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Cautionary notes

Data

- Comparison of Census 2011 and previous Censuses requires alignment of data to 2011 municipal boundaries

Disability

- Questions on disability were replaced by General health and functioning questions. Due to change in question, 2011 results are not comparable with previous Censuses 1996 and 2001.
- Due to misreporting on general health and functioning questions for children younger than five years, data on this variable are only profiled for persons five years and older.

Labour statistics (employment)

- Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) remains the official source of labour statistics
- The QLFS_Q4: 2011 has not been benchmarked to Census 2011 figures and the differences between the two are therefore only broadly indicative
- Boundaries - provincial trends over time are difficult to establish due to changes in boundaries
    - Census is a de facto measure of the population; while QLFS survey is a de jure measure.
    - The reference period in Census (Census night) is fixed while it is a moving reference period over three months for QLFS

- Formal and informal sector:
    - An objective measure is used in the QLFS based on vat/income tax registration and establishment size, a subjective measure is used in Census 2011. Also, in line with ILO guidelines, persons employed in agriculture and private households are not usually included in the formal and informal sectors, but are identified as separate categories. It is not currently possible to identify agricultural employment in Census 2011, since the coding of industry and occupation has not yet been completed. Sectoral distributions therefore include persons employed in agriculture. And with regards to persons employed in private households, the results are not based on the relevant questions that determine the international classification for industry but instead are based on the question which determines the sector in which respondents were employed. Thus, after coding is completed the numbers may change.

Rounding off

Due to rounding, the displayed totals in the tables do not always match the sum of the displayed rows or columns.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Censuses are principal means of collecting basic population and housing statistics required for social and economic development, policy interventions, their implementation and evaluation. South Africa has conducted three Censuses (1996, 2001 and 2011). Census 2011 was the third Census to be conducted since the post democratic elections in 1994 and a number of population and household attributes were measured and variety of indicators generated. This chapter provides profiles results on all Census topics; demographics, migration, education, general health and functioning, labour force, mortality, and households.

1.2 How the count was done

Census 2011 was conducted from 9th to 31st October 2011. This section focuses on the various activities that were carried out prior to the finalisation of the results. They can be summarised as follows: Planning, Pre-enumeration, Enumeration, Processing and Editing.

1.2.1 Planning

This process involved the development of the overall strategy, the structure for the project, component plans and budget. These processes were started in 2003 and were subsequently reviewed in 2008, after the completion of the Community Survey (CS) in 2007. Methodologies and procedures were then developed and tested in a form of mini tests and pilot 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 month as the main Census, i.e. October month.

1.2.2 Pre-enumeration

The pre-enumeration phase mainly involved the final preparatory work before the actual count. It started with mass production of Census instruments like questionnaires, manuals, field gear etc. The phase also involved acquisition of satellite offices required in the districts, recruitment of the 1st level of field management staff (District Census Coordinators - 130 DCCs) and Field work Co-ordinators – 6 000 FWCs. These groups of people were then given intense training based on their key performance areas. At the same time the country was being sub-divided into small pockets called enumeration areas (EAs); the underlying principle for this sub-division is that an EA should be within reach of a Fieldworker and all households in that EA can be covered within the allocated number of days. This process yielded 103 576 EAs. The other benefit for this sub-division is the finalisation of the distribution plan of all materials required in the provinces and districts. It also gives a better estimate of the number of field staff to recruit for the count. The pre-enumeration phase involved over 7 000 staff.

1.2.3 Enumeration

The enumeration phase, started with the training of supervisors as listers. Each person had to list all dwellings within an EA and had a minimum of 4 EAs to cover. These areas were called supervisory units. As they were listing, they were also expected to publicise the activities of the Census within their supervisory units. Upon completion of listing, final adjustments of workload and number of enumerators required were finalised. Training of enumerators started in earnest, and it mainly covered how to complete the questionnaire and to read a map. The latter was to aid them to identify the boundaries of their assigned areas. An enumerator was also given a few days before the start of the count to update their orientation book with any developments that might have happened since listing, as well as introduce themselves to the communities they were to work with, through posters bearing their photos and special identification cards. On the night of the 9th October the actual count started with the homeless and special institutions given special attention. The enumeration phase was undertaken by an army of field staff in excess of 160 000, inclusive of management.

1.2.4 Data processing

The processing of over 15 million questionnaires commenced in January 2012, immediately after the completion of the reverse logistics in December 2011. Each box and its contents were assigned a store location in the processing centre via a store management system. Each time a box was required for any process it was called 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 in between pages and ensure that all pages are loose. *Scanning* - questionnaires were put through a scanner to create an electronic image. Finally *Tilling and completion* - where any unrecognized reading/ badly-read image by the scanner had to be verified by a data capturer. This process took 8 months. Over 2 000 data processors working 3 shifts per day were employed for this phase to ensure that 225 million single pages are accounted for.

1.2.5 Data editing and validation system

The execution of each phase of Census operations introduces some form of errors in Census data. Despite quality assurance methodologies embedded in all the phases; data collection, data capturing (both manual and automated), coding, and editing, a number of errors creep in and distort the collected information. To promote consistency and improve on data quality, editing is a paramount phase in identifying and minimising errors such as invalid values, inconsistent entries or unknown/missing values. The editing process for Census 2011 was based on defined rules (specifications).

The editing of Census 2011 data involved a number of sequential processes: selection of members of the editing team, review of Census 2001 and 2007 Community Survey editing specifications, development of editing specifications for the Census 2011 pre-tests (2009 pilot and 2010 Dress Rehearsal), development of firewall editing specifications and finalisation of specifications for the main Census.

1.2.5.1 Editing team

The Census 2011 editing team was drawn from various divisions of the organisation based on skills and experience in data editing. The team thus composed of subject matter specialists (demographers and programmers), managers as well as data processors.

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1.2.5.2 Role of the team

Among other Census activities, editing team roles and responsibilities included:

- Establishment of editing plan/schedule
- Formulation and application of clear and concise editing specifications
- Validation of Census data using other data sources
- Ensuring of consistency of editing rules between Censuses (2001 and 2011) where applicable
- Provision of imputation flags and rates
- Identification of errors and provide corrections where possible
- Review and refinement of the edit specifications based on edit trail evaluations, cross tabulations, and comparison of Census data with other datasets
- Testing the specifications before confirming and applying them

Editing specification process commenced with activities relating to review of existing editing specifications guidelines. Census 2001 specifications as well as Community Survey 2007 survey specifications and UN handbook on Census editing were reviewed to form the basis of the specifications.

1.2.5.3 Editing strategy for Census 2011

The Census 2011 questionnaire was very complex, characterised by many sections, interlinked questions and skipping instructions. Editing of such complex, interlinked data items required application of a combination of editing techniques. Errors relating to structure were resolved using structural query language (SQL) in Oracle dataset. CSPro software was used to resolve content related errors. The strategy used for Census 2011 data editing was implementation of automated error detection and correction with minimal changes. Combinations of logical and dynamic imputation/editing were used. Logical imputations were preferred, and in many cases substantial effort was undertaken to deduce a consistent value based on the rest of the household's information. To profile the extent of changes in the dataset and assess the effects of imputation, a set of imputation flags are included in the edited dataset. Imputation flags values include the following:

0	no imputation was performed; raw data were preserved
1	Logical editing was performed, raw data were blank
2	logical editing was performed, raw data were not blank
3	hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were blank
4	hot-deck imputation was performed, raw data were not blank

1.2.6 Independent monitoring and evaluation of Census field activities

Independent monitoring of the Census 2011 field activities was carried out by a team of 31 professionals and 381 Monitoring and Evaluation Monitors from Monitoring and Evaluation division. These included field training, publicity, listing and enumeration. This was to make sure that the activities were implemented according to the plans and have independent reports on the same. They also conducted Census 2011 and the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) Verification studies to identify the out-of-scope cases within Census (a sample of 7 220 EAs) and the PES sample (600 EAs) as reported in the Census 2011 PES EA Summary Books.

1.2.7 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 evaluate the coverage and content errors of the Census. The PES for Census 2011 was undertaken shortly after the completion of Census enumeration, from November to December 2011, in approximately 600 enumeration areas (EAs) (which later increased to 608 due to subdivision of large EAs). The main goal of the PES was to collect high quality data that would be compared with Census data in order to determine how many people were missed in the Census and how many were counted more than once.

A population Census is a massive exercise, and while every effort is made to collect information on all individuals in the country, including the implementation of quality assurance measures, it is inevitable that some people will be missed and some will be counted more than once. A PES assists in identifying the following types of errors:

- Coverage error: this includes both erroneous omissions (e.g. a household that was not enumerated) and erroneous inclusions (e.g. a household that moved into the enumeration area (EA) after Census but was still enumerated, or a household that was enumerated more than once).
- Content error: this refers to the errors on the reported characteristics of the people or households enumerated during Census.

The errors may emanate from the following reasons:

- Failure to account for all inhabited areas in the EA frame;
- EA boundary problems;

- Incomplete listing of structures and failure to identify all dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to enumerate/visit all listed dwellings within an EA;
- Failure to identify all households within a dwelling unit in instances whereby a dwelling unit has more than one household;
- Failure to enumerate households (complete questionnaires) for all households due to refusals, unreturned questionnaires for self-enumeration, inability to contact households, etc);
- Failure to include all individuals within households;
- Failure to observe the inclusion rule based on a person's presence on Census night (i.e. failure to apply the *de facto* rule accurately); and
- Lost questionnaires or damaged questionnaires that could not be processed.

Usually more people are missed during a Census, so the Census count of the population is lower than the true population. This difference is called net undercount. Rates of net undercount can vary significantly for different population groups depending on factors such as sex, age and geographic location. Stats SA obtains estimates of the net undercount, including the type and extent of content errors (reported characteristics of persons and households enumerated in the Census) using information collected through the PES.

1.2.7.1 Preparations for the PES

Planning involved the development of documents outlining the goal and objectives of the PES, timelines of the project, identification of resources (financial, human and otherwise) required for implementing the project, and the development of methodology documents. Timelines for the PES were synchronised with those of Census to ensure the relevance of the project, and adhered to international best practice for maintaining a closed population between Census and PES data collection, i.e. it should be carried out within a few months, preferably within six (6) months, after the completion of Census fieldwork to ensure that the impact of natural population changes, such as births, deaths and migration, as well as lapses in respondent recall do not complicate the exercise. Activities of the PES included the following:

- Sampling: sample design and selection;
- Development of data collection methodologies: methods and procedures for data collection (publicity, listing and enumeration), including quality control measures applied during data collection;
- Development of matching and reconciliation procedures and systems: guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, as well as computer-based system for capturing household and person records for matching purposes;
- Questionnaire development: selection of data items which allowed measurement of coverage and content, including layout design and printing of questionnaire;
- Data collection: publicity, listing and enumeration of households in selected enumeration areas (EAs);
- Matching and reconciliation: office matching (comparison) of Census and PES household and person records, and revisits to households in order to confirm or get more information that might assist in matching unresolved cases; and
- Analysis and reporting: compilation of tables and report on PES results.

1.2.7.2 Methodology

The PES is an independent survey that replicates the Census in sampled enumeration areas (EAs). The major assumption used in the PES is that the Census and the PES are independent, the estimate of the percentage missed by the PES but found by the Census, and the percentage missed by the Census but found by the PES, can be used to construct estimates of the percentage missed by both PES and Census. The PES sought to estimate the total number of persons and households in housing units on the night of 09–10 October 2011 (Census night). The units of observation were the persons who spent the Census night and/or the PES night in these living quarters.

1.2.7.3 Sampling

The sampling frame for the PES was the complete list of Census 2011 EAs, amounting to 103 576 EAs. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the Census EAs. The principle for selecting the PES sample is that the EA

boundaries for sampled EAs should have well defined boundaries, and these boundaries should correspond with those of Census EAs to allow for item-by-item comparison between the Census and PES records. The stratification and sampling process followed will allow for the provision of estimates at national, provincial, urban (geography type = urban) and non-urban (geography type = farm and traditional) levels, but estimates will only be reliable at national and provincial levels. The sample of 600 EAs was selected and allocated to the provinces based on expected standard errors which were based on those obtained in PES 2001. Populations in institutions (other than Workers' Hostels), floating and homeless individuals were excluded from the PES sample.

1.2.7.4 Questionnaire development

The approach to questionnaire design focused on capturing the main elements for measuring coverage and content errors. Only a few elements from the Census 2011 questionnaire which were not likely to change within a short period (that is between the Census and the PES reference nights) were retained. The questionnaire allowed for the classification of each listed person as 'non-mover', 'in-mover', 'out-mover', or 'out-of-scope', with regard to their household presence status on Census night (09–10 October 2011). The data items for the PES questionnaire included first name and surname, date of birth, age, sex, population group and presence of person in dwelling unit on Census and/or PES night.

1.2.7.5 Fieldwork methodology

The PES replicated the Census in the sampled EAs, which meant that all methodologies and procedures for data collection were based on Census methodologies and procedures. PES fieldwork was split into the following three (3) phases; publicity and listing, enumeration and mop-up operations.

- Publicity and listing were conducted at the same time. Publicity focused on informing and educating respondents and relevant stakeholders about the purpose of the PES to ensure successful coverage of all dwelling units (DUs) in selected EAs. Listing involved the recording of all structures (including all DUs, number of households in DUs and number of persons in households) in the sampled EAs in the EA Summary Books.
- Enumeration involved interviewing respondents and recording responses in the fields provided in the PES questionnaire. Self-enumeration for the PES was discouraged, but was used in instances where the respondent insisted on self-enumeration.
- Mop-up operations were conducted in the form of follow-up visits by senior field staff to households that could not be contacted during the enumeration period.

1.2.7.6 Matching and reconciliation methodology

The matching exercise involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. A two-way case-by-case matching was conducted using the two sources: PES questionnaires and Census questionnaires. Reconciliation visits were conducted in order to confirm or get more information that would assist in matching unresolved cases, i.e. households or individuals enumerated in the Census that did not correspond with households or individuals enumerated in the PES. Guidelines for matching, including rules for determining the match status of households and individuals, were developed. A computer-assisted manual matching system was developed for the capturing of data for matching purposes.

1.2.7.7 PES data collection

PES data collection commenced immediately after the completion of Census fieldwork. The PES is a much smaller scale operation (and hence easier to control) than the Census. These features enable the PES to deliver a more accurate estimate of the percentage of people and dwellings missed by the Census. PES data collection (field operations) was independent from Census operations and the following measures were taken to maintain the operational independence of the PES:

- independent listing of enumeration areas (EAs) in the PES sample;
- using separate/independent office staff in the PES and Census where possible;
- ensuring the PES interviewers were not employed as Census field staff in the same area, and vice versa; and

- maintaining the confidentiality of the PES sample so that Census field and office staff were not aware which areas are included in the PES.

Temporary personnel (Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors) were recruited from the EAs/districts in which they would be working and underwent rigorous training on fieldwork procedures to ensure that they deliver work of high quality at the end of the fieldwork phase. Experienced permanent staff from Household Surveys (based in provincial offices) was seconded to the project for the duration of data collection in supervisory positions to ensure high quality data and minimise costs. The PES followed the integrated approach towards fieldwork; whereby 1 Fieldworker conducted publicity, listing and enumeration in 1 EA. A total of 768 Fieldworkers and Fieldwork Supervisors were appointed for the collection of data in the 608 EAs (initially 600, but increased to 608 due to split EAs). A ratio of 1 Fieldwork Supervisor for four (4) Fieldworkers was applied, but due to the spread of the sample in various districts, this ratio could not always be applied.

1.2.7.8 Matching and reconciliation

The matching process involved the comparison of household and person records in Census data and PES data. The main phases in the matching process were:

- Initial matching involved searching through the Census records in order to find the corresponding cases from the PES enumeration records, and vice-versa (a two-way match);
- Capturing involved the capturing of PES and Census information on a capturing tool which formed part of the computer-assisted manual matching system. Information for non-matched households and persons was also captured;
- Computer-assisted matching which was the automated assigning of an initial match status for the household and persons, and persons moving status. This process was done concurrently with the capturing process. Classifications from initial matching are as follows:

    1. Matched
    2. possible match

    In PES not in Census:

    3. in PES not in Census - definite non-match
    4. in PES not in Census - insufficient or unclear information
    5. in-mover
    6. born after Census
    7. in Census not in PES;

- Reconciliation visits are follow-up visits to households in the PES sampled EAs. The purpose of reconciliation visits was to collect relevant information in order to determine the final match status of unresolved cases identified during initial matching. Cases of ‘possible match’, ‘in PES not in Census - insufficient or unclear information’, and ‘in Census not in PES’ were considered unresolved and were sent to the field for reconciliation; and
- Final matching involved the use of the results obtained from the reconciliation visits and initial matching phases to assign a definite match status to each case. The table below illustrates the outcomes from final matching.

1. matched

In PES not in Census:

2. missed in Census
3. PES erroneous inclusion - cases in PES not in Census that were outside the EA boundaries or otherwise erroneously included in PES
4. PES insufficient information - cases in PES not in Census for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information
5. in-mover
6. born after Census

In Census not in PES:

7. correctly enumerated in Census, missed in PES
8. Census erroneous inclusion
9. Census insufficient information – cases in Census not in PES for which a final match status cannot be assigned due to insufficient information

1.2.7.9 Estimation and tabulation

Coverage measures were calculated only for cases belonging to the PES universe.

The initial estimates – weighted estimates of total from the sample include the following:

a) Estimated number of non-movers;
b) Estimated number of out-movers;
c) Estimated number of matched non-movers;
d) Estimated number of matched out-movers;
e) Estimated number on in-movers;
f) Estimated number of erroneous inclusions in the Census; and
g) Estimated number of correctly enumerated persons missed in the PES

Dual system estimation was used to arrive at the *true population* of the country. This means that two independent sources or 'systems' are used to arrive at the estimate of the *true population*: the Census and the PES. Both estimates contribute to the dual-system estimate, which is more complete than either the Census or the PES estimate alone. In the end, this *true population* is compared with the *Census-enumerated population* and the difference is the net *undercount* (or *overcount*). The following table indicates the undercount rates as estimated by the PES.

Net Census Coverage Error: Total and Rate by Province		
Province	**Omission rate for persons**	**Omission rate for households**
Western Cape	18,6	17,8
Eastern Cape	12,9	10,3
Northern Cape	13,4	14,8
Free State	10,1	9,4
KwaZulu-Natal	16,7	16,5
North West	14,9	17,0
Gauteng	14,7	15,2
Mpumalanga	15,5	14,4
Limpopo	10,0	9,6
All provinces	**14,6**	**14,3**

The adjustment procedure consisted of creating homogeneous adjustment classes with similar coverage rates and calculating a common undercount rate, adjustment factor and adjustment figure for each class separately. The adjusted figure for the total population was obtained by summing across the adjustment classes. In addition, only the population of households received adjustment classes. The totals for the balance of the population, namely people living in collective quarters and the homeless on the streets, were not adjusted.

1.3 Conclusion

The 2011 Census project had its own challenges and successes, like any other massive project. Be that as it may, the following are worth mentioning; the Census fieldworkers who traverse the country to collect information from households and those that we lost 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 24hrs/7days a week to ensure that the data can be released within a year of enumeration. The Census management team who met daily for two years to steer the project forward, the Stats SA 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 and finally 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.

2. GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Provincial boundary changes, 2001-2011

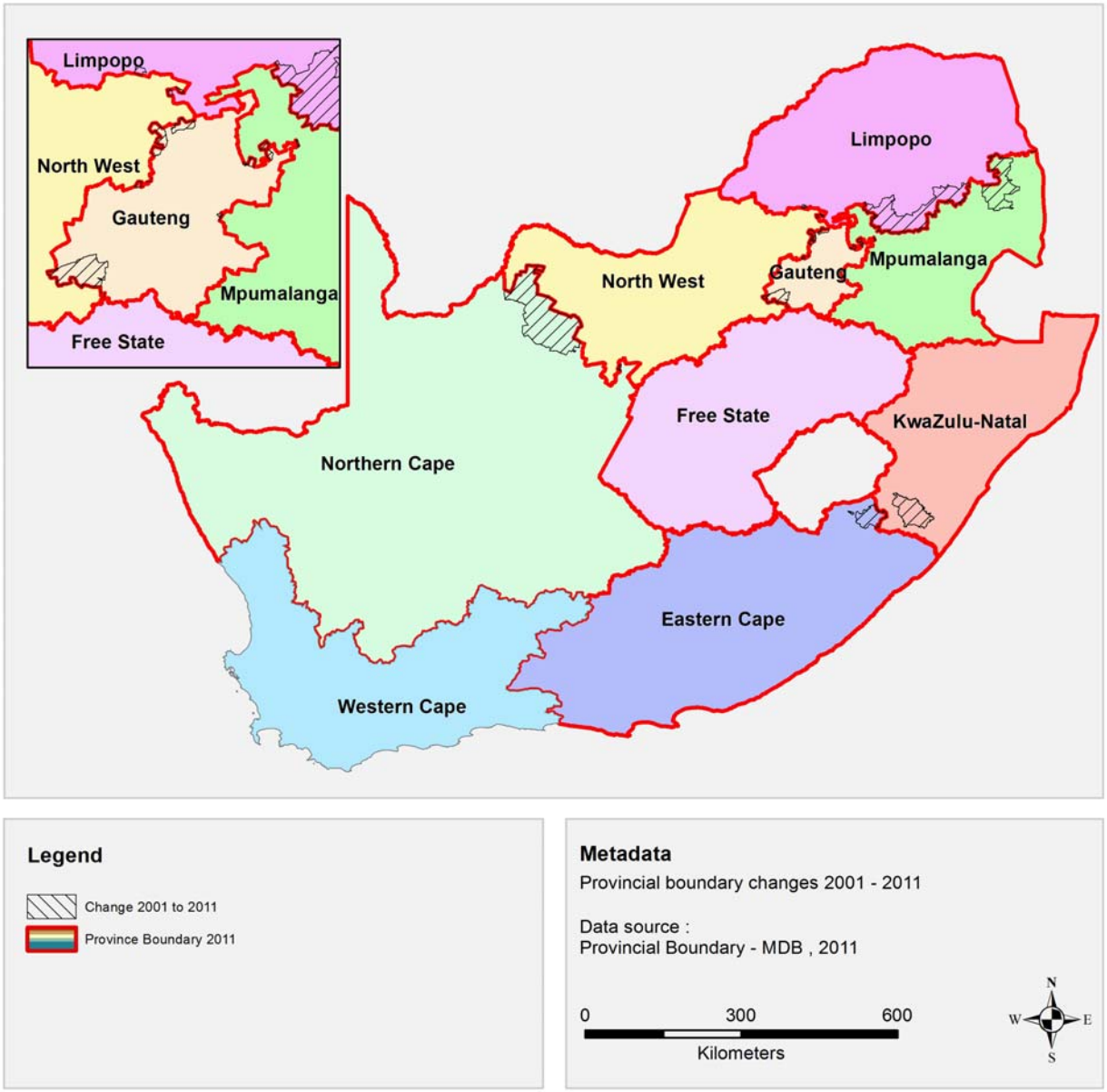
A number of changes occurred in terms of provincial and municipal boundaries during the period between Censuses 2001 and 2011. Of the nine provinces, only two provinces (Western Cape and Free State) were not affected by changes. The provincial boundary changes were mostly as a result of eight cross boundary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

Table 2.1: Geographical land area changes since 2001

Province name	Provincial code	Land area in square kilometres _2011	Land area in square kilometres 2001
Western Cape	1	129 462	129 449
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**	**1 219 602**

The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

Map 2.1: Provincial boundary changes since 2001



Provincial boundary changes mostly affected North West (land size decreased to 11348,9 square kilometres). Most of this was absorbed by Northern Cape. The second largest decrease in land size was for Mpumalanga which decreased by 2991,9 square kilometres with Limpopo being the main recipient of this land area.

It should be noted that the increased extent of KwaZulu-Natal is not mainly based on the exchange of Umzimkulu (formerly in the Eastern Cape Province) and Matatiele (formerly in KwaZulu-Natal), but 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. In terms of which areas moved to which province, a detailed outline is provided for below.

Northern Cape and North West:

- Ga Segonyana and Phokwane municipalities were cross boundary municipalities between Northern Cape and North West in 2001 and were allocated to Northern Cape in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kagisano municipality (2001) was split into Kagisano/ Molopo municipality and Joe Morolong municipality, with the former portion now in North West and the latter now part of the Northern Cape province.
- Moshaweng municipality (now part of Joe Morolong municipality) was incorporated in full in Northern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Gauteng

- Merafong City municipality (2001) was a cross boundary local municipality between North West and Gauteng and was allocated to the Gauteng province based on the current provincial boundaries.
- West Rand (DMA) municipality (2001) was not aligned to the then provincial boundary and was absorbed into Mogale City municipality in full based on the current provincial boundaries.
- City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was a cross boundary municipality between Gauteng and North West provinces. The portions adjacent to Moretele and Madibeng municipalities were allocated to Gauteng in full based on the current provincial boundaries.

North West and Limpopo:

- Limpopo lost a portion of the Bela Bela municipality to North West's Moretele municipality. In turn North West lost a portion of the Moretele Municipality to Limpopo's Bela Bela municipality based on the current provincial boundaries.

Gauteng and Mpumalanga:

- A portion of Delmas municipality (2001) now called Victor Kanye was allocated to the City of Tshwane in Gauteng based on the current provincial boundaries.
- Kungwini municipality, now incorporated into the City of Tshwane, was a cross boundary municipality and is now fully allocated to Gauteng, based on the current provincial boundaries.

Mpumalanga and Limpopo:

- Greater Groblersdal, now Elias Motsoaledi, Greater Marble Hall now Ephraim Mogale, and Greater Thubatse were cross boundary municipalities between Mpumalanga and Limpopo and have now been allocated in full to the Limpopo province. Ephraim Mogale municipality was absorbed into 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 province. (Bushbuck Ridge also absorbed a portion of the Kruger Park cross boundary District Management Area.)

KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape:

Umzimkulu, formerly in Eastern Cape, and Matatiele, formerly in KwaZulu-Natal were in effect exchanged, with Umzimkulu now being in KwaZulu-Natal and Matatiele now being in Eastern Cape based on the current provincial boundaries.

2.2 Local municipal boundary changes, 2001–2011

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 – NW379) was established by merging NW391 (Kagisano) and NW395 (Molopo).

For municipalities, 107 municipalities decreased in geographical area while 155 municipalities had an increase in geographical area.

Map 2.2: Municipal boundary changes since 2001

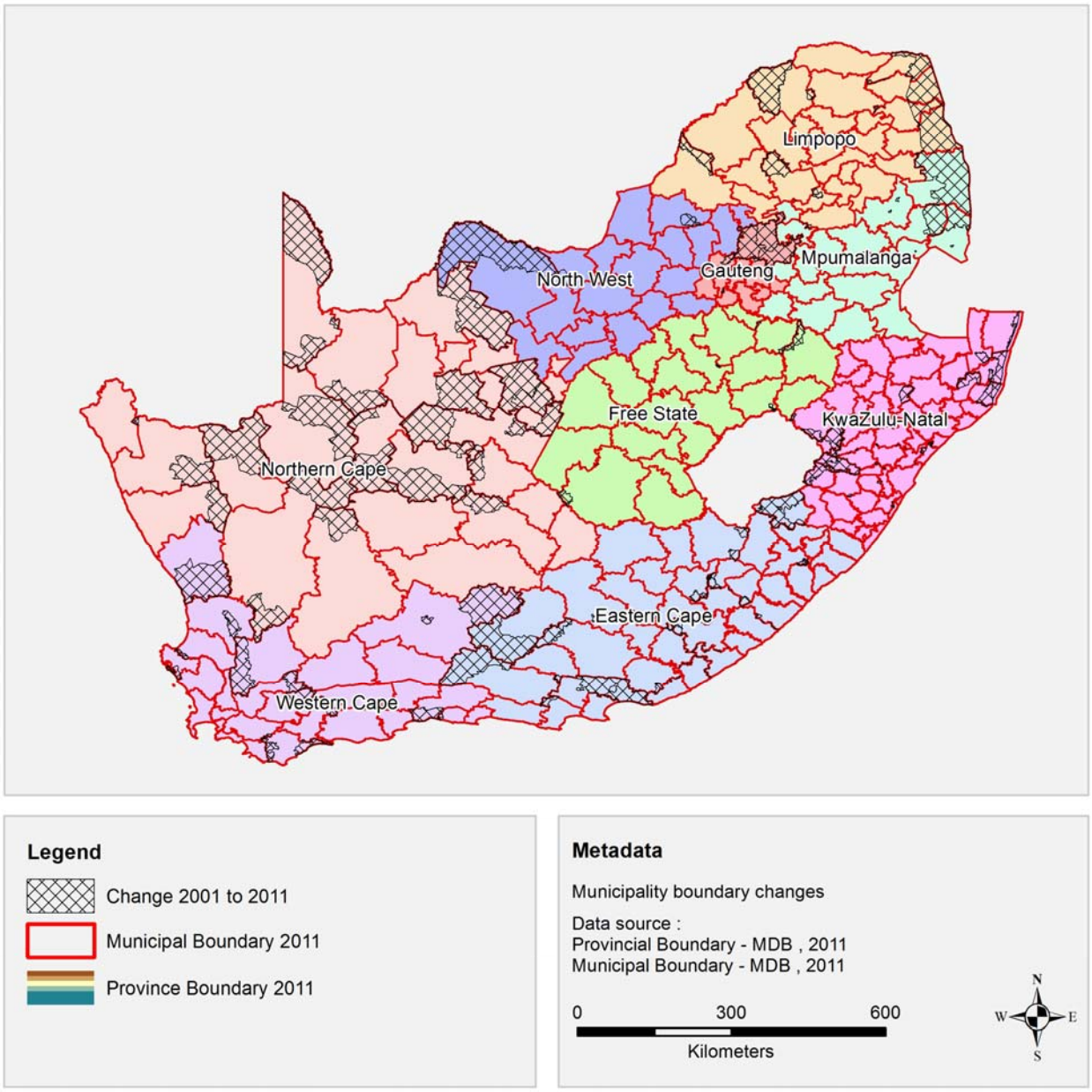
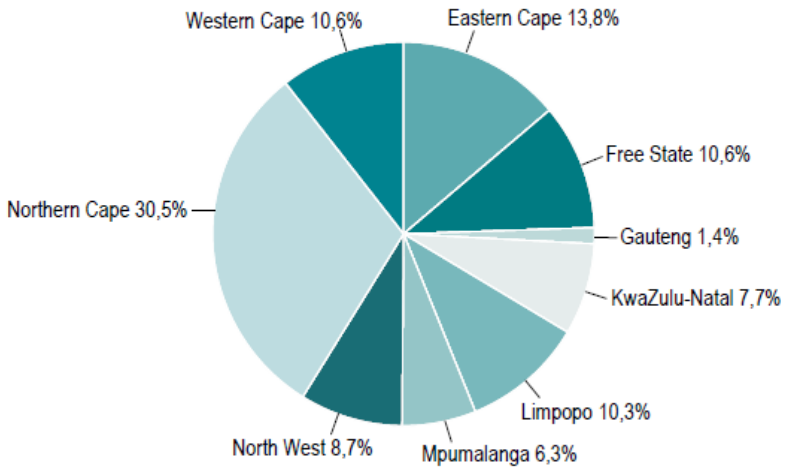


Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of land area by province, 2011



Source: Stats SA, Geography Division

2.3 Comparing Census 2011 with previous Censuses

Comparison of Census 2011 with previous Censuses (1996 and 2001) required alignment of data for the two Censuses to 2011 municipal boundaries. This is because the country's provincial demarcations underwent a number of changes at provincial and municipal boundaries as outlined in the section above.

