	125 754	122 816
Total		1 220 813	121 9602

Map 1.1 Provincial boundary changes since 2001



Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West province (land size decreased to 11348.9 square kilometres). Most of this land was absorbed by the Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was found in Mpumalanga which decreased by about 2 992 square kilometres with Limpopo being the main recipient of these square kilometres.

It should be noted that the increased size in square kilometres of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of two areas, namely UMzimkhulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape Province, but now in KwaZulu-Natal) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal but now in Eastern Cape), but it is mainly due to the shift of the national boundary over the Indian ocean in the North East corner of the province to cater for the iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

Areas of land that were allocated to different provinces when comparing 2001 and 2011 geography are described below.

Northern Cape and North West:

- Ga Segonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001. They were allocated to Northern Cape in full by 2011.
- The Kagisano municipality of 2001 was split into two, namely Kagisano/Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now being found in North West and the latter in Northern Cape.
- Moshaweng municipality was incorporated in full into the Northern Cape since 2001 and is now part of Joe Morolong municipality.

North West and Gauteng

- Merafong City municipality was a cross boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng in 2001. It was allocated to Gauteng after 2001.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality was not aligned to the Gauteng provincial boundary in 2001. It was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full by 2011.
- The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West Provinces in 2001. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full by 2011.

North West and Limpopo:

- By 2011, Limpopo had lost a portion of the Bela Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn North West had lost a portion of the Moretele Municipality to Limpopo's Bela Bela Municipality.

Gauteng and Mpumalanga:

- A portion of Delmas municipality in 2001 was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng by 2011. It is now called Victor Kanye.
- Kungwini Municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane was a cross boundary municipality in 2011 and is now fully allocated to Gauteng.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

- Greater Groblersdal (now called Elias Motsoaledi), Greater Marble Hall (now called Ephraim Mogale), and Greater Thubatse were cross boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo. They have now been allocated in full to Limpopo. Ephraim Mogale municipality absorbed the Schuinsdraai Nature reserve.
- Bushbuck Ridge municipality was a cross boundary municipality between Limpopo and Mpumalanga and has now been allocated in full to the Mpumalanga. (Bushbuckridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross boundary District management area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape:

UMzimkhulu formerly in the Eastern Cape Province and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal were in effect exchanged, with UMzimkhulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY CHANGES BETWEEN 2001 AND 2011.

In 2001, the Geographical frame consisted of 262 local municipalities. This total has been reduced to 234 local municipalities in the 2011 geographical frame. The difference of 28 municipalities is explained as follows:

In total 25 District Management Areas (DMAs) were absorbed into the existing provinces.

- The City of Tshwane absorbed a further two municipalities (Nokeng Tsa Taemane and Kungwini)
- A new municipality (Kagisano Molopo) was established by merging Kagisano and Molopo.
- 107 municipalities had a decrease in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 1.2 Municipal boundary changes since 2001

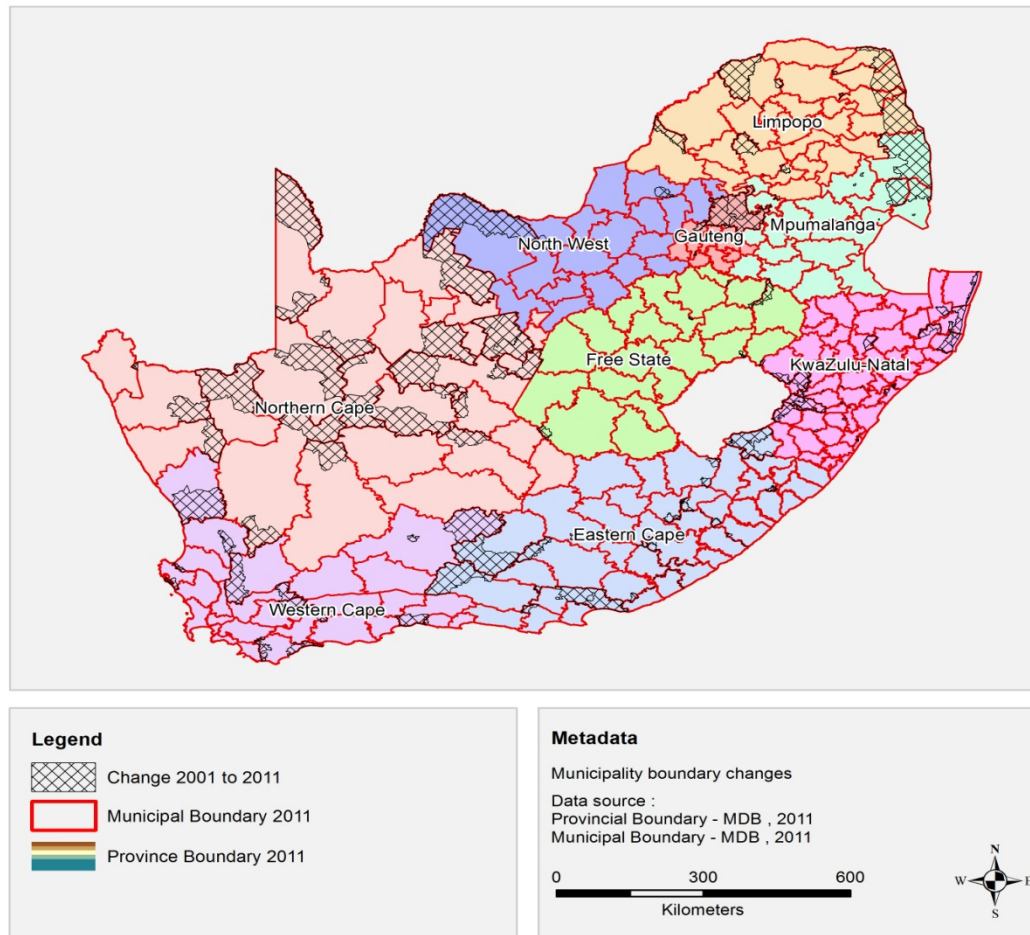
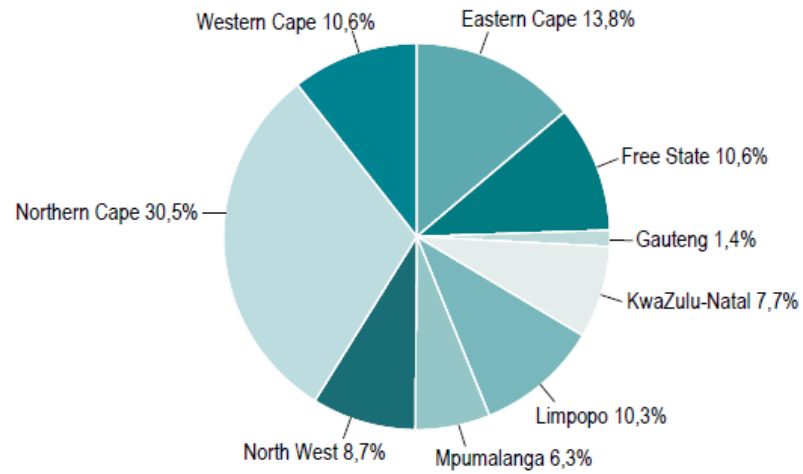


Figure 1.1 Percentage distribution of land area by Province, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

COMPARING CENSUS 2011 GEOGRAPHY WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous censuses (1996 and 2001) therefore required alignment of data for the two censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries.

SECTION 2:
THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2.1: Population counted in Census 1996, 2001 and 2011 by province

Year	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
1996	3 956 875	6 147 244	1 011 864	2 633 504	8 572 302	2 727 223	7 834 125	3 123 869	4 576 566	40 583 573
2001	4 524 335	6 278 651	991 919	2 706 775	9 584 129	2 984 098	9 388 854	3 365 554	4 995 462	44 819 778
2011	5 822 734	6 562 053	1 145 861	2 745 590	10 267 300	3 509 953	12 272 263	4 039 939	5 404 868	51 770 560

The total population of South Africa as counted in Census 2011 has increased by 11.2 million since Census 1996.

The province with the largest population is Gauteng, which has overtaken KwaZulu-Natal as the province with the largest population.

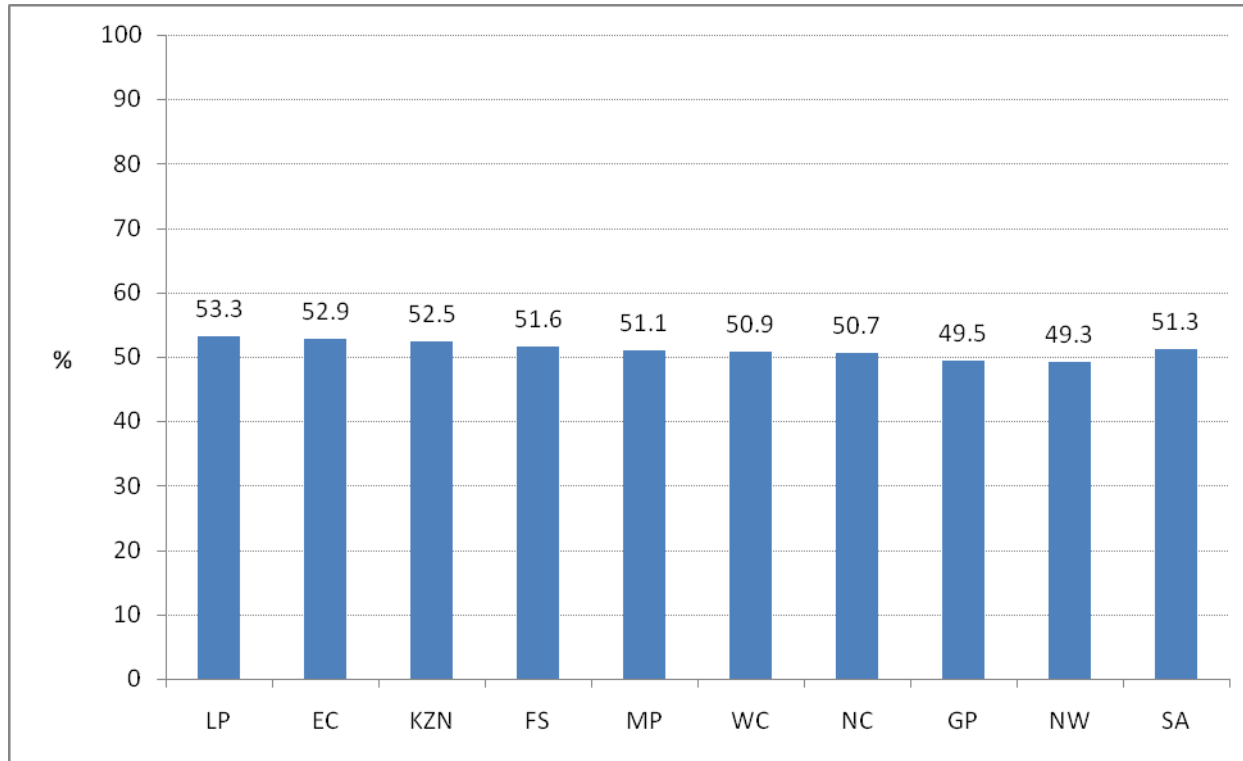
Table 2.2: Population by province and sex: (number) Census 2011

Sex	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Male	2 858 506	3 089 701	564 972	1 328 967	4 878 676	1 779 903	6 189 875	1 974 055	2 524 136	25 188 791
Female	2 964 228	3 472 353	580 889	1 416 623	5 388 625	1 730 049	6 082 388	2 065 883	2 880 732	26 581 769
Total	5 822 734	6 562 053	1 145 861	2 745 590	10 267 300	3 509 953	12 272 263	4 039 939	5 404 868	51 770 560

There were 25.2 million (48.7%) males counted in Census 2011, compared to 26.6 million (51.3%) females.

Unless otherwise specified, all the following tables and figures are based on Census 2011.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of the population who were female by province



Limpopo had the largest proportion of females to males, followed by Eastern Cape.

Table 2.3: Population by province and population group (number)

Population group	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Black African	1 912 547	5 660 230	576 986	2 405 533	8 912 921	3 152 063	9 493 684	3 662 219	5 224 754	41 000 938
Coloured	2 840 404	541 850	461 899	83 844	141 376	71 409	423 594	36 611	14 415	4 615 401
Indian or Asian	60 761	27 929	7 827	10 398	756 991	20 652	356 574	27 917	17 881	1 286 930
White	915 053	310 450	81 246	239 026	428 842	255 385	1 913 884	303 595	139 359	4 586 838
Other	93 969	21 595	17 903	6 790	27 170	10 444	84 527	9 597	8 459	280 454
Total	5 822 734	6 562 053	1 145 861	2 745 590	10 267 300	3 509 953	12 272 263	4 039 939	5 404 868	51 770 560

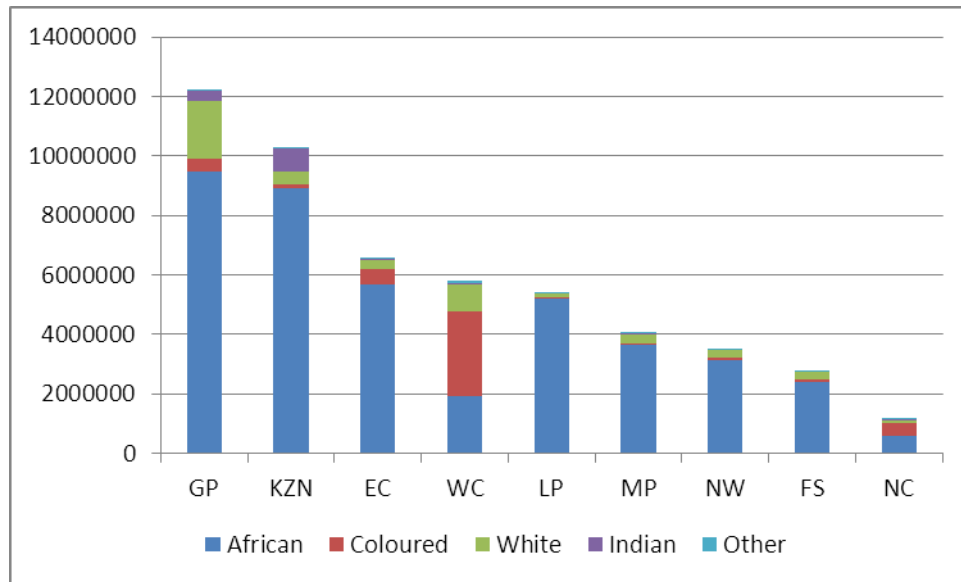
Table 2.4: Population by province and population group (percentage)

Population Group	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Black African	32.8	86.3	50.4	87.6	86.8	89.8	77.4	90.7	96.7	79.2
Coloured	48.8	8.3	40.3	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.5	0.9	0.3	8.9
Indian or Asian	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	7.4	0.6	2.9	0.7	0.3	2.5
White	15.7	4.7	7.1	8.7	4.2	7.3	15.6	7.5	2.6	8.9
Other	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Almost eight in ten people in the country are Black Africans. Coloured and then white people follow then Indian or Asian.

Coloured people constitute the largest group in the Western Cape. Black African people constitute the largest group in all other provinces.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of the population by province and population group (number)



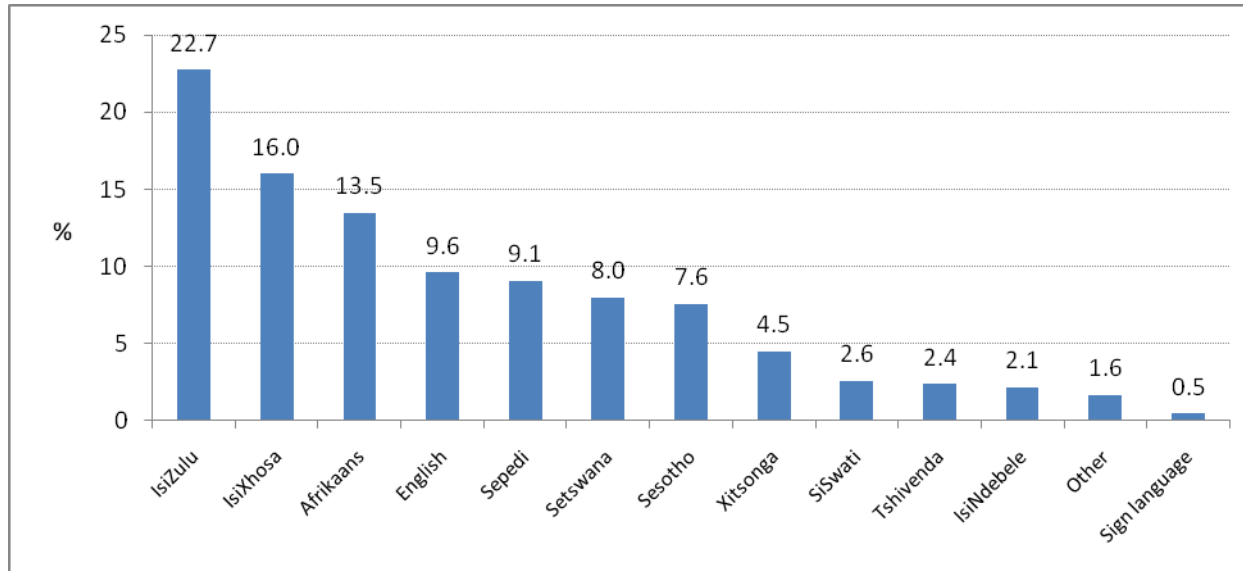
Gauteng has the largest population, even though it is the smallest in square kilometres.

Table 2.5: Population by first language spoken and province (number)

First Language	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Afrikaans	2 820 643	683 410	606 225	340 490	161 876	309 867	1 502 940	289 446	140 185	6 855 082
English	1 149 049	362 502	37 842	78 782	1 337 606	120 041	1 603 464	124 646	78 692	4 892 623
IsiNdebele	15 238	14 854	6 023	10 008	111 657	43 988	380 494	403 678	104 283	1 090 223
IsiXhosa	1 403 233	5 092 152	60 187	201 145	340 832	190 601	796 841	48 993	20 275	8 154 258
IsiZulu	24 634	31 634	8 501	118 126	7 901 932	84 835	2 390 036	965 253	62 424	11 587 374
Sepedi	8 144	14 299	2 431	7 395	20 555	83 999	1 282 896	372 392	2 826 464	4 618 576
Sesotho	64 066	158 964	14 136	1 717 881	79 416	201 153	1 395 089	138 559	80 299	3 849 563
Setswana	24 534	12 607	373 086	140 228	52 229	2 191 230	1 094 599	71 713	107 021	4 067 248
Sign language	22 172	42 235	3 933	32 910	48 575	14 924	52 744	8 932	8 230	234 655
SiSwati	3 208	2 020	648	2 246	8 347	12 091	136 550	1 106 588	25 346	1 297 046
Tshivenda	4 415	3 663	1 083	2 592	4 309	16 255	272 122	12 140	892 809	1 209 388
Xitsonga	9 152	3 092	1 201	8 039	8 936	127 146	796 511	416 746	906 325	2 277 148
Other	127 117	36 893	12 385	15 935	77 519	60 872	371 575	39 639	86 322	828 258
Total	5 675 604	6 458 325	1 127 683	2 675 777	10 153 789	3 457 004	12 075 861	3 998 726	5 338 675	50 961 443

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Figure 2.3: Distribution of the population by first language spoken (percentage)



NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

IsiZulu is the most frequently spoken language in South Africa's households, followed by IsiXhosa.

Table 2.6: Population by first language and province (percentage)

Language (first)	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Afrikaans	49.7	10.6	53.8	12.7	1.6	9.0	12.4	7.2	2.6	13.5
English	20.2	5.6	3.4	2.9	13.2	3.5	13.3	3.1	1.5	9.6
IsiNdebele	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.2	10.1	2.0	2.1
IsiXhosa	24.7	78.8	5.3	7.5	3.4	5.5	6.6	1.2	0.4	16.0
IsiZulu	0.4	0.5	0.8	4.4	77.8	2.5	19.8	24.1	1.2	22.7
Sepedi	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	10.6	9.3	52.9	9.1
Sesotho	1.1	2.5	1.3	64.2	0.8	5.8	11.6	3.5	1.5	7.6
Setswana	0.4	0.2	33.1	5.2	0.5	63.4	9.1	1.8	2.0	8.0
Sign language	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
SiSwati	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	27.7	0.5	2.5
Tshivenda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	16.7	2.4
Xitsonga	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.7	6.6	10.4	17.0	4.5
Other	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.8	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

More than half of the population of Northern Cape use Afrikaans as a first language.

Just under half of the population of the Western Cape speak Afrikaans as their first language and almost a quarter speak IsiXhosa.

IsiXhosa is spoken as a first language by more than three quarters of the population in the Eastern Cape

IsiZulu is spoken as a first language by more than three quarters of the population in KwaZulu-Natal

More than six in ten people in North West speak Setswana, and more than six in ten in Free State speak Sesotho

In Limpopo, just over half the people speak Sepedi, followed by Xitsonga and Tshivenda

People in Gauteng and Mpumalanga speak a variety of languages as their first language

Table 2.7: Population by first language and population group (number)

Language (first)	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Afrikaans	602 166	3 442 164	58 700	2 710 461	41 591
English	1 167 913	945 847	1 094 317	1 603 575	80 971
IsiNdebele	1 057 781	8 225	9 815	8 611	5 791
IsiXhosa	8 104 752	25 340	5 342	13 641	5 182
IsiZulu	11 519 234	23 797	16 699	16 458	11 186
Sepedi	4 602 459	5 642	2 943	5 917	1 616
Sesotho	3 798 915	23 230	5 269	17 491	4 657
Setswana	3 996 951	40 351	4 917	18 358	6 671
Sign language	211 134	11 891	3 360	7 604	666
SiSwati	1 288 156	4 056	1 217	2 299	1 320
Tshivenda	1 201 588	2 847	810	2 889	1 254
Xitsonga	2 257 771	2 268	2 506	3 987	10 616
Other	604 587	5 702	65 261	50 118	102 590
Total	40 413 408	4 541 358	1 271 158	4 461 409	274 111

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 2.8: Population by first language and population group (percentage)

Language (first	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Afrikaans	1.5	75.8	4.6	60.8	15.2	13.5
English	2.9	20.8	86.1	35.9	29.5	9.6
IsiNdebele	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.1	2.1
IsiXhosa	20.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.9	16.0
IsiZulu	28.5	0.5	1.3	0.4	4.1	22.7
Sepedi	11.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	9.1
Sesotho	9.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.7	7.6
Setswana	9.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.4	8.0
Sign language	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
SiSwati	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.5
Tshivenda	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.4
Xitsonga	5.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.9	4.5
Other	1.5	0.1	5.1	1.1	37.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table 2.9: Population by five-year age groups and province (number)

Age Group	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
0 – 4	564 800	767 216	121 918	295 896	1 198 134	404 347	1 191 418	461 559	680 163	5 685 452
5 – 9	460 161	715 992	114 007	262 522	1 042 528	332 303	905 501	402 772	583 964	4 819 751
10 – 14	438 843	684 282	109 448	240 497	1 038 857	303 713	812 012	396 348	570 885	4 594 886
15 – 19	480 122	740 514	107 676	262 898	1 119 535	316 532	924 588	424 278	627 334	5 003 477
20 – 24	583 551	608 372	104 631	282 479	1 102 388	343 391	1 374 623	427 541	547 565	5 374 542
25 – 29	592 548	490 306	100 373	251 668	980 929	327 662	1 480 847	393 096	441 889	5 059 317
30 – 34	481 600	388 587	85 996	205 740	729 230	271 683	1 224 772	297 563	343 839	4 029 010
35 – 39	436 638	359 404	75 222	178 980	612 615	236 739	1 012 021	255 908	300 239	3 467 767
40 – 44	395 037	327 336	68 424	161 378	499 102	204 926	819 854	216 839	255 723	2 948 618
45 – 49	347 866	308 608	61 819	146 990	454 637	187 119	683 092	193 839	236 314	2 620 283
50 – 54	292 685	290 805	53 979	125 330	384 397	160 567	562 852	156 680	190 994	2 218 289
55 – 59	228 098	242 405	43 976	102 422	325 571	128 578	438 401	129 362	158 595	1 797 408
60 – 64	178 558	196 630	33 622	78 033	271 326	94 537	309 674	94 442	128 946	1 385 768
65 – 69	125 210	140 470	23 792	54 101	175 673	71 692	201 628	64 216	101 022	957 805
70 – 74	93 193	125 950	17 243	40 084	137 821	51 710	142 909	51 763	87 658	748 331
75 – 79	59 940	81 236	11 474	27 459	86 378	34 216	89 355	31 215	59 993	481 267
80 – 84	36 435	53 727	6 487	15 755	62 126	21 483	55 460	23 550	47 895	322 916
85 +	27 448	40 211	5 774	13 357	46 054	18 754	43 255	18 970	41 848	255 673
Total	5 822 734	6 562 053	1 145 861	2 745 590	10 267 300	3 509 953	12 272 263	4 039 939	5 404 868	51 770 560

Almost one in three or 29.6% of the population of South Africa is aged between 0-14 years and a further 28.9% is aged between 15 – 34 years.

**Table 2.10: Population by five-year age groups and province: Males
(number)**

Age groups	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
0 – 4	288 052	387 956	62 248	148 219	602 780	205 133	600 023	231 816	341 358	2 867 585
5 – 9	231 828	361 487	57 799	131 691	525 055	168 156	454 666	201 771	292 728	2 425 181
10 – 14	221 782	352 824	56 010	122 222	530 211	156 197	410 927	201 016	293 085	2 344 275
15 – 19	235 421	374 534	54 599	131 080	556 206	161 776	455 071	211 495	318 392	2 498 572
20 – 24	292 007	300 394	52 979	143 916	537 439	177 506	698 191	217 232	274 981	2 694 646
25 – 29	299 476	236 394	50 891	127 562	475 491	171 887	774 154	199 113	207 713	2 542 682
30 – 34	245 789	182 662	43 542	104 015	352 218	145 356	656 232	150 009	156 382	2 036 206
35 – 39	219 196	161 535	37 177	85 947	294 778	122 520	535 571	124 064	128 559	1 709 347
40 – 44	193 282	139 451	33 268	75 420	225 497	104 298	421 125	102 006	107 979	1 402 328
45 – 49	164 540	127 867	29 042	67 441	191 594	95 401	335 440	88 844	95 571	1 195 740
50 – 54	137 624	120 201	25 505	57 753	162 454	82 551	273 421	73 536	78 302	1 011 349
55 – 59	105 257	101 945	20 453	45 029	138 283	63 723	210 817	59 683	66 759	811 950
60 – 64	81 580	82 810	15 397	33 403	112 496	44 834	145 613	42 761	53 471	612 364
65 – 69	56 107	56 894	10 404	22 383	68 567	32 125	90 748	27 053	37 267	401 548
70 – 74	40 357	47 471	7 136	15 040	49 057	21 752	60 255	19 907	32 523	293 498
75 – 79	24 135	26 770	4 377	9 062	26 319	13 057	34 074	10 463	17 028	165 283
80 – 84	13 253	16 788	2 293	4 929	17 095	7 685	19 443	7 273	11 935	100 694
85 +	8 821	11 717	1 852	3 855	13 134	5 946	14 104	6 014	10 100	75 543
Total	2 858 506	3 089 701	564 972	1 328 967	4 878 676	1 779 903	6 189 875	1 974 055	2 524 136	25 188 791

Table 2.11: Population by five-year age groups and province: Females (number)

Age group	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
0 – 4	276 748	379 261	59 670	147 676	595 354	199 215	591 395	229 743	338 805	2 817 867
5 – 9	228 333	354 506	56 208	130 831	517 473	164 147	450 836	201 000	291 236	2 394 570
10 – 14	217 061	331 459	53 438	118 276	508 646	147 516	401 085	195 331	277 799	2 250 611
15 – 19	244 701	365 980	53 078	131 818	563 329	154 756	469 517	212 784	308 942	2 504 905
20 – 24	291 543	307 979	51 652	138 564	564 949	165 885	676 432	210 308	272 584	2 679 896
25 – 29	293 072	253 912	49 482	124 106	505 437	155 775	706 693	193 983	234 175	2 516 635
30 – 34	235 812	205 925	42 454	101 725	377 013	126 327	568 539	147 554	187 457	1 992 804
35 – 39	217 442	197 869	38 046	93 033	317 837	114 219	476 450	131 844	171 681	1 758 420
40 – 44	201 755	187 885	35 156	85 958	273 605	100 628	398 728	114 833	147 744	1 546 291
45 – 49	183 326	180 741	32 777	79 549	263 043	91 718	347 652	104 995	140 743	1 424 543
50 – 54	155 061	170 604	28 474	67 577	221 943	78 015	289 430	83 144	112 691	1 206 940
55 – 59	122 841	140 460	23 523	57 394	187 288	64 855	227 584	69 678	91 836	985 458
60 – 64	96 978	113 820	18 224	44 631	158 830	49 704	164 061	51 681	75 476	773 404
65 – 69	69 103	83 576	13 388	31 718	107 106	39 567	110 880	37 163	63 755	556 256
70 – 74	52 837	78 479	10 107	25 044	88 763	29 958	82 654	31 856	55 135	454 832
75 – 79	35 806	54 466	7 097	18 396	60 059	21 160	55 282	20 752	42 965	315 984
80 – 84	23 182	36 939	4 193	10 826	45 031	13 797	36 017	16 277	35 959	222 222
85 +	18 627	28 494	3 923	9 502	32 920	12 808	29 151	12 956	31 748	180 130
Total	2 964 228	3 472 353	580 889	1 416 623	5 388 625	1 730 049	6 082 388	2 065 883	2 880 732	26 581 769

Table 2.12: Population by five-year age groups and population group (number)

Age group	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
0 – 4	4 830 442	470 090	90 795	268 267	25 857	5 685 452
5 – 9	4 054 019	421 038	82 584	245 567	16 543	4 819 751
10 – 14	3 817 863	420 683	85 223	257 353	13 764	4 594 886
15 – 19	4 171 450	431 263	98 556	284 896	17 312	5 003 477
20 – 24	4 479 848	428 159	115 949	313 616	36 970	5 374 542
25 – 29	4 156 759	395 750	125 521	336 355	44 932	5 059 317
30 – 34	3 237 677	326 803	113 398	318 329	32 802	4 029 010
35 – 39	2 674 154	319 231	108 120	342 316	23 945	3 467 767
40 – 44	2 164 738	319 279	95 904	351 473	17 225	2 948 618
45 – 49	1 902 133	294 467	85 621	325 185	12 877	2 620 283
50 – 54	1 559 926	247 535	75 783	324 539	10 506	2 218 289
55 – 59	1 242 201	186 148	65 332	295 596	8 132	1 797 408
60 – 64	913 441	137 050	55 194	273 657	6 425	1 385 768
65 – 69	601 060	86 285	38 277	227 308	4 875	957 805
70 – 74	485 852	60 311	25 084	173 434	3 649	748 331
75 – 79	310 708	37 441	13 954	116 922	2 242	481 267
80 – 84	218 145	19 278	7 155	77 073	1 265	322 916
85 +	180 520	14 591	4 479	54 949	1 133	255 673
Total	41 000 938	4 615 401	1 286 930	4 586 838	280 454	51 770 560

Table 2.13: Population by five-year age groups, population group and sex (number)

Age group	Population group										South Africa	
	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White		Other		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
0 – 4	2 432 232	2 398 210	238 027	232 063	46 252	44 543	137 796	130 472	13 278	12 579	2 867 585	2 817 867
5 – 9	2 035 558	2 018 461	212 824	208 214	41 755	40 829	126 715	118 852	8 330	8 213	2 425 181	2 394 570
10 – 14	1 945 188	1 872 675	214 392	206 291	43 914	41 309	133 729	123 624	7 052	6 712	2 344 275	2 250 611
15 – 19	2 077 864	2 093 587	215 664	215 599	49 961	48 595	145 377	139 519	9 707	7 606	2 498 572	2 504 905
20 – 24	2 239 657	2 240 191	211 767	216 391	61 783	54 166	157 014	156 602	24 424	12 546	2 694 646	2 679 896
25 – 29	2 083 711	2 073 048	193 263	202 487	67 744	57 777	166 767	169 589	31 197	13 734	2 542 682	2 516 635
30 – 34	1 636 985	1 600 692	158 454	168 349	60 406	52 992	157 313	161 016	23 047	9 755	2 036 206	1 992 804
35 – 39	1 317 536	1 356 618	152 933	166 298	55 748	52 372	167 085	175 232	16 044	7 902	1 709 347	1 758 420
40 – 44	1 021 704	1 143 034	149 805	169 473	48 048	47 856	171 997	179 477	10 774	6 450	1 402 328	1 546 291
45 – 49	854 749	1 047 384	135 644	158 823	41 110	44 511	156 902	168 283	7 335	5 542	1 195 740	1 424 543
50 – 54	698 391	861 535	113 879	133 656	36 044	39 739	157 248	167 291	5 787	4 719	1 011 349	1 206 940
55 – 59	551 836	690 365	84 224	101 924	29 961	35 371	141 607	153 989	4 322	3 809	811 950	985 458
60 – 64	393 074	520 367	60 552	76 499	25 353	29 841	130 050	143 607	3 336	3 089	612 364	773 404
65 – 69	237 856	363 204	37 411	48 875	17 160	21 117	106 772	120 536	2 350	2 525	401 548	556 256
70 – 74	177 401	308 451	24 668	35 643	10 629	14 455	78 970	94 464	1 830	1 819	293 498	454 832
75 – 79	95 293	215 415	13 698	23 743	5 390	8 564	49 839	67 083	1 062	1 179	165 283	315 984
80 – 84	61 937	156 208	6 371	12 907	2 583	4 572	29 264	47 809	539	726	100 694	222 222
85 +	51 746	128 774	4 531	10 060	1 621	2 858	17 238	37 711	407	726	75 543	180 130
Total	19 912 717	21 088 220	2 228 108	2 387 293	645 463	641 467	2 231 682	2 355 156	170 821	109 633	25 188 791	26 581 769

Figure 2.4: Percentage distribution of the total population of South Africa by age group and sex

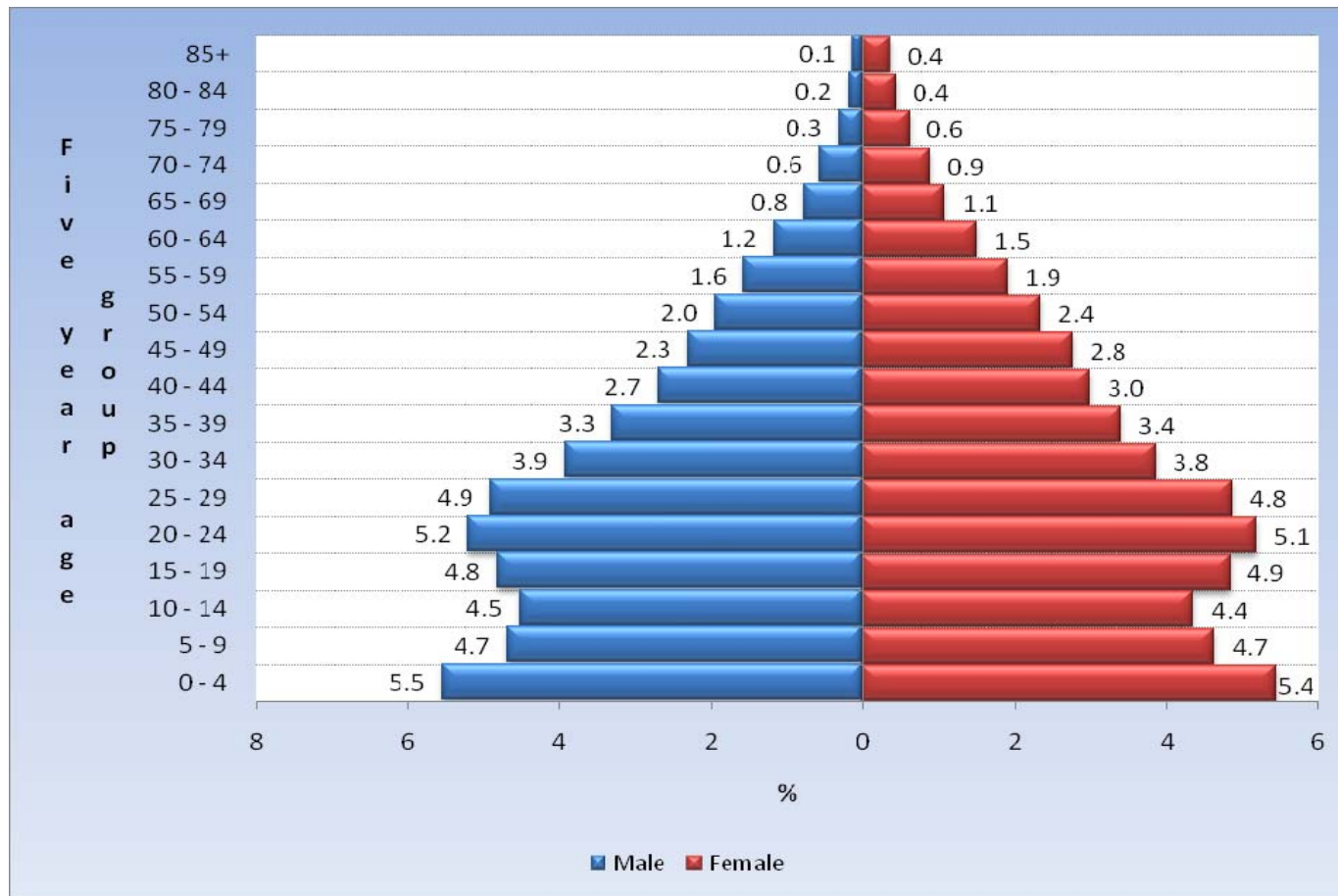


Figure 2.5: Percentage distribution of the Black African population by age group and sex