3. FINDINGS

The 2011 Population and Housing Census was comprehensive, with a number of topics: demographics, migration, general health and functioning, education, parental survival status, employment, fertility, mortality and statistics on households. This chapter presents key findings from each of the outlined topics.

3.1 Demographic characteristics

3.1.1 Introduction

A Census is the basic source of demographic information at all levels of geography in a given area at a defined time. This chapter provides information on size, composition and structure of the population of South Africa from 1996–2007.

3.1.2 Population size

Table 3.1: Total population by province, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

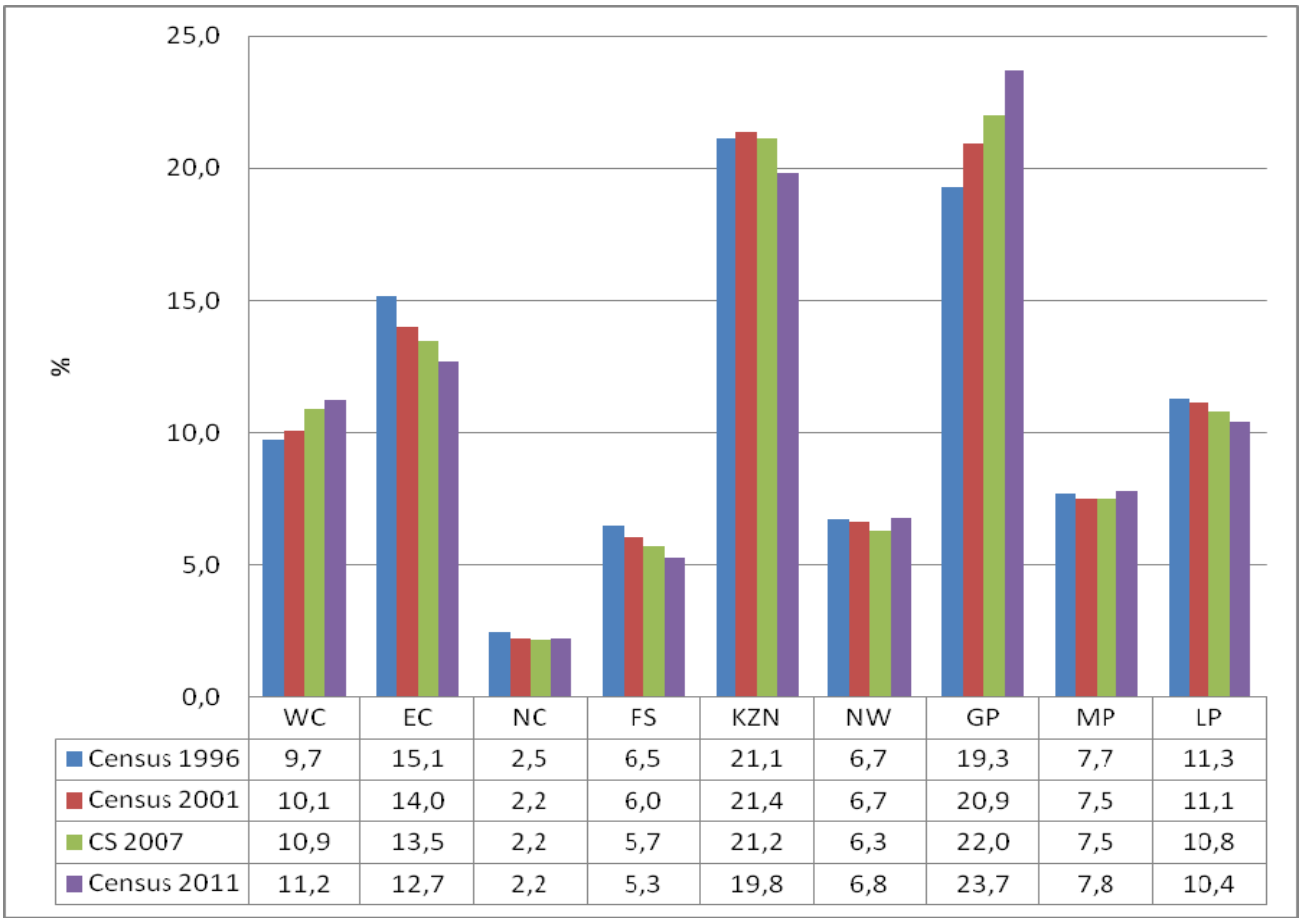
Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 919	1 145 861
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300
North West	2 727 223	2 984 098	3 509 953
Gauteng	7 834 125	9 388 854	12 272 263
Mpumalanga	3 123 869	3 365 554	4 039 939
Limpopo	4 576 566	4 995 462	5 404 868
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**51 770 560**

Censuses 1996 and 2001 have been aligned to 2011 municipal boundaries

Table 3.1 indicates that the population size of South Africa has increased noticeably from 40,6 million in 1996 to 51,8 million in 2011. KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng, had the majority of the population in both in Censuses 1996 and 2001, but was overtaken by Gauteng in Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011, leaving KwaZulu-Natal to take second place.

Figure 3.1 shows that there was a noticeable increase in the share of the population in Gauteng from 19,3% in 1996 to 23,7% in 2011 while the share of the population in KwaZulu-Natal remained almost constant (21,1% in 1996 to 19,8% in 2011). Amongst all the provinces, Northern Cape had the lowest share (2,5% in 1996 and 2,2% in 2011) as shown in Figure 3.1. Eastern Cape on the other hand showed a marked decline from 15% 1996 to 12,7% in 2011.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of population by province, 1996–2007



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
Census 1996	9,7	15,1	2,5	6,5	21,1	6,7	19,3	7,7	11,3
Census 2001	10,1	14,0	2,2	6,0	21,4	6,7	20,9	7,5	11,1
CS 2007	10,9	13,5	2,2	5,7	21,2	6,3	22,0	7,5	10,8
Census 2011	11,2	12,7	2,2	5,3	19,8	6,8	23,7	7,8	10,4

Table 3.2: Population and percentage change by province: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011, and CS 2007

Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	1996-2001 % change	CS 2007	2001-2007 % change	Census 2011	2007-2011 % change
WC	3 956 875	4 524 335	**14,3**	5 278 585	**16,7**	5 822 734	**10,3**
EC	6 147 244	6 278 651	**2,1**	6 527 747	**4,0**	6 562 053	**0,5**
NC	1 011 864	991 919	**-2,0**	1 058 060	**6,7**	1 145 861	**8,3**
FS	2 633 504	2 706 775	**2,8**	27 73 058	**2,5**	2 745 590	**-1,0**
KZN	8 572 302	9 584 129	**11,8**	10 259 229	**7,0**	10 267 300	**0,1**
NW	2 727 223	2 984 098	**9.4**	3 056 083	**2,4**	3 509 953	**14,9**
GP	7 834 125	9 388 854	**19.8**	10 667 505	**13,6**	12 272 263	**15,0**
MP	3 123 869	3 365 554	**7,7**	3 643 507	**8,3**	4 039 939	**10,9**
LP	4 576 566	4 995 462	**9,2**	5 238 285	**4,9**	5 404 868	**3,2**
South Africa	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**10,4**	**48 502 059**	**8,2**	**51 770 560**	**6,7**

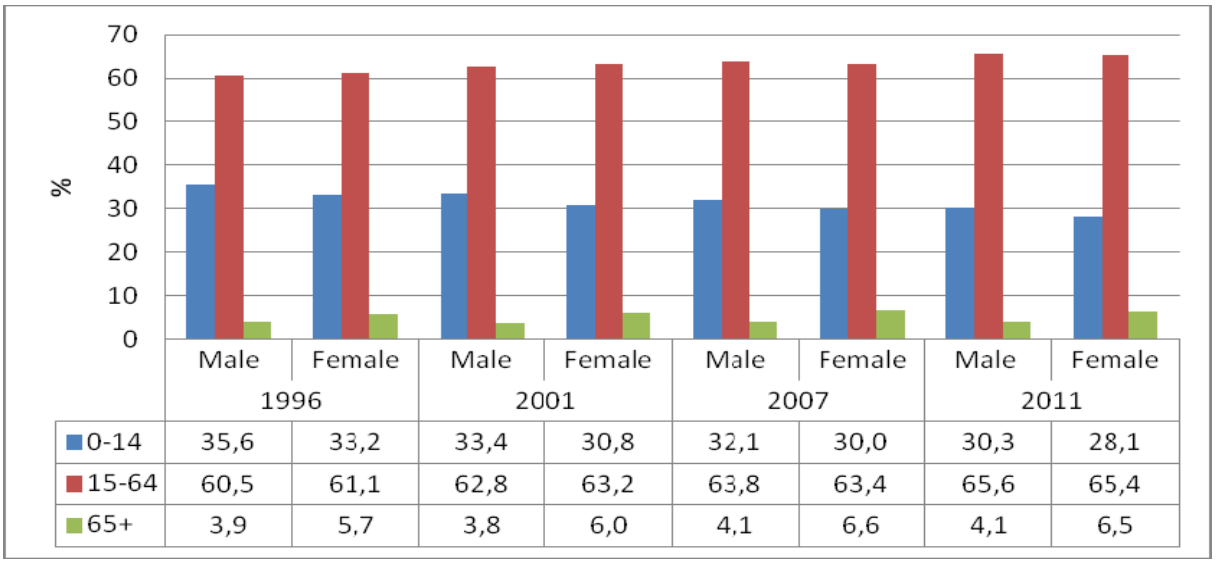
Table 3.2 provides the provincial percentage share of the total population for the three periods: 1996–2001, 2001–2007 and 2007 to 2011. The results show a noticeable decrease of -2% in the percentage share of the total population of Northern Cape from 1996 to 2001. However, both Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011 show increase in the total population of Northern Cape (6,7% and 8,3% respectively). Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal show an increase of the population share of 15%, 10,3% and 0,1% in 2007 to 2011 respectively.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of the population by population group and province, 1996–2011

	Black African				Coloured				Indian/Asian				White				Other
Province	**1996**	**2001**	**2007**	**2011**	**1996**	**2001**	**2007**	**2011**	**1996**	**2001**	**2007**	**2011**	**1996**	**2001**	**2007**	**2011**	**2011**
WC	21,6	26,7	30,1	32,9	56,0	53,9	50,2	48,8	1,1	1,0	1,3	1,0	21,4	18,4	18,4	15,7	1,6
EC	86,6	87,2	87,6	86,3	7,7	7,7	7,5	8,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	5,4	4,9	4,7	4,7	0,3
NC	44,9	46,5	39,8	50,4	43,7	42,9	50,0	40,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,7	11,2	10,3	10,0	7,1	1,6
FS	84,8	88,0	87,1	87,6	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	12,1	8,8	9,6	8,7	0,3
KZN	82,8	85,2	86,0	86,8	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4	9,3	8,3	8,1	7,4	6,6	5,0	4,4	4,2	0,3
NW	90,1	90,0	91,2	89,8	1,6	1,8	1,7	2,0	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,6	7,9	7,8	6,7	7,3	0,3
GP	72,3	75,2	75,4	77,4	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,5	2,1	2,3	2,6	2,9	22,0	18,8	18,3	15,6	0,7
MP	91,0	93,2	92,0	90,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	7,9	5,9	6,8	7,5	0,2
LP	96,9	97,0	97,5	96,7	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	2,8	2,7	2,2	2,6	0,2
SA	**77,4**	**79,0**	**78,9**	**79,2**	**9,0**	**8,9**	**9,0**	**8,9**	**2,6**	**2,5**	**2,6**	**2,5**	**11,0**	**9,6**	**9,5**	**8,9**	**0,5**

Table 3.3 indicates that Black African population group has the highest proportion of over 70% in all provinces with the exception of Northern Cape and Western Cape where the percentages were 32,9% and 50,4%, respectively 2011. On the other hand, coloured population is the highest in the Northern Cape and Western Cape. However, the figure shows a decreasing pattern in Northern Cape of 43,7% in 1996 to 40,3% in 2011; and 56% to 48,8% in Western Cape. The highest percentage of Indian or Asian population is found in KwaZulu-Natal. The percentage of this population in the province was 9,3% in 1996 and 7,4% in 2011. Western Cape province and Gauteng had the highest percentages of the white population group at 21,4% and 22%, respectively, in 1996 which declined to 15,7% and 15,6% respectively in 2011.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of the population by functional age-groups and sex: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011, and CS 2007

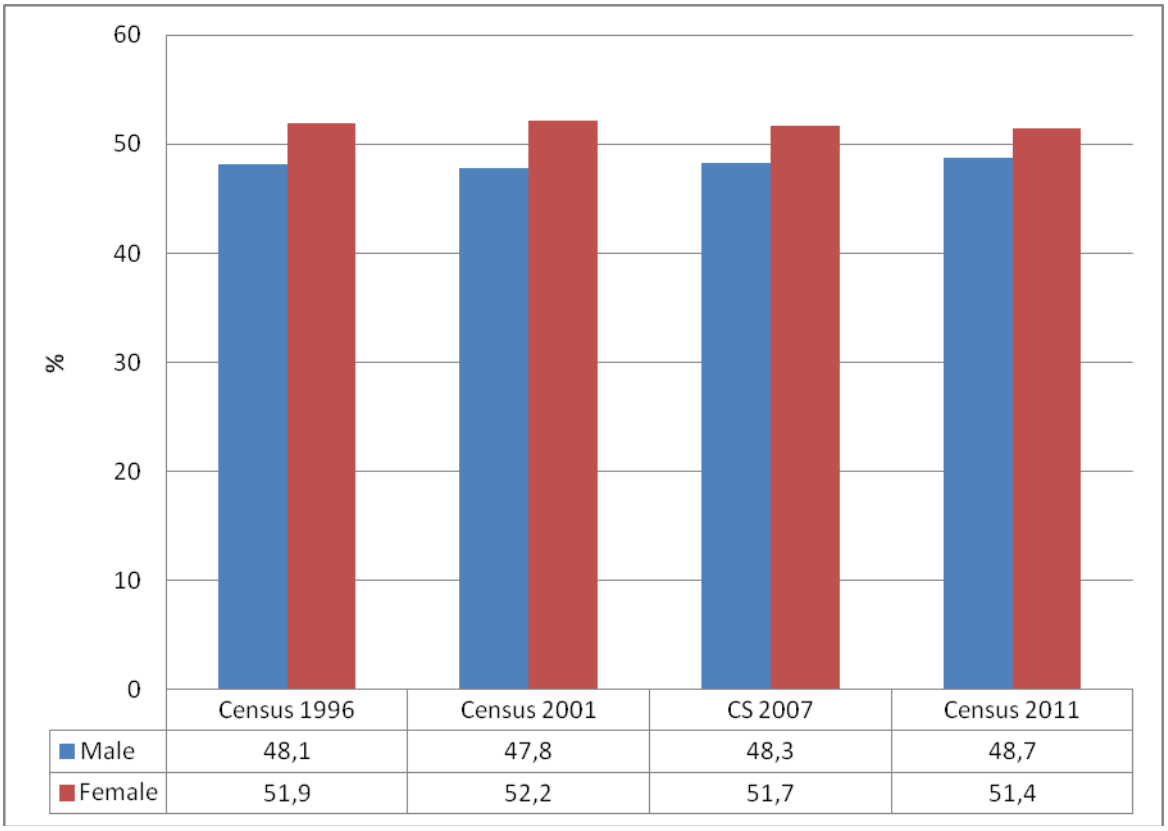


	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1996		2001		2007		2011	
0-14	35,6	33,2	33,4	30,8	32,1	30,0	30,3	28,1
15-64	60,5	61,1	62,8	63,2	63,8	63,4	65,6	65,4
65+	3,9	5,7	3,8	6,0	4,1	6,6	4,1	6,5

Figure 3.2 indicates that from 1996 to 2011 the proportion of the population aged 0-14 for both males and females decreased. The male population in this age group decreased from 35,6% in 1996 to 30,3% in 2011 whilst that of female population decreased from 33,2% to 28,1%. The proportion of economically active population (15-64) increased for males from 60,5% in 1996 to 65,6% in 2011. That of females increased from 61,1% in 1996 to 65,4%.

3.1.3 Population composition

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of the population by sex, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011, and CS 2007



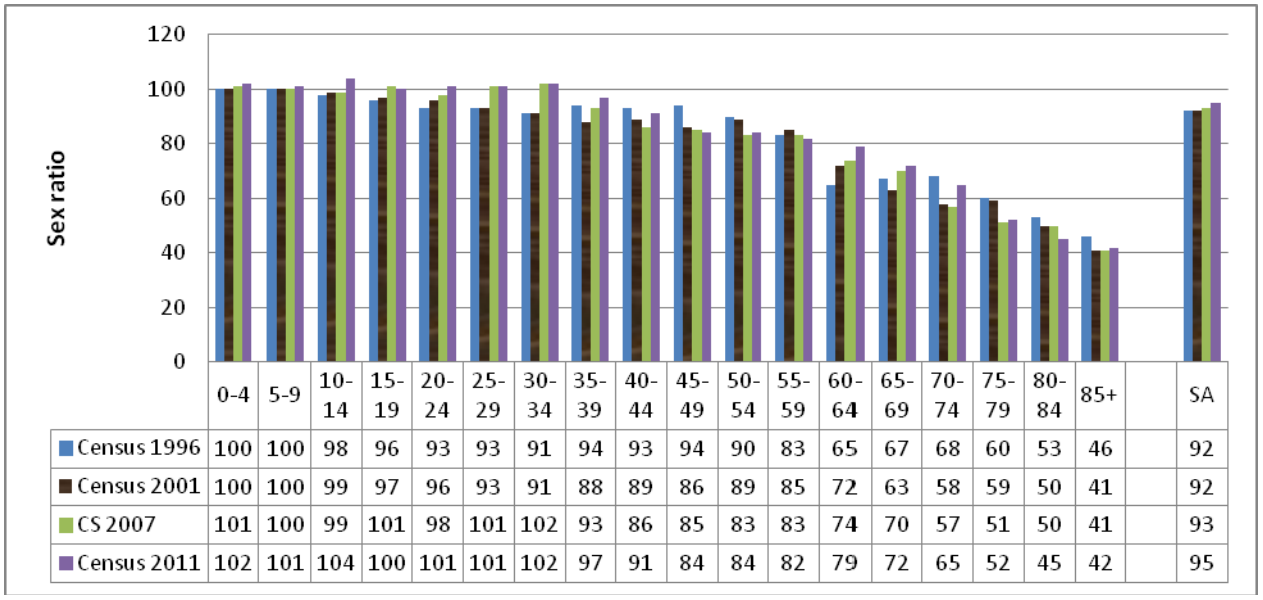
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2011
Male	48,1	47,8	48,3	48,7
Female	51,9	52,2	51,7	51,4

Figure 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of the population by sex in the three Censuses and CS 2007. Overall; the results indicate that the population is predominantly female. On average, the population consists of 48,2% of the male population and 51,7% of the female population

3.1.4 Sex ratio

Sex ratio is one of the key measures of sex composition. It gives the number of males for every 100 females. If it is above 100, it shows the predominance of males over females, conversely when it is lower than 100, the reverse is true. Generally sex ratios at birth are high and decrease gradually as age increases.

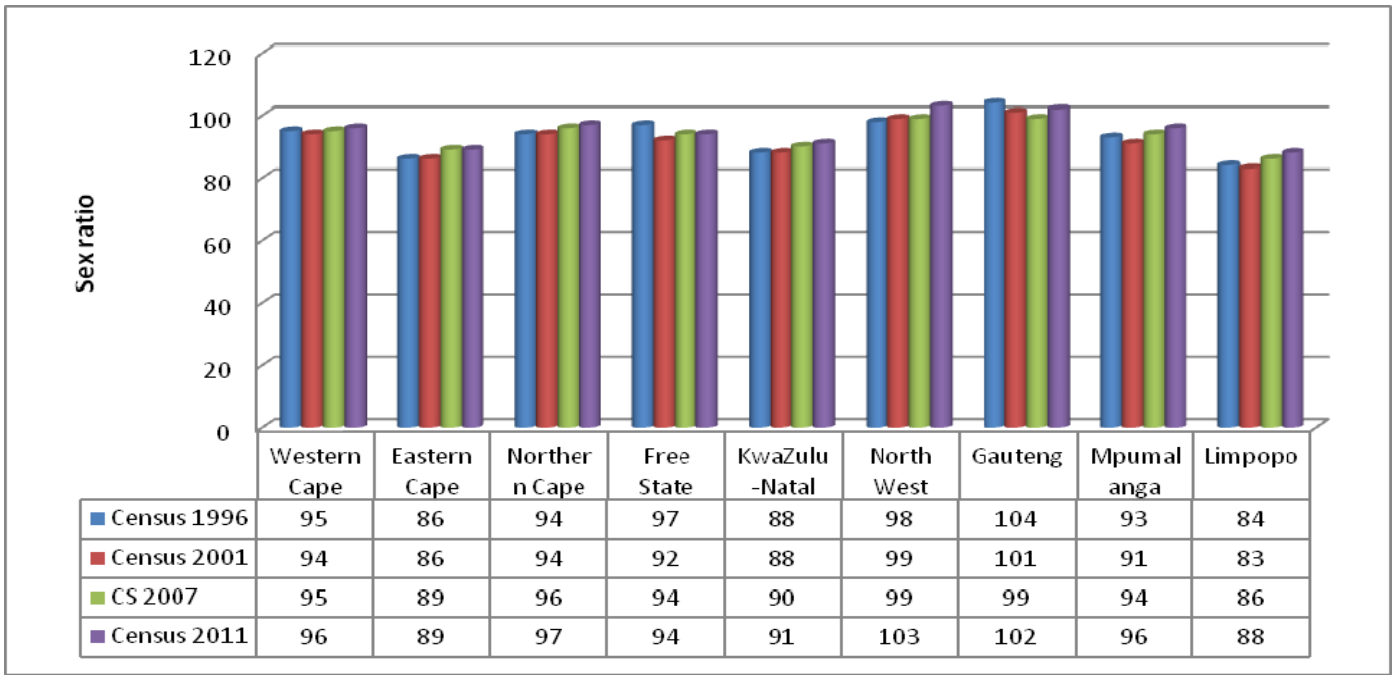
Figure 3.4: Age-specific sex ratios: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	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	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		SA
Census 1996	100	100	98	96	93	93	91	94	93	94	90	83	65	67	68	60	53	46		92
Census 2001	100	100	99	97	96	93	91	88	89	86	89	85	72	63	58	59	50	41		92
CS 2007	101	100	99	101	98	101	102	93	86	85	83	83	74	70	57	51	50	41		93
Census 2011	102	101	104	100	101	101	102	97	91	84	84	82	79	72	65	52	45	42		95

Figure 3.4 indicates that the overall sex ratio increased from 92 in 1996 to 95 in 2011. In general, more males are born than females hence sex ratios above 100 are expected at younger age groups. The table further indicates an unexpected pattern of sex ratios of 93 and 91 at ages 25–29 and 30–34 in 2001 that increased markedly to 101 and 102 in 2007 and remained the same for 2011.

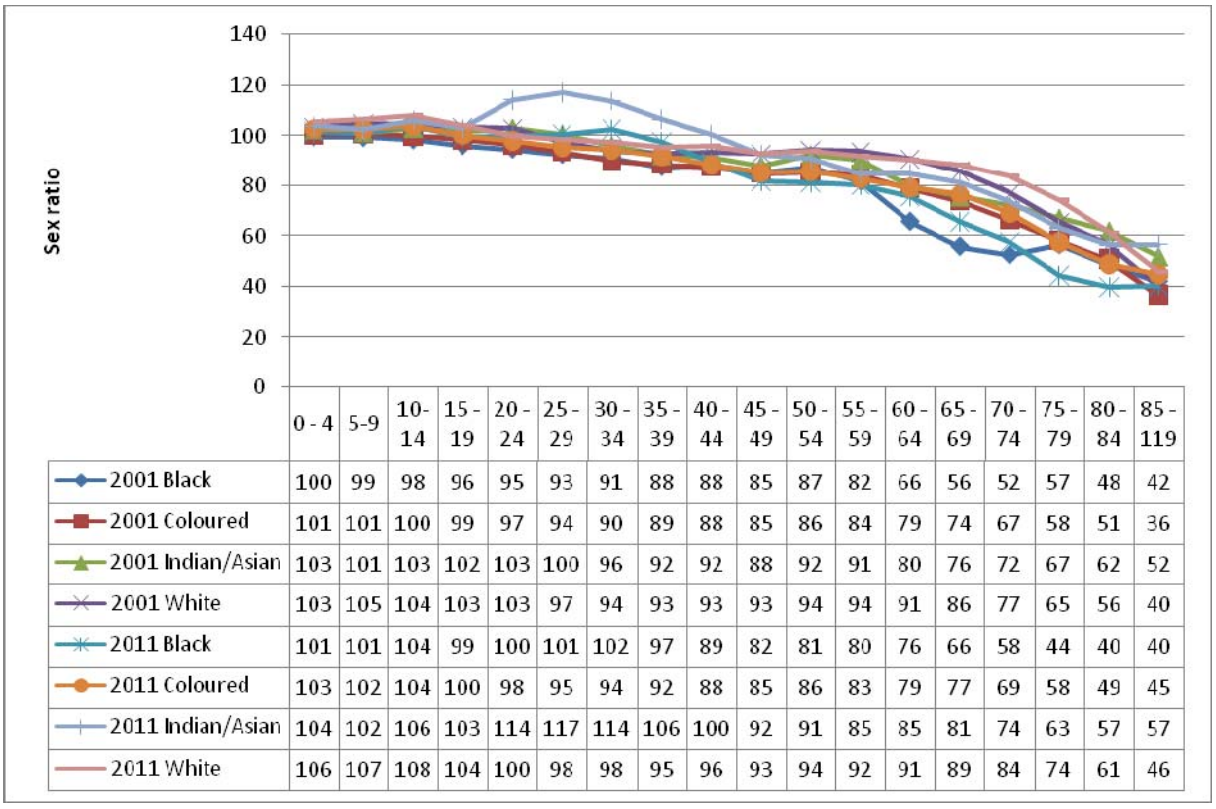
Figure 3.5: Overall sex ratios by province



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Census 1996	95	86	94	97	88	98	104	93	84
Census 2001	94	86	94	92	88	99	101	91	83
CS 2007	95	89	96	94	90	99	99	94	86
Census 2011	96	89	97	94	91	103	102	96	88

The results in Figure 3.5 show that among all the provinces, GP and NW had the highest sex ratios of over 100 in 2011. NW had a sex ratio of 98 in 1996 that increased to 103 in 2011. Conversely, Limpopo and Eastern Cape had sex ratios lower than 90 across the years. Evidence from 1996 and 2001 Censuses showed that the two provinces (Limpopo and Eastern Cape) were the most affected by outmigration in terms of inter-provincial migration.