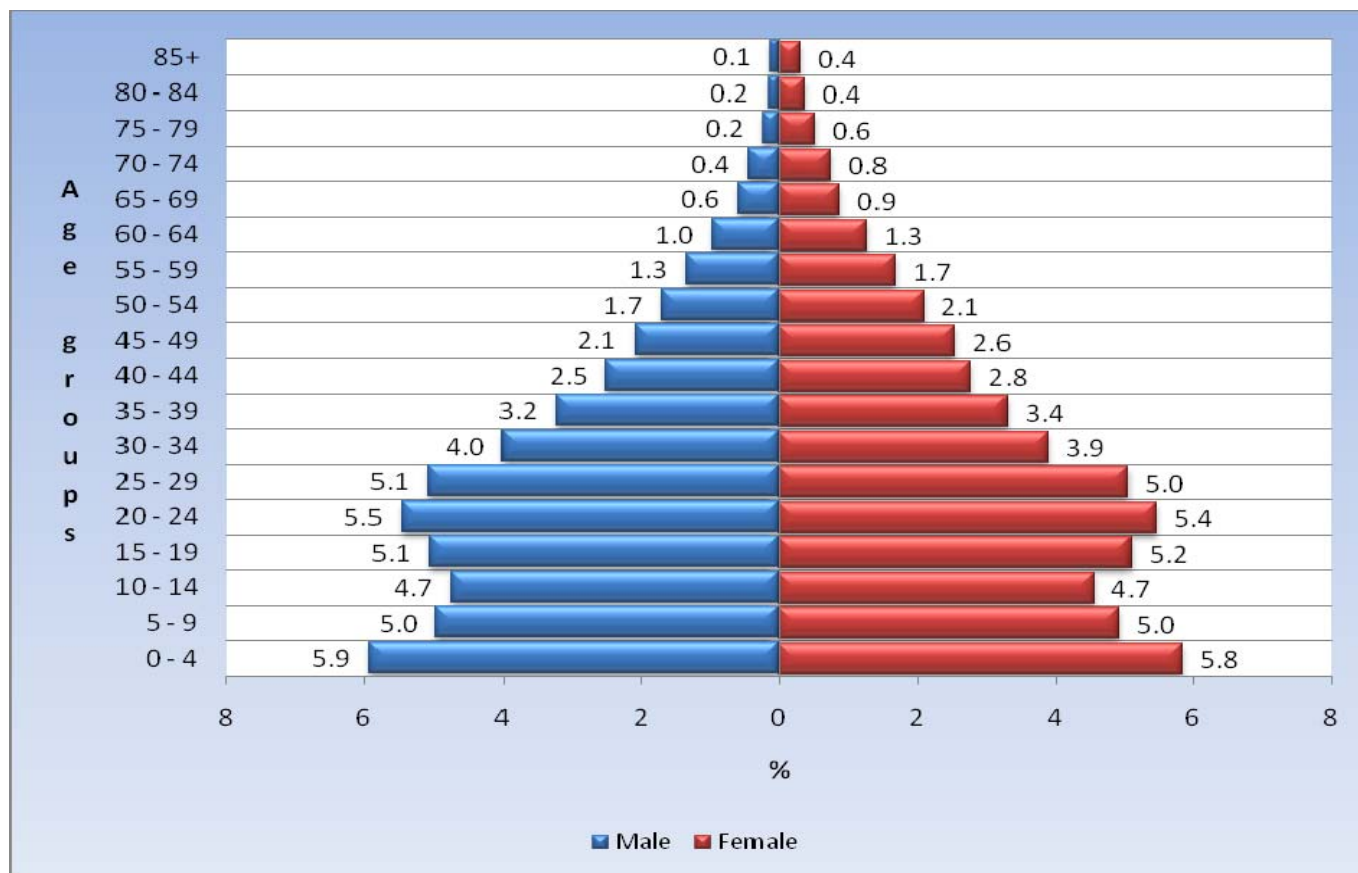


Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of the coloured population by age group and sex

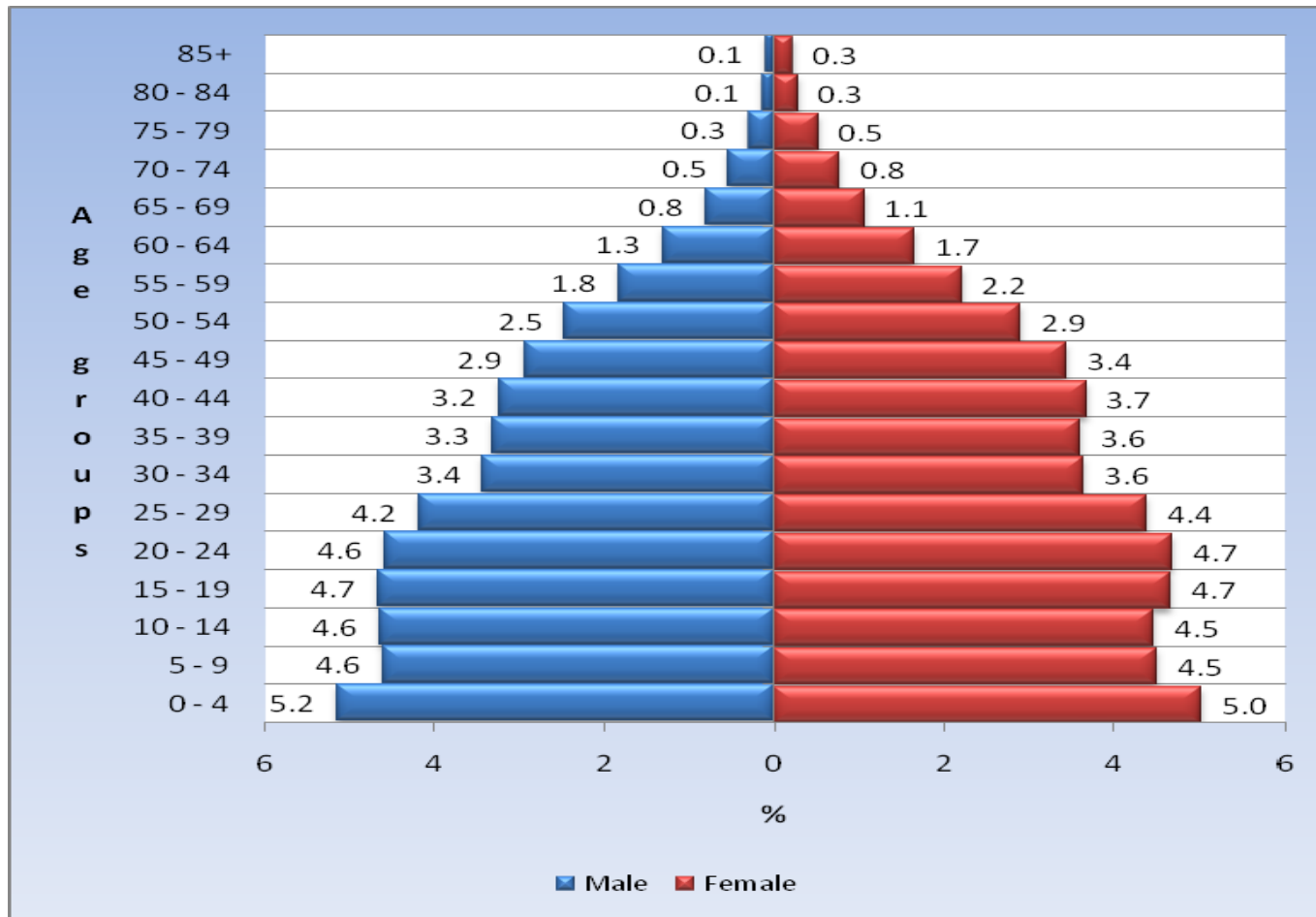


Figure 2.7: Percentage distribution of the Indian/ Asian population by age group and sex

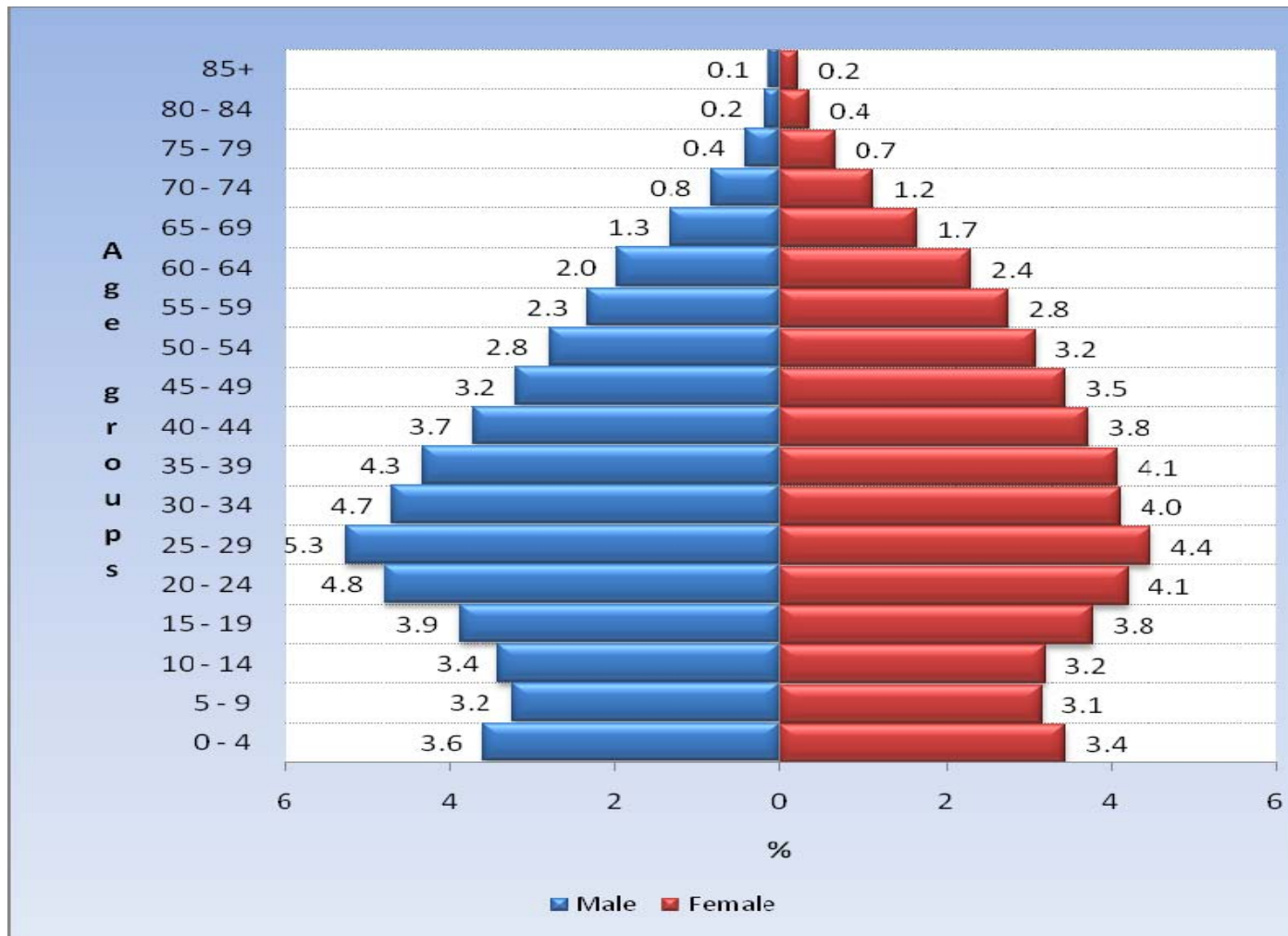
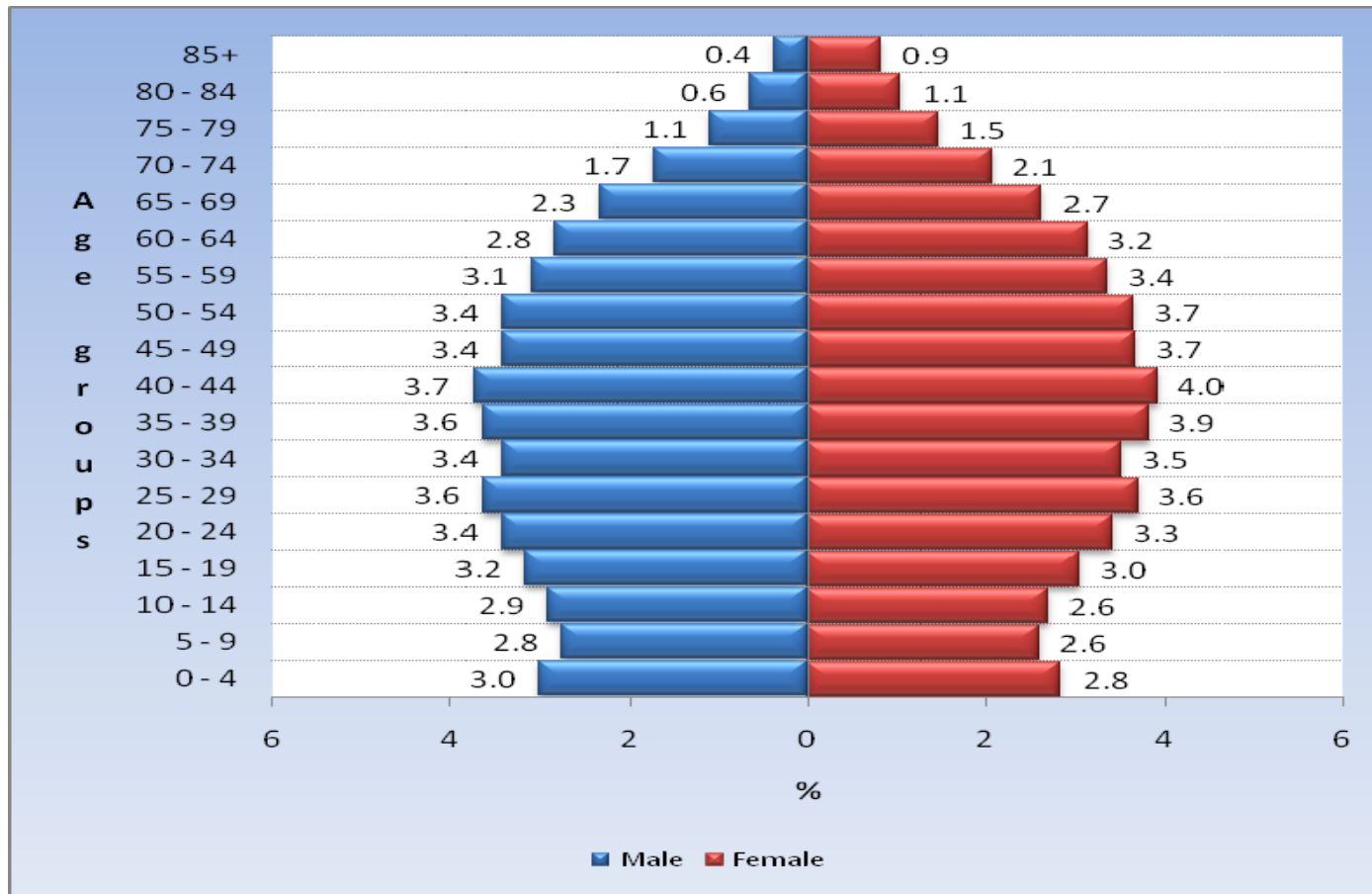


Figure 2.8: Percentage distribution of the white population by age group and sex



MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Table 2.14: Province/country of birth by province where the person was counted (number)

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
WC	105 214	19 555	186 412	32 754	20 154	17 019	15 210	27 409	4 032 687	4 456 413
EC	5 982 758	67 757	535 100	281 736	21 127	62 825	93 442	22 211	894 289	7 961 244
NC	23 285	27 861	92 503	58 220	6 341	26 283	46 809	953 640	85 323	1 320 265
FS	23 785	2 316 399	382 525	37 752	18 739	47 631	96 349	21 035	47 390	2 991 605
KZN	45 255	27 487	703 509	9 150 357	13 189	105 855	34 620	8 487	61 945	10 150 704
NW	7 235	26 712	419 081	22 488	30 504	31 990	2 680 769	42 138	17 736	3 278 652
GP	83 097	71 574	6 678 316	124 247	128 662	182 041	164 140	17 539	167 524	7 617 141
MP	14 684	12 282	510 995	44 124	78 030	3 157 644	41 675	3 968	23 413	3 886 815
LP	7 113	16 361	1 290 106	21 098	4 803 480	166 470	97 593	3 353	15 316	6 420 889
Outside SA	75 319	68 896	1 134 587	169 377	165 351	153 115	152 504	19 770	260 952	2 199 871
Total	6 367 745	2 654 884	11 933 134	9 942 152	5 285 577	3 950 872	3 423 110	1 119 549	5 606 574	50 283 599

NB: Numbers exclude: do not know, unspecified and not applicable.

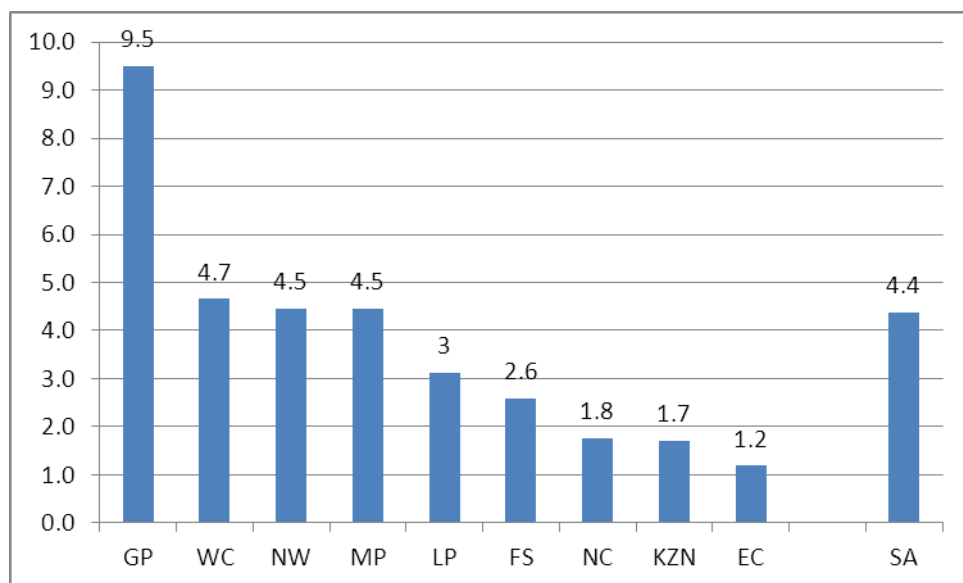
Table 2.15: Province/country of birth by province where the person was counted (percentage)

Province/country of birth	Province where counted									
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	SA
EC	94.0	2.5	4.5	2.9	0.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	16.2	15.8
FS	0.4	87.3	3.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.9	1.9	0.8	6.5
GP	1.2	2.7	56.0	1.3	2.5	4.7	4.9	1.6	2.9	15.1
KZN	0.7	1.0	5.9	92.0	0.2	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	20.2
LP	0.1	0.6	10.8	0.2	90.9	4.2	2.8	0.3	0.3	12.8
MP	0.2	0.5	4.3	0.4	1.6	79.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	7.7
NW	0.1	1.1	3.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	78.3	3.7	0.3	5.9
NC	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.3	85.2	1.5	2.6
WC	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.5	71.9	8.9
Outside SA	1.2	2.5	9.5	1.7	3.0	3.7	4.4	1.7	4.5	4.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB: Percentages exclude: do not know, unspecified and not applicable.

People tend to move into Gauteng from other provinces and outside the country. Only 56.0% of people counted in Gauteng during Census 2011 were born there, compared to 94.0% of people counted in Eastern Cape.

Figure 2.9: Percentage of the population in each province who were not born in South Africa



NB: Percentages exclude: do not know, unspecified and not applicable.