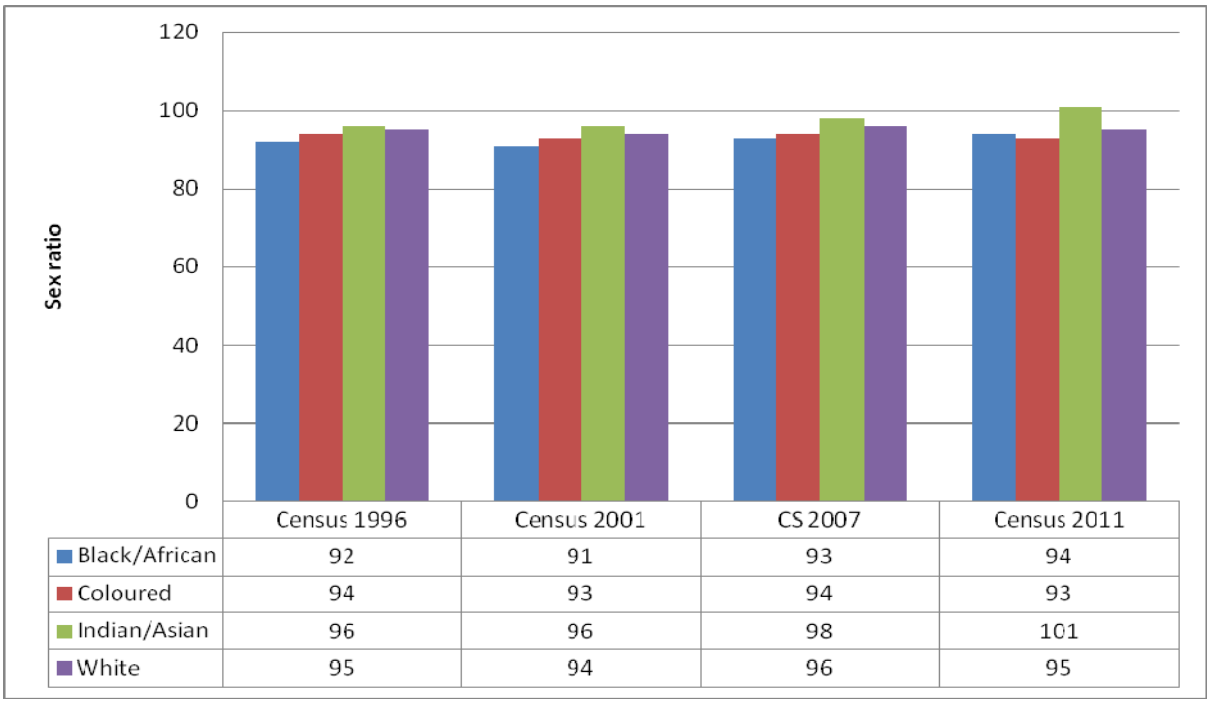
Figure 3.6: Age-specific sex ratios for South Africa by population group: Censuses 2001 and 2011



	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	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 119
2001 Black	100	99	98	96	95	93	91	88	88	85	87	82	66	56	52	57	48	42
2001 Coloured	101	101	100	99	97	94	90	89	88	85	86	84	79	74	67	58	51	36
2001 Indian/Asian	103	101	103	102	103	100	96	92	92	88	92	91	80	76	72	67	62	52
2001 White	103	105	104	103	103	97	94	93	93	93	94	94	91	86	77	65	56	40
2011 Black	101	101	104	99	100	101	102	97	89	82	81	80	76	66	58	44	40	40
2011 Coloured	103	102	104	100	98	95	94	92	88	85	86	83	79	77	69	58	49	45
2011 Indian/Asian	104	102	106	103	114	117	114	106	100	92	91	85	85	81	74	63	57	57
2011 White	106	107	108	104	100	98	98	95	96	93	94	92	91	89	84	74	61	46

Figure 3.6 indicates an even pattern of age specific sex ratios of population groups in 2001 and 2011 that begins to decline as age increases. In contrast, age specific sex ratios for the Indian population in 2011 shows considerable increases from ages 20–24, 25–29 and 30–34 of 114; 117 and 114 respectively.

Figure 3.7: Overall sex ratios by population group, Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



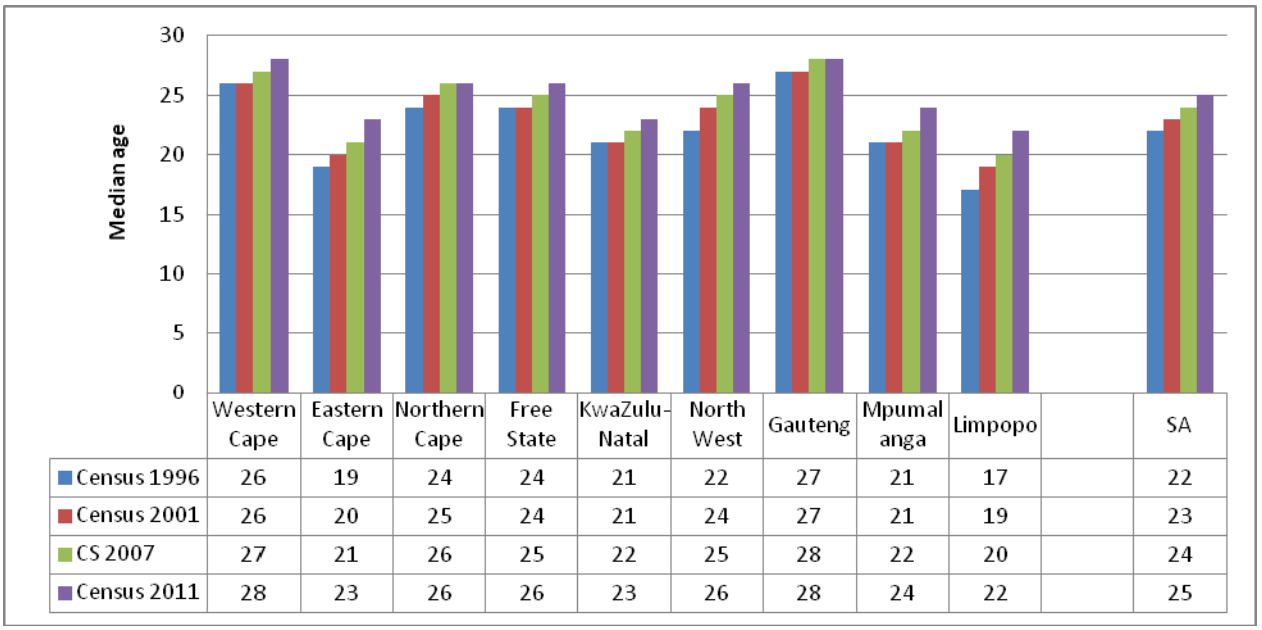
	Census 1996	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2011
Black/African	92	91	93	94
Coloured	94	93	94	93
Indian/Asian	96	96	98	101
White	95	94	96	95

Figure 3.7 indicates a stable but increasing pattern of sex ratios ranging from 92 in 1996 to 94 in 2011 for the black African population group. The coloured population group sex ratios fluctuated between 93 and 94 in all the four points. However; sex ratios for the Indian population show considerable increase from 96 in 1996 to 101 in 2011.

3.1.5 Median age

Generally median age gives an indication of whether the population is young, old or intermediate. Shryock et al[1]. (1976) described a population as being young when it has a median of less than 20 and those with medians of 30 and above as being old. Those with median ages between 20 and 29 are referred to as populations of intermediate age.

Figure 3.8: Median age by province

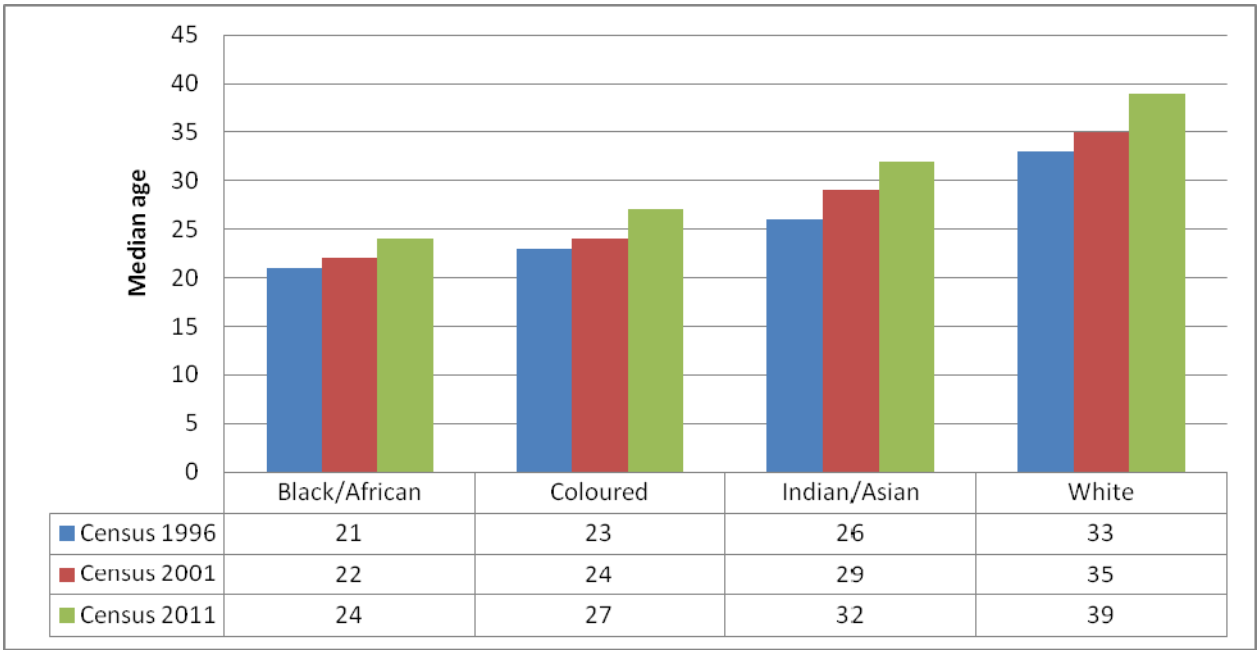


	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo		SA
Census 1996	26	19	24	24	21	22	27	21	17		22
Census 2001	26	20	25	24	21	24	27	21	19		23
CS 2007	27	21	26	25	22	25	28	22	20		24
Census 2011	28	23	26	26	23	26	28	24	22		25

Figure 3.8 indicates that the overall median age in South Africa was 22 (1996), 23 (2001), 24 (2007) and 25 (2011) respectively. This implies that South Africa had intermediate population in the four periods. Gauteng, followed by Western Cape had higher but consistent median ages over time, whilst Limpopo and Eastern Cape had lower median ages of 20 and lower than 20 in 1996 to 2001 that steadily increased to 22 respectively in 2011.

[1] Shryock et al. (1976) (1971). *The methods and materials of demography*. U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington

Figure 3.9: Median age by population group



	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
Census 1996	21	23	26	33
Census 2001	22	24	29	35
Census 2011	24	27	32	39

Although South Africa's population had the median age of between 22 and 25 in the period 1996–2011, the results pertaining to the four main population groups show a different pattern. Figure 3.9 indicates that the white population had a relatively old population with an increasing median age from 33 to 39 from 1996 and 2011 respectively. On the other hand, Black African and the Coloured population' structures were predominantly intermediate with the median ages ranging from 21 to 27.

3.1.6 Population structure

Knowledge about the age-sex distribution of a population is valuable information on demographics and socio-economic concerns. Amongst its importance, it can be used to evaluate, adjust the completeness and accuracy of Census counts. Figures 3.10 to 3.13 show the pyramids for the three Censuses and the CS 2007 at national level.

Nationally, the figures show that there was a fairly large proportion of females than males in all age groups except for younger age groups where the proportion of males is higher than females. The population in 1996, 2001, and 2007 began to increase from 5–9 age groups and decreased as age increases. Contrary; in 2011, there was a marked decrease of males and females aged 5–9 and 10–14. Many factors could have contributed to this decrease. Further analysis is scheduled to be done to ascertain the key drivers to this occurrence.

Figure 3.10: Population structure, Census 1996

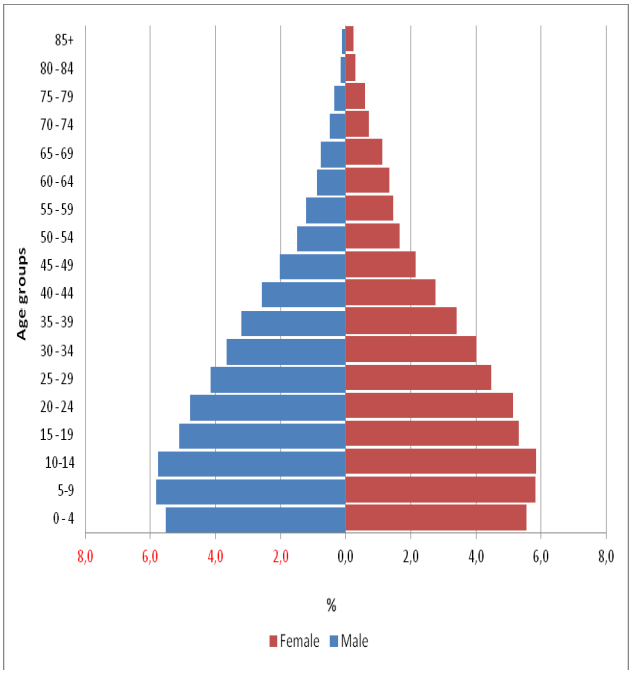


Figure 3.11 Population structure, Census 2001

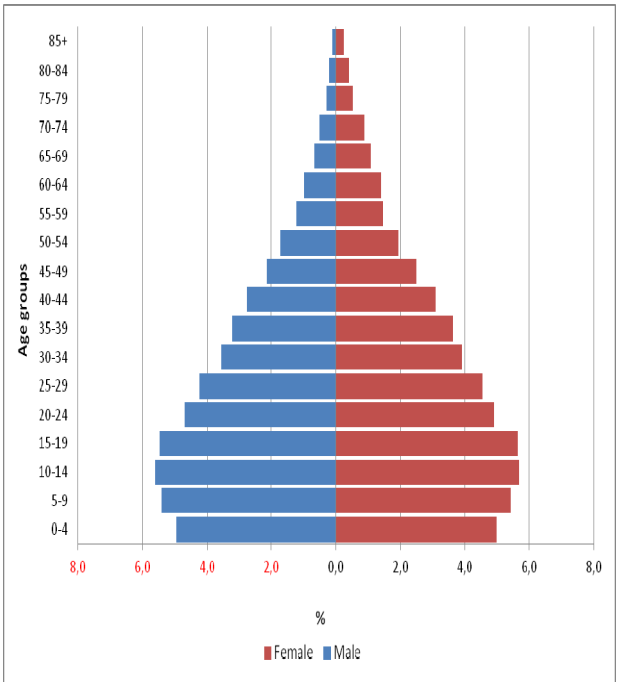


Figure 3.12: Population structure, CS 2007

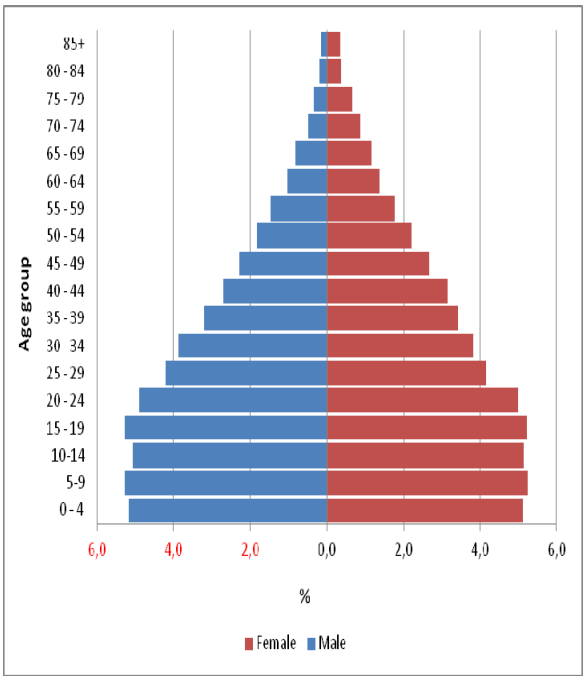
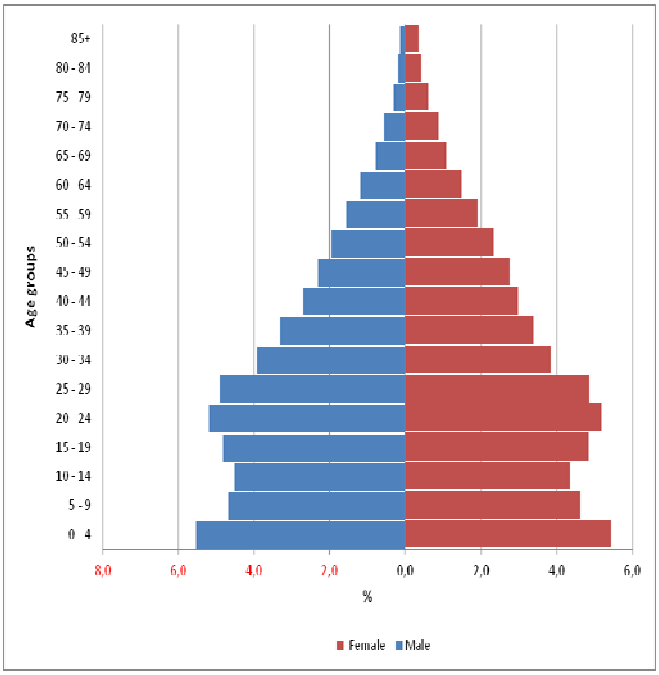


Figure 3.13: Population structure, Census 2011



3.1.7 Concluding remarks

The population of South Africa increased from 40,5 million in 1996 to 51,8 million in 2011.

Age-sex distribution indicates a marked decline of both males and females at ages 5-14.

The provincial share of the population indicates an increase of population in Gauteng from 18,8% in 1996 to 23,7% in 2011.

Among the population groups, black African population constituted more than 75% during the four periods.

Provincial sex ratios suggest that Limpopo and Eastern Cape consistently had sex ratios lower than 90 in the Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007.

Functional age group pattern show that 0–14 age group for both males and females decreased whilst those of the economically active population (15-64) increased over time.

3.2 Migration

3.2.1 Introduction

Migration can be defined as a change in a person's permanent or usual place of residence[2]. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is one of the components of population change. Information on previous and usual province of residence refers to migration between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. Lifetime migration on the other hand deals with movements based on where the person was born and where they currently reside. This section provides information on internal migration as well as immigration. Information regarding emigration is not part of the analysis.

3.2.2 Patterns of migration between Censuses 2001 and 2011

Table 3.4 is based on the question "Has (*name*) been living in this place since October 2001? The March 2011 provincial boundaries were used for this analysis. Respondents were asked to report on the month and year they moved to the place where the enumeration took place and data therefore only reflect the last movement. Although a person might have moved several times before the last move, it is unfortunately not possible to ask about all these movements in a Census.

From Table 3.4 the movements of people from a certain province to another, the in-and out-migration and net migration are shown. Turnover figures obtained as the summation of in- and out-migration, provide an indication of total movements.

[2] Hinde, A. *Demographic Methods*. London: Arnold. 1998.

Table 3.4: Province of previous residence by province of usual residence

Province of previous residence	Province of usual residence									Out-migration	In-migration	Net-migration	Turn over
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo				
Western Cape	5 158 316	40 152	10 566	5 155	9 221	5 039	50 694	4 759	3 381	128 967	432 790	303 823	561 757
Eastern Cape	170 829	6 250 135	5 081	15 542	73 831	32 341	117 964	12 001	8 877	436 466	158 205	-278 261	594 671
Northern Cape	17 577	4 077	1 054 841	8 559	5 708	11 478	16 019	4 202	1 907	69 527	62 792	-6 735	132 319
Free State	12 644	8 155	7 103	2 524 282	8 881	24 090	74 387	10 859	5 283	151 402	127 101	-24 301	278 503
KwaZulu-Natal	21 857	19 178	2 437	11 481	9 812 129	8 655	184 337	28 904	4 719	281 568	250 884	-30 684	532 452
North West	6 013	3 085	17 000	9 917	3 882	3 146 255	103 550	8 495	14 066	166 008	273 177	107 169	439 185
Gauteng	74 915	40 161	9 446	31 455	55 620	75 260	10 416 258	61 269	54 145	402 271	1 440 142	1 037 871	1 842 413
Mpumalanga	7 256	3 390	1 932	5 032	12 511	13 091	122 578	3 723 843	25 299	191 089	243 934	52 845	435 023
Limpopo	7 826	2 742	1 847	5 481	4 574	26 826	283 495	39 492	5 088 084	372 283	219 426	-152 857	591 709
Outside South Africa	**113 873**	**37 265**	**7 380**	**34 479**	**76 656**	**76 397**	**487 118**	**73 953**	**101 749**				

*Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified and do not know, Information ONLY obtained from Questionnaire A (Household Questionnaire).

It can be seen from Table 3.4 that Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo experienced a net out-flow of people during the 10-year period (between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses). Western Cape and Gauteng showed the highest in-flow figures.

Surprisingly, North West and Mpumalanga also showed high net in-flow. Focusing on the North West province, it seems that the highest migration interaction was with Gauteng and that North West gained less people from Gauteng than it lost to it (75 260 against 103 550). It is also worth noting that the highest inflow to the North West came from outside South Africa (about 28% of all inflow). The turnover data also revealed some interesting figures. Some provinces with a low net migration showed relative high turnover numbers. KwaZulu-Natal for example has a net migration loss of 30 684, but the turnover is just over half a million. This is also the case with the Free State and North West.

3.2.3 Life-time migration patterns

In the previous section we discussed the migration patterns based on the usual residence and previous residence (ten years before the Census) information. For the analysis in this section the birth province will replace previous residence to give life-time migration patterns. The results can be found in Table 3.5. Patterns however become clearer if we calculate net migration and turnover numbers.

Table 3.5 shows that Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo all had negative net migration figures, meaning that more people have migrated out of these provinces than have moved in over time. Life-time migrants to Gauteng are high as expected but surprisingly high net figures are also found North West and Mpumalanga. If we focus only on those that were born outside North West, it seems that 20% were born outside South Africa, and about 13% and 22% in the Free State and Gauteng respectively. Doing the same analysis with Mpumalanga it is found that 19% were born outside the country and 23% and 21% were born in Gauteng and Limpopo respectively.

Table 3.5: Province of birth by province of usual residence

Province of birth	Province of usual residence									Out-migration	In-migration	Net-migration	Turn over
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpuma-langa	Limpopo				
Western Cape	4 018 091	104 038	26 972	19 276	32 349	14 946	183 295	16 816	19 954	417 646	1 556 649	1 139 003	1 974 295
Eastern Cape	887 871	5 962 091	22 100	66 864	278 627	91 929	528 399	62 289	20 768	1 958 847	381 467	-1 577 380	2 340 314
Northern Cape	84 250	23 141	951 651	27 390	57 930	46 309	90 840	26 112	6 241	362 213	163 606	-198 607	525 819
Free State	46 622	23 476	20 737	2 307 171	37 263	95 359	377 450	47 135	18 484	666 526	332 311	-334 215	998 837
KwaZulu-Natal	61 093	44 955	8 890	26 990	9 118 900	34 298	692 568	104 753	13 006	986 553	781 153	-205 400	1 767 706
North West	17 450	7 175	40 961	26 227	22 301	2 672 138	414 183	31 619	30 180	590 096	731 474	141 378	1 321 570
Gauteng	165 632	82 795	17 380	70 431	122 432	162 164	6 627 707	179 985	127 355	928 174	5 179 842	4 251 668	6 108 016
Mpumalanga	23 124	14 623	3 958	12 086	43 877	41 134	505 628	3 148 304	77 287	721 717	783 773	62 056	1 505 490
Limpopo	15 236	7 044	3 263	16 115	20 752	96 387	1 277 734	165 028	4 793 131	1 601 559	474 700	-1 126 859	2 076 259
Outside South Africa	**255 371**	**74 220**	**19 345**	**66 932**	**165 622**	**148 948**	**1 109 745**	**150 036**	**161 425**				

*Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified and do not know. Information ONLY obtained from Questionnaire A (Household Questionnaire).

3.2.4 Citizenship

In Census 2001 the question pertaining to country of citizenship was asked, however, this question was not included in this Census. It is therefore only possible to give a table on province of usual residence by citizenship (see Table 3.6). As expected Gauteng reported the highest percentage of non-citizenship, followed by North West (3,5%) and Western Cape (3,2%). Eastern Cape and Northern Cape have the lowest percentage of persons reporting being non-citizens.

Table 3.6: Province of usual residence by citizenship

Province of usual residence	Citizenship				Numbers
	SA citizens	Non-citizens	Unspecified	Total	
Western Cape	96,0	3,2	0,9	**100,0**	5 650 462
Eastern Cape	98,4	0,9	0,7	**100,0**	6 437 586
Northern Cape	98,8	0,9	0,4	**100,0**	1 125 306
Free State	97,8	1,9	0,4	**100,0**	2 663 080
KwaZulu-Natal	98,1	1,1	0,8	**100,0**	10 113 978
North West	95,9	3,5	0,5	**100,0**	3 439 700
Gauteng	91,9	7,1	1,0	**100,0**	11 952 392
Mpumalanga	96,8	2,6	0,6	**100,0**	3 983 570
Limpopo	96,9	2,6	0,5	**100,0**	5 322 134

*Note: This table excludes cases where the province was unspecified and do not know. Population in collective living quarters excluded

3.3 Education

3.3.1 Introduction

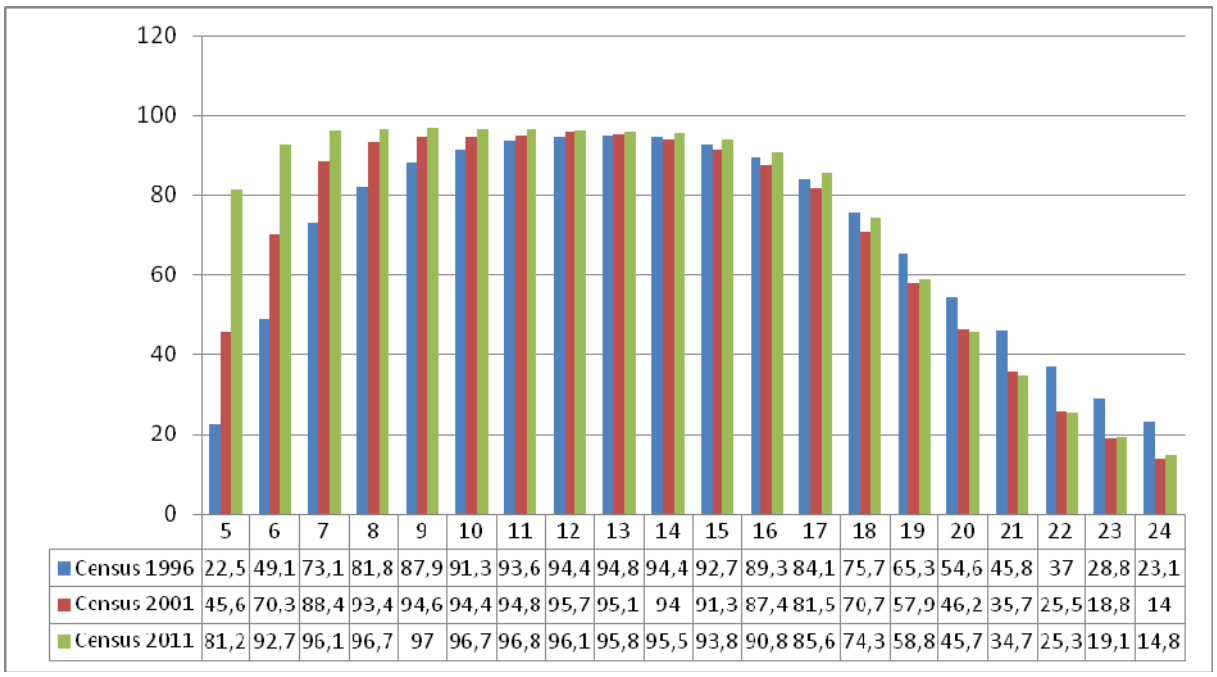
Access to educational opportunities is a human right. This is why Goal 2 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aims to achieve universal primary education and ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to enroll and complete a full course of primary schooling. Quality education encourages technology shifts and innovation that are necessary to solve present-day challenges. Through education, individuals are prepared for future engagement in the labour market, which directly affects their quality of life as well as the economy of the country. Schools are the building blocks for the learning and socialisation.

The South African School's Act (1996) made schooling compulsory for children aged 7 to 15 years, while the Education Laws Amendment Act (2002) set the age admission into Grade 1 as the year in which the child turns seven (Ramaipato, 2009). The age group is widened to include those who are beyond the compulsory school-going age, but are still attending some institution, as well as those attending tertiary institutions. Hence a continual analysis of the country's educational achievements, or otherwise, is therefore of paramount importance for measuring the impact of education policy and programmes and to track development.

This chapter focuses on school attendance and educational attainment in 1996, 2001, 2007 and 2011. A comparative overview of educational attainment and attendance by contributory factors such as population group, age group, sex and province are examined.