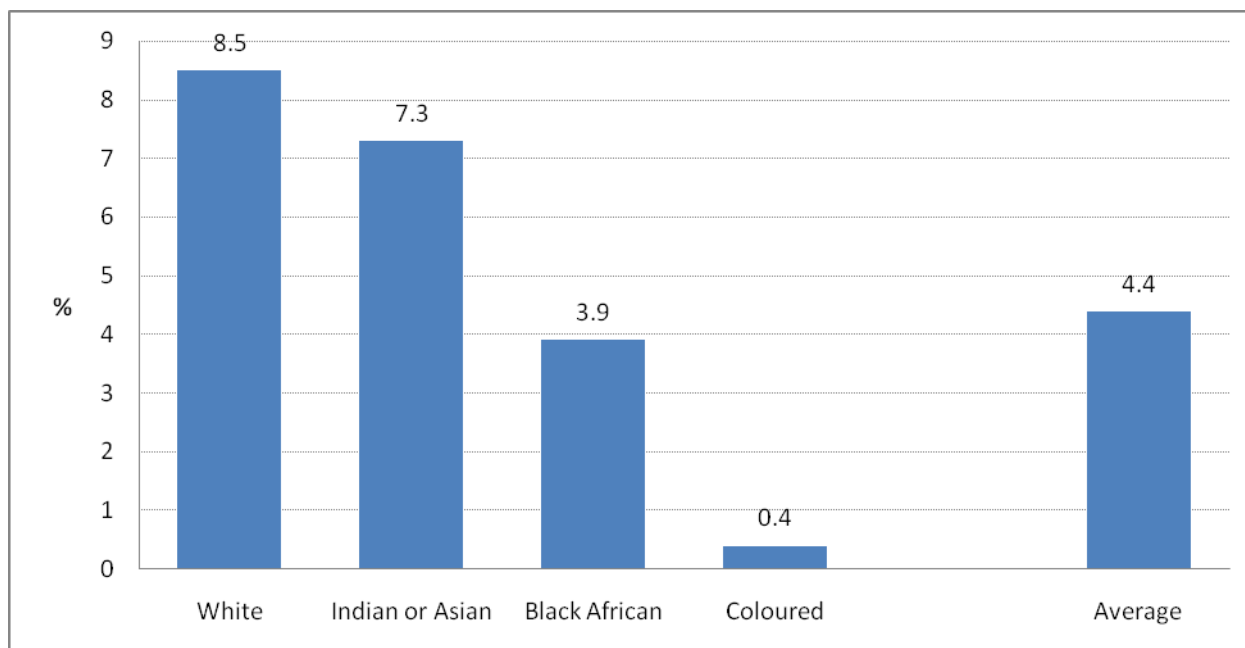
Altogether 4.4% of the population said that they were not born in South Africa.

In Gauteng 9.5% of the population were not born in South Africa.

Table 2.16: Province/country of birth by population group (number)

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other	Total
Western Cape	989 451	2 725 201	44 449	651 602	45 711	4 456 413
Eastern Cape	7 001 830	571 416	23 263	352 385	12 350	7 961 244
Northern Cape	658 971	498 140	12 109	138 971	12 073	1 320 265
Free State	2 577 183	78 763	4 157	327 931	3 571	2 991 605
KwaZulu-Natal	8 780 251	145 702	840 464	367 971	16 316	10 150 704
North West	2 963 365	65 458	13 590	231 882	4 357	3 278 652
Gauteng	5 423 659	339 151	196 295	1 630 725	27 312	7 617 141
Mpumalanga	3 600 768	33 782	17 494	231 525	3 245	3 886 815
Limpopo	6 273 546	15 562	11 436	116 804	3 541	6 420 889
Outside South Africa	1 569 409	20 045	91 637	378 135	140 644	2 199 871
Total	39 838 433	4 493 221	1 254 894	4 427 931	269 121	50 283 599

Figure 1.10: Percentage of people in each population group who were not born in South Africa



NB: Percentages exclude do not know, unspecified and not applicable.

The white population group had the highest percentage of people who were not born in South Africa.

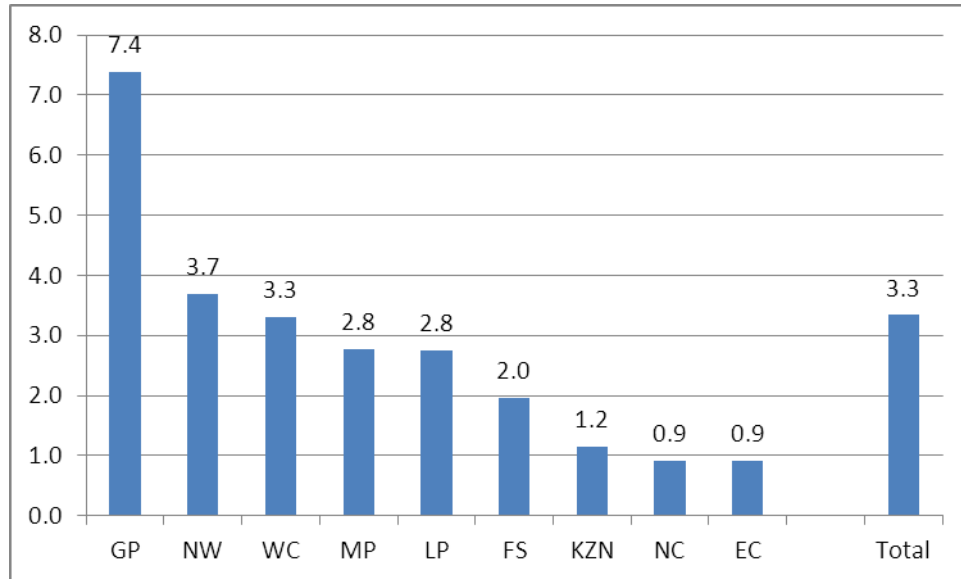
Table 2.17: South African citizenship by province where counted (number)

South African citizen	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Yes	6,359,891	2,617,295	11,088,485	9,962,244	5,172,221	3,869,581	3,315,371	1,115,227	5,449,023	48,949,338
No	58,486	52,552	883,647	116,406	146,442	110,261	127,297	10,345	186,807	1,692,242
Total	6,418,378	2,669,847	11,972,132	10,078,650	5,318,663	3,979,843	3,442,668	1,125,571	5,635,830	50,641,580

Table 2.18: South African citizenship by province where counted (percentage)

South African citizen	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	Total
Yes	99.1	98.0	92.6	98.8	97.2	97.2	96.3	99.1	96.7	96.7
No	0.9	2.0	7.4	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.7	0.9	3.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.11: Percentage of non-South African citizens in each province



3.3% of the people counted in South Africa during Census 2011 were non-South African citizens.

As many as 7,4% of people counted in Gauteng were non South African citizens.

EDUCATION

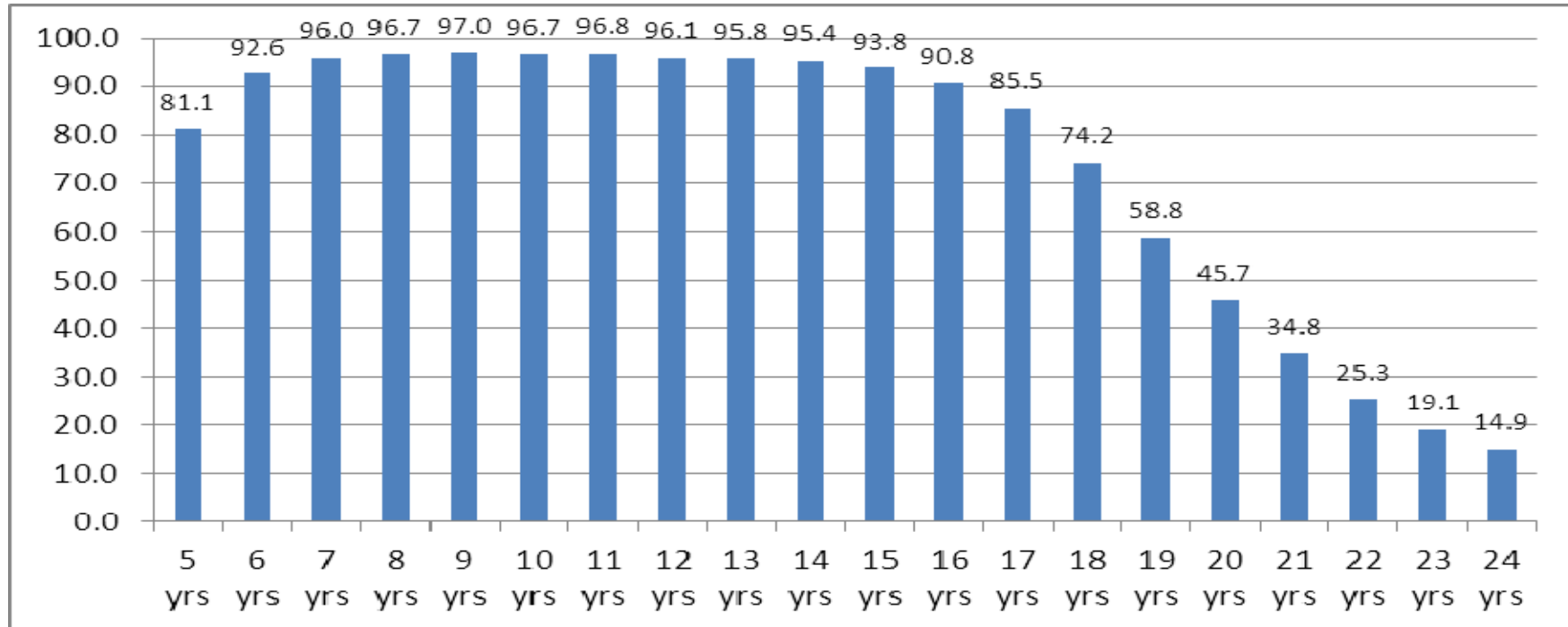
Table 2.19: Among persons aged 5-24 years, whether or not they were attending an educational institution, and if so type of institution, by province (number)

Educational Institution	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Not Attending	601 519	588 802	128 332	270 629	1 060 805	369 806	1 170 802	403 321	429 095	5 023 110
Attending	1 221 232	2 040 311	289 812	736 002	3 020 720	880 621	2 616 530	1 195 535	1 837 198	13 837 961
Pre-schools	18 813	10 866	2 437	9 212	15 885	8 613	45 770	7 586	9 538	128 719
Schools	1 105 619	1 964 641	279 929	683 207	2 845 161	831 276	2 242 167	1 147 485	1 763 478	12 862 961
Colleges	35 383	27 386	4 150	18 318	64 632	17 495	131 757	23 638	36 469	359 228
University/ Technikon	54 931	28 334	1 710	21 508	76 464	18 290	177 556	11 426	19 846	410 063
ABET	1 567	2 304	322	1 425	4 193	2 197	7 365	1 555	2 827	23 756
Home based education	5 337	7 185	1 342	2 508	15 236	2 973	12 749	4 136	5 392	56 857
Total	1 822 751	2 629 113	418 144	1 006 631	4 081 525	1 250 427	3 787 332	1 598 856	2 266 293	18 861 071

Table 2.20: Among persons aged 5-24 years, whether or not they were attending an educational institution, and if so type of institution, by population group (number)

Educational Institution	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Not Attending	4 129 937	524 387	101 246	228 994	38 547	5 023 110
Attending	11 666 898	1 073 612	258 186	798 894	40 371	13 837 961
Pre-schools	88 446	13 298	3 766	22 315	893	128 719
Schools	10 969 936	1 006 896	213 146	638 472	34 511	12 862 961
Colleges	295 519	23 532	8 898	29 971	1 307	359 228
University/Technikon	254 842	25 049	30 195	96 812	3 164	410 063
ABET	20 880	1 446	389	955	86	23 756
Home based education	40 028	3 747	1 888	10 765	428	56 857
Total	15 796 835	1 597 999	359 432	1 027 888	78 918	18 861 071

Figure 2.12: Among those aged 5-24 years, percentage attending an educational institution



More than 95% of children aged between 7 and 14 years were attending school.

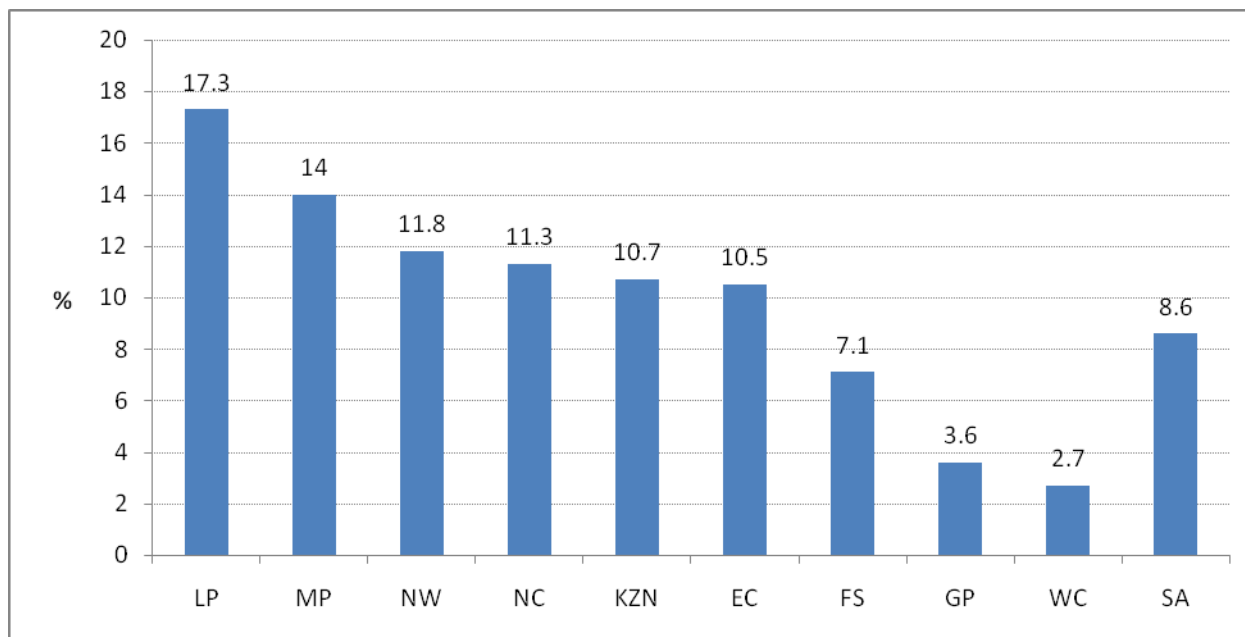
Table 2.21: Distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed and province (number)

Level of education	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
No schooling	102 242	375 754	76 861	115 380	621 199	248 516	301 311	325 540	499 073	2 665 874
Some Primary	401 362	653 118	116 115	262 576	784 305	353 753	612 990	271 726	334 189	3 790 134
Completed Primary	208 798	223 075	43 111	86 950	240 411	111 439	277 528	96 770	125 813	1 413 895
Some Secondary	1 430 909	1 300 491	236 956	563 698	1 802 050	697 908	2 714 950	726 904	1 007 709	10 481 577
Grade 12/Std 10	1 055 442	707 524	154 008	435 291	1 784 358	529 121	2 832 448	670 343	645 578	8 814 113
Higher	539 827	310 872	50 765	158 799	537 664	162 815	1 492 322	223 579	273 469	3 750 112
Other	18 304	8 815	1 746	4 762	16 097	5 256	45 418	6 270	6 918	113 586
Total	3 756 884	3 579 649	679 562	1 627 455	5 786 084	2 108 808	8 276 967	2 321 133	2 892 750	31 029 291

Table 2.22: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed and province

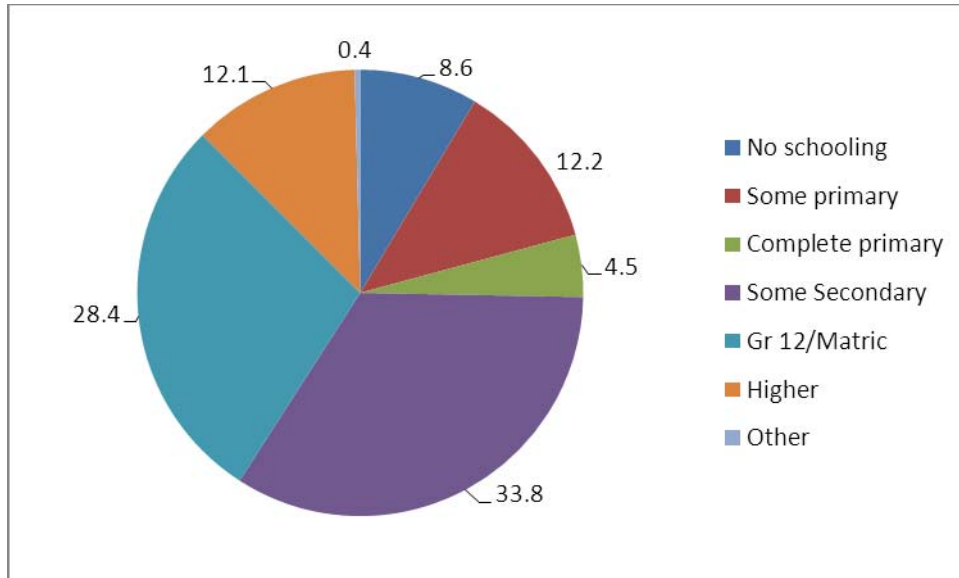
Level of education	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
No schooling	2.7	10.5	11.3	7.1	10.7	11.8	3.6	14.0	17.3	8.6
Some Primary	10.7	18.2	17.1	16.1	13.6	16.8	7.4	11.7	11.6	12.2
Completed Primary	5.6	6.2	6.3	5.3	4.2	5.3	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.6
Some Secondary	38.1	36.3	34.9	34.6	31.1	33.1	32.8	31.3	34.8	33.8
Grade 12/Std 10	28.1	19.8	22.7	26.7	30.8	25.1	34.2	28.9	22.3	28.4
Higher	14.4	8.7	7.5	9.8	9.3	7.7	18.0	9.6	9.5	12.1
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.13: Percentage of the population aged 20 years and above in each province with no education



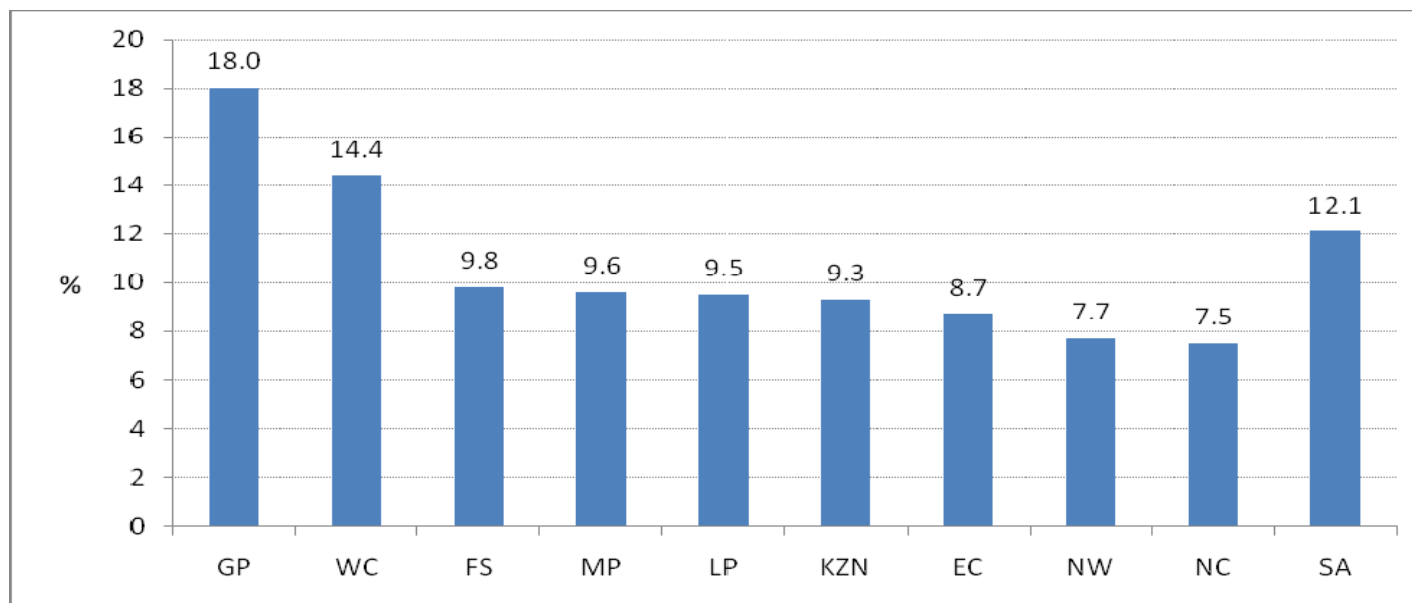
There is a relatively high percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no schooling in Limpopo followed by Mpumalanga. Western Cape has the lowest percentage of persons in this age category with no schooling.