3.3.2 Attendance at an educational institution

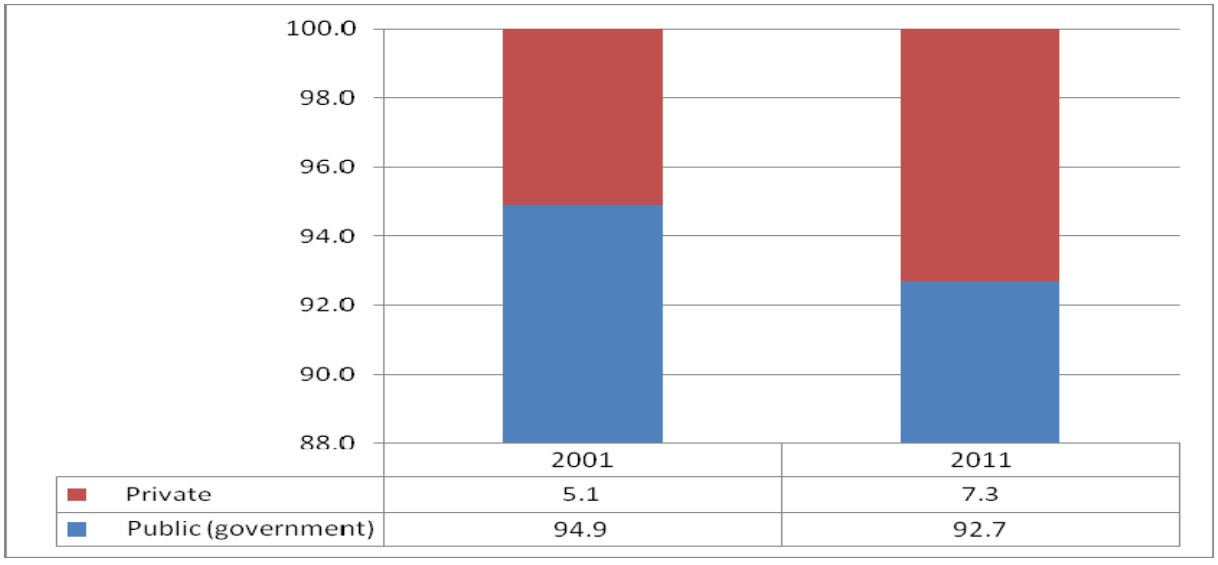
Figure 3.14: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Census 1996	22,5	49,1	73,1	81,8	87,9	91,3	93,6	94,4	94,8	94,4	92,7	89,3	84,1	75,7	65,3	54,6	45,8	37	28,8	23,1
Census 2001	45,6	70,3	88,4	93,4	94,6	94,4	94,8	95,7	95,1	94	91,3	87,4	81,5	70,7	57,9	46,2	35,7	25,5	18,8	14
Census 2011	81,2	92,7	96,1	96,7	97	96,7	96,8	96,1	95,8	95,5	93,8	90,8	85,6	74,3	58,8	45,7	34,7	25,3	19,1	14,8

Figure 3.14 shows comparisons between Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011. Up to age 15 years there was a general increase in the percentage of persons attending an educational institution between 1996 and 2011. However, the Census 2001 data point was slightly lower than the general trend line for 14 and 15 year olds. The 5–7 year age group has shown the most significant progress in terms of increased enrolment rates between 1996 and 2011. Amongst individuals 16 years and older, enrolment rates tended to fluctuate from data point to data point and the only trend that tends to manifest itself for the age cohort 18 to 24 years is that the Census 1996 estimates tend to be significantly higher than all three other data points for all individual ages between 18 and 24 years.

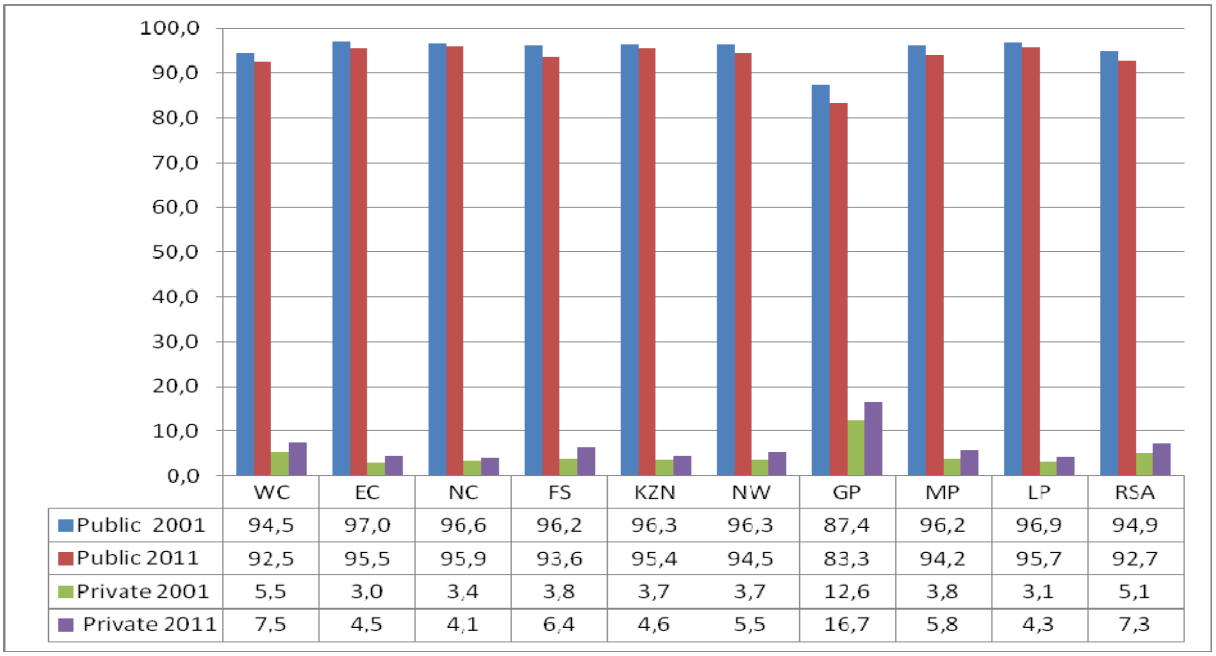
Figure 3.15: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending private and public educational institutions: Censuses 2001 and 2011



	2001	2011
Private	5.1	7.3
Public (government)	94.9	92.7

According to Figure 3.15 the vast majority of students in South Africa attend public educational institutions. Only 5% of those aged 5–24 years who were attending educational institutions in 2001 attended private institutions as opposed to 7,3% in 2011.

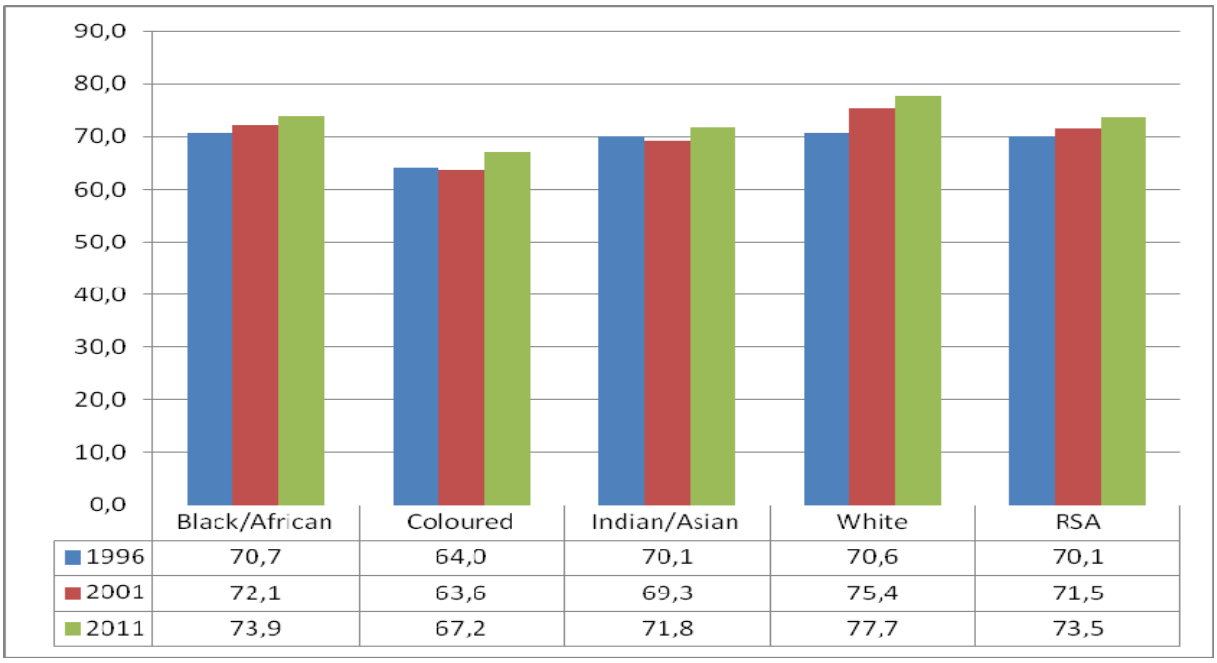
Figure 3.16: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational by type of institution and province: Censuses 2001 and 2011



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Public 2001	94,5	97,0	96,6	96,2	96,3	96,3	87,4	96,2	96,9	94,9
Public 2011	92,5	95,5	95,9	93,6	95,4	94,5	83,3	94,2	95,7	92,7
Private 2001	5,5	3,0	3,4	3,8	3,7	3,7	12,6	3,8	3,1	5,1
Private 2011	7,5	4,5	4,1	6,4	4,6	5,5	16,7	5,8	4,3	7,3

The provincial distribution of private and public educational institution attendance shows a general increase in private school attendance across all provinces. The highest attendance for private institution in 2011 was for Gauteng (16,7%), Western Cape (7,5%) and Free State (6,4%) respectively. All other provinces had private institution attendance rates of less than 5%.

Figure 3.17: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 years attending an educational institution by population group: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA
1996	70,7	64,0	70,1	70,6	70,1
2001	72,1	63,6	69,3	75,4	71,5
2011	73,9	67,2	71,8	77,7	73,5

NB: option “Other” for population group is excluded.

Figure 3.17 compares attendance of educational institutions among persons aged 5–24 years by population group. Attendance amongst the black African population increased steadily from 70,7% in 1996 to 72,1% in 2001 and 73,9% in 2011. Amongst the Indian/Asian population attendance rates increased from 70,7% in 1996 to 71,8% in 2011. Amongst whites attendance also improved from 70,6% in 1996 to 77,7% in 2011.

Table 3.7: Percentage of persons aged 5–24 attending an educational institution by type of institution and province: Censuses 2001 and 2011

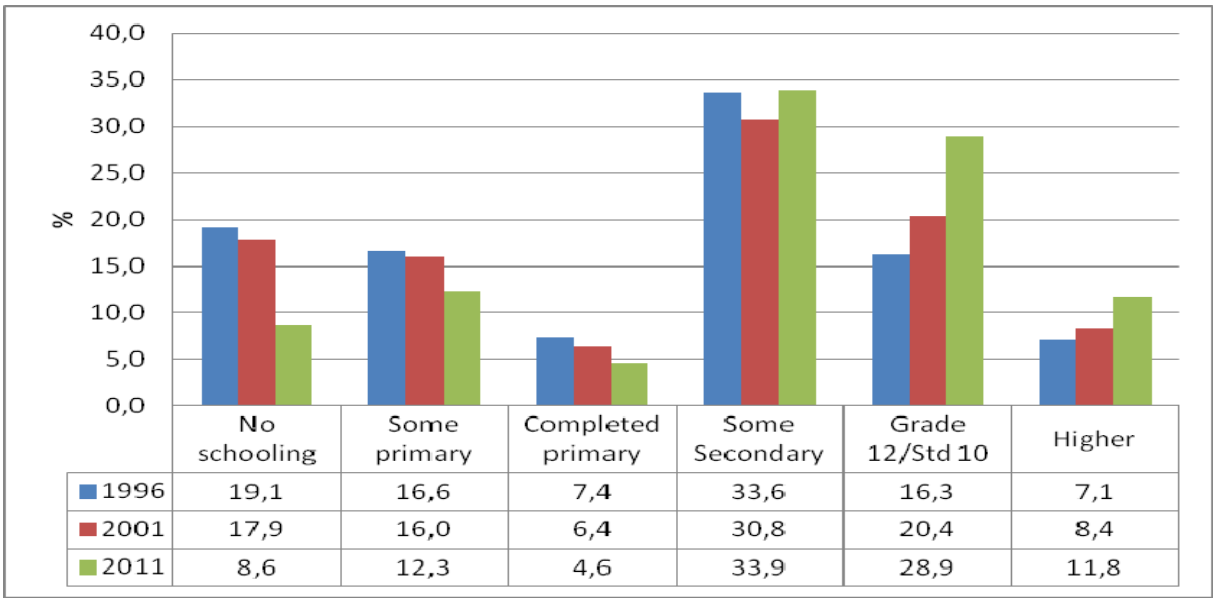
	Pre-school		School		College		Technikon/ University		Adult education centre		Other	
Province	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Western Cape	5,4	1,5	87,7	90,5	1,9	2,9	4,3	4,5	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,4
Eastern Cape	3,9	0,5	93,7	96,3	0,7	1,3	1,4	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3
Northern Cape	4,7	0,8	93,5	96,6	0,9	1,4	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,4
Free State	3,8	1,3	92,5	92,8	1,2	2,5	1,9	2,9	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	3,3	0,5	93,5	94,2	0,9	2,1	1,9	2,5	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,5
North West	4,8	1,0	92,5	94,4	0,9	2,0	1,4	2,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3
Gauteng	5,7	1,7	84,1	85,7	3,8	5,0	5,7	6,8	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5
Mpumalanga	3,8	0,6	94,3	96,0	0,8	2,0	0,7	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3
Limpopo	3,6	0,5	94,8	96,0	0,6	2,0	0,8	1,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
RSA	**4,2**	**0,9**	**91,7**	**93,0**	**1,4**	**2,6**	**2,3**	**3,0**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,4**

Note: Ordinary school and Special school are classified under school. FET and other colleges are combined and classified under college. Literacy classes and Home based education schooling are classified under other.

The primary reason why there has been a decrease between 2001 and 2011 in children attending pre-school (see Table 3.7) is that Grade 0 was incorporated into the primary school system, which is also partly reflected in the increased proportion of individuals who attended school in 2011 compared to 2001.

3.3.3 Education attainment

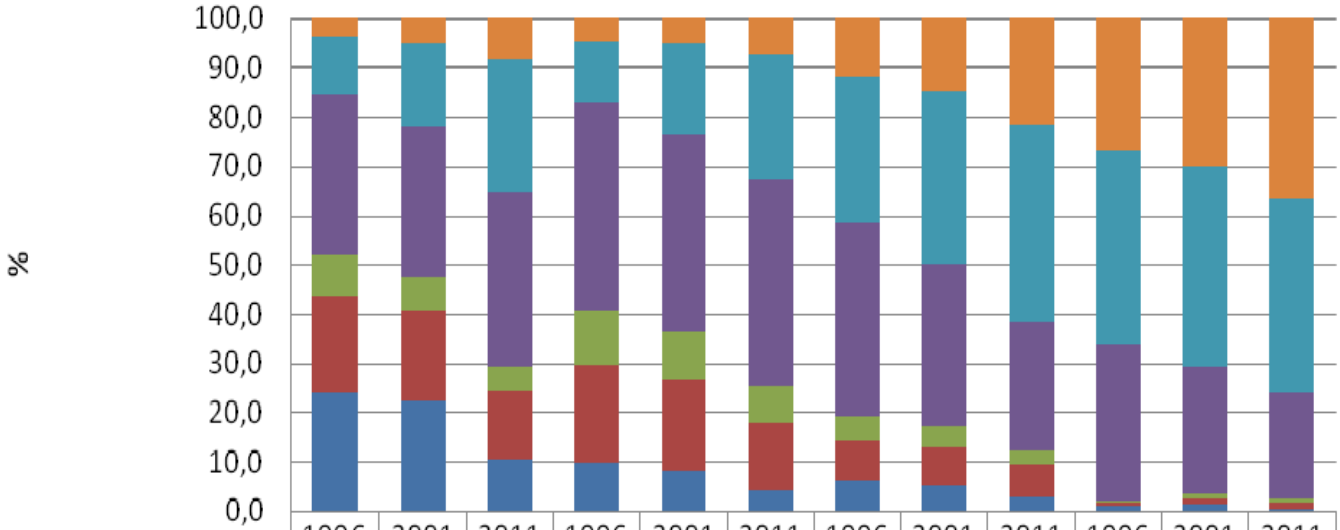
Figure 3.18: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



"Other" response category excluded

Figure 3.18 shows that the proportion of persons aged 20 years who have no schooling halved from 19,1% in 1996 to 8,6% in 2011. The percentage of persons who have some primary level education decreased from 16,6% in 1996 to 12,3% in 2011; whilst the proportion of those who had completed primary level decreased from 7,4% in 1996 to 4,6% in 2011. There was also a considerable increase in the percentage of persons who completed higher education from 7,1% in 1996 to 11,8% in 2011.

Figure 3.19: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and older by population group: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



	BlackAfrican			Coloured			Indian /Asian			White		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Higher	3,6	5,2	8,3	4,9	4,9	7,4	11,6	14,9	21,6	26,8	29,8	36,5
Grade 12/std 10	12,0	16,8	26,9	12,3	18,5	25,2	29,9	34,9	40,0	39,3	40,9	39,5
Some secondary	32,6	30,4	35,5	42,2	40,1	42,0	39,3	33,0	26,1	31,6	25,9	21,4
Completed primary	8,3	6,9	4,9	11,1	9,8	7,4	4,9	4,2	2,8	0,5	0,8	0,7
Some primary	19,5	18,5	13,9	19,6	18,4	13,8	8,0	7,7	6,6	0,7	1,2	1,3
No schooling	24,0	22,3	10,5	10,0	8,3	4,2	6,3	5,3	2,9	1,1	1,4	0,6

The black African population group has more than doubled the proportion of persons with higher education between 1996 and 2011. Those with no schooling more than halved during the same time period for the black African, coloured and Asian/Indian population. The percentage of individuals with no schooling has always been the lowest amongst the white population group, whilst this group also has the highest proportion of individuals with a higher education. There has also been a steady increase in the proportion of individuals in this group as well as amongst Indians/Asians who have attained a higher qualification during the reference period.

Figure 3.19 shows that at the time of Census 2011, 10,5% of black Africans, compared with 4,2% of coloured, 2,9% of Indian/Asian and 0,6% of white, aged 20 years and older had no schooling. A further 36,5% of the White population attained a level of education higher than Grade 12, compared to 8,3% of black African population, 7,4% of the coloured population and 21,6% of Indian/Asian persons of Asian origin. The figure also indicates that 35,5% of the black Africans, 42,0% of coloured persons, 26,1% of Indian/Asian and 21,4% of white persons had at least some secondary education.

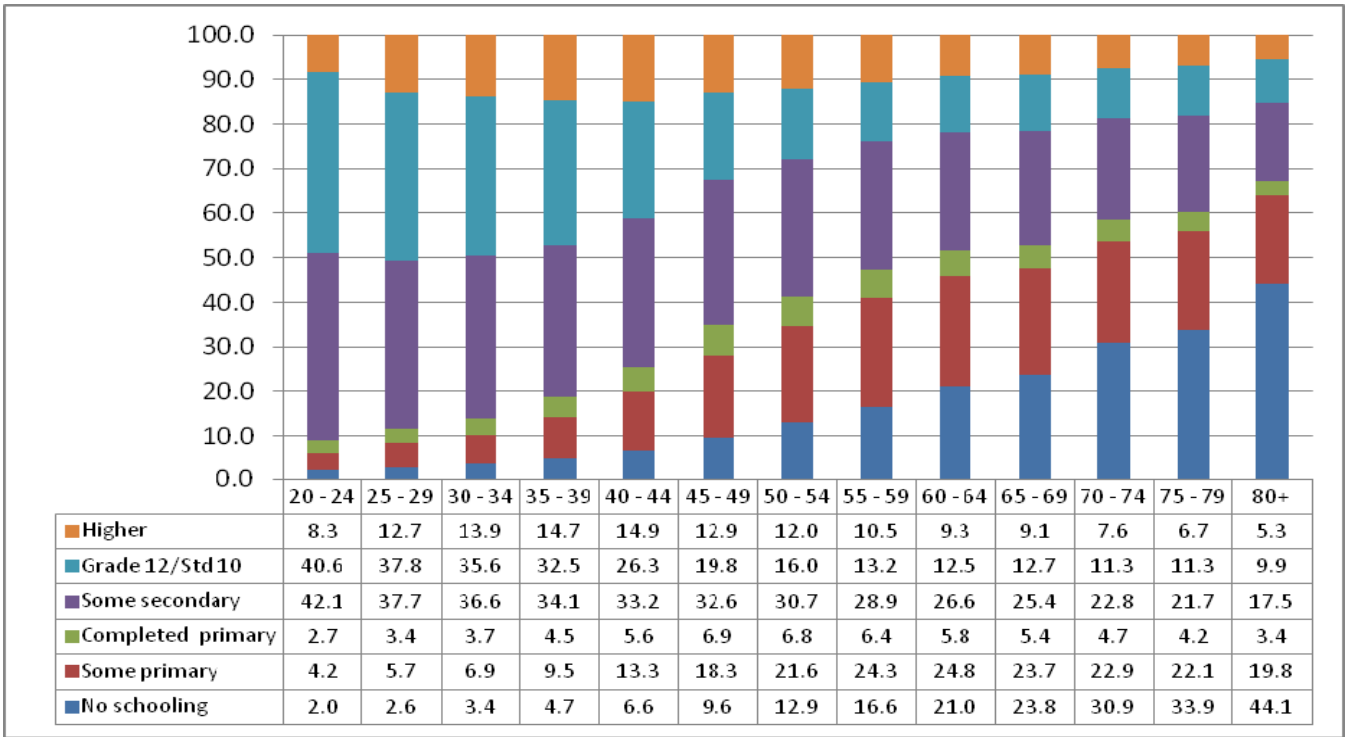
Table 3.8: Highest level of education attained amongst those aged 20 years and older by population group and sex: Census 2011

Population group and Sex	No schooling		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Grade 12/Std 10		Higher		Total
Black- African	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	**N**
Male	968 141	8,7	1 546 769	13,9	544 120	4,9	4 036 403	36,4	3 122 651	28,2	873 439	7,9	**11 091 523**
Female	1 516 351	12,1	1 733 245	13,8	604 791	4,8	4 297 729	34,3	3 271 806	26,1	1 095 162	8,7	**12 519 083**
Total	**2 484 492**	**10,5**	**3 280 014**	**13,9**	**1 148 911**	**4,9**	**8 334 131**	**35,3**	**6 394 457**	**27,1**	**1 968 601**	**8,3**	**23 610 606**
Coloured													
Male	54 682	4,2	177 376	13,6	90 574	6,9	555 335	42,5	333 374	25,5	95 491	7,3	**1 306 831**
Female	64 334	4,3	210 227	14,0	116 729	7,8	617 291	41,1	379 524	25,3	112 820	7,5	**1 500 924**
Total	**119 015**	**4,2**	**387 603**	**13,8**	**207 303**	**7,4**	**1 172 626**	**41,8**	**712 898**	**25,4**	**208 310**	**7,4**	**2 807 755**
Indian/ Asian													
Male	8 987	2,0	21 558	4,8	9 807	2,2	118 324	26,2	193 394	42,8	100 016	22,1	**452 086**
Female	17 227	3,8	38 595	8,4	15 642	3,4	115 801	25,3	173 901	38,0	96 969	21,2	**458 134**
Total	**26 214**	**2,9**	**60 153**	**6,6**	**25 449**	**2,8**	**234 124**	**25,7**	**367 294**	**40,4**	**196 985**	**21,6**	**910 220**
White													
Male	9 519	0,6	20 845	1,3	10 808	0,7	317 114	19,5	647 317	39,8	619 374	38,1	**1 624 977**
Female	11 233	0,6	24 266	1,4	12 681	0,7	362 288	20,5	737 108	41,8	616 881	35,0	**1 764 458**
Total	**20 752**	**0,6**	**45 111**	**1,3**	**23 489**	**0,7**	**679 402**	**20,0**	**1 384 425**	**40,8**	**1 236 255**	**36,5**	**3 389 434**
Other													
Male	10 543	8,3	11 539	9,1	5 537	4,4	39 640	31,4	39 159	31,0	19 875	15,7	**126 291**
Female	4 859	6,8	5 715	8,0	3 206	4,5	21 654	30,3	21 374	29,9	14 591	20,4	**71 399**
Total	**15 402**	**7,8**	**17 253**	**8,7**	**8 743**	**4,4**	**61 294**	**31,0**	**60 533**	**30,6**	**34 465**	**17,4**	**197 690**
Total													
Male	1 051 871	7,2	1 778 086	12,2	660 846	4,5	5 066 815	34,7	4 335 895	29,7	1 708 194	11,7	**14 601 707**
Female	1 614 003	9,9	2 012 048	12,3	753 049	4,6	5 414 762	33,2	4 583 713	28,1	1 936 423	11,9	**16 313 998**
Total	**2 665 875**	**8,6**	**3 790 134**	**12,3**	**1 413 895**	**4,6**	**10 481 577**	**33,9**	**8 919 608**	**28,9**	**3 644 617**	**11,8**	**30 915 705**

Table 3.8 indicates that at the time of the 2011 Census; 12,1% of the female black Africans aged 20 years and older had no schooling as compared to 8,7% of males, 13,8% of females and 13,9% males had some primary education, whereas 4,8% of females and 4,9% of males had completed primary school. 34,3% of females and 36,4% of males had some secondary schooling, while 26,1% of females and 28,2% of males had completed Grade12/standard 10, more females (8,7%) had higher education as compared to males (8,1%). A similar trend is observed with the coloured population with a similar demographic profile, where females dominate all the educational categories except higher education. Just over 4% (4,3%) of female and 4,2% of males had no schooling, 14,0% of females and 13,6% of males had some primary schooling. More than a quarter (25,3%) of females and 25,5% of males had completed Grade12/Standard10, whereas 7,5% of females had a higher education as compared to 7,3% of males.

The same trend is observed for the Indian/Asian population who had no schooling, or had some primary, and completed primary, with a higher proportion of females compared to males in each category. However, a lower proportion of females (25,6%) had some secondary education, compared to 26,4% of males. Further, 38,0% of females and 42,8% of males had Grade12/Standard 10, whereas 21,8% of females and 22,1% of males had a higher qualification. The white population group remains the most highly educated group in the population, with only 0,6% of males and females who had no schooling, 0,7% of females and 1,7% of males who completed only primary school. More than a fourth (41,8%) of females and 39,8% of males completed Grade12/Standard10, a further 35,0% of females and 38,1% of males had a higher qualification. Of those classified as 'Other' there weren't any significant differences between males and females' educational attainment.

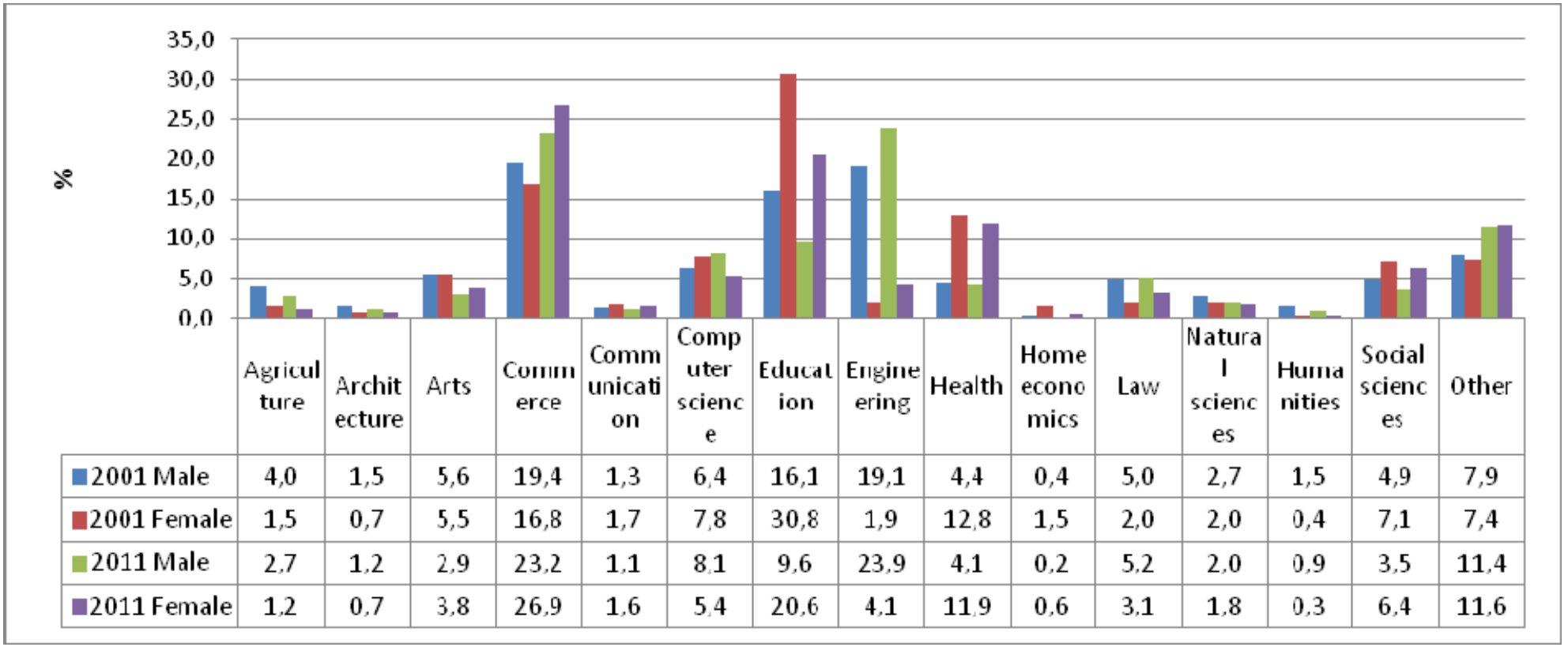
Figure 3.20: Highest level of education attained amongst those aged 20 years and older in five-year age intervals: Census 2011



	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80+
Higher	8.3	12.7	13.9	14.7	14.9	12.9	12.0	10.5	9.3	9.1	7.6	6.7	5.3
Grade 12/Std 10	40.6	37.8	35.6	32.5	26.3	19.8	16.0	13.2	12.5	12.7	11.3	11.3	9.9
Some secondary	42.1	37.7	36.6	34.1	33.2	32.6	30.7	28.9	26.6	25.4	22.8	21.7	17.5
Completed primary	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.4
Some primary	4.2	5.7	6.9	9.5	13.3	18.3	21.6	24.3	24.8	23.7	22.9	22.1	19.8
No schooling	2.0	2.6	3.4	4.7	6.6	9.6	12.9	16.6	21.0	23.8	30.9	33.9	44.1

Figure 3.20 illustrates the highest level of education of those aged 20 years or more in five-year age intervals. It shows that age is indeed a significant variable, inversely related to highest level of education attained. In general, older persons are likely to have lower levels of education than younger ones. For example, 2,0% of those aged 20–24 years have received no schooling, compared to 44,1% of those aged 80 years or more; 40,6% of those aged 20–24 years completed Grade 12/Std 10 compared with only 9,9% of those aged 80 years or more.