Figure 2.14: Population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education completed in SA (percentage)



The vast majority of those aged 20 years or more had completed primary school, while one in three had completed at least some secondary education, almost three in ten had completed Gr 12, furthermore 12.1% of the population has post grade 12 qualification.

Figure 2.15: Percentage of the population aged 20 years and above in each province with post grade 12 qualifications



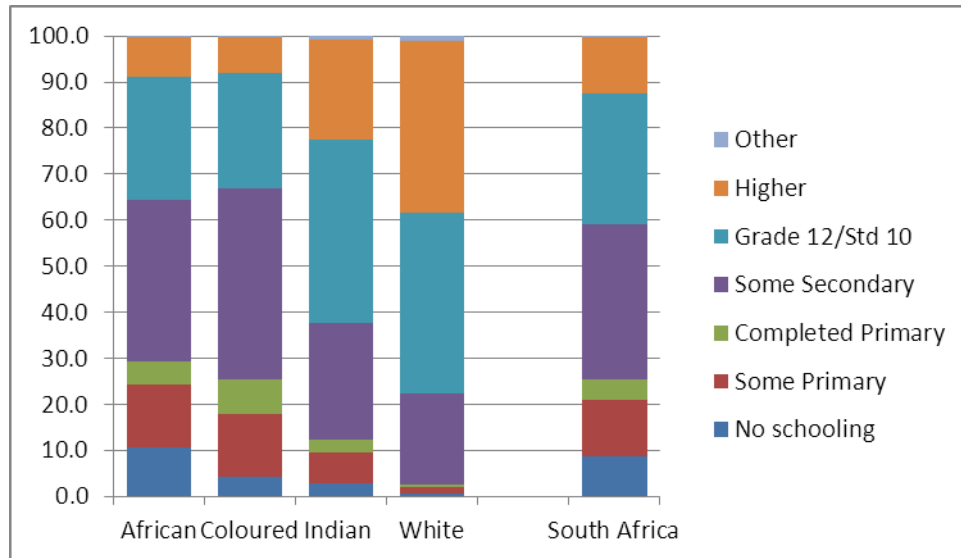
The province with the highest proportion of the population aged 20 years or more with Post Grade 12 qualifications is Gauteng followed by Western Cape.

The province with the smallest proportion of the population aged 20 years or more with Post Grade 12 qualifications is Northern Cape.

Table 2.23: Population aged 20 or more by highest level of education completed and population group (number)

Level of education	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
No schooling	2 484 492	119 015	26 214	20 752	15 402	2 665 874
Some Primary	3 280 014	387 603	60 152	45 111	17 253	3 790 134
Completed Primary	1 148 911	207 303	25 449	23 489	8 743	1 413 895
Some Secondary	8 334 131	1 172 626	234 124	679 402	61 294	10 481 577
Grade 12/Std 10	6 343 830	706 282	364 305	1 339 835	59 863	8 814 113
Higher	2 019 228	214 927	199 975	1 280 846	35 136	3 750 112
Other	57 685	7 861	7 028	37 146	3 866	113 586
Total	23 668 291	2 815 616	917 248	3 426 580	201 555	31 029 291

Figure 2.16: Percentage distribution of persons aged 20 years and above by highest level of education completed and population group



The white population aged 20 years or more has the highest level of education.

LABOUR MARKET STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cautionary note

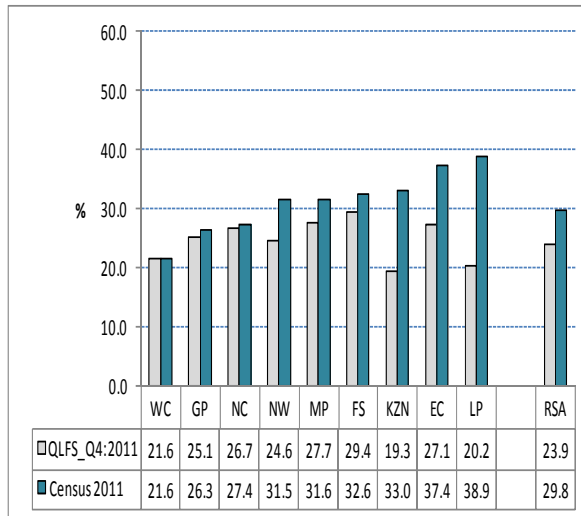
The source of “official” labour market statistics in the country is the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). Census 2011 also included labour market questions; however the results may be different from those obtained from QLFS_Q4: 2011 for two main reasons. Firstly, the reference period for employment in Census 2011 was fixed (the 7 days before Census night of 9/10 October). In contrast, the QLFS used a moving reference period (the week prior to the date of the interview) over a three-month period. The QLFS therefore included persons who were employed during the course of every month in the October-December quarter while in principle; the census only included those employed in the first week of October. Secondly, Census 2011 used the *de facto* measure while QLFS used the *de jure* measure. For these reasons, nationally, the number of employed persons was 2.4 % lower in Census 2011 compared with QLFS. This contributed to the unemployment rate in Census 2011 being 5.9 percentage points higher than in the QLFS_Q4: 2011 based on the official definition and 4.6 percentage points higher based on the expanded definition. However, the patterns observed for key labour market indicators are similar in Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4: 2011.

Table 2.24: Labour market outcomes in Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4: 2011

	QLFS_Q4; 2011	Census 2011	*Difference	% Difference
Formal sector (including agriculture)	10 163 553	9 756 228	-407 325	-4.0
Informal sector (including agriculture)	2 216 063	1 613 078	-602 985	-27.2
Unspecified		311 064	311 064	
Private households	1 117 678	1 499 708	382 030	34.2
Employed	13 497 294	13 180 077	-317 217	-2.4
Working age	32 670 416	33 238 752	568 336	1.7
Absorption rate	41.3	39.7	-1.6	
Official definition				
Unemployed	4 244 197	5 594 055	1 349 858	31.8
Not economically active	14 928 925	14 464 620	-464 305	-3.1
Labour force	17 741 491	18 774 132	1 032 641	5.8
Unemployment rate	23.9	29.8	5.9	
Labour force participation rate	54.3	56.5	2.2	
Expanded definition				
Unemployed	7 395 871	8 779 621	1 383 750	18.7
Not economically active	11 777 251	11 279 054	-498 197	-4.2
Labour force	20 893 165	21 959 698	1 066 533	5.1
Unemployment rate	35.4	40.0	4.6	
Labour force participation rate	64.0	66.1	2.1	

*Census 2011 minus QLFS_Q4:2011

**Figure 2.17: Unemployment rate (Official)
by province
QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011**



**Figure 2.18: Unemployment rate
(Expanded) by province
QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011**

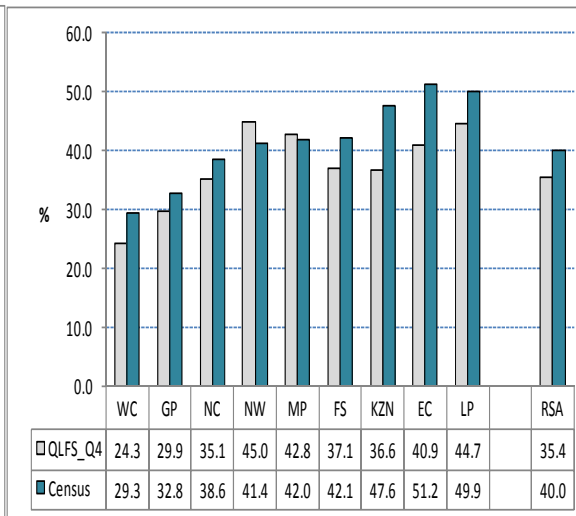


Figure 2.19: Unemployment rate (Official) by sex and population group QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011

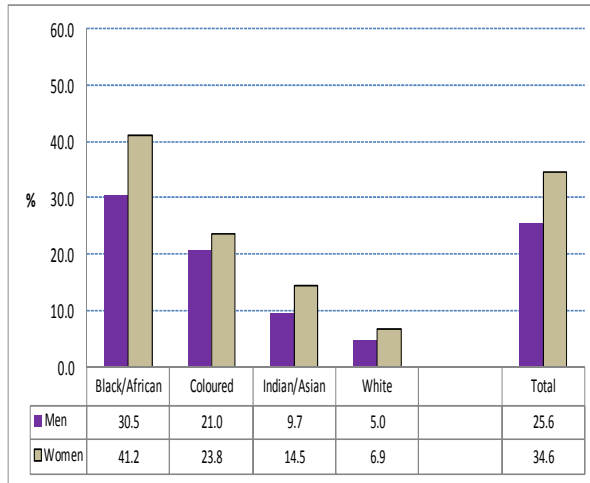
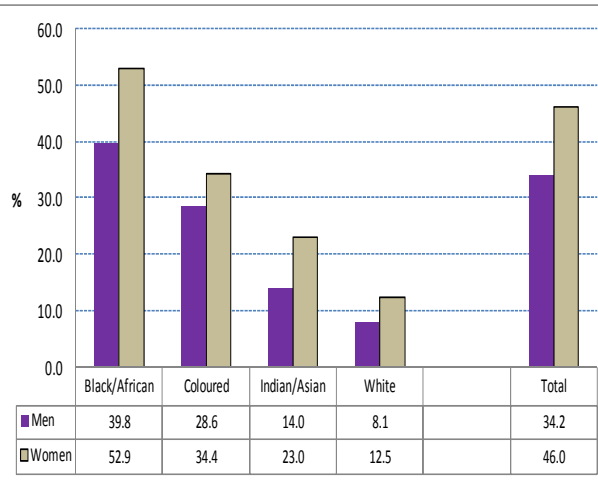
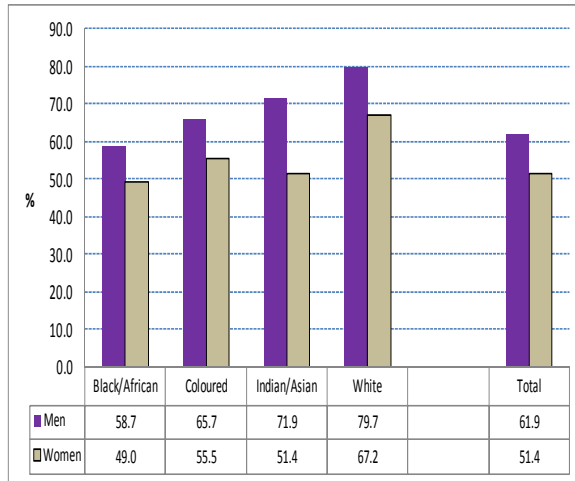


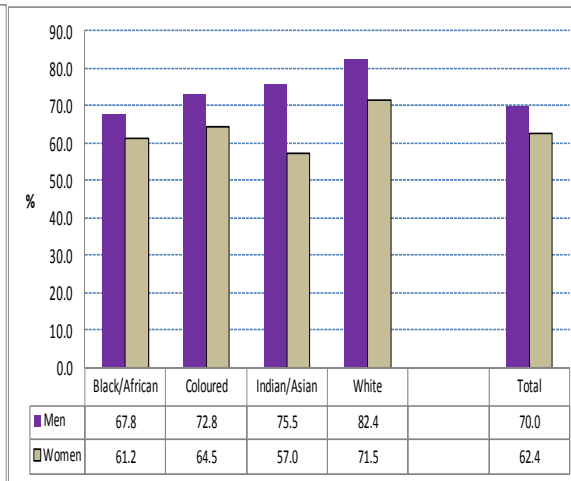
Figure 2.20: Unemployment rate (Expanded) by sex and population group QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011



**Figure 2.21: Labour force participation rate (Official) by sex and population group
QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011**



**Figure 2.22: Labour force participation rate (Expanded) by sex and population group
QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011**



**Figure 2.23: Labour absorption rate by sex and population group
QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011**

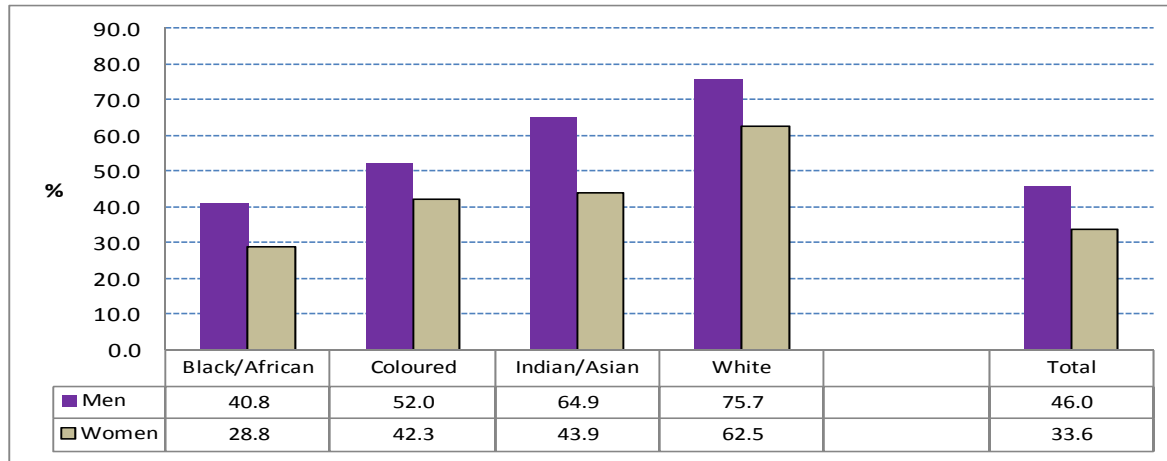


Figure 2.24: Unemployment rate (Official and Expanded) by age group : Census 2011

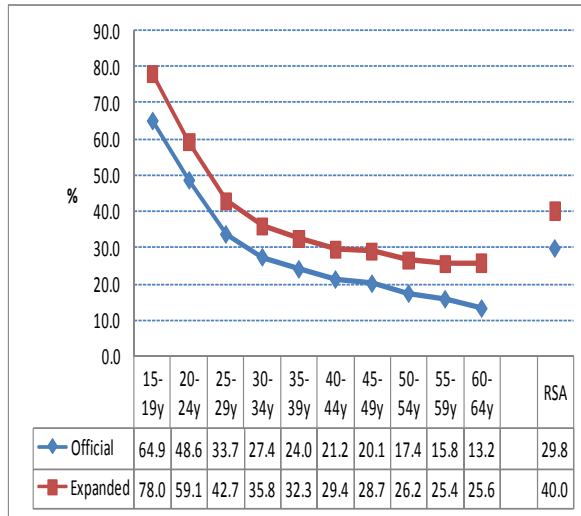
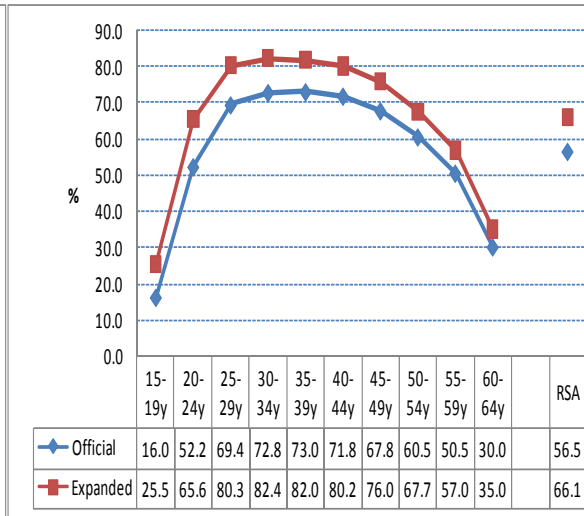


Figure 2.25: Labour force participation rate (Official and Expanded) by age group : Census 2011



SECTION 3:

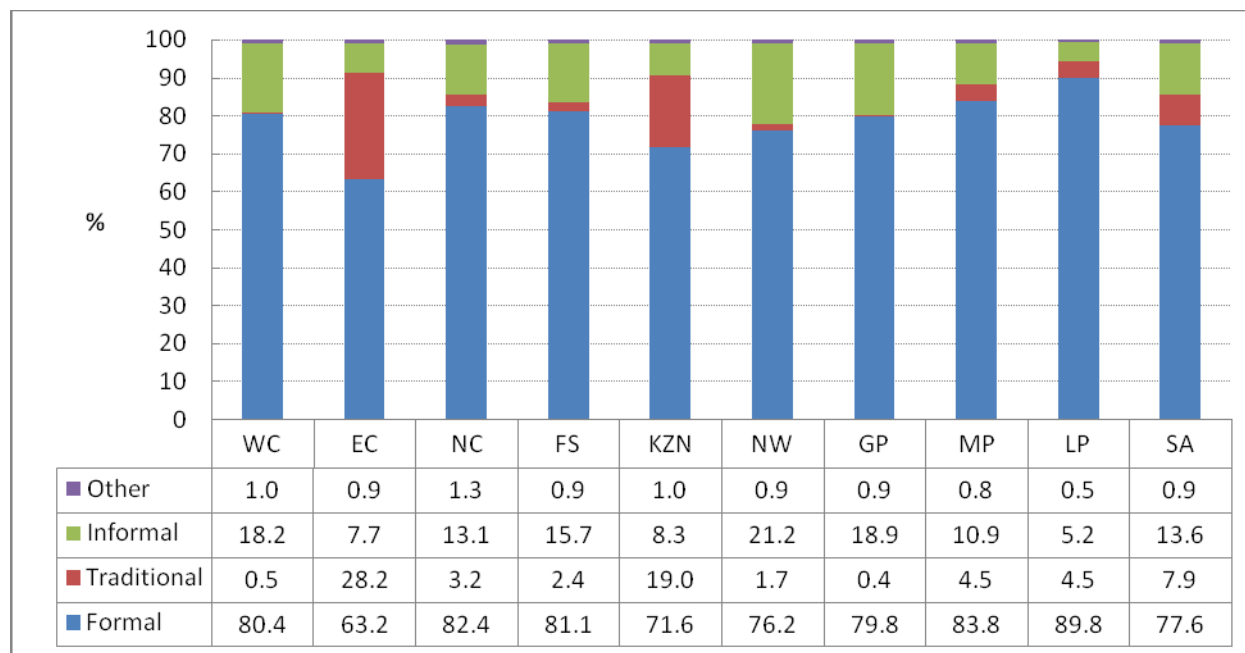
THE HOUSEHOLDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE HOUSEHOLDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Table 3.1: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and province (number)

Type of dwelling	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	1 021 163	880 683	229 818	618 304	1 518 700	738 782	2 307 843	847 708	1 221 028	9 384 030
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	7 775	476 285	9 505	19 543	483 296	17 531	13 723	48 286	63 974	1 139 916
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	125 372	76 929	6 592	16 331	167 301	19 452	280 396	17 506	10 447	720 327
Cluster house in complex	15 697	6 071	725	1 813	26 744	3 965	85 194	3 773	2 412	146 392
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	18 331	11 947	773	9 784	19 207	4 657	137 745	5 812	4 849	213 105
Semi-detached house	95 403	28 271	5 040	4 318	23 470	5 524	45 783	3 495	2 256	213 559
House/flat/room in backyard	23 861	54 447	3 738	13 967	47 176	29 344	219 103	14 646	16 567	422 849
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	105 282	34 408	9 558	48 633	62 658	76 182	305 683	38 274	32 278	712 956
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	191 668	95 983	30 047	80 355	148 889	148 794	434 075	78 532	41 434	1 249 777
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	13 810	7 423	1 626	3 240	15 724	7 959	45 032	8 757	15 413	118 985
Caravan/tent	1 814	1 759	661	481	2 914	1 118	2 905	1 144	1 642	14 439
Other	13 825	13 179	3 322	6 544	23 352	8 708	31 539	7 555	5 803	113 826
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling and province



A high proportions of households in South Africa live in formal dwellings (as the main type of dwelling), with Eastern Cape having the lowest proportion living in formal dwellings.