Figure 3.21: Field of education for persons aged 20 years and above by sex: Census 2001 and 2011



	Agriculture	Architecture	Arts	Commerce	Communication	Computer science	Education	Engineering	Health	Home economics	Law	Natural sciences	Humanities	Social sciences	Other
2001 Male	4,0	1,5	5,6	19,4	1,3	6,4	16,1	19,1	4,4	0,4	5,0	2,7	1,5	4,9	7,9
2001 Female	1,5	0,7	5,5	16,8	1,7	7,8	30,8	1,9	12,8	1,5	2,0	2,0	0,4	7,1	7,4
2011 Male	2,7	1,2	2,9	23,2	1,1	8,1	9,6	23,9	4,1	0,2	5,2	2,0	0,9	3,5	11,4
2011 Female	1,2	0,7	3,8	26,9	1,6	5,4	20,6	4,1	11,9	0,6	3,1	1,8	0,3	6,4	11,6

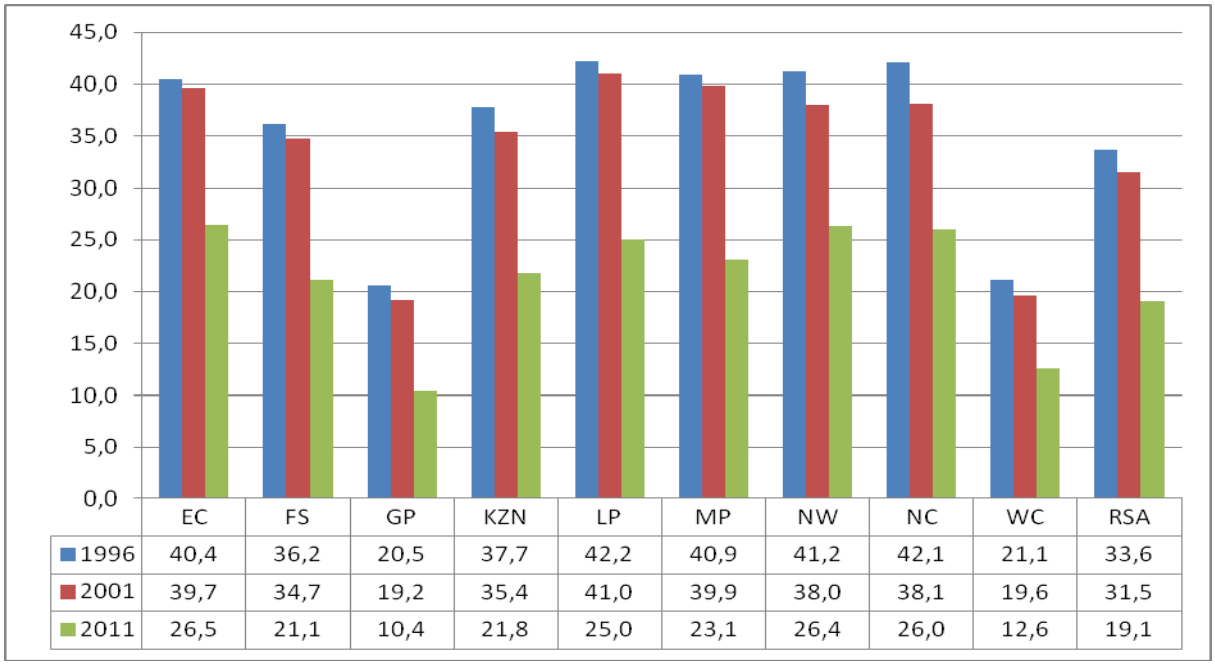
Figure 3.21 illustrates the distribution of the highest qualifications of persons aged 20 years and older that have attained post-school qualifications. In 2001 most of these qualifications for men were in the field of business, commerce or management science (19,4%) and engineering or engineering technology (19,1%), whilst most women tended to have qualifications in the fields of education, training and related fields (30,8%) as well as being represented in low levels in business, commerce or management science (16,8%). The picture in relation to the main fields of qualifications did not change in 2011 for men albeit with greater proportions qualifying in the two dominant categories. However, for women, a significant shift took place in 2011 towards business, commerce or management science (26,1%) and away from education, training and related fields (19,8%) making the former the dominant field of higher education. Healthcare and health sciences remained important for women in both periods with 12,8% in 2001 and 11,5% in 2011, whilst qualifications in the third most dominant field for men decreased significantly from 16,1% in 2001 to 9,4% in 2011.

Figure 3.22: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no education by sex: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

	1996	2001	2007	2011
Male	17,0	15,5	8,4	7,2
Female	20,9	20,0	12,1	9,9
RSA	19,1	17,9	10,3	8,6

Figure 3.22 shows that the percentage of people aged 20 years and older that received no formal education has decreased steadily between 1996 and 2011. In 1996, 17,0% of males had no formal education. This decreased to 15,5% in 2001 and further to 7,2% in 2011. For females, the percentage with no formal education decreased from 20,9% in 1996 to 20,0% in 2001 and 9,9% in 2011. The findings also indicate that women have always been more likely than men to have no education with a slight narrowing of the gap between these two groups towards 2011.

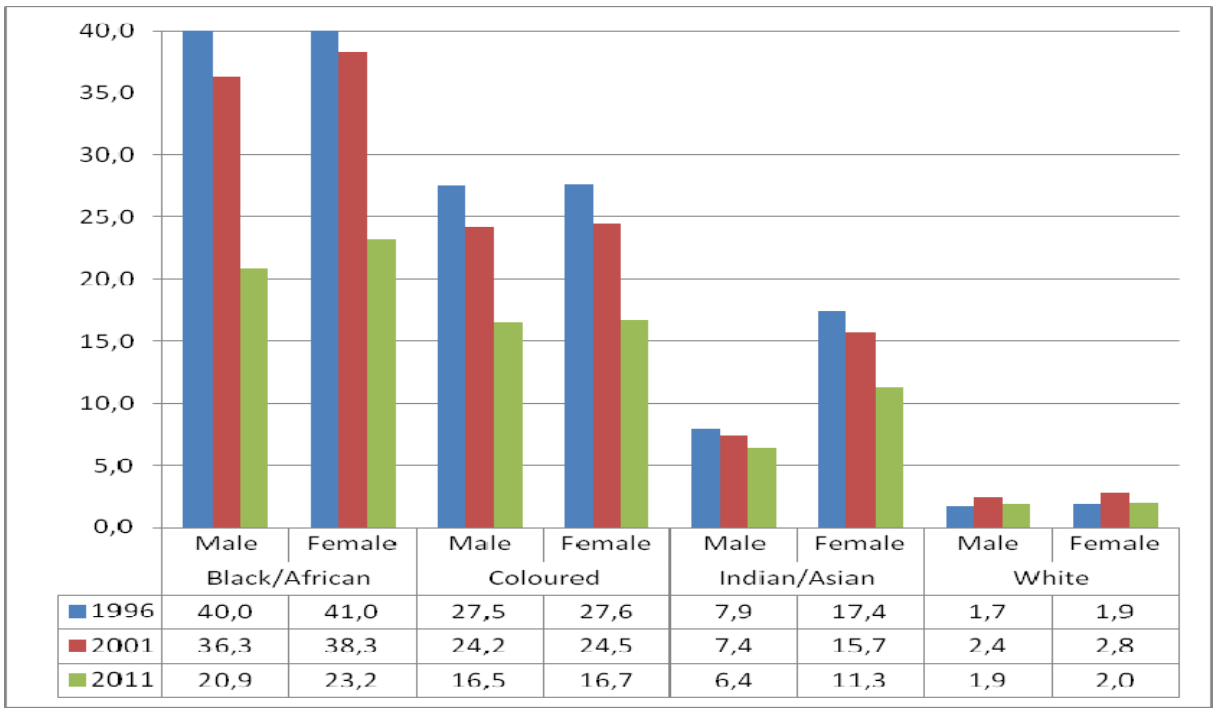
Figure 3.23: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and older with no schooling or a highest level of education less than Grade 7 by province: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	RSA
1996	40,4	36,2	20,5	37,7	42,2	40,9	41,2	42,1	21,1	33,6
2001	39,7	34,7	19,2	35,4	41,0	39,9	38,0	38,1	19,6	31,5
2011	26,5	21,1	10,4	21,8	25,0	23,1	26,4	26,0	12,6	19,1

The figure above shows a comparison of persons aged 15 years and older with no schooling or whose highest levels of education are less than Grade 7 per province, also referred to as functional illiteracy. Nationally there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of individuals who are functionally illiterate, from 33,6% in 1996 to 19,1% in 2011. In 1996 the provinces with the highest functional illiteracy rates were: Limpopo (42,2%), Mpumalanga (40,9%), the Northern Cape (42,1%) and North West (21,1%). This pattern remained unchanged until 2011, albeit with a significant decrease in functional illiteracy rates in all these provinces.

Figure 3.24: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and older with no education or a highest level of education less than Grade 7 by sex and population group: Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011



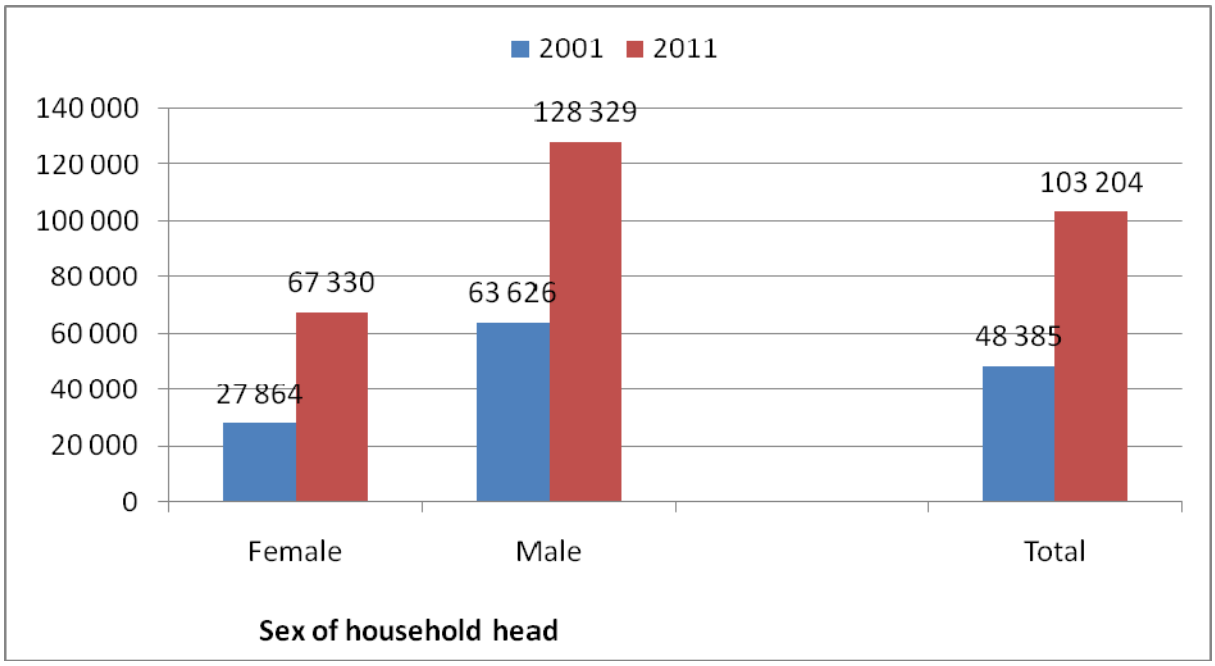
	Black/African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1996	40,0	41,0	27,5	27,6	7,9	17,4	1,7	1,9
2001	36,3	38,3	24,2	24,5	7,4	15,7	2,4	2,8
2011	20,9	23,2	16,5	16,7	6,4	11,3	1,9	2,0

Figure 3.24 shows functional illiteracy rates by sex and population group. The black African and coloured population groups had the highest levels of functional illiteracy in 1996 as well as in 2011. However, these rates have decreased significantly over the time period. For black African males illiteracy levels decreased from 40,0% in

1996 to 20,9% in 2011, whilst amongst coloured men the decrease was from 27,5% in 1996 to 16,5% in 2011. In both groups women have a higher likelihood than men to be illiterate, but women have also significantly increased their literacy rates since 1996. In 2011 23,2% of African female and 16,7% of coloured women, older than 20 years, were still functionally illiterate. Amongst the Indian/Asian population 6,4% of the men and 11,3% of the women had no education or a highest level of education of less than Grade 7 in 2001, as opposed to 1,9% of white men and 2,0% of white women.

3.4 Average annual household income[3]

Figure 3.25: Average annual household income by sex of head of household



Census 2011 found that over the past ten years, the average annual household income for all households in South Africa more than doubled. It was up to R103 204 from R48 385 recorded in Census 2001. This represents an increase of 113,3% in nominal terms – the Consumer Price Index indicates that income should have increased by 77,5% during this period to have stayed in line with inflation.

Figure 3.25 shows that the average female-headed household had just more than half the annual income in 2011 of their male counterpart, (at R67 330) who earn an average of at least R128 329. However, the average female-headed household had increased their income by 141,6% from 2001 as compared with male-headed households that saw a relatively lower increase of 101,7%.

[3] This has been calculated for housing units and converted hostels only, according to the method outlined in the metadata document for Census 2001.

Figure 3.26: Average annual household income by population group of household head

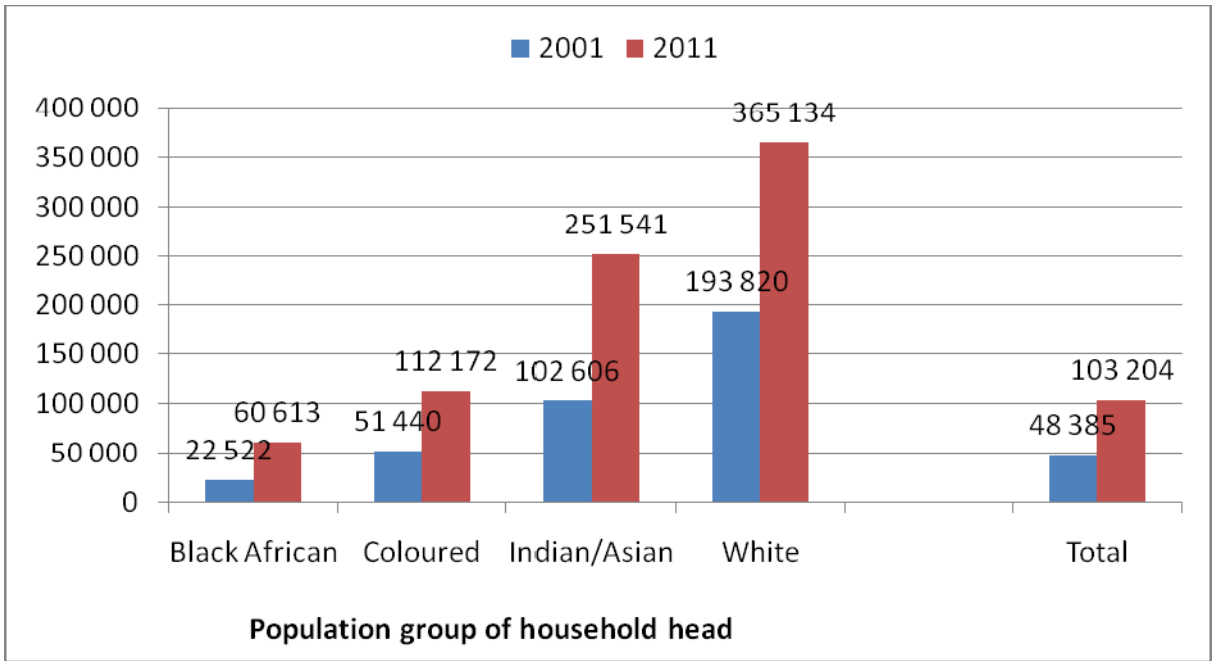
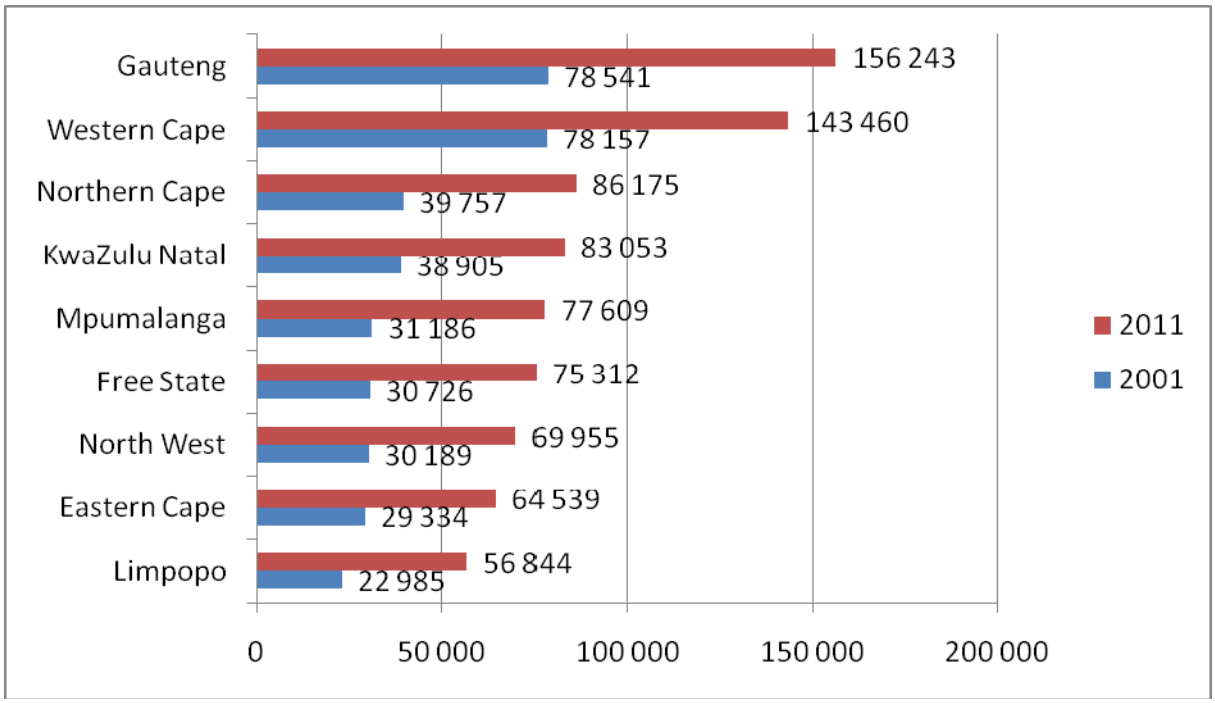


Figure 3.26 reflects the significant differences in average annual household income across the different population groups. Black African-headed households were found to have an average annual income of R60 613 in 2011. Coloured-headed households had an average of R112 172 in 2011, while the figure for Indian/Asian-headed households stood at R251 541. White-headed households had the highest average household income at R365 134 per annum.

A comparison with the figures from 2001 does, however, show a bigger increase for black African-headed households of 169,1% as opposed to an 88,4% increase for white-headed households. Indian/Asian-headed households increased average income by 145,2% while coloured-headed households saw a 118,1% increase.

Figure 3.27: Average annual household income by province



Census 2011 found that Limpopo remained the province with the lowest average annual household income at R56 844, followed by Eastern Cape where the average was R64 539. At the other end of the scale, Gauteng had the highest average annual household income at R156 243 followed by Western Cape with a figure of R143 460.

The order of provinces from 2001 to 2011 remained the same in terms of average annual household income. The five provinces with the lowest average annual household income in 2001 have seen the largest percentage increases during the period 2001 to 2011. Households in Mpumalanga had the largest increase of 148,9% followed by those in Limpopo (147,3%), Free State (145,1%), North West (131,7%) and Eastern Cape (120,0%). In contrast, the average annual household income for households in Western Cape increased by 83,6% during this period and the increase in Gauteng was 98,9%.

3.5 General health and functioning

3.5.1 Introduction

The inclusion of questions on disability in a Census serves a crucial role in the identification of persons living with disabilities. This is one of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in many societies regardless of whether they are rich or poor. The disabled who come from the poorest cohorts of society inevitably have more serious problems than their wealthy counterparts as they lack resources to ameliorate their circumstances. Statistics on disability prevalence are paramount in assessing development challenges and other life circumstances faced by persons living with disabilities. Disparities are apparent between persons with impairments and those without. Disabled persons often have inadequate access to education, transport, health, and other basic services, making them vulnerable to the poverty trap and its associated vices.

Disaggregated statistics on disabled persons by type of disability, sex, age, population group, employment status, educational attainment, and their general living conditions, provide key indicators essential for assessing demographic trends, needs, challenges, and designing effective policies that contribute to improving lives of disabled persons. Statistics South Africa collected data on disability status in the population Censuses of 1996 and 2001 and in the large scale community survey conducted in February of 2007 using similar questions. In the three data points, measurement of disability was based on the definition from the 1980 WHO International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH); which defined it as a physical or mental handicap which has lasted for six months or more, or is expected to last at least six months, which prevents the person from carrying out daily activities independently, or from participating fully in educational, economic or social activities as shown below.

- “Does (the person) have a serious sight, hearing, physical or mental disability?”- **1996**

  1 = Yes
  2 = No

  (If “Yes”) Circle all applicable disabilities for the person.

  1 = Sight (serious eye defects)
  2 = Hearing/speech
  3 = Physical disability (e.g. paralysis)
  4 = Mental disability

- “Does (the person) have **any serious disability that prevents** his/her full participation in life activities such as education, work, social life)?”- **2001**

  0 = None
  1 = Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)
  2 = Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing)
  3 = Communication (speech impairment)
  4 = Physical (e.g. needs wheelchair, crutches or prosthesis, limb hand usage limitations)
  5 = Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)
  6 = Emotional (behavioural, psychological)

Community survey question on disability, 2007

- **Does** (*the person*) **have any kind of disability?**

  1 = Yes
  2 = No
  3 = Do not know

- **What type(s) of disability does** (*the person*) **have?**

  1 = Sight (blind/severe visual limitation)

2 = Hearing (deaf, profoundly hard of hearing)
3 = Communication (speech impairment)
4 = Physical (e.g. needs wheelchair, crutches or prosthesis, limb hand usage limitations)
5 = Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning)
6 = Emotional (behavioural, psychological)

- Does the disability seriously prevent ***(the person)*** from full participation in life activities (such as education, work, social life, etc.)?

The 2010 Round of Population Censuses adopted a set of disability questions developed by the Washington Group (WG). The questions relate to difficulties people have in executing a series of activities; seeing, hearing, walking, communicating, and self-care, remembering and concentrating. Many countries that adopted the WG questions believe that this approach of measuring disability provides adequate estimates compared to the traditional approach where only severe disabilities are measured, leading to underestimation of people with disabilities. To test applicability of WG disability questions in South Africa, two studies were conducted:

- Testing a disability schedule for Census 2011; outsourced to Human Sciences Research Council (2007). This was a qualitative research where 26 focus group discussions were held nationwide.
- Census content research study on disability schedule (2006), conducted by Research and Methodology component in Stats SA. The survey constituted 6 000 households.

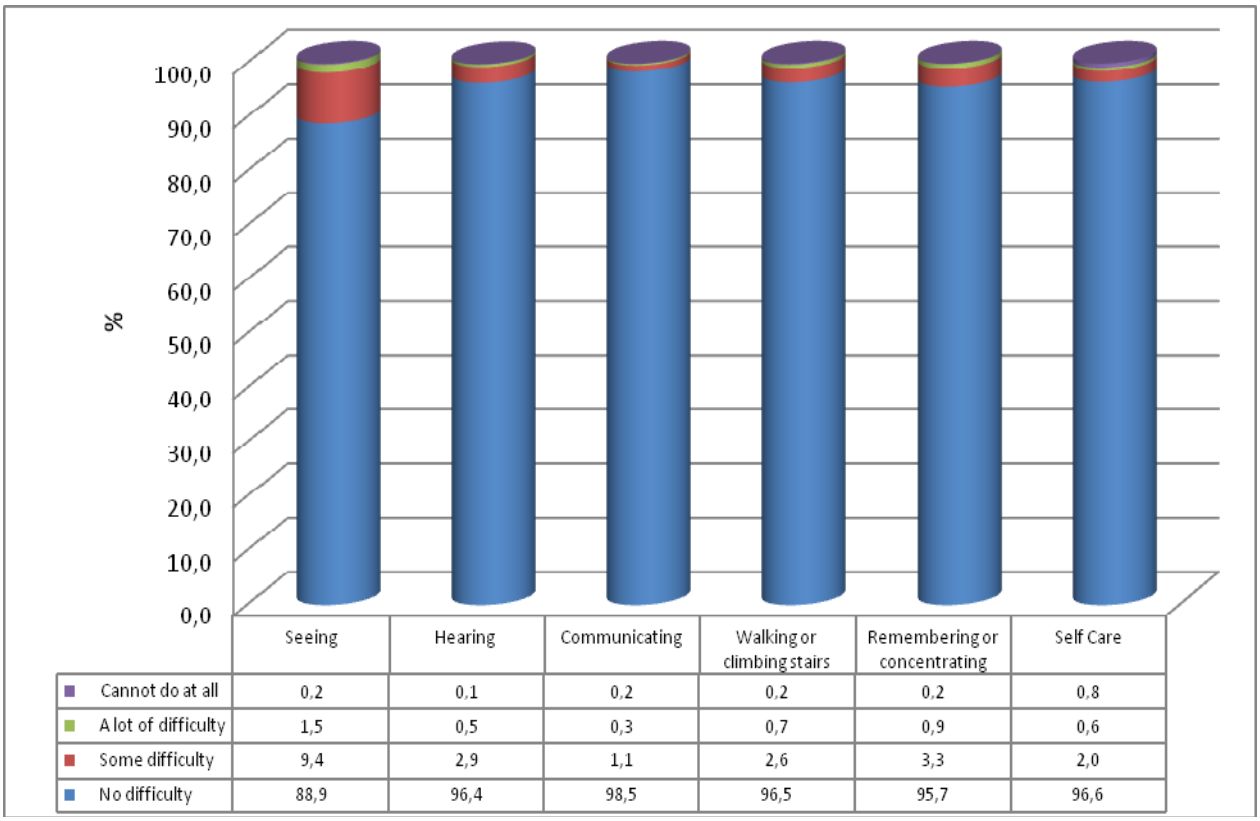
Results from both studies showed that use of WG questions led to much higher disability estimates compared to the traditional questions of “Do you have any serious disability that prevents your full participation in life activities?” In both studies, the term “difficulty” instead of “disabled” seemed to be more acceptable among persons with impairments that do not prevent them from participating in life activities. Some people did not want to identify themselves as being disabled if the question was addressed as “are you/is your child disabled”. Both studies recommended use of WG questions for Census 2011.

As a result of changes in the approach of asking disability questions the Census 2011 data are not comparable with previous Censuses. In Census 2011, disability was defined as difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without the use of assistive devices.

Figure 3.28 below shows the type and degree of difficulty persons had at the time of the Census. It should be noted that the responses in this question are subjective, that is, dependent on how the respondent rated himself/herself or the proxy respondent rated another household member.

3.5.2 Type and degree of difficulty

Figure 3.28: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older by type and degree of difficulty

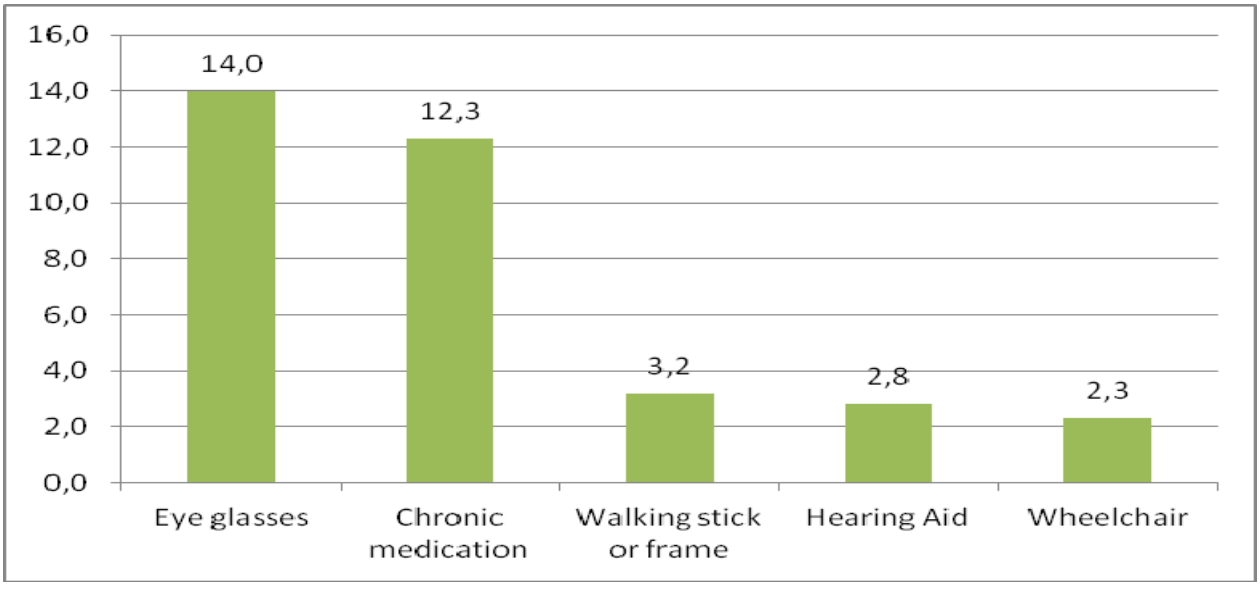


	Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Walking or climbing stairs	Remembering or concentrating	Self Care
Cannot do at all	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,8
A lot of difficulty	1,5	0,5	0,3	0,7	0,9	0,6
Some difficulty	9,4	2,9	1,1	2,6	3,3	2,0
No difficulty	88,9	96,4	98,5	96,5	95,7	96,6

Results indicate that most people (more than 90%) had no difficulty or limitation that prevented them from carrying out certain functions at the time of the Census.