Table 3.2: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling and population group of head of household (number)

Type of dwelling	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	7 160 079	757 868	240 223	1 176 238	49 605	9 384 013
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1 119 825	7 699	2 460	8 386	1 536	1 139 906
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	445 268	65 731	51 624	150 431	7 273	720 327
Cluster house in complex	47 050	5 772	10 452	81 944	1 175	146 392
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	67 238	8 580	13 884	121 792	1 612	213 105
Semi-detached house	94 859	86 189	13 108	17 707	1 696	213 559
House/flat/room in backyard	368 698	20 042	6 967	24 056	3 086	422 849
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	659 685	42 935	1 677	2 598	6 060	712 956
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	1 197 844	41 400	2 663	3 333	4 535	1 249 775
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	95 906	8 607	1 916	11 311	1 245	118 985
Caravan/tent	10 796	1 478	139	1 823	203	14 439
Other	93 322	9 775	2 095	7 013	1 621	113 826
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.3: Type of main dwelling structure by wall construction material and province

Type of wall material used	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Brick	1 108 653	761 286	233 414	630 766	1 075 591	752 666	2 819 028	752 849	965 046	9 099 297
Cement block/Concrete	196 749	308 223	15 712	37 498	763 972	52 892	288 730	154 025	318 672	2 136 474
Corrugated iron/zinc	169 013	77 692	40 081	131 326	84 182	230 028	696 100	93 007	64 107	1 585 536
Wood	138 782	57 826	873	522	86 069	2 423	35 347	19 889	9 832	351 563
Plastic	1 731	931	225	644	4 893	1 572	6 675	2 068	1 950	20 689
Cardboard	9 024	3 491	420	349	9 949	1 081	31 014	2 708	2 943	60 979
Mud and cement mix	1 032	153 869	828	2 759	178 064	3 835	9 754	9 784	13 753	373 678
Wattle and daub	1 844	11 615	564	1 490	29 270	2 162	5 489	3 386	1 626	57 446
Mud	156	294 320	6 346	12 387	259 175	7 537	1 291	29 449	36 142	646 803
Thatch/Grass	17	7 232	177	379	12 041	159	26	1 364	614	22 009
Asbestos	961	792	490	488	2 902	791	1 487	662	436	9 011
Other	6 038	10 108	2 274	4 707	33 320	6 869	14 082	6 297	2 981	86 676
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Table 3.4: Main dwelling structure by wall construction material and population group of household head (number)

Type of wall material used	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Brick	6 457 170	804 722	261 264	1 520 271	55 860	9 099 287
Cement block/Concrete	1 834 993	141 767	78 608	70 844	10 256	2 136 468
Corrugated iron/zinc	1 523 830	45 392	3 462	4 564	8 288	1 585 536
Wood	289 841	53 147	1 178	4 667	2 729	351 562
Plastic	19 663	537	95	271	123	20 689
Cardboard	58 553	1 445	147	421	413	60 979
Mud and cement mix	370 787	1 024	608	701	556	373 676
Wattle and daub	54 753	1 515	379	646	153	57 446
Mud	643 859	1 302	468	612	556	646 798
Thatch/Grass	21 631	190	93	54	39	22 008
Asbestos	7 005	968	188	795	56	9 011
Other	78 486	4 067	718	2 784	620	86 674
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Bricks, cement blocks/concrete and corrugated iron are the materials that were used for wall construction.

Table 3.5: Type of main dwelling structure by roof construction material and province (number)

Roof Material	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Cement block/Concrete	48 356	19 027	3 709	11 513	83 496	11 192	200 757	14 479	15 660	408 190
Corrugated iron/zinc	589 281	777 834	245 082	634 043	921 965	851 519	2 166 577	795 105	1 134 542	8 115 947
Wood	15 992	33 209	2 912	2 856	48 887	3 600	14 985	9 323	4 510	136 275
Plastic	16 763	3 082	749	1 892	32 147	3 116	17 219	3 945	3 707	82 620
Cardboard	731	293	97	118	1 446	242	3 810	382	601	7 720
Wattle and daub	1 332	14 740	459	3 211	44 421	4 810	3 059	4 726	1 108	77 865
Tile	439 503	169 310	15 439	100 268	563 936	146 386	1 149 326	175 030	163 450	2 922 647
Thatch/Grass	5 801	428 602	5 482	12 408	381 242	9 826	16 703	35 187	67 837	963 088
Asbestos	492 982	221 479	23 986	49 131	395 225	23 615	303 608	28 859	21 825	1 560 710
Other	23 259	19 809	3 491	7 877	66 664	7 707	32 977	8 452	4 863	175 100
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Most households used corrugated iron/zinc, tiles and asbestos as roofing materials.

Table 3.6: Main dwelling structure by roof construction material and population group of household head (number)

Roof material	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Cement block/Concrete	269 444	29 302	25 974	79 748	3 723	408 191
Corrugated iron/zinc	7 180 655	407 405	51 853	432 563	43 457	8 115 933
Wood	118 458	8 304	1 768	7 128	616	136 274
Plastic	77 516	2 299	399	1 897	508	82 619
Cardboard	7 166	277	38	166	73	7 720
Wattle and daub	75 420	1 241	454	566	183	77 864
Tile	1 515 732	223 846	202 739	960 705	19 623	2 922 645
Thatch/Grass	936 207	4 512	1 543	19 685	1 133	963 080
Asbestos	1 045 840	364 076	58 870	82 939	8 984	1 560 709
Other	134 132	14 814	3 569	21 234	1 350	175 099
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Most households used corrugated iron/zinc, tiles and asbestos as roofing materials.

Table 3.7: Number of rooms in households by province (number)

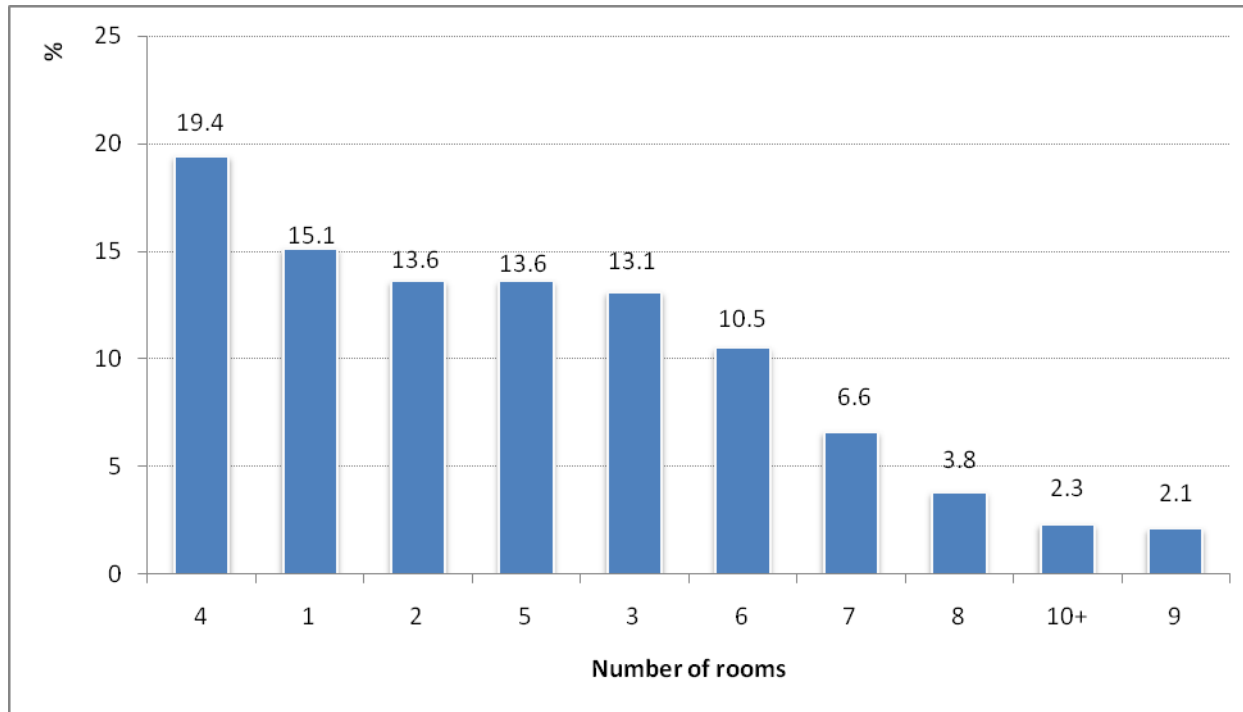
Number of rooms	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
1	195 272	315 160	27 242	71 557	375 571	161 444	804 198	82 037	146 076	2 178 556
2	182 752	214 391	43 572	105 478	395 493	148 354	542 087	166 536	164 287	1 962 951
3	239 495	250 655	50 358	111 233	346 199	144 648	427 190	147 657	174 412	1 891 847
4	350 426	363 306	67 532	224 171	429 980	206 395	699 717	198 163	267 457	2 807 147
5	271 054	213 122	40 470	117 165	354 307	133 484	470 647	149 885	213 959	1 964 093
6	167 070	145 803	30 355	87 533	267 343	120 589	377 604	134 740	183 048	1 514 084
7	103 012	85 706	19 029	49 470	166 482	70 661	240 237	92 507	125 957	953 061
8	58 176	46 394	10 711	26 498	93 798	37 123	147 919	51 744	71 292	543 655
9	32 308	25 338	6 012	14 388	50 159	18 888	89 144	25 774	35 619	297 631
10	16 556	12 539	2 834	6 963	25 995	8 967	48 411	12 607	17 280	152 151
11	8 571	6 789	1 521	3 955	15 092	5 329	27 795	6 828	9 120	85 000
12	4 366	3 503	778	2 066	7 589	2 624	14 793	3 304	4 793	43 817
13	2 360	1 913	386	1 195	4 500	1 523	8 641	1 705	2 329	24 552
14	1 161	1 026	206	668	2 203	781	4 557	816	1 061	12 479
15	641	662	145	350	1 545	456	2 675	473	614	7 561
16	287	335	87	193	809	214	1 248	241	270	3 685
17	162	175	33	95	477	137	638	113	139	1 969
18	118	177	42	110	548	142	518	131	147	1 933
19	49	77	12	42	251	58	219	48	63	819
20	164	314	80	187	1 088	198	782	181	178	3 173
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Table 3.8: Number of rooms in households by population group of the head of the household (number)

Number of rooms	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
1	2 073 591	64 191	8 180	16 718	15 874	1 962 949
2	1 785 565	114 651	14 231	32 698	15 804	1 891 845
3	1 605 927	159 935	26 326	89 106	10 551	2 807 137
4	2 241 996	266 193	65 136	222 104	11 708	1 964 091
5	1 386 751	203 587	74 560	290 203	8 990	1 514 080
6	1 002 118	118 633	65 411	321 385	6 533	953 059
7	598 572	62 665	40 959	246 536	4 327	543 652
8	318 632	31 765	24 157	166 400	2 698	297 631
9	165 379	16 596	13 082	101 184	1 390	152 151
10	80 134	8 239	7 049	55 946	783	84 999
11	45 836	4 445	3 774	30 459	485	43 816
12	23 230	2 311	2 003	16 060	212	24 552
13	13 276	1 235	1 067	8 832	142	12 477
14	6 576	637	571	4 643	50	7 561
15	4 463	399	304	2 352	43	3 686
16	2 286	197	171	1 009	23	1 969
17	1 316	110	75	456	12	1 933
18	1 539	112	49	228	5	820
19	673	33	18	91	5	3 173
20	2 710	145	85	220	13	3 173
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Figure 3.2: Distribution of households by number of rooms (percentage)



The largest proportions of households in South Africa reside in four roomed dwellings and the lowest in nine roomed dwellings.

Table 3.9: Distribution of households by tenure status and province (number)

Tenure status	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Rented	471 917	252 220	56 530	164 099	565 169	255 445	1 448 558	218 275	178 010	3 610 222
Owned but not yet paid off	280 413	151 106	24 657	74 348	307 917	70 143	641 384	80 963	70 537	1 701 467
Occupied rent-free	248 679	328 732	62 966	136 911	492 267	213 624	625 311	186 002	387 898	2 682 392
Owned and fully paid off	576 368	855 038	141 426	425 172	1 090 744	486 377	1 089 742	558 785	747 220	5 970 872
Other	56 623	100 289	15 825	22 786	83 333	36 426	104 026	31 463	34 436	485 208
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by tenure status and population group of the household head (number)

Tenure status	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Rented	2 674 869	272 077	110 606	505 365	47 305	3 610 222
Owned but not yet paid off	882 323	190 504	101 049	518 694	8 896	1 701 466
Occupied rent-free	2 471 620	141 288	11 303	51 535	6 640	2 682 386
Owned and fully paid off	4 919 563	415 940	119 457	502 075	13 817	5 970 852
Other	412 195	36 266	4 794	28 961	2 990	485 206
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.11: Household size by province (number)

Household size	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
1	343 641	414 396	68 774	194 564	702 000	331 705	1 170 734	287 571	342 048	3 855 433
2	375 417	292 428	58 914	164 489	412 572	206 005	881 772	193 346	222 302	2 807 248
3	268 710	252 497	46 962	150 285	322 912	149 034	631 980	154 442	211 720	2 188 540
4	268 350	239 521	45 977	135 664	319 771	135 346	540 126	146 391	209 702	2 040 849
5	169 130	170 087	29 554	79 139	240 887	90 451	309 585	103 163	159 126	1 351 121
6	96 397	118 052	19 381	45 046	175 692	58 671	170 030	70 166	108 384	861 821
7	49 405	75 807	12 329	24 708	118 221	35 286	89 289	45 003	67 553	517 602
8	27 480	48 725	7 559	13 560	82 182	21 719	49 759	28 896	41 292	321 171
9	15 324	30 121	4 680	7 346	55 830	13 333	27 536	18 103	24 091	196 364
10+	20 146	45 750	7 276	8 515	109 363	20 463	38 210	28 408	31 884	310 014
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Table 3.12: Household size by population group of the head of household (number)

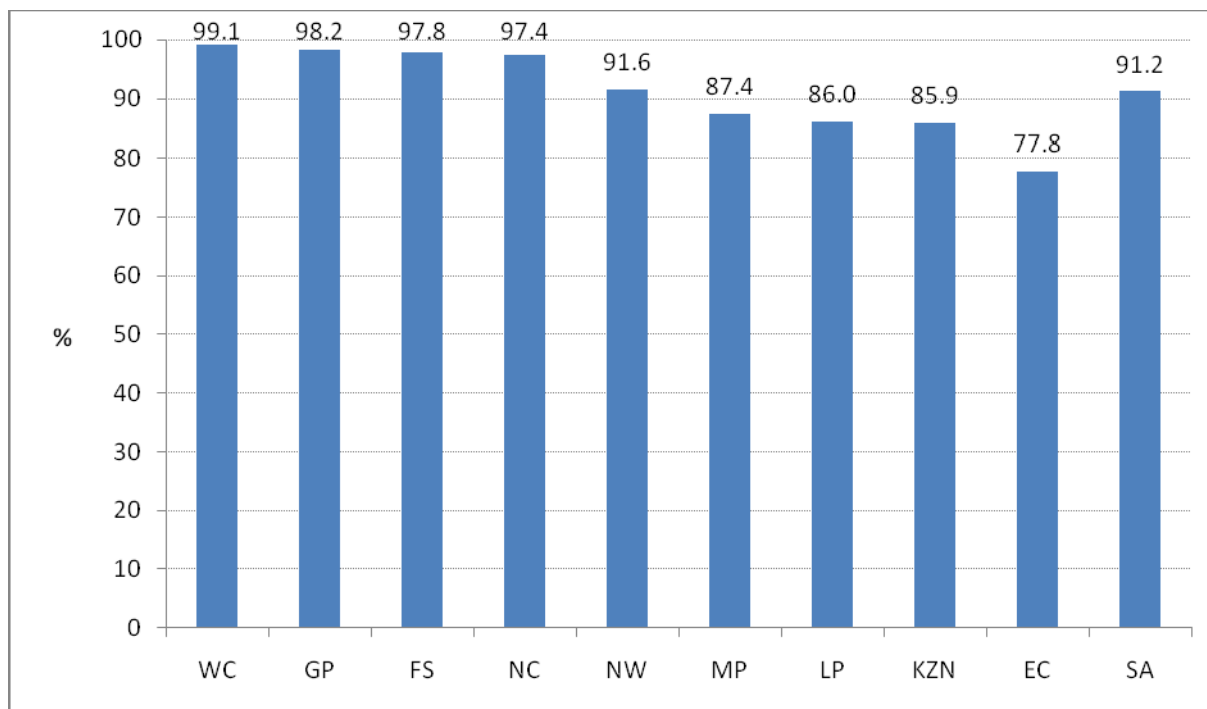
Household size	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
1	3 287 122	121 764	46 444	374 394	25 708	3 855 432
2	1 981 844	175 237	72 758	554 956	22 442	2 807 237
3	1 656 646	184 122	67 877	267 345	12 544	2 188 534
4	1 483 673	214 447	77 541	256 139	9 043	2 040 843
5	1 057 308	149 688	43 255	96 183	4 682	1 351 116
6	711 594	90 687	21 665	35 365	2 508	861 819
7	443 867	50 553	9 256	12 695	1 231	517 602
8	282 109	29 038	4 220	5 130	673	321 170
9	174 978	16 861	2 022	2 145	359	196 365
10+	281 428	23 679	2 170	2 280	458	310 015
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.13: Distribution of households by access to piped water and province (number)

Piped water	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	1 227 624	553 346	137 938	368 839	1 014 642	310 885	2 426 651	383 603	261 093	6 684 621
Piped (tap) water inside yard	217 097	280 041	97 256	364 469	599 397	425 154	1 067 605	387 166	480 294	3 918 480
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	135 959	313 159	38 442	50 843	375 616	152 119	234 293	98 808	290 270	1 689 509
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	26 695	106 235	12 453	13 843	111 132	50 997	69 506	35 565	104 752	531 179
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	7 878	37 844	4 933	4 743	50 060	22 770	29 783	21 859	52 763	232 634
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	4 509	22 204	2 434	2 487	31 184	10 966	10 827	13 285	29 927	127 824
No access to piped (tap) water	14 238	374 555	7 950	18 092	357 398	89 123	70 357	135 200	199 003	1 265 915
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.3: Percentage of households in each province with access to piped water



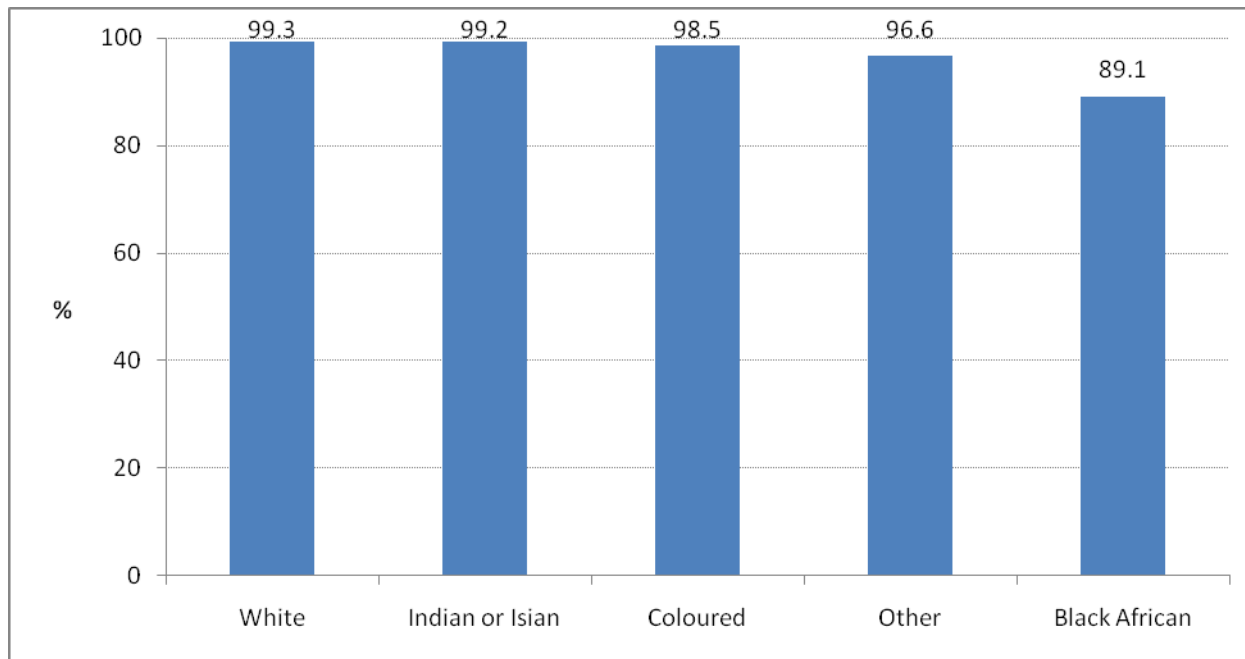
There are four provinces (WC, GP, FS, NC) where more than 95% of households have access to piped water.

Table 3.14: Distribution of households by access to piped water and population group of household head (number)

Piped water	Population group					
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	South Africa
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	3 914 887	839 835	326 322	1 555 082	48 491	6 684 616
Piped (tap) water inside yard	3 694 318	157 366	13 049	32 209	21 535	3 918 475
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	1 645 784	31 148	3 342	4 429	4 800	1 689 504
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	518 720	7 853	1 052	2 294	1 256	531 175
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	227 900	2 678	491	951	611	232 633
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	124 874	1 473	280	929	268	127 824
No access to piped (tap) water	1 234 087	15 723	2 672	10 738	2 687	1 265 907
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Figure 3.4: Percentage of households which have access to piped water by population group of household head

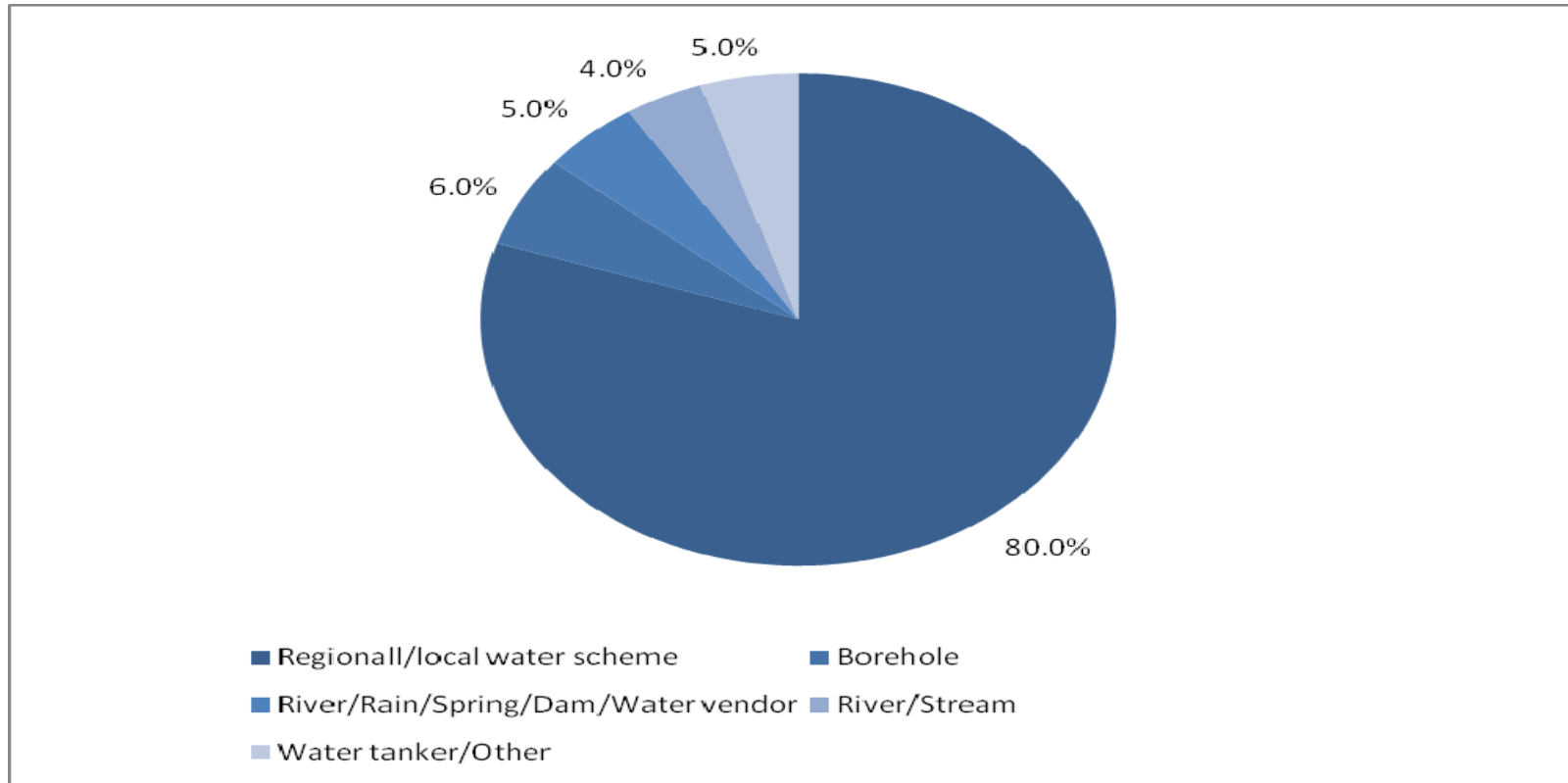


African-headed households have the lowest percentage regarding access to piped water.

Table 3.15: Distribution of households by main source of water and province (number)

Main source of water	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	1 510 798	1 050 209	250 360	742 143	1 817 525	789 545	3 669 740	799 532	889 460	11 519 312
Borehole	41 378	67 470	24 120	44 574	164 283	161 643	81 194	86 722	210 111	881 495
Spring	9 512	57 524	653	1 771	64 432	3 291	4 129	13 975	23 512	178 799
Rain water tank	7 330	80 773	930	2 133	24 465	2 921	5 539	6 161	11 221	141 475
Dam/pool/stagnant water	23 115	42 530	5 060	3 611	60 361	4 488	6 083	17 074	62 858	225 181
River/stream	8 370	295 953	6 444	1 102	216 077	2 092	1 689	40 197	79 320	651 246
Water vendor	4 787	12 125	1 388	3 734	34 537	21 080	17 702	20 987	60 086	176 425
Water tanker	11 077	47 303	6 698	10 956	88 892	46 253	68 423	54 905	41 916	376 423
Other	17 633	33 497	5 753	13 290	68 856	30 702	54 522	35 935	39 617	299 806
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water



Eight in ten households in South Africa access water from a regional/local water scheme.

Table 3.16: Distribution of households by main source of water and population group of head of household

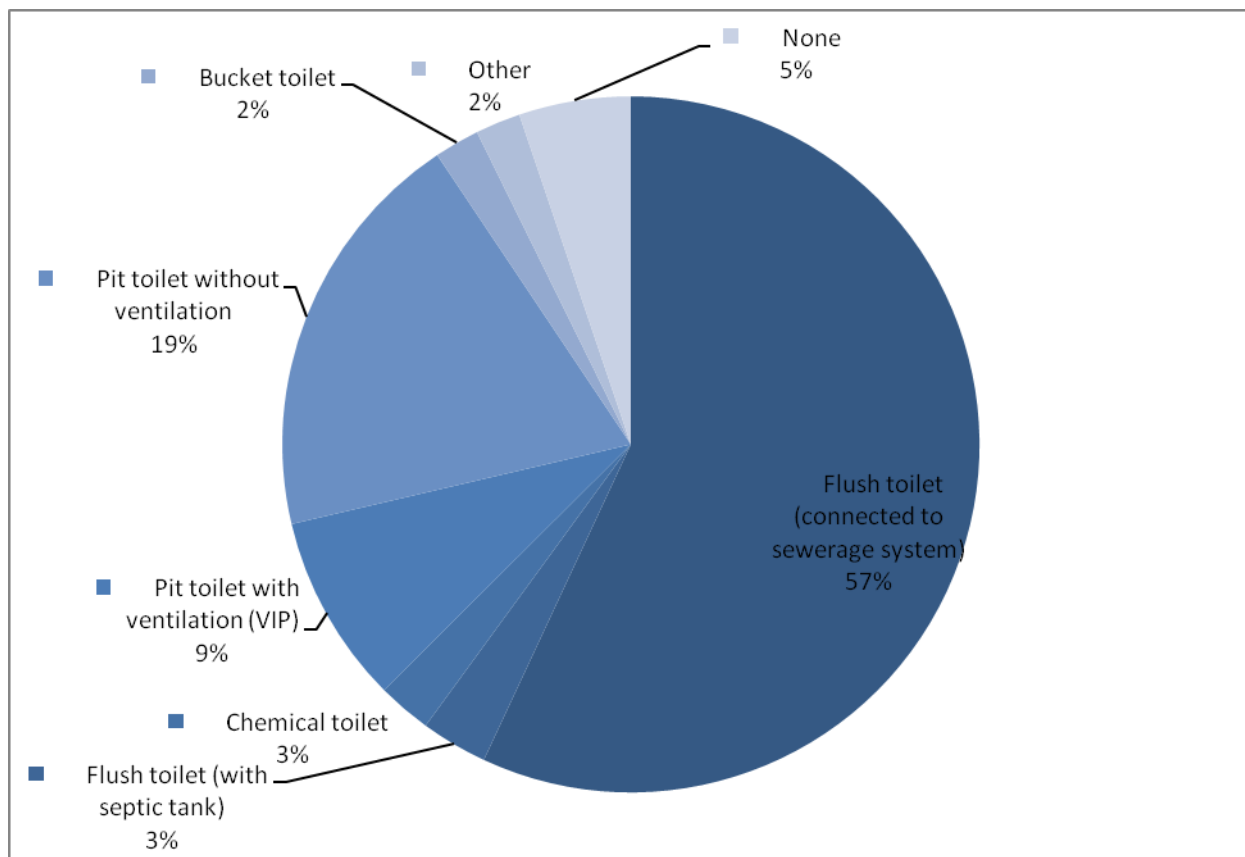
Main source of water	Population group					South Africa
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	8 695 087	950 660	335 575	1 467 847	70 131	11 519 300
Borehole	735 697	40 541	3 496	98 304	3 454	881 492
Spring	165 532	5 903	420	6 460	483	178 798
Rain water tank	129 000	4 925	701	6 430	417	141 473
Dam/pool/stagnant water	197 507	20 171	759	6 044	699	225 181
River/stream	635 456	8 492	733	5 725	833	651 239
Water vendor	168 219	2 774	1 062	3 762	609	176 425
Water tanker	358 432	10 284	1 682	4 645	1 378	376 422
Other	275 641	12 325	2 780	7 413	1 644	299 803
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.17: Distribution of households by toilet facilities and province (number)

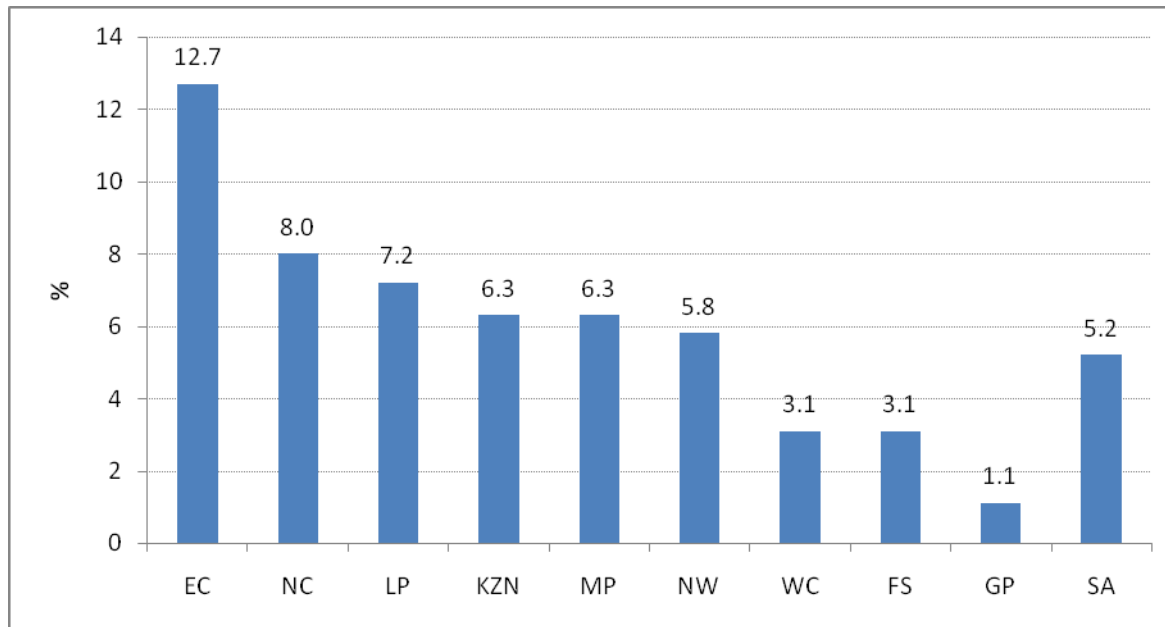
Toilet facilities	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 398 025	681 951	181 081	534 084	1 026 291	446 819	3 250 314	444 741	279 618	8 242 924
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	65 463	42 974	17 744	18 206	117 401	35 288	88 730	26 378	30 297	442 481
Chemical toilet	14 666	51 297	1 748	5 147	208 332	9 021	43 623	14 672	12 197	360 703
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	9 070	233 900	27 563	71 702	366 506	120 335	93 046	129 656	214 325	1 266 102
Pit toilet without ventilation	10 200	340 447	32 376	111 431	524 467	363 411	289 788	364 208	749 740	2 786 068
Bucket toilet	59 932	38 845	11 950	44 919	44 351	10 647	69 080	9 365	8 759	297 847
Other	26 506	83 532	4 726	12 099	93 011	14 459	31 462	18 518	21 131	305 444
None	50 139	214 439	24 218	25 729	159 070	62 034	42 978	67 949	102 035	748 592
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.6: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility



Just over half of households have access to a flush toilet while two in ten use a pit toilet without ventilation.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of households in each province with no toilet facility



In Gauteng one in every hundred households is without any toilet facility whereas in Eastern Cape one in eight households has no toilet facility.