3.5.3 Assistive devices

Figure 3.29: Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and older using assistive devices



In addition to the question on general health and functioning, a question was included in the Census to measure to what extent does the population, particularly those with disabilities access assistive devices to execute certain functions. However, due to poor response to this question, only persons aged 5 years and older are profiled in this

report. It should also be noted that this question was not limited to persons that indicated that they have difficulties. Figure 3.29 depicts that eye glasses and chronic medication were more used compared to other assistive devices (14% and 12% respectively).

3.6 Labour market status

3.6.1 The labour market in South Africa

3.6.1.1 Introduction

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 the QLFS completed in the fourth quarter of 2011 (QLFS_Q4:2011) for two main reasons. The reference period for employment in Census 2011 was fixed (the week before the Census night – 9 October 2011). 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. In addition, Census 2011 results are based on the *de facto* measure of the population while the QLFS is based on the *de jure* measure. As a result, the household questionnaire used in Census 2011 to collect labour market information was not intended for persons who either spent Census night in institutions or were transients. To the extent that these groups included employed persons, their labour market status would not be known, since they were only required to complete a shorter questionnaire which excluded labour market questions.

Comparisons of the results of the post-apartheid population Censuses over time will not be discussed here but will be analysed in detail in a forthcoming publication. Changes to key questions over the years mean that the labour market outcomes based on the post-apartheid Censuses and the Community Survey have to be analysed with caution.

The analysis in the first section compares the results of the population Census conducted in October 2011 (Census 2011) with the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS_Q4:2011) conducted in the fourth quarter of 2011 (October–December). The QLFS has not been benchmarked to the new population figures and the results are therefore only broadly indicative of the differences with Census 2011. The QLFS_Q4:2011 figures will therefore change after the benchmarking process. Although the analysis in the final section focuses only on the results of Census 2011, the patterns are similar to those in the QLFS_Q4:2011.

Key labour market concepts and definitions

Employed: Persons who work for pay, profit, or family gain, in the reference period.

Unemployed (official definition): Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployed (expanded definition): Persons who did not work, but were available to work in the reference period.

Not economically active: Persons who were neither employed nor unemployed (e.g. full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work).

Labour force: Employed persons plus unemployed persons.

Working-age population: Persons aged 15–64 years.

Unemployment rate: Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Labour force participation rate: Labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Labour absorption rate: Employed persons as a percentage of the working age population.

Formal and informal sector: An objective measure is used in the QLFS based on VAT/income tax registration and establishment size, while a subjective measure is used in Census 2011. Also, in line with ILO guidelines, persons employed in agriculture and private households are not usually included in the formal and informal sectors, but are identified as separate categories. It is not currently possible to identify agricultural employment in Census 2011 since the coding of industry and occupation has not yet been completed. Sectoral distributions therefore include persons employed in agriculture. And with regard to persons employed in private households, the results are not based on the relevant questions that determine the international classification for industry, but instead are based on the question which determines the sector in which respondents were employed. Thus, after coding in Census 2011 is completed, the numbers may change.

3.6.1.2 National labour market results from Census 2011 and the QLFS_Q4:2011

This section focuses on the national results of Census 2011 compared with the QLFS_Q4:2011 for key labour market indicators.

Table 3.9: 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

Table 3.9 shows that nationally, based on Census 2011, both formal and informal sector employment was lower than in QLFS_Q4:2011. As a result, the total number of employed persons was lower in Census 2011 by 317 217 (2,4%) than in QLFS_Q4:2011. This is largely due to the difference in the reference period used in Census 2011 (one week) compared with the reference period of three months used in the QLFS_Q4:2011. In effect, persons employed in short-term/casual jobs are more likely to be captured in QLFS than in Census 2011. Also, as discussed earlier, Census 2011 measured the *de facto* population while QLFS_Q4:2011 measured the *de jure* population.

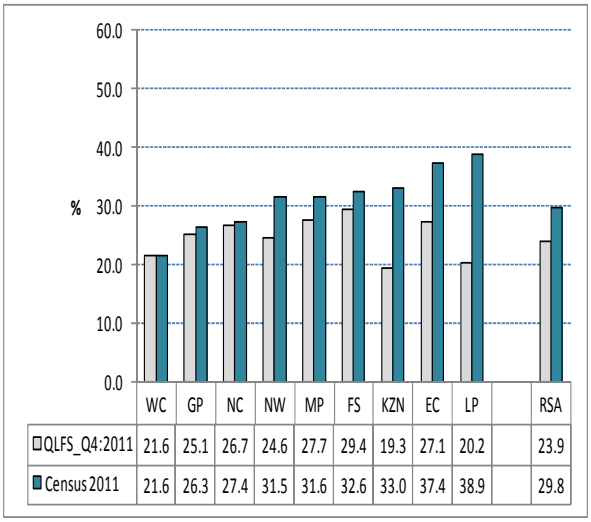
Reflecting the employment outcomes, the labour absorption rate was lower in Census 2011 by 1,6 percentage points compared with the QLFS_Q4:2011. Based on the official definition, the difference in the labour force participation rate between Census 2011 and the QLFS was 2,2 percentage points. Based on the expanded definition, the difference was 2,1 percentage points.

The difference in the unemployment rate was somewhat larger. In terms of the official definition, the unemployment rate was 23,9% in the QLFS_Q4:2011 and 29,8% in Census 2011 – a difference of 5,9 percentage points. In terms of the expanded definition, the difference between the unemployment rates from the two instruments was smaller (4,6 percentage points).

3.6.1.3 Provincial labour market rates based on Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4:2011

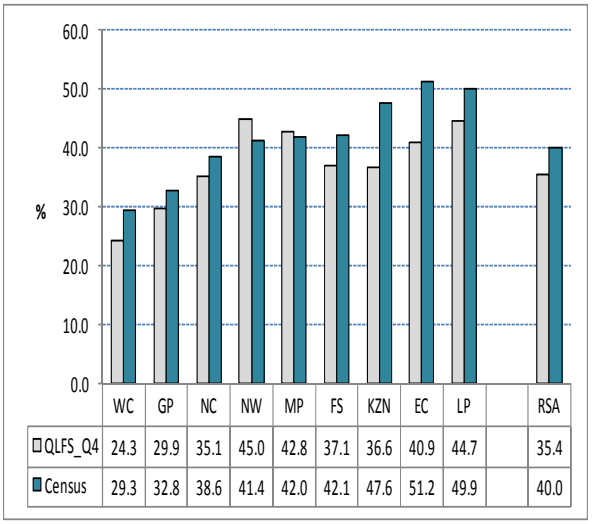
The national labour market rates shown in Table 1 often mask large variations by province. This reflects differences in urbanisation as well as differences in the economic structure of the provinces.

Figure 3.30: Unemployment rate (official) by province*



	WC	GP	NC	NW	MP	FS	KZN	EC	LP		RSA
QLFS_Q4:2011	21.6	25.1	26.7	24.6	27.7	29.4	19.3	27.1	20.2		23.9
Census 2011	21.6	26.3	27.4	31.5	31.6	32.6	33.0	37.4	38.9		29.8

Figure 3.31: Unemployment rate (expanded) by province*

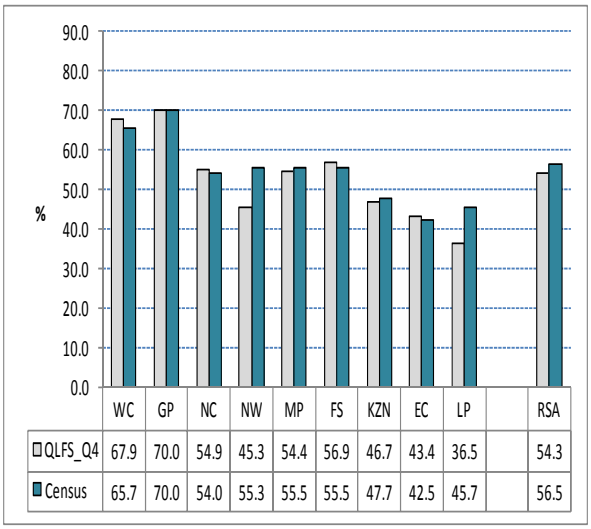


	WC	GP	NC	NW	MP	FS	KZN	EC	LP		RSA
QLFS_Q4	24.3	29.9	35.1	45.0	42.8	37.1	36.6	40.9	44.7		35.4
Census	29.3	32.8	38.6	41.4	42.0	42.1	47.6	51.2	49.9		40.0

* Note: The provincial order in the above two figures corresponds with the order used in the QLFS, and is therefore different from the geocode which is used in other publications.

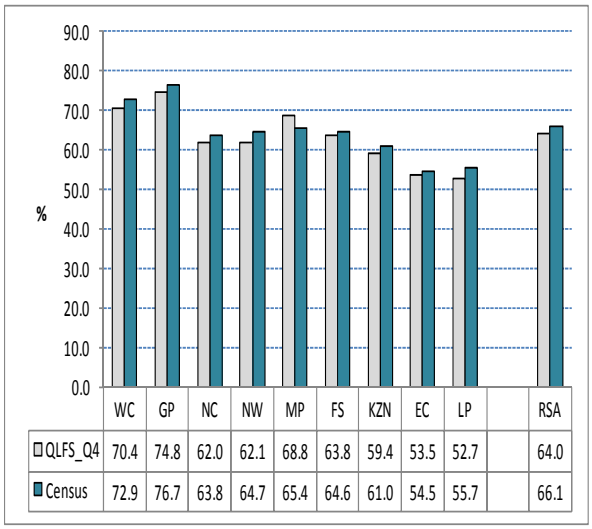
Figure 3.30 and Figure 3.31 show that, based on both the official and the expanded definitions, the difference in the unemployment rate between Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4:2011 is largest in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. In these provinces, the informal sector accounts for a larger share of total employment compared to most of the other provinces, and this sector is known to generate short-term/casual jobs. The difference in the reference periods for employment in Census 2011 and the QLFS means that such jobs are more likely to have been captured in QLFS than in Census 2011.

Figure 3.32: Labour force participation rate (official) by province*



	WC	GP	NC	NW	MP	FS	KZN	EC	LP		RSA
QLFS_Q4	67.9	70.0	54.9	45.3	54.4	56.9	46.7	43.4	36.5		54.3
Census	65.7	70.0	54.0	55.3	55.5	55.5	47.7	42.5	45.7		56.5

Figure 3.33: Labour force participation rate (expanded) by province*



	WC	GP	NC	NW	MP	FS	KZN	EC	LP		RSA
QLFS_Q4	70.4	74.8	62.0	62.1	68.8	63.8	59.4	53.5	52.7		64.0
Census	72.9	76.7	63.8	64.7	65.4	64.6	61.0	54.5	55.7		66.1

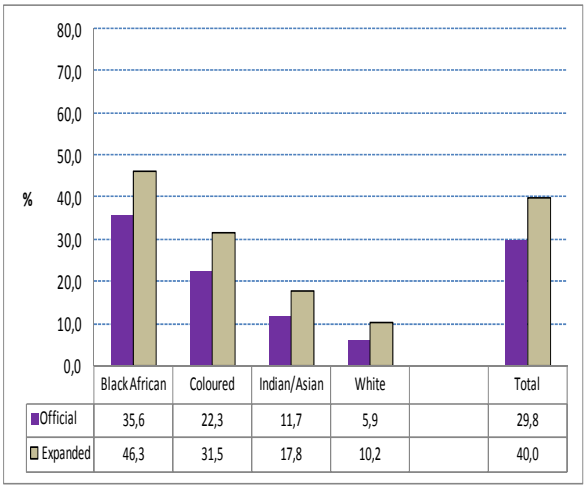
* Note: The provincial order in the above two figures corresponds with the order used in the QLFS, and is therefore different from the geocode which is used in other publications.

The similarity in the labour force participation rate (official and expanded) based on Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4:2011 at national level is reflected in most provinces (Figure 3.32 and Figure 3.33).

3.6.1.4 Key labour market rates by population group, based on Census 2011

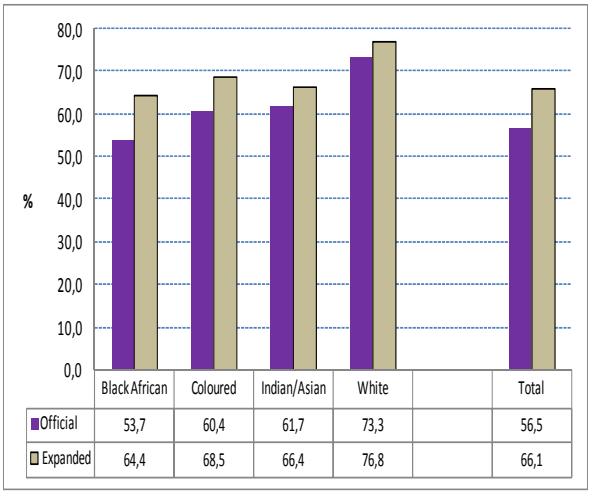
This section analyses the results of Census 2011 by population group. The black African population group accounts for 78,2% of the working age population while the white population accounts for 9,3%, the coloured population for 9,1% and the Indian/Asian population for 2,8%. This distribution affects many of the labour market outcomes analysed in this section.

Figure 3.34: Unemployment rate by population group, Census 2011



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		Total
Official	35,6	22,3	11,7	5,9		29,8
Expanded	46,3	31,5	17,8	10,2		40,0

Figure 3.35: Labour force participation rate by population group, Census 2011



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White		Total
Official	53,7	60,4	61,7	73,3		56,5
Expanded	64,4	68,5	66,4	76,8		66,1

Figure 3.34 shows that the unemployment rate among the black African population group is highest, while among the white population group it is the lowest. In terms of the labour force participation rate (LFPR), the reverse is true – the LFPR among black Africans is lowest while that among the white population group is highest (Figure 3.35). A similar pattern is observed in the QLFS.

Figure 3.36: Labour absorption rate by population group, Census 2011

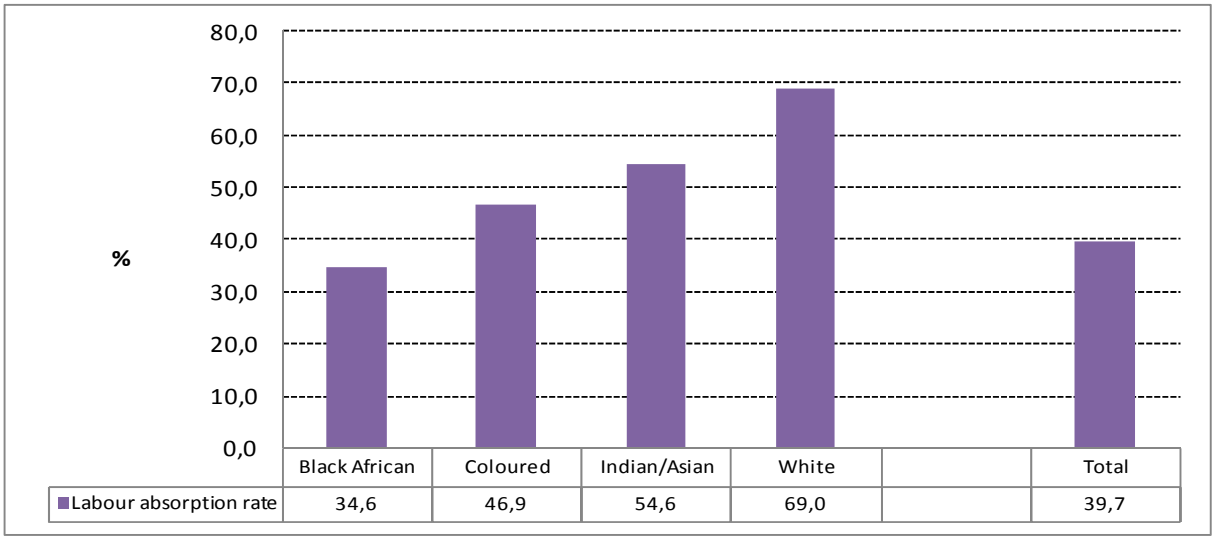


Figure 3.36 shows that employment opportunities among the black African population group are relatively scarce as indicated by the labour absorption rate which measures the percentage of persons aged 15–64 years who were employed. Among black Africans aged 15–64 years, 34,6% were employed; among the coloured population group aged 15–64 years, 46,9% were employed; among Indians/Asians aged 15–64 years, 54,6% were employed; and among the white population group of a similar age group, 69,0% were employed. A similar pattern is observed in the QLFS.

3.6.1.5 Key labour market rates by sex and population group, based on Census 2011

The national labour market results mask variations by sex and population group.

Figure 3.37: Unemployment rate (official) by sex and population group

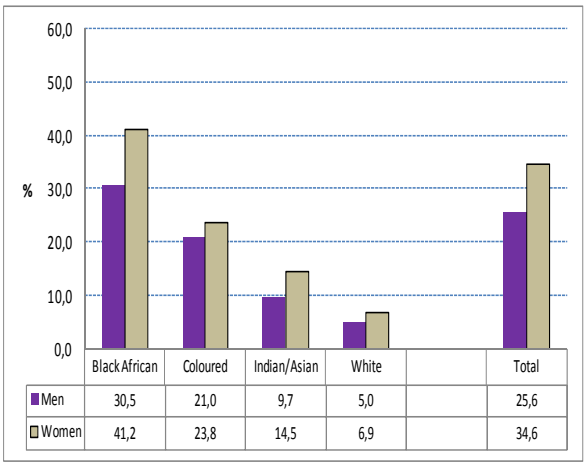
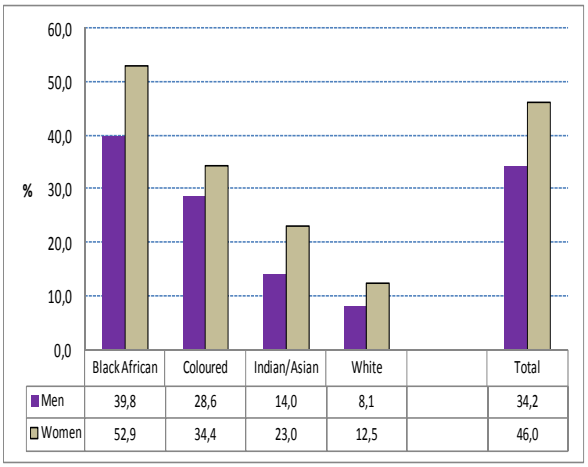


Figure 3.38: Unemployment rate (expanded) by population group, Census 2011



Unemployment rates among women are higher than those among men. Nationally, based on the results of Census 2011, the official unemployment rate among men was 25,6% while among women it was 34,6% (Figure 3.37). Based on the expanded definition, the unemployment rate among men was 34,2% while among women it was 46,0%. Figure 3.37 and Figure 3.38 also show that the unemployment rate (official and expanded) among white men is lower than that for other groups, while the rate among black African women is the highest by a large margin. Based on the official definition, Figure 3.37 also shows that the unemployment rate among white men was 5,0% while among black African women it was 41,2%. Based on the expanded definition, the unemployment rate among white men was 8,1% while among black African women it was 52,9% (Figure 3.38). These patterns are also observed in the QLFS.

Figure 3.39: Labour force participation rate (official) by sex and population group

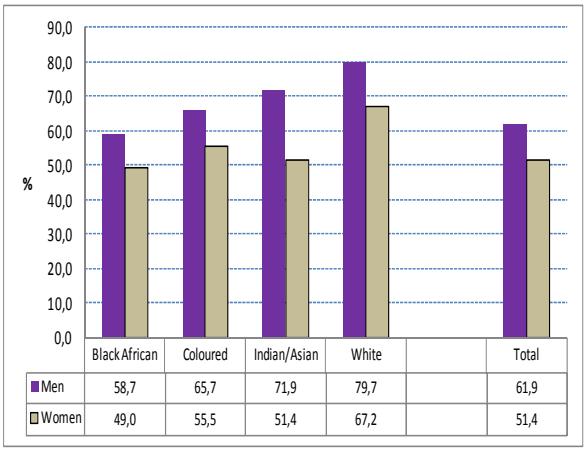


Figure 3.40: Labour force participation rate (expanded) by sex and population group

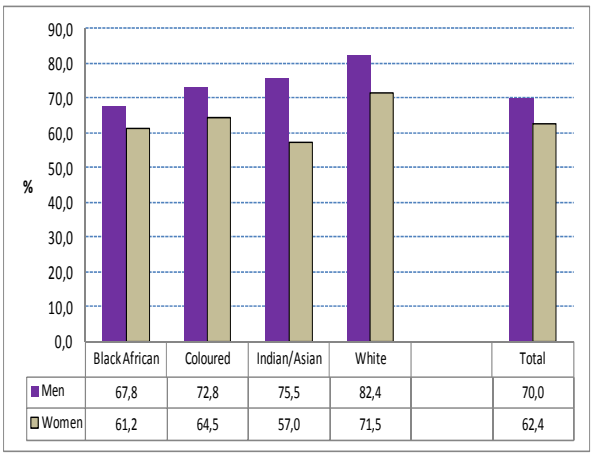


Figure 3.39 shows that the labour force participation rate (official) is lowest among women in the black African population group and highest among men in the white population group. Based on the expanded definition, Figure 3.40 shows that the labour force participation rate is lowest among women in the Indian/Asian population group.

Figure 3.41: Labour absorption rate by sex and population group

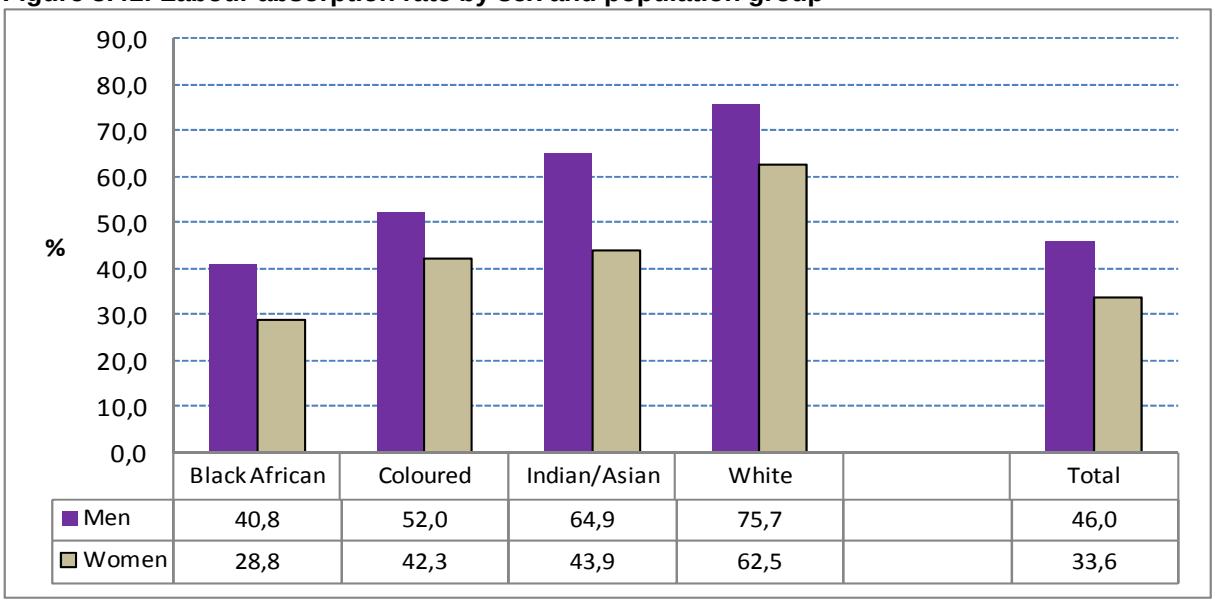


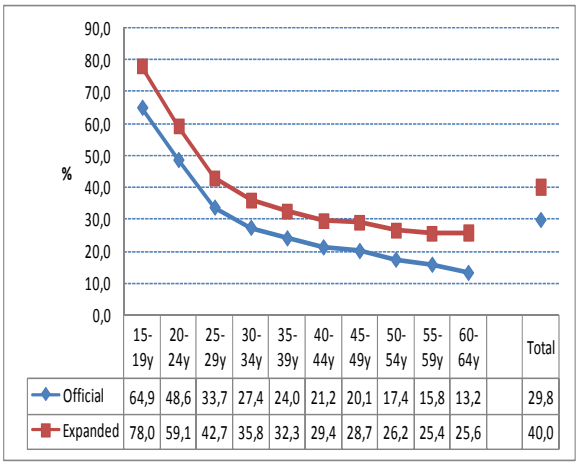
Figure 3.41 reflects a skewed distribution of employment opportunities among men and women by population group. The labour absorption rate among black African men was 40,8% compared with 75,7% among white men, while the LFPR among black African women was 28,8% compared with 62,5% among white women.

Figure 3.41 also shows that in terms of the other population groups, the labour absorption rate among men in the coloured population group was 52,0% and among women in that group it was 42,3%. Among the Indian/Asian population group, the absorption rate was 64,9% among men and 43,9% among women.

3.6.1.6 Key labour market rates by age group based on Census 2011

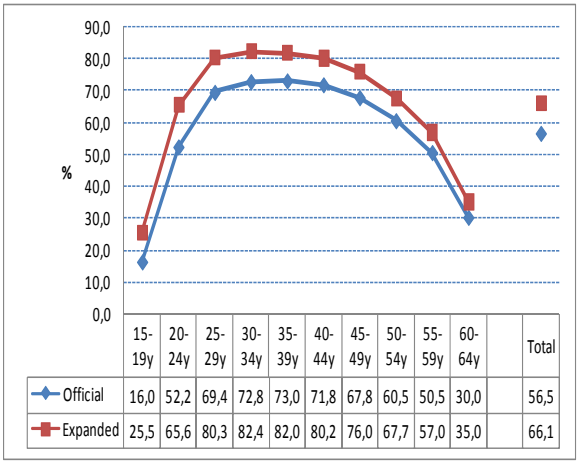
The analysis in this section shows that people in the youngest age groups face particular challenges in the South African labour market.

Figure 3.42: Unemployment rate (official and expanded) by age group



	15-19y	20-24y	25-29y	30-34y	35-39y	40-44y	45-49y	50-54y	55-59y	60-64y		Total
Official	64,9	48,6	33,7	27,4	24,0	21,2	20,1	17,4	15,8	13,2		29,8
Expanded	78,0	59,1	42,7	35,8	32,3	29,4	28,7	26,2	25,4	25,6		40,0

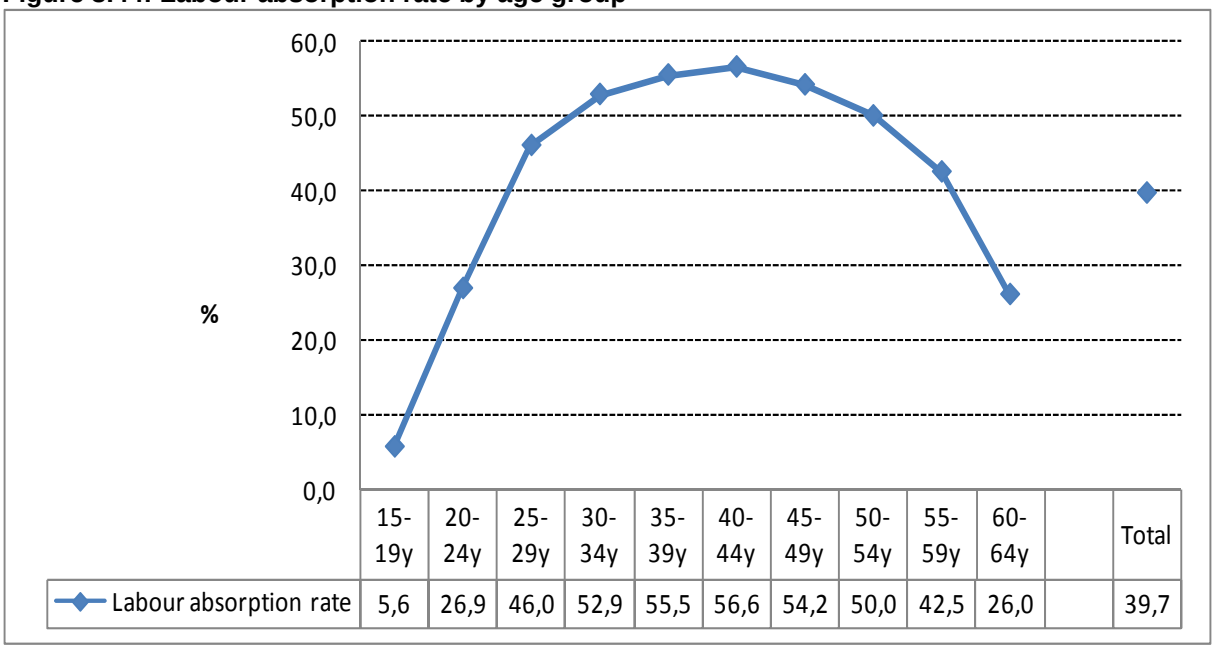
Figure 3.43: Labour force participation rate (official and expanded) by age group



	15-19y	20-24y	25-29y	30-34y	35-39y	40-44y	45-49y	50-54y	55-59y	60-64y		Total
Official	16,0	52,2	69,4	72,8	73,0	71,8	67,8	60,5	50,5	30,0		56,5
Expanded	25,5	65,6	80,3	82,4	82,0	80,2	76,0	67,7	57,0	35,0		66,1

Unemployment rates generally decline with increasing age (Figure 3.42). In contrast, Figure 3.43 shows that the labour force participation rate has a different pattern. Based on both the official and expanded definition the labour force participation rate was lowest among the youngest and oldest age groups but highest in the prime working ages (25–54 years).