Table 3.18: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and population group of the household head (number)

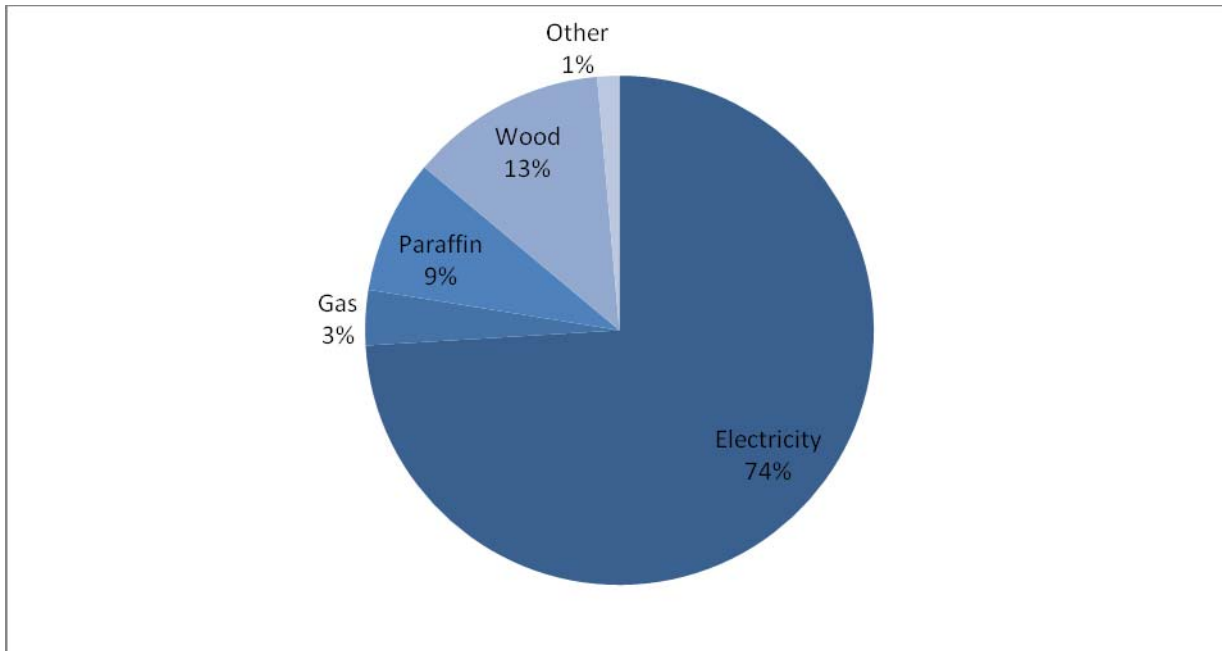
Toilet facilities	Population group					South Africa
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	5 491 012	897 801	328 641	1 465 015	60 449	8 242 918
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	271 998	32 893	7 392	127 048	3 149	442 481
Chemical toilet	353 488	4 436	715	1 156	905	360 700
Pit toilet without ventilation	1 237 805	20 438	2 563	2 449	2 841	1 266 097
Pit toilet without ventilation	2 750 719	20 926	4 967	2 882	6 565	2 786 058
Bucket toilet	264 951	29 945	616	1 045	1 290	297 847
Other	282 253	16 152	943	3 868	2 228	305 443
None	708 344	33 484	1 371	3 168	2 222	748 589
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.19: Distribution of households by energy source for cooking and province (number)

Energy source for cooking	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Electricity	1 419 892	1 047 718	235 275	695 587	1 743 283	799 300	3 279 296	745 817	708 924	10 675 094
Gas	119 197	68 486	18 001	23 897	91 260	24 646	119 321	20 850	21 958	507 616
Paraffin	62 079	216 772	16 009	62 784	183 076	119 024	446 397	62 723	58 473	1 227 337
Wood	20 682	319 550	29 422	27 960	476 227	108 352	22 787	186 314	616 312	1 807 606
Coal	920	2 333	419	6 557	18 240	1 643	14 530	53 148	6 381	104 171
Animal dung	637	22 937	440	3 163	8 862	4 083	1 414	1 932	1 883	45 349
Solar	2 191	2 506	632	1 179	5 072	1 514	6 270	1 523	1 367	22 255
Other	3 652	3 004	172	622	6 678	710	13 482	628	394	29 344
None	4 751	4 079	1 035	1 566	6 729	2 741	5 525	2 554	2 409	31 390
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.8: Distribution of households by main energy source for cooking

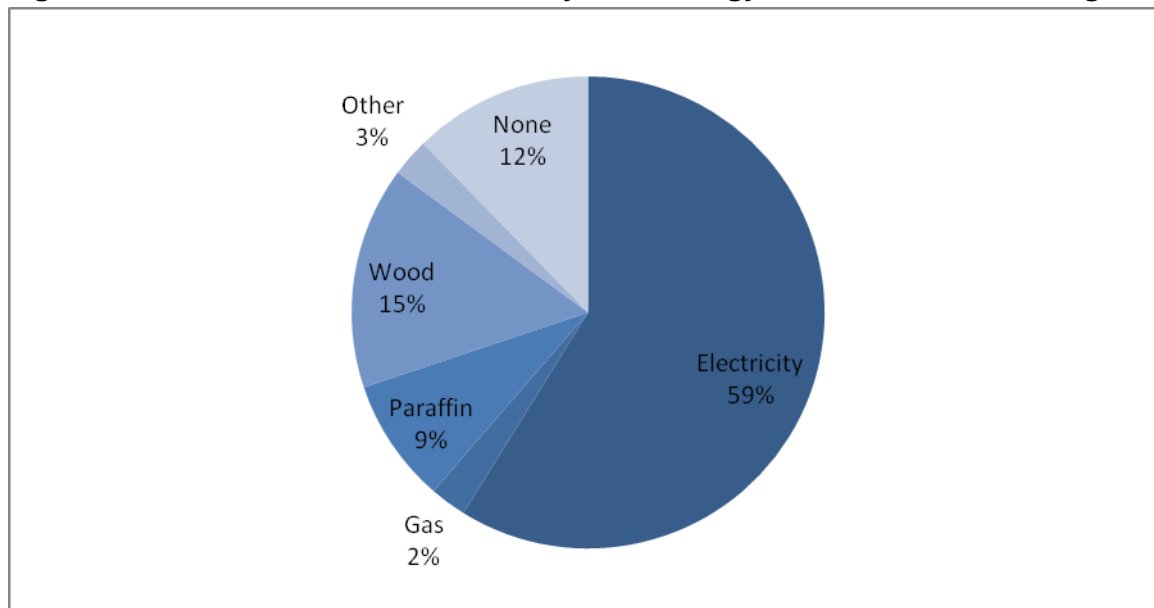


About three quarters of households in South Africa use electricity as the main source of energy for cooking.

Table 3.20: Distribution of households by energy source used for heating and province (number)

Energy source for heating	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Electricity	1 037 326	527 265	187 404	458 587	1 459 060	655 940	2 920 454	619 256	637 816	8 503 109
Gas	50 938	31 240	6 884	28 824	45 026	15 639	148 737	18 010	11 765	357 062
Paraffin	194 246	434 107	11 700	161 108	90 108	53 378	238 817	20 673	26 085	1 230 223
Wood	80 991	466 237	60 031	68 042	533 121	170 625	120 912	161 478	541 947	2 203 384
Coal	2 692	10 910	1 684	28 308	36 722	5 989	97 829	97 220	12 595	293 949
Animal dung	955	14 439	752	4 728	13 685	5 136	3 576	2 560	2 421	48 251
Solar	6 437	3 347	1 184	1 509	8 216	1 999	11 741	1 997	1 941	38 370
Other	98	591	10	31	914	59	668	42	30	2 442
None	260 318	199 250	31 755	72 179	352 577	153 250	366 288	154 252	183 504	1 773 372
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.9: Distribution of households by main energy source used for heating



While electricity is used as the main source of energy for heating the dwelling by six in every ten households, 15% still use wood for heating and 12% have no means of heating their dwellings.

Table 3.21: Distribution of households by energy source used for heating and population group of household head (number)

Energy source for heating	Population group of household head					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Electricity	6 076 117	796 956	312 789	1 261 890	55 345	8 503 097
Gas	181 616	16 920	10 616	145 432	2 479	357 062
Paraffin	1 200 765	18 086	1 900	5 513	3 960	1 230 223
Wood	2 064 274	87 396	3 018	44 234	4 448	2 203 371
Coal	282 502	3 607	1 199	6 156	483	293 948
Animal dung	45 776	806	327	1 236	105	48 251
Solar	22 815	2 918	1 365	10 976	296	38 370
Other	1 869	77	84	396	17	2 442
None	1 484 836	129 310	15 909	130 798	12 516	1 773 369
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.22: Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting and province (number)

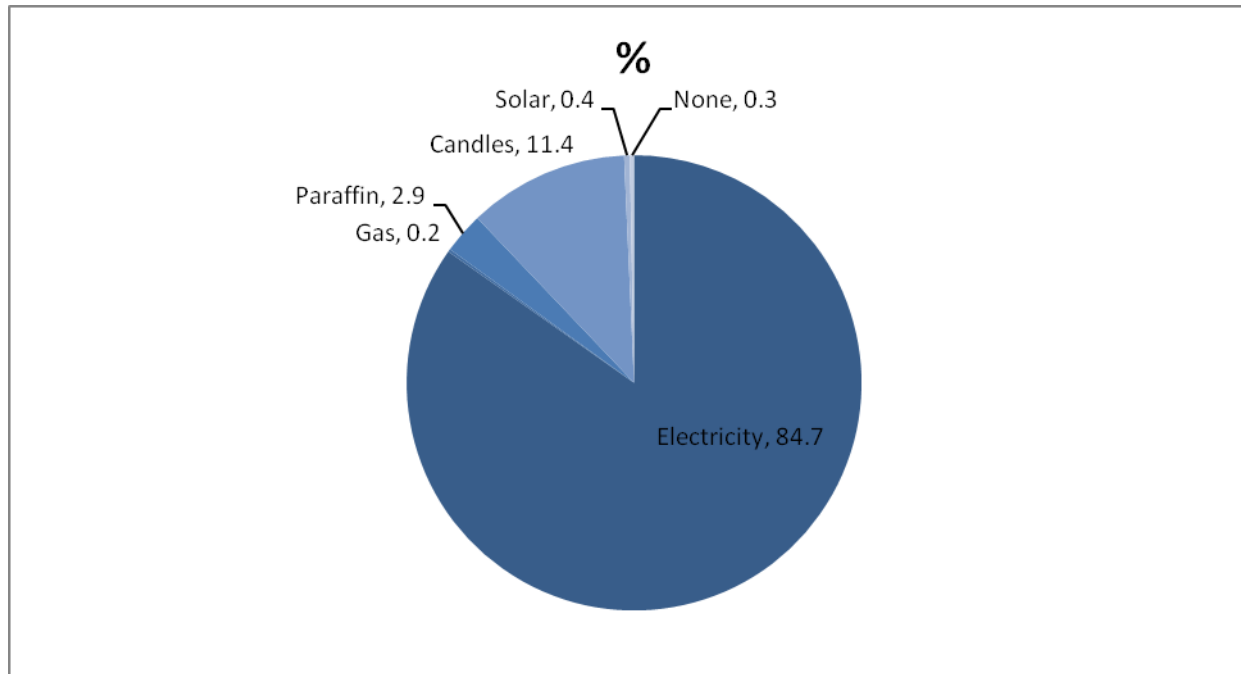
Energy source for lighting	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Electricity	1 525 980	1 265 759	257 255	740 500	1 977 257	892 424	3 416 360	929 372	1 237 495	12 242 401
Gas	4 011	5 069	667	1 125	8 653	1 543	8 252	3 019	2 008	34 347
Paraffin	56 139	172 596	5 112	17 813	28 663	21 893	100 672	11 278	12 040	426 205
Candles	39 430	230 776	33 995	60 508	496 589	140 489	365 864	125 997	155 435	1 649 082
Solar	3 935	7 780	3 383	1 861	13 864	2 616	8 485	2 619	6 962	51 505
None	4 506	5 404	994	1 509	14 403	3 051	9 390	3 203	4 162	46 621
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Table 3.23: Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting and population group of household head (number)

Energy source for lighting	Population group of household head					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Electricity	9 243 927	992 234	342 171	1 590 347	73 700	12 242 380
Gas	27 780	2 176	759	3 409	223	34 347
Paraffin	413 332	9 751	599	1 298	1 225	426 204
Candles	1 593 984	44 791	2 189	4 131	3 980	1 649 077
Solar	41 207	3 776	866	5 430	225	51 505
None	40 340	3 348	624	2 015	294	46 621
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Figure 3.10: Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting

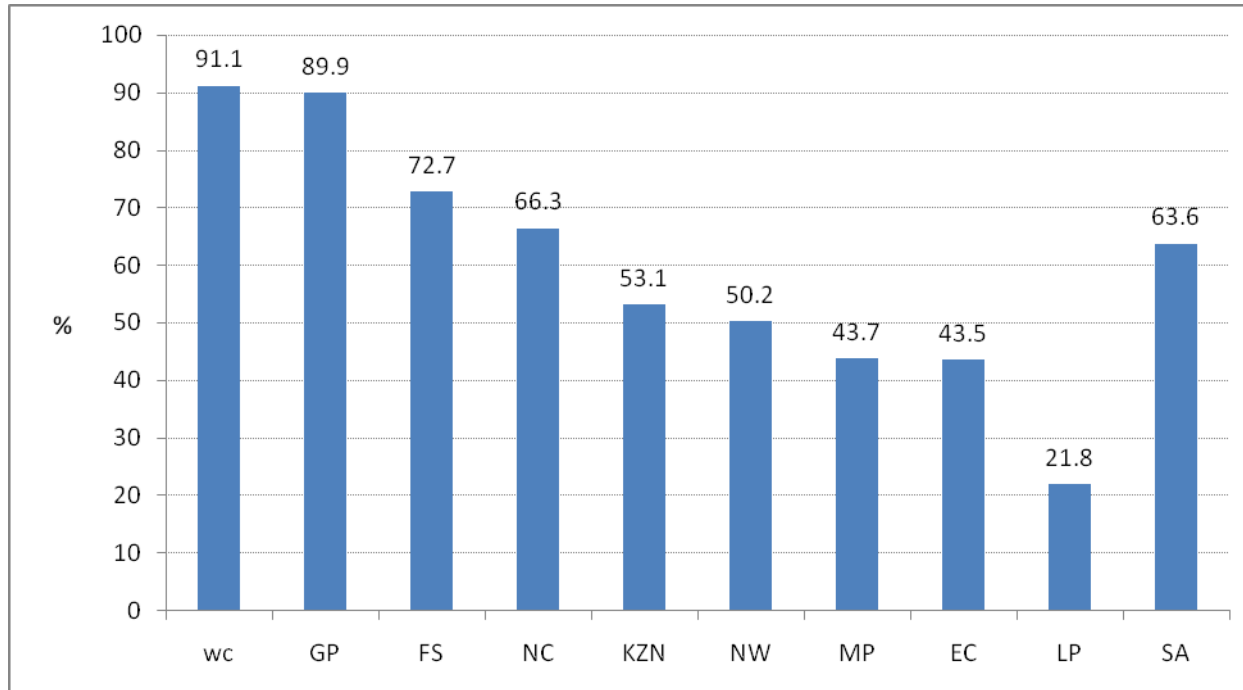


Electricity is used the main source of energy for lighting by close to 85% of households in South Africa, but 11% still use candles and 2.9% paraffin.

Table 3.24: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and province(number)

Refuse removal	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	1 468 437	692 380	193 020	584 676	1 308 647	517 688	3 453 222	456 137	298 726	8 972 934
Removed by local authority/private company less often	19 977	41 092	6 694	13 803	40 500	15 907	56 454	13 998	9 877	218 302
Communal refuse dump	44 656	29 246	4 970	19 088	40 145	20 293	68 469	25 477	19 443	271 787
Own refuse dump	74 254	702 813	74 401	165 229	969 643	428 923	239 051	486 180	935 445	4 075 939
No rubbish disposal	16 453	190 156	16 357	34 011	151 203	67 712	77 692	84 979	143 436	781 999
Other	10 223	31 697	5 964	6 508	29 292	11 492	14 133	8 717	11 176	129 201
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Figure 3.11: Percentage of households in each province with refuse removed by local authority



Limpopo province has the lowest proportion of households that has its refuse removed by a local authority, whereas Western Cape has the highest.

Table 3.25: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal and population group of the household head (number)

Refuse removal	Population group of the household head					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	6 194 102	923 909	331 399	1 460 053	63 464	8 972 927
Removed by local authority/private company less often	170 123	21 721	2 895	22 126	1 436	218 302
Communal refuse dump	240 556	15 291	1 810	12 940	1 190	271 786
Own refuse dump	3 895 806	71 453	8 587	89 616	10 460	4 075 921
No rubbish disposal	751 702	15 916	1 587	10 657	2 135	781 997
Other	108 282	7 786	931	11 239	963	129 201
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Table 3.26: Distribution of households by household goods and services by province (number)

Household goods and services	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
Mail delivered at residence	1 208 493	644 040	154 518	624 421	768 420	420 078	2 737 672	250 949	146 314	6 954 904
Refrigerator	1 315 584	909 568	205 990	602 602	1 587 414	691 283	2 847 287	762 369	964 140	9 886 238
Electric/gas stove	1 475 432	1 138 617	247 506	692 396	1 801 185	811 324	3 236 923	805 795	920 680	11 129 857
Vacuum cleaner	556 943	186 801	50 861	134 527	326 327	122 967	934 250	125 257	83 317	2 521 249
Washing machine	941 944	344 130	125 478	235 146	490 133	285 156	1 633 632	290 299	210 536	4 556 455
Computer	561 528	200 664	49 826	147 265	415 788	153 315	1 214 059	174 946	175 153	3 092 543
Satellite television	500 884	281 980	81 043	204 264	571 697	203 891	1 288 486	265 232	323 589	3 721 067
DVD Player	1 117 659	781 789	161 075	505 200	1 350 951	579 103	2 608 944	649 305	821 193	8 575 219
Motor-car	711 848	331 823	85 336	211 833	631 417	244 820	1 485 583	282 703	280 719	4 266 081
Television	1 397 712	1 066 991	216 890	644 229	1 703 114	763 639	3 157 813	806 794	1 004 767	10 761 949
Radio	1 130 240	1 031 171	185 367	629 195	1 738 016	684 709	2 729 828	741 358	880 012	9 749 897
Landline/Telephone	503 415	165 434	38 219	82 434	407 512	65 925	702 579	68 198	54 432	2 088 147
Cell phone	1 452 082	1 381 206	244 328	723 317	2 225 613	921 734	3 667 844	979 942	1 254 808	12 850 874
Mail post box/bag	464 906	265 558	86 654	184 458	765 721	283 268	1 145 106	338 441	427 561	3 961 674

Table 3.27: Distribution of households by household goods and services by population group (number)

Household goods and services	Population group of the household head					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
Mail delivered at residence	4 754 713	826 821	262 726	1 066 905	43 733	6 954 899
Refrigerator	7 045 044	871 092	335 590	1 578 285	56 208	9 886 218
Electric/gas stove	8 239 121	950 987	332 413	1 539 159	68 160	11 129 840
Vacuum cleaner	766 186	249 864	159 994	1 325 062	20 143	2 521 249
Washing machine	2 100 940	680 698	261 791	1 484 504	28 521	4 556 454
Computer	1 468 959	297 346	175 475	1 127 469	23 292	3 092 541
Satellite television	2 086 870	314 595	207 648	1 089 796	22 155	3 721 065
DVD Player	6 239 318	713 919	289 170	1 281 293	51 500	8 575 200
Motor-car	2 112 401	401 127	252 227	1 468 600	31 723	4 266 078
Television	7 932 023	912 874	326 369	1 528 732	61 930	10 761 927
Radio	7 359 014	700 668	267 277	1 377 492	45 428	9 749 879
Landline/Telephone	666 555	275 212	214 940	914 051	17 388	2 088 146
Cell phone	10 028 943	883 964	322 489	1 543 214	72 240	12 850 850
Mail post box/bag	2 544 333	289 921	183 442	924 025	19 946	3 961 667

Table 3.28: Distribution of households by access to internet and province (number)

Internet access	Province									SA
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	
From home	26 9494	83 721	16 620	48 770	190 284	47124	483 024	55 373	44 777	1 239 187
From cell phone	251 790	215 842	44 054	136 771	449 991	157 408	697 068	194 199	209 797	2 356 921
From work	96 546	47 730	10 471	27 538	87 080	34 472	307 511	35 771	31 124	678 242
From elsewhere	96 030	59 450	7 047	43 553	125 164	40 268	327 675	52 644	59 462	811 295
No access to internet	920 141	1 280 642	223 213	566 684	1 686 911	782 741	2 093 743	737 502	1 072 941	9 364 518
Total	1 634 000	1 687 385	301 405	823 316	2 539 429	1 062 015	3 909 022	1 075 488	1 418 102	14 450 161

Altogether 35.2% of the households have access to internet and 64.8% do not have access to internet.

Table 3.29: Distribution of households by access to internet and population group of the household head (number)

Internet access	Population group of the household head					Total
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	
From home	443 447	90 884	78 623	615 560	10 672	1 239 187
From cell phone	1 865 153	184 025	69 076	224 222	14 440	2 356 916
From work	334 095	57 221	40 848	242 088	3 989	678 242
From elsewhere	699 696	44 734	13 877	48 609	4 379	811 295
No access to internet	8 018 179	679 211	144 783	476 152	46 169	9 364 494
Total	11 360 570	1 056 076	347 208	1 606 631	79 648	14 450 133

NB: Unspecified and not applicable are excluded

Households with access tend to connect to the internet from their cell phones.