Figure 3.44: Labour absorption rate by age group



	15-19y	20-24y	25-29y	30-34y	35-39y	40-44y	45-49y	50-54y	55-59y	60-64y		Total
Labour absorption rate	5,6	26,9	46,0	52,9	55,5	56,6	54,2	50,0	42,5	26,0		39,7

Figure 3.44 shows that the labour absorption rate was lowest among young people aged 15–19 years (5,6%) while among youth aged 20-24 years, the rate was 26,9%.

3.6.2 Conclusion

The specialised labour market surveys were introduced by Stats SA in the 1990s specifically for collecting 'Official' labour market information regarding persons who are employed, those who are unemployed and those who are not economically active. Although Census 2011 also included labour market questions, the results differ from those in the QLFS for two main reasons. Firstly, the reference period for employment in Census 2011 was one week while in the QLFS it covered a three-month period. Compared with Census 2011, the QLFS is therefore more likely to have captured individuals who worked on a casual/part-time basis. Secondly, the Census used a *de facto* measure of the population while QLFS used a *de jure* measure. As a result, employed persons who were not in private households on Census night (e.g. persons who were in hotels or guest houses) were required to complete a shorter questionnaire which did not include labour market questions.

The comparison of Census 2011 national results with those of the QLFS_Q4:2011 suggest that the patterns of key labour market indicators based on population group, age, and sex are similar although the levels may sometimes be different. The Census 2011 results show that among the black African population, the unemployment rate (official and expanded) is higher than among the other groups, while among the white population group the unemployment rate is lowest. Census 2011 results also show that the unemployment rate among black African women is 41,2% based on the official definition and 52,9% based on the expanded definition. In contrast, the unemployment rate among white women is 6,9% based on the official definition and 12,5% based on the expanded definition. With regard to the situation of young people in the South African labour market, the Census 2011 results show that the unemployment rate among youth aged 15-24 years is higher than in the older age groups.

The provincial comparisons of Census 2011 results with those of QLFS_Q4:2011 suggest that, based on both the official and the expanded definition, the difference in the unemployment rate between Census 2011 and QLFS_Q4:2011 is largest in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. In these provinces, the informal sector accounts for a larger share of total employment compared to most of the other provinces, and this sector is known to generate short-term/casual jobs. The difference in the reference periods for employment in Census 2011 and the QLFS means that such jobs are more likely to have been captured in the QLFS than in Census 2011.

3.7 Housing

3.7.1 Introduction

Housing is one of the basic human needs and has both direct and indirect implications on lives of households including health, welfare and social status in communities. A number of questions were included in Census 2011 to enable analysis on how households live and their access to various services and facilities. This section highlights Census findings relating to types of main dwellings and basic services which have important policy implications.

3.7.2 Households

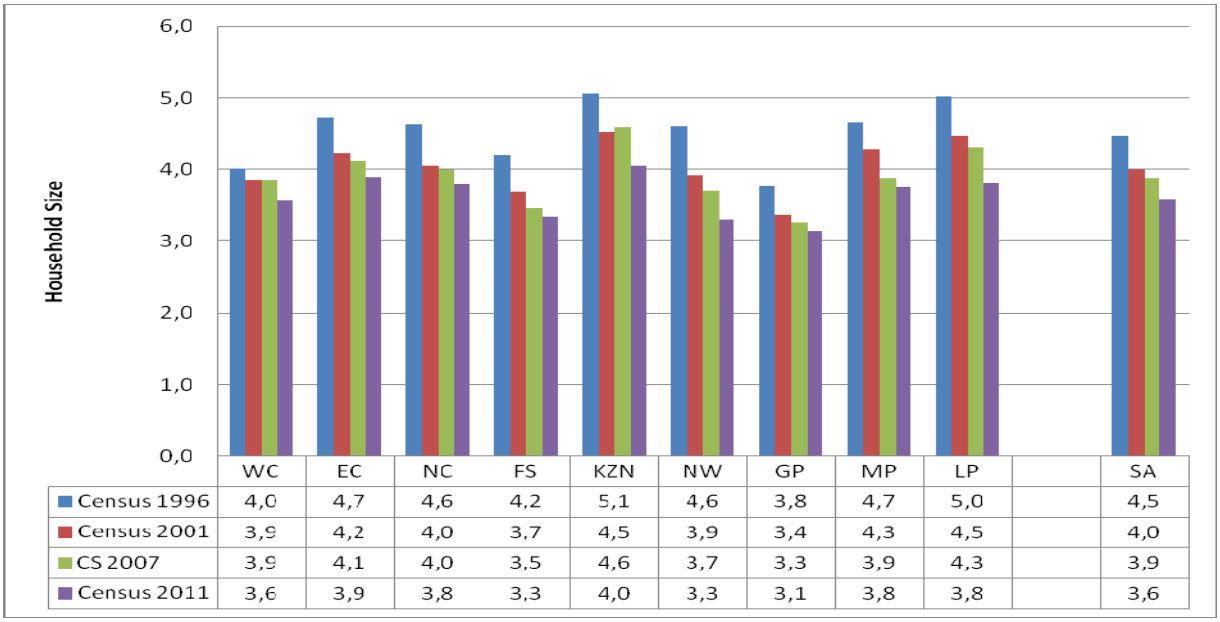
Table 3.10: Distribution of households by province, Censuses, 2001, 2011 and Community Survey 2007

	Census 2001		CS 2007		Census 2011	
Provinces	**Households**	**%**	**Households**	**%**	**Households**	**%**
Western Cape	1 173 304	10,5	1 369 180	11,0	1 634 000	11,3
Eastern Cape	1 481 640	13,2	1 586 739	12,7	1 687 385	11,7
Northern Cape	245 086	2,2	264 653	2,1	301 405	2,1
Free State	733 302	6,5	802 872	6,4	823 316	5,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 117 274	18,9	2 234 129	17,9	2 539 429	17,6
North West	760 588	6,8	822 964	6,6	1 062 015	7,3
Gauteng	2 791 270	24,9	3 263 712	26,1	3 909 022	27,1
Mpumalanga	785 424	7,0	940 425	7,5	1 075 488	7,4
Limpopo	1 117 818	10,0	1 215 935	9,7	1 418 102	9,8
South Africa	**11 205 706**	**100,0**	**12 500 609**	**100,0**	**14 450 161**	**100,0**

***Data for previous censuses and CS have been adjusted to Census 2011 municipal boundaries. ∗ Households profiled exclude those in collective living quarters**

Table 3.10 shows that Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal have the highest number of households; approximately 3,9 and 2,5 million respectively while Northern Cape and Free State have the lowest number of households 823 316 and 301 405 respectively.

Figure 3.45: Average household size by province: Censuses 1996 and 2001, CS 2007 and Census 2011



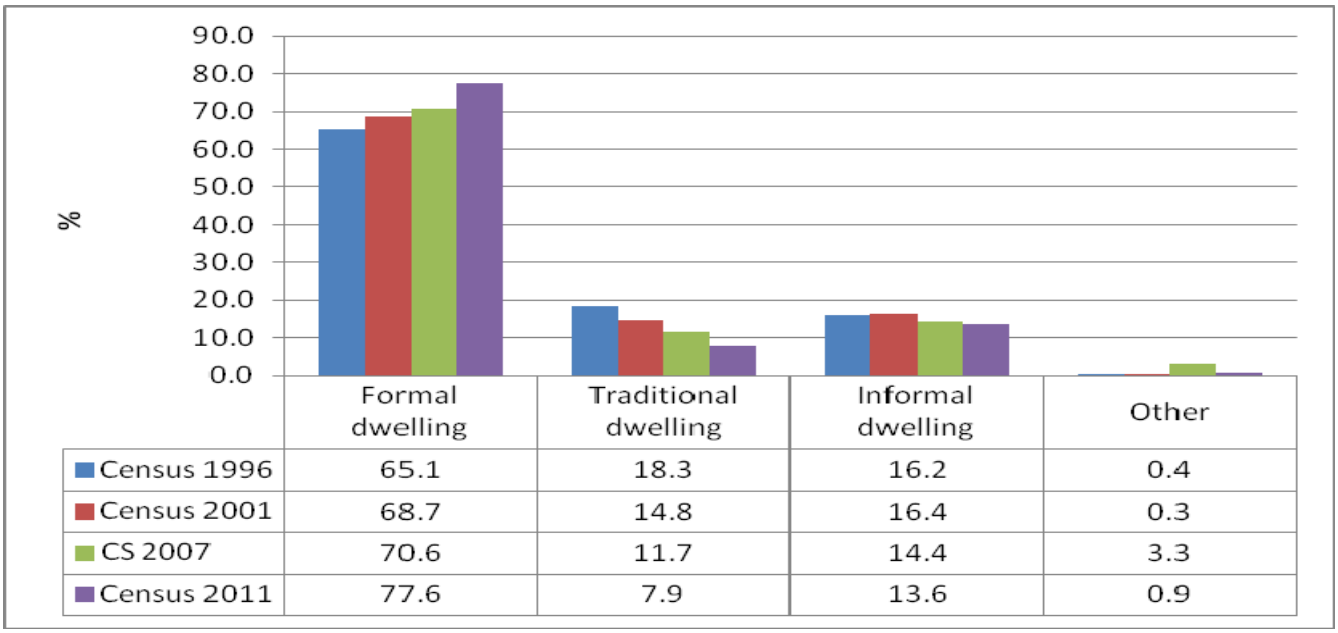
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		SA
Census 1996	4,0	4,7	4,6	4,2	5,1	4,6	3,8	4,7	5,0		4,5
Census 2001	3,9	4,2	4,0	3,7	4,5	3,9	3,4	4,3	4,5		4,0
CS 2007	3,9	4,1	4,0	3,5	4,6	3,7	3,3	3,9	4,3		3,9
Census 2011	3,6	3,9	3,8	3,3	4,0	3,3	3,1	3,8	3,8		3,6

Household size calculated based on conventional households (households in collective living quarters excluded)

Figure 3.45 above shows that the average household size for South Africa decreased from 4,5 in 1996 to 3,6 in 2011. KwaZulu-Natal had the highest average household size and Gauteng the lowest for all the three Censuses and Community Survey 2007.

3.7.3 Housing

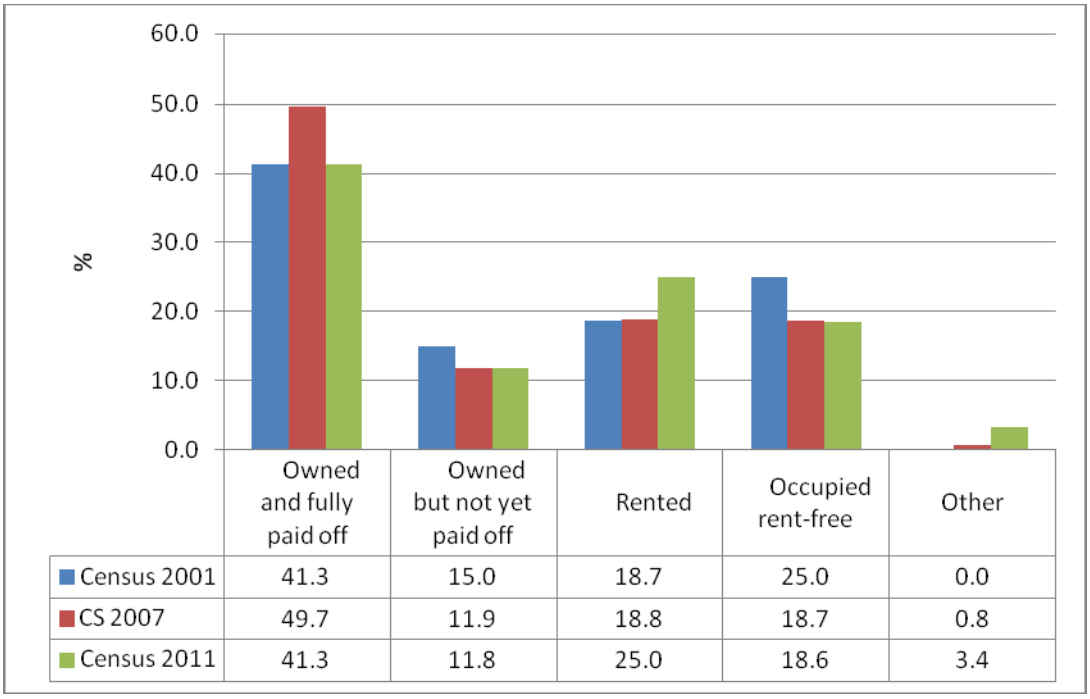
Figure 3.46: Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Other
Census 1996	65.1	18.3	16.2	0.4
Census 2001	68.7	14.8	16.4	0.3
CS 2007	70.6	11.7	14.4	3.3
Census 2011	77.6	7.9	13.6	0.9

Figure 3.46 above shows a steady increase in the percentage of households living in formal dwellings over time; the percentage of households living in traditional dwellings has almost halved while the percentage of households living in informal dwellings has decreased from 16,2% in 1996 to 13,6% in 2011.

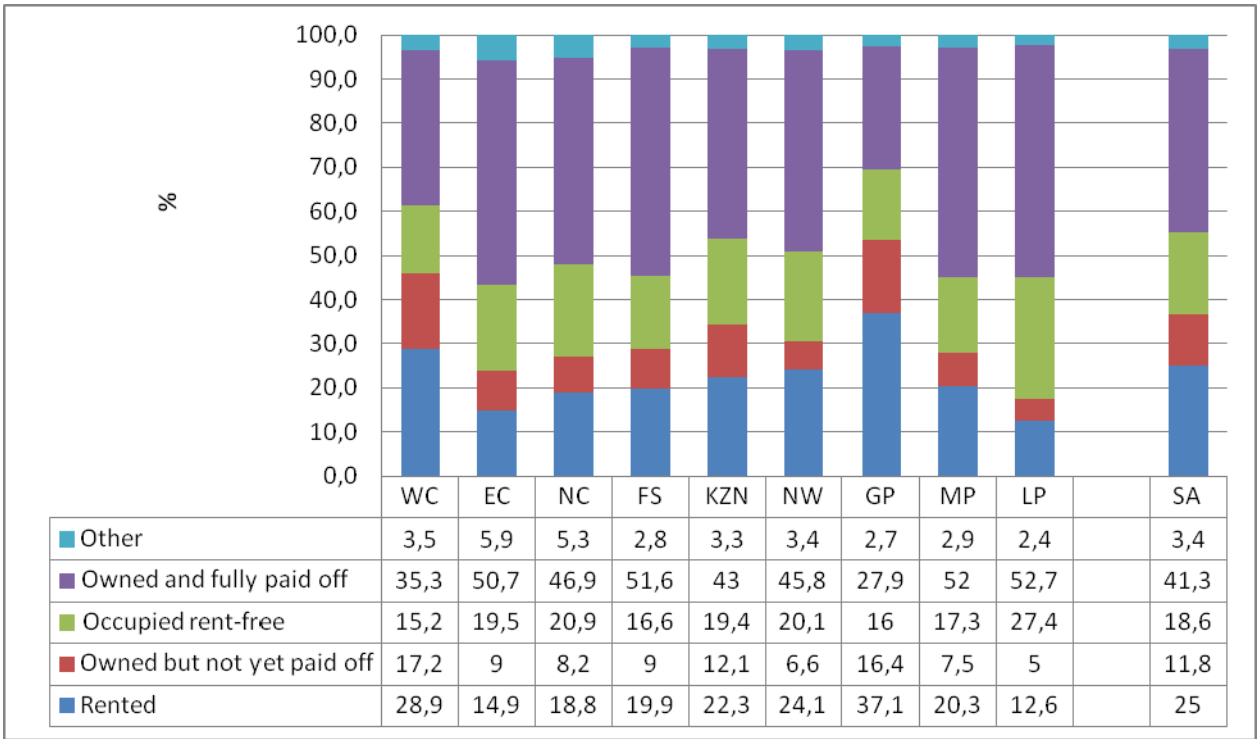
Figure 3.47: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status: Censuses 2001, 2011, and Community Survey 2007



	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other
Census 2001	41.3	15.0	18.7	25.0	0.0
CS 2007	49.7	11.9	18.8	18.7	0.8
Census 2011	41.3	11.8	25.0	18.6	3.4

Figure 3.47 shows that the proportion of households that owned and paid off their properties was the same in 1996 and 2011 (41,3%). The proportion of households who rented their dwellings has increased while that of those which occupied rent free dwellings and those owning their homes but not yet paid off decreased slightly.

Figure 3.48: Percentage distribution of households by tenure status and province: Census 2011



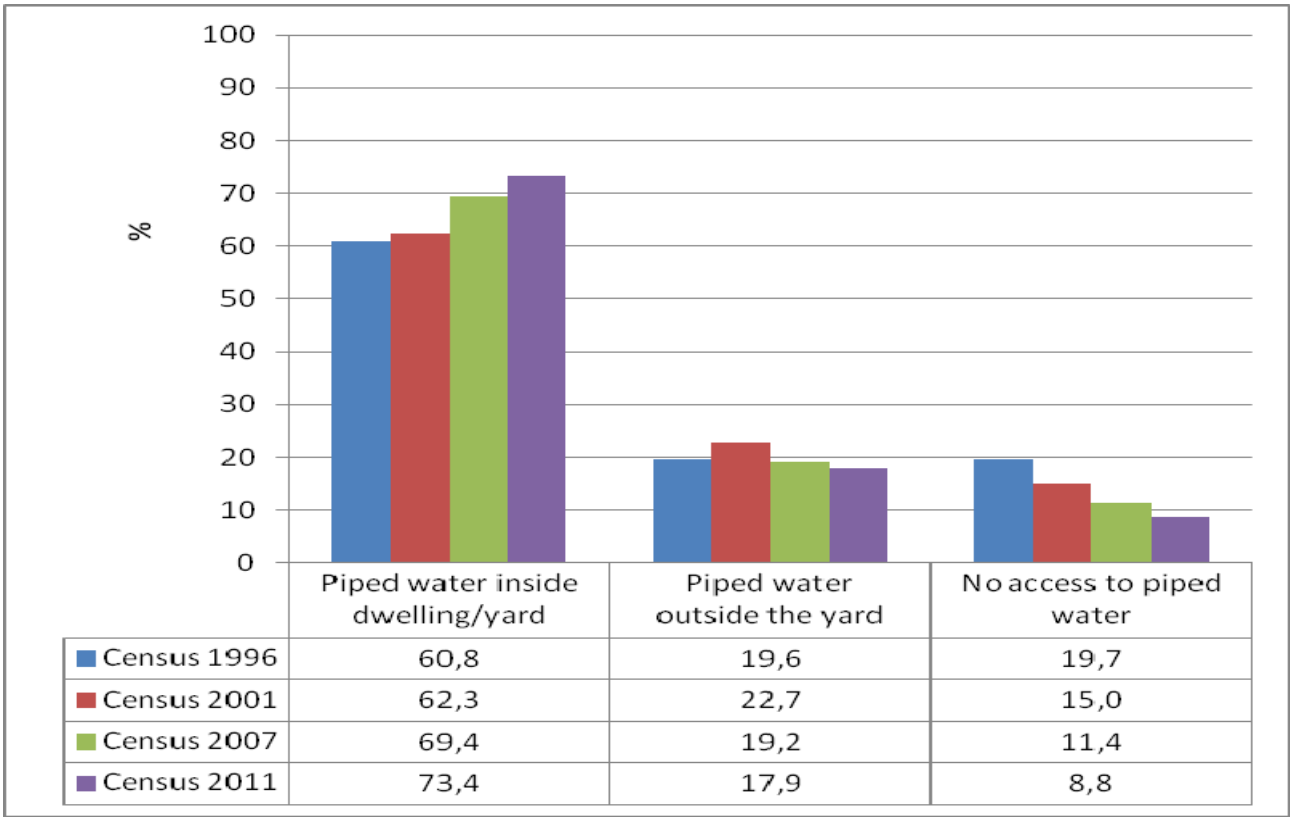
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		SA
Other	3,5	5,9	5,3	2,8	3,3	3,4	2,7	2,9	2,4		3,4
Owned and fully paid off	35,3	50,7	46,9	51,6	43	45,8	27,9	52	52,7		41,3
Occupied rent-free	15,2	19,5	20,9	16,6	19,4	20,1	16	17,3	27,4		18,6
Owned but not yet paid off	17,2	9	8,2	9	12,1	6,6	16,4	7,5	5		11,8
Rented	28,9	14,9	18,8	19,9	22,3	24,1	37,1	20,3	12,6		25

From the above figure, Gauteng and Western Cape have relatively high proportions of households with rented housing tenure status of 37,1% and 28,9% respectively. Eastern Cape and Limpopo have relatively lower proportions; 14,9% and 12,6% respectively. Those who owned but had not yet paid off their houses are higher in Western Cape (17,2%) and Gauteng (16,4%) and lower in North West (6,6%) and Limpopo (5,0%), while Eastern Cape and Free State each have 9%.

Among those who occupied their houses rent free are more prevalent in Limpopo than in other provinces with 27,4%, followed by 20,9% and 20% in Northern Cape and North West respectively. The households who owned fully paid off houses are highest in Limpopo (52,7%) and Mpumalanga (52,0%) followed by Free State and Eastern Cape with 51,6% and 50,7% respectively. However, Western Cape and Gauteng have less proportions of households who have this kind of housing tenure status; 35,3% and 27,9% respectively.

3.7.4 Access to services

Figure 3.49: Percentage of households with access to piped water: Censuses 1996, 2001, CS 2007 and Census 2011

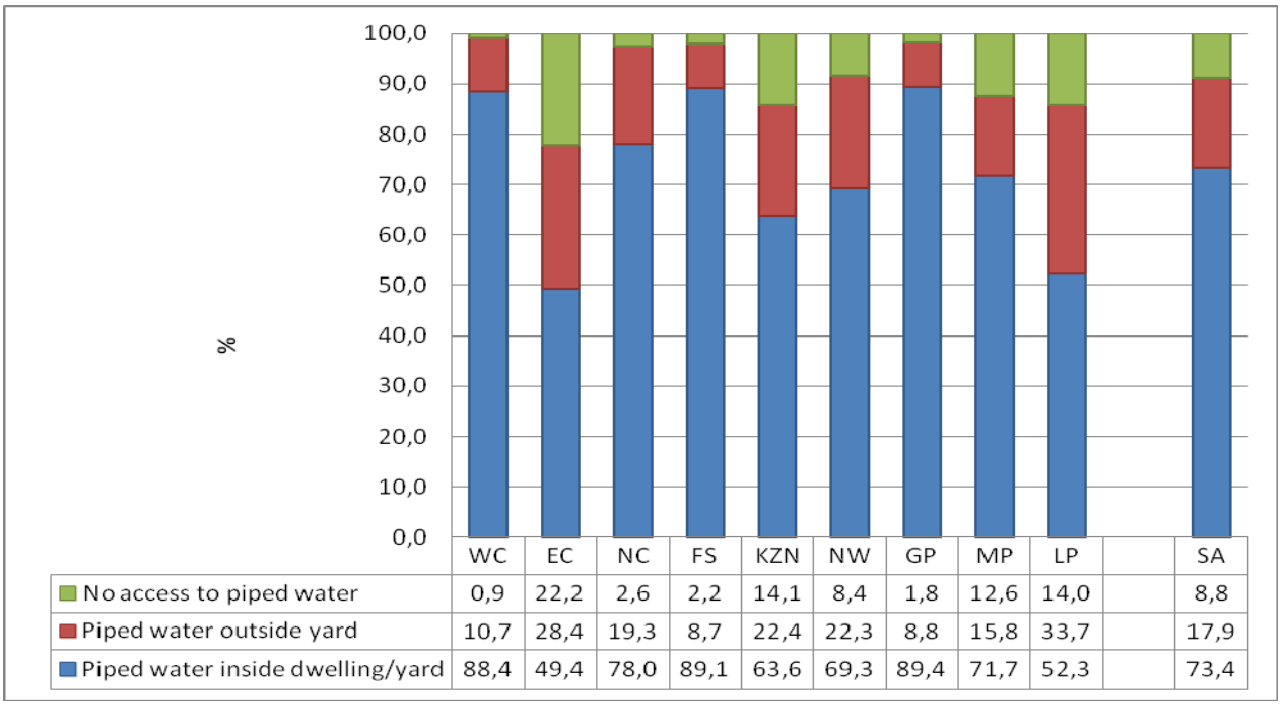


	Piped water inside dwelling/yard	Piped water outside the yard	No access to piped water
Census 1996	60,8	19,6	19,7
Census 2001	62,3	22,7	15,0
Census 2007	69,4	19,2	11,4
Census 2011	73,4	17,9	8,8

Figure 3.49 above shows an increase in the proportion of households which had access to piped water, and this has significantly increased since 1996.

The figure also shows a constant decrease in the number of households without access to piped water.

Figure 3.50: Percentage of households with access to piped water by province: Census 2011

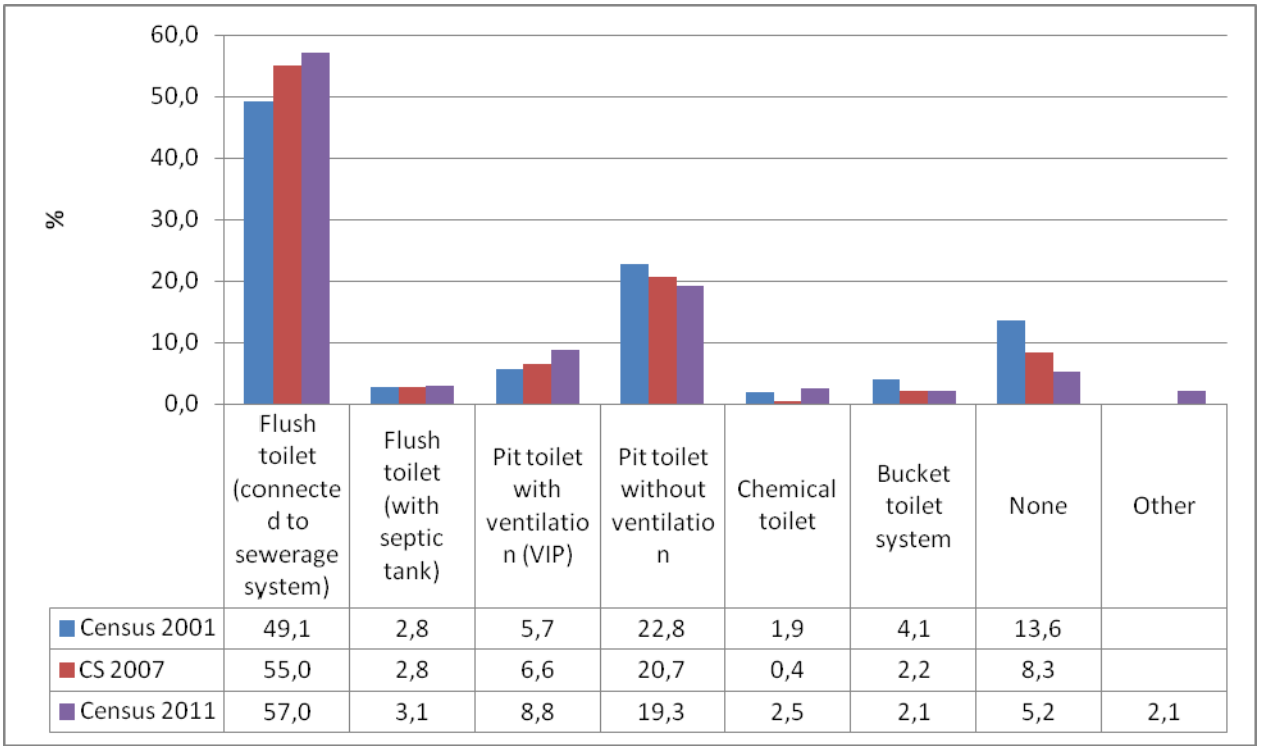


	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		SA
No access to piped water	0,9	22,2	2,6	2,2	14,1	8,4	1,8	12,6	14,0		8,8
Piped water outside yard	10,7	28,4	19,3	8,7	22,4	22,3	8,8	15,8	33,7		17,9
Piped water inside dwelling/yard	88,4	49,4	78,0	89,1	63,6	69,3	89,4	71,7	52,3		73,4

The above table shows the proportion of households that have access to piped water within each province. The combination of piped water inside the dwelling and outside the yard is high in all provinces apart from Eastern Cape and Limpopo which have the lowest proportions. The highest proportion of those with piped water inside the dwelling or yard is found in Gauteng with 89,4% followed closely by Free State with 89,1%. Western Cape is the third highest at 88,4% of households in this category.

The households that reported to have no access to piped water are highest in Eastern Cape (22,2%), followed by 14,1% in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo with 14,0%. However, there are only 1,8% households in Gauteng with no access to piped water, followed by Free State and Northern Cape at 2,2% and 2,6% respectively.

Figure 3.51: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility: Census 2001, CS 2007, and Census 2011

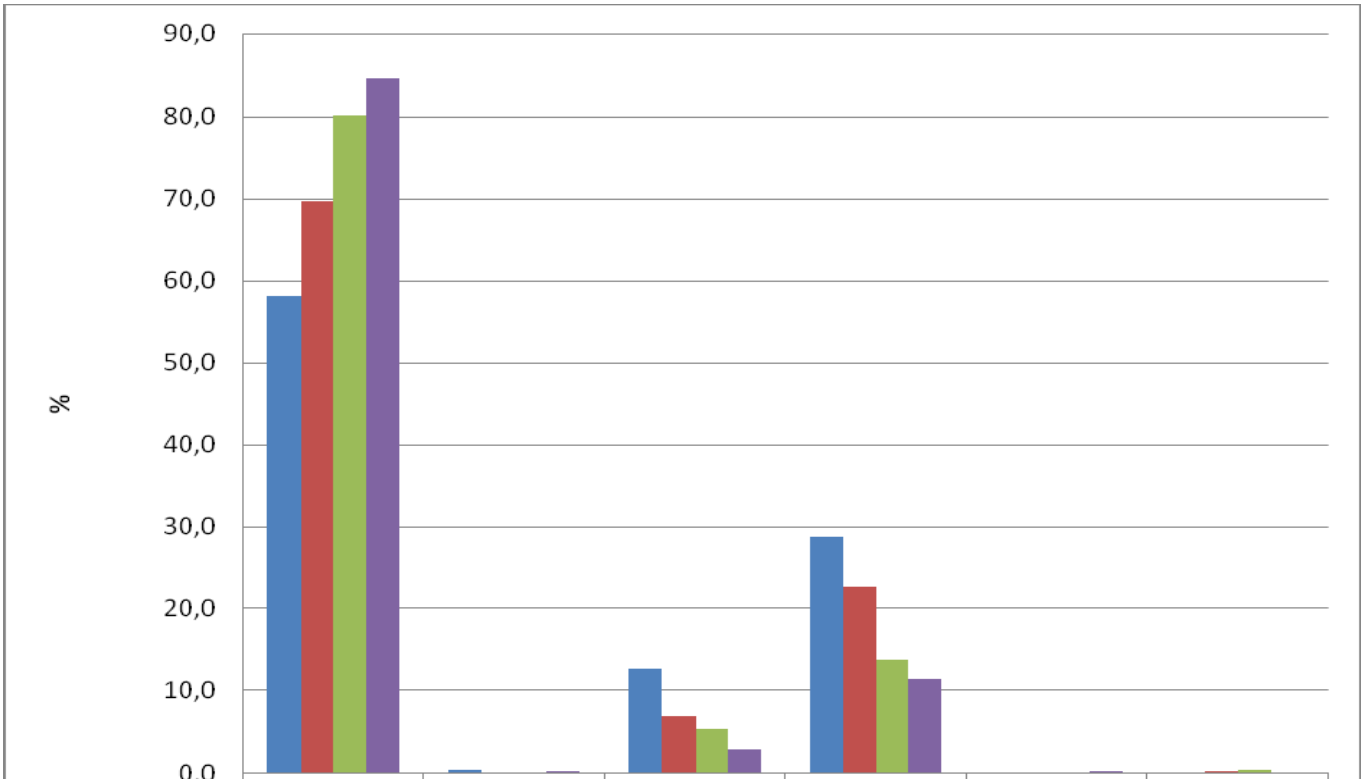


	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Chemical toilet	Bucket toilet system	None	Other
Census 2001	49,1	2,8	5,7	22,8	1,9	4,1	13,6	
CS 2007	55,0	2,8	6,6	20,7	0,4	2,2	8,3	
Census 2011	57,0	3,1	8,8	19,3	2,5	2,1	5,2	2,1

The government has a responsibility to improve sanitation to its people. According to the above graph, the proportion of households that have flush toilets connected to the sewage system increased to 57,0% in Census 2011 from 49,1% and 55% in both Census 2001 and CS 2007 respectively. Those which have flush toilets with septic tank were lower in CS 2007 (2,8%) compared to 2,8% and 3,1% in Census 2001 and Census 2011 respectively.

The proportion of households having pit toilets with ventilation (i.e. VIP) increased to 8,8% in Census 2011 from 5.7% and 6,6% in Census 2001 and CS 2007 respectively. Results also show that households having access to pit toilets without ventilation declined from 22.8% in Census 2001 to 19,3% in Census 2011. Chemical toilets were under-utilised in CS 2007 with only 0,4% utilisation, less than the 1,9% reported in Census 2001; and 2,5% in Census 2011.The proportion of households using the bucket toilet system halved over the period 2001–2011 (4,1% in Census 2001, 2,2% in CS 2007 and 2,1%in 2011). The percentage of households that were without toilets declined significantly to 5,2% in Census 2011 from the 13,6% and 8,3% reported in both Census 2001 and CS 2007 respectively.

Figure 3.52: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007

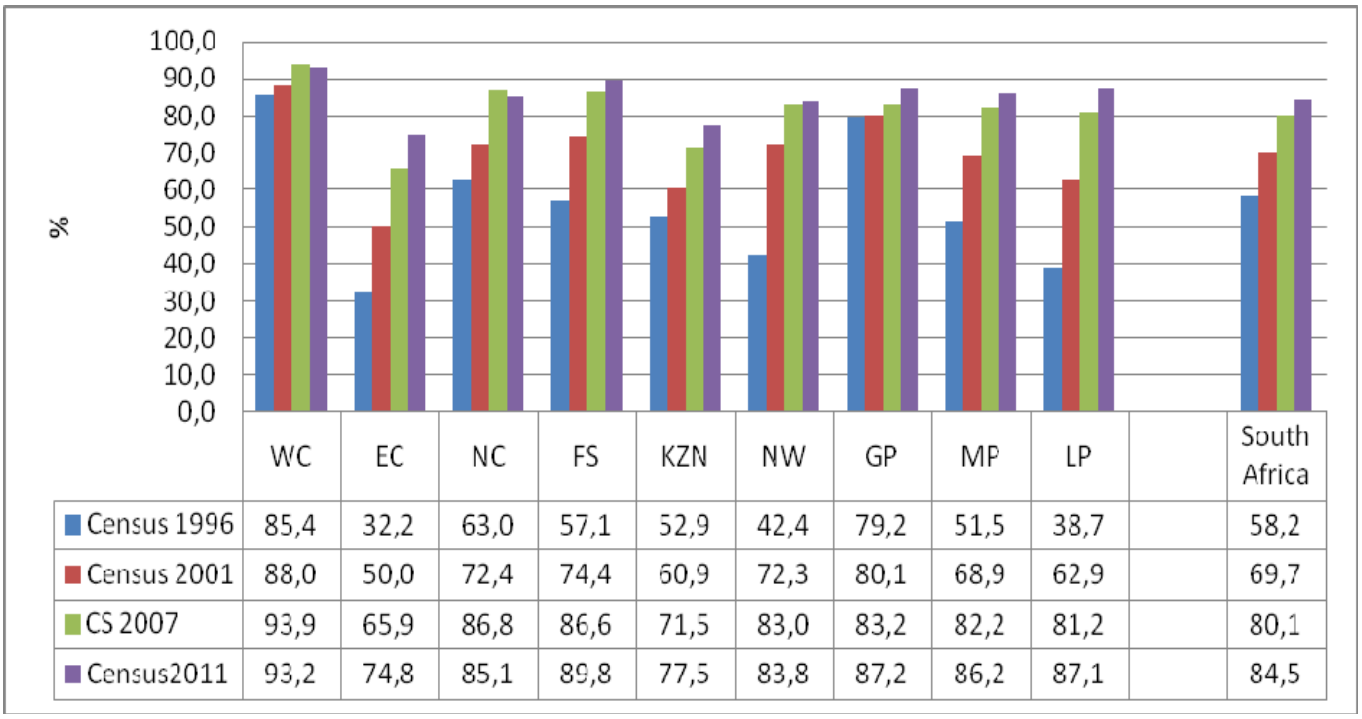


	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other
Census 1996	58,2	0,4	12,7	28,7	0	0,0
Census 2001	69,7	0,2	6,8	22,7	0,2	0,3
CS 2007	80,1	0,2	5,3	13,7	0,2	0,5
Census 2011	84,7	0,2	3,0	11,4	0,4	

Note: Category 'None' was excluded from the Census 2011 analysis

Figure 3.52 shows that households using electricity for lighting increased from 58,2% in 1996 to 84,7% in 2011, while those using paraffin and candles decreased over the same period. The use of paraffin and candles for lighting also decreased from 12,7% to 3,0% and from 28,7% to 11,4% in 1996 and 2011, respectively.

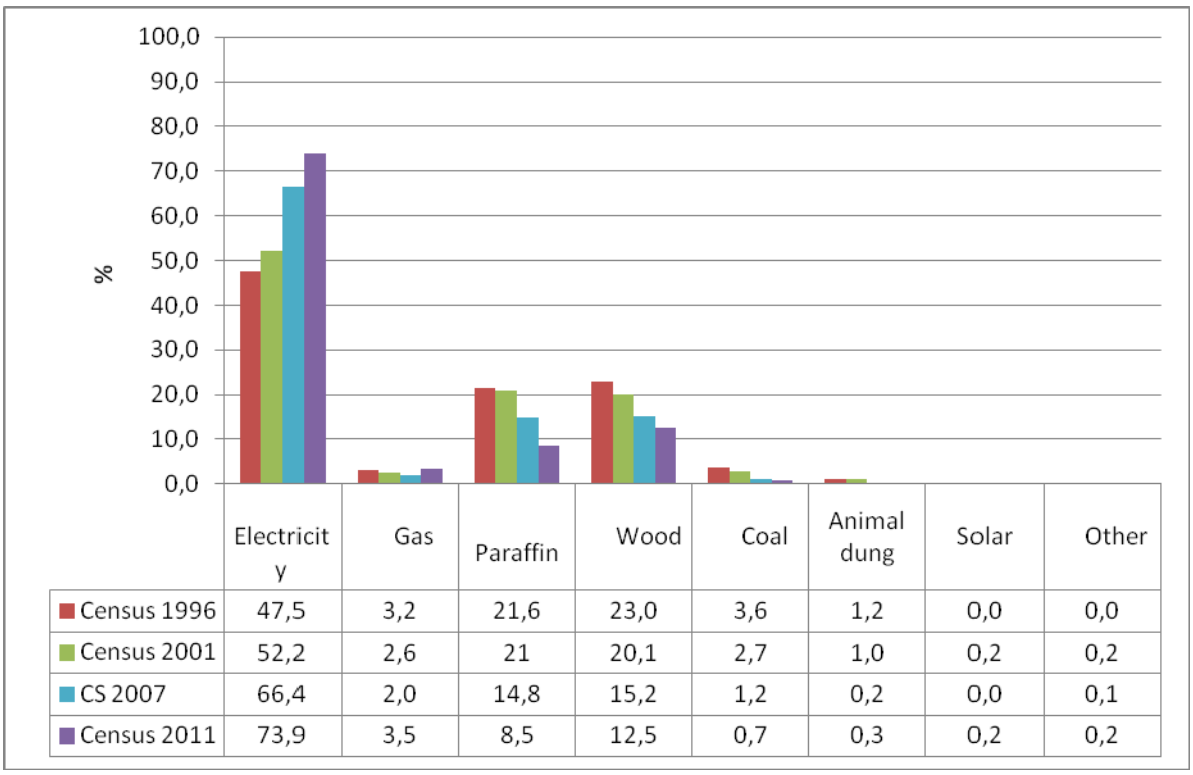
Figure 3.53: Percentage of households that use electricity for lighting: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		South Africa
Census 1996	85,4	32,2	63,0	57,1	52,9	42,4	79,2	51,5	38,7		58,2
Census 2001	88,0	50,0	72,4	74,4	60,9	72,3	80,1	68,9	62,9		69,7
CS 2007	93,9	65,9	86,8	86,6	71,5	83,0	83,2	82,2	81,2		80,1
Census2011	93,2	74,8	85,1	89,8	77,5	83,8	87,2	86,2	87,1		84,5

Figure 3.53 shows that the proportion of households that are using electricity for lighting has increased in all the provinces.

Figure 3.54: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for cooking, Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007

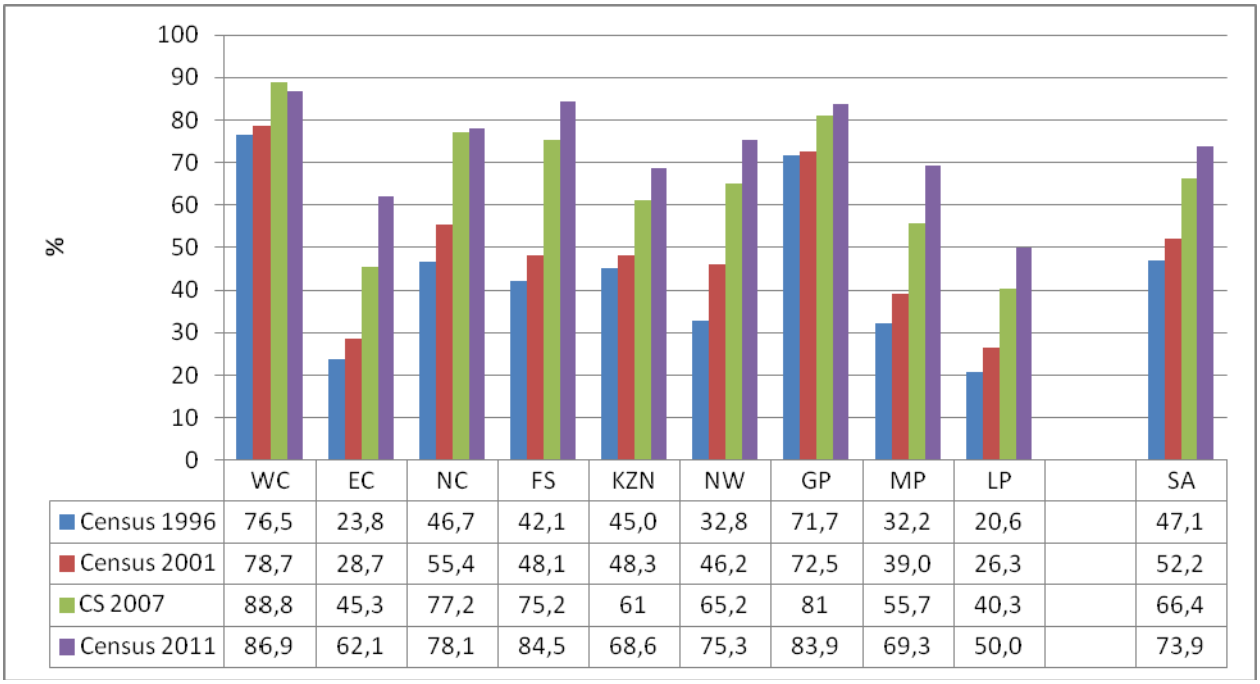


	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other
Census 1996	47,5	3,2	21,6	23,0	3,6	1,2	0,0	0,0
Census 2001	52,2	2,6	21	20,1	2,7	1,0	0,2	0,2
CS 2007	66,4	2,0	14,8	15,2	1,2	0,2	0,0	0,1
Census 2011	73,9	3,5	8,5	12,5	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2

Note: Category 'None' is excluded from the Census 2011 analysis

From the above figure, electricity has been more common in South Africa as a source of energy for cooking since Census 1996. Figure 3.54 shows that the proportion of households using electricity for cooking increased from 47,5% to 73,9% in 1996 to 2011 respectively. The proportion of households using paraffin, wood and coal as sources of energy for cooking decreased from 21,6%, 23,0% and 3,6% to 8,5%, 12,5% and 0,7% in Census 1996 and 2011 respectively.

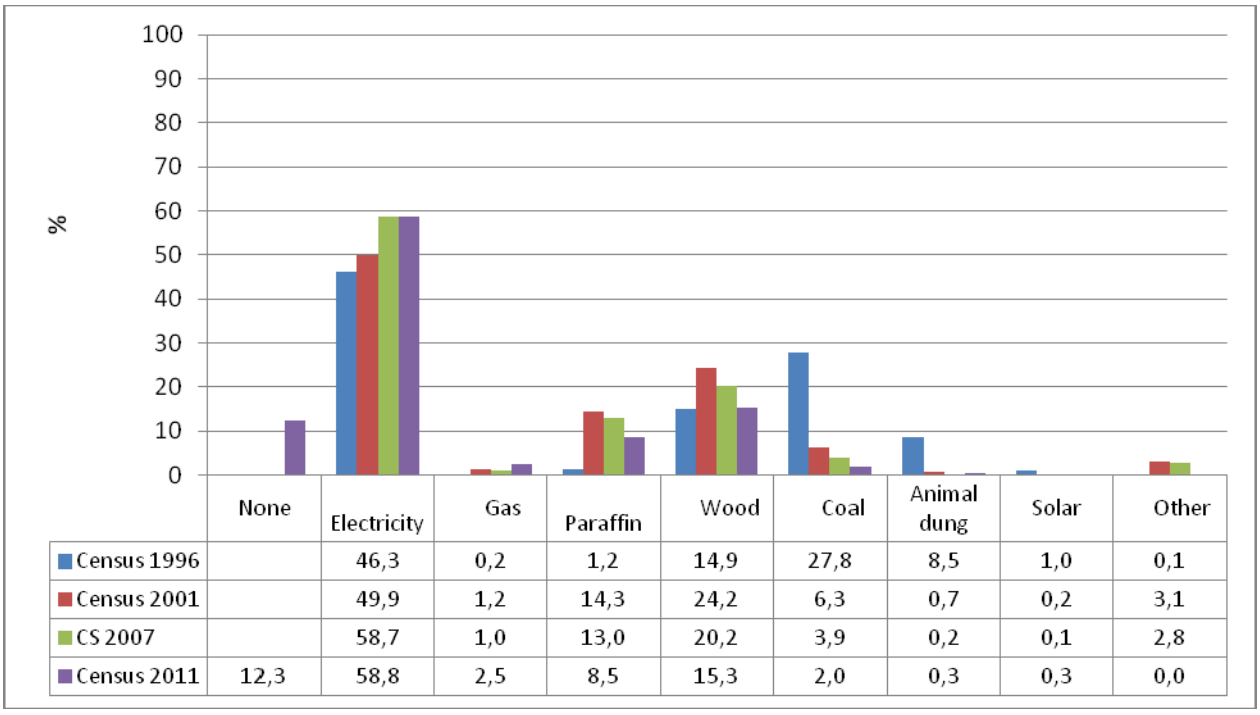
Figure 3.55: Percentage of households using electricity for cooking by province: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP		SA
Census 1996	76,5	23,8	46,7	42,1	45,0	32,8	71,7	32,2	20,6		47,1
Census 2001	78,7	28,7	55,4	48,1	48,3	46,2	72,5	39,0	26,3		52,2
CS 2007	88,8	45,3	77,2	75,2	61	65,2	81	55,7	40,3		66,4
Census 2011	86,9	62,1	78,1	84,5	68,6	75,3	83,9	69,3	50,0		73,9

Figure 3.55: shows upward trend in proportion of households using electricity for cooking in all provinces.

Figure 3.56: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for heating: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007

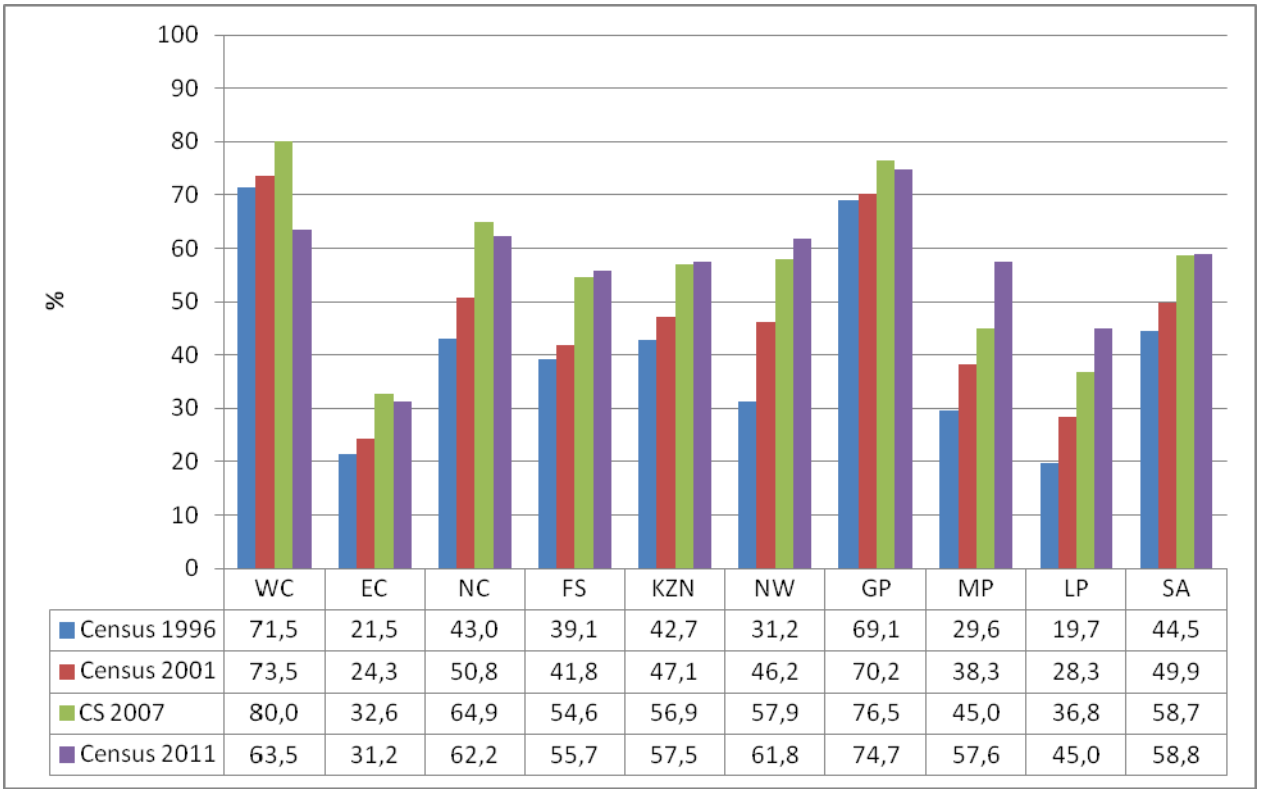


	None	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other
Census 1996		46,3	0,2	1,2	14,9	27,8	8,5	1,0	0,1
Census 2001		49,9	1,2	14,3	24,2	6,3	0,7	0,2	3,1
CS 2007		58,7	1,0	13,0	20,2	3,9	0,2	0,1	2,8
Census 2011	12,3	58,8	2,5	8,5	15,3	2,0	0,3	0,3	0,0

Note: Category 'None' is excluded from the Census 2011 analysis

Figure 3.56 shows that the proportion of households using electricity for heating has increased since 1996. The proportion of households using wood for heating increased sharply between 1996 and 2001 and gradually decreased thereafter.

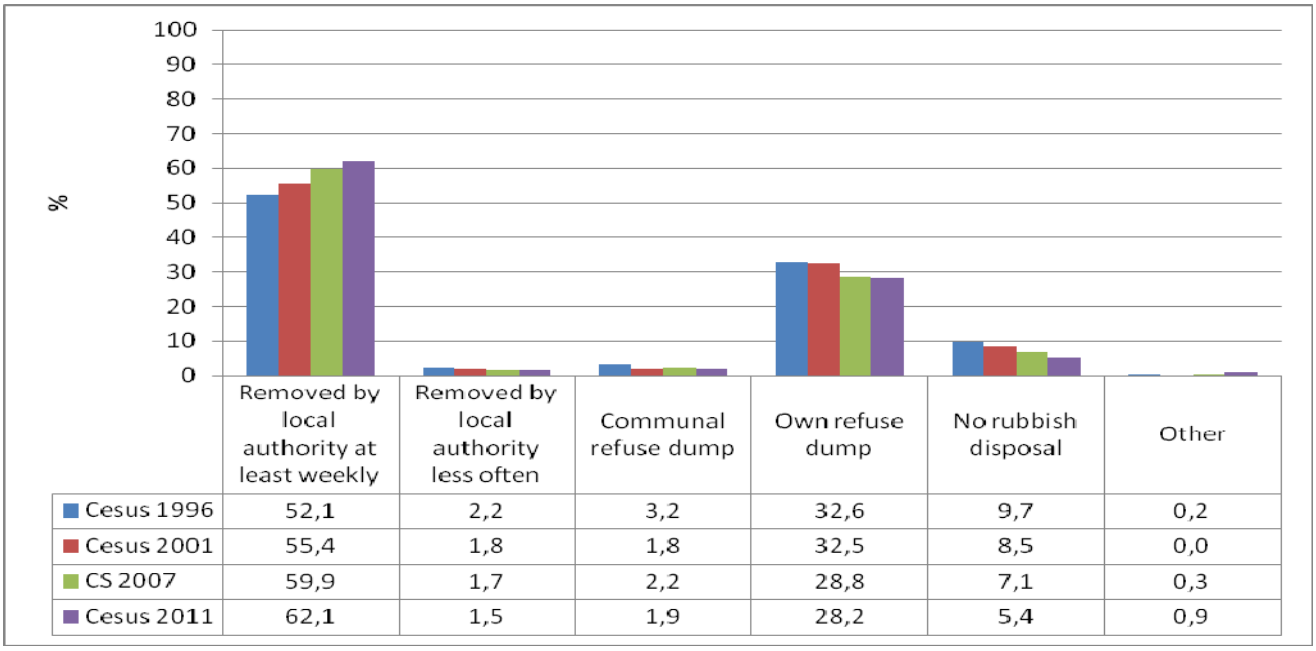
Figure 3.57: Percentage of households using electricity for heating by province, Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Census 1996	71,5	21,5	43,0	39,1	42,7	31,2	69,1	29,6	19,7	44,5
Census 2001	73,5	24,3	50,8	41,8	47,1	46,2	70,2	38,3	28,3	49,9
CS 2007	80,0	32,6	64,9	54,6	56,9	57,9	76,5	45,0	36,8	58,7
Census 2011	63,5	31,2	62,2	55,7	57,5	61,8	74,7	57,6	45,0	58,8

Figure 3.57: shows an increase in the proportion of households using electricity for heating, and shows that it has increased since 1996 in all provinces. The highest proportions were recorded in Gauteng (74,7%).

Figure 3.58: Provincial percentage distributions of households by mode of refuse removal: Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and CS 2007

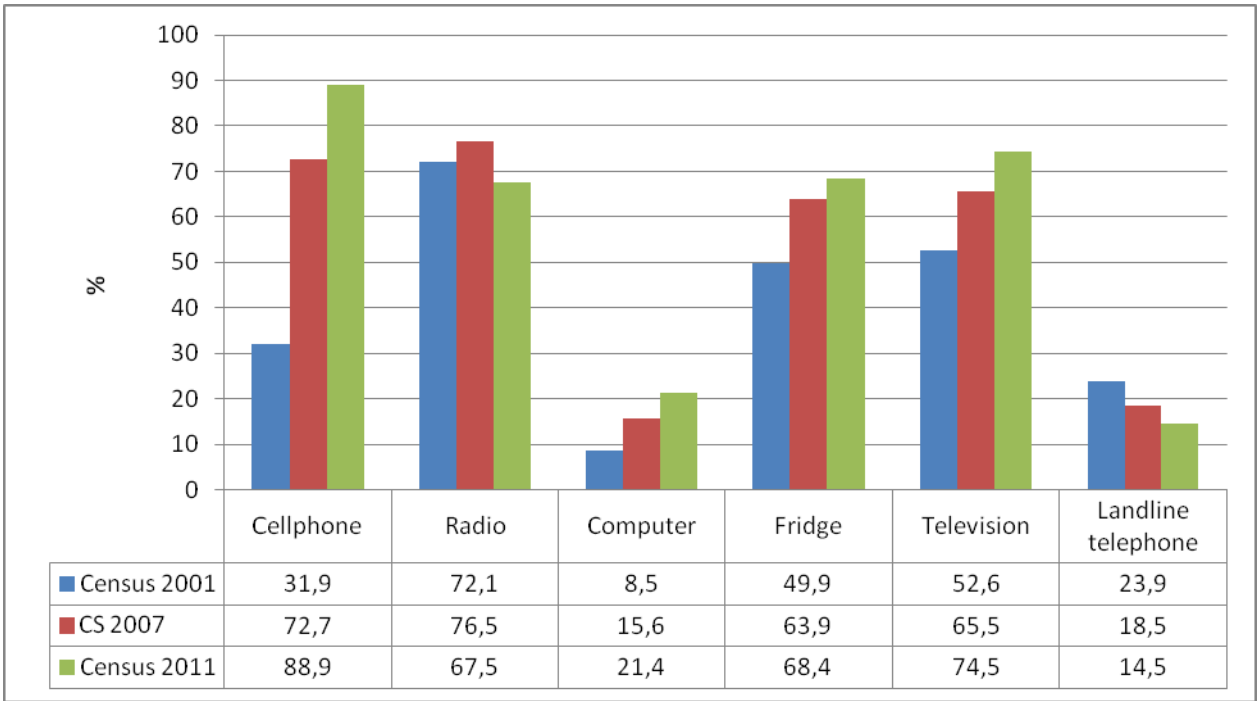


	Removed by local authority at least weekly	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Cesus 1996	52,1	2,2	3,2	32,6	9,7	0,2
Cesus 2001	55,4	1,8	1,8	32,5	8,5	0,0
CS 2007	59,9	1,7	2,2	28,8	7,1	0,3
Cesus 2011	62,1	1,5	1,9	28,2	5,4	0,9

Figure 3.58 shows that the proportion of households that have refuse disposal service where the refuse is removed by local authority weekly have increased consistently from 52,1% in 1996 to 62,1% in 2011 while those removed less often declined from 2,2% in 1996 to 1,5% in 2011. The households depending on communal refuse dump decreased slightly to 1,9% in Census 2011 from 2,2% in CS 2007. There is minor decrease of those owning refuse dumps at 28,2% in Census 2011 from 28,8% in CS 2007. Proportion of households without refuse disposal declined significantly from 9,7% to 5,4% in 1996 and 2011 respectively.

3.7.5 Household goods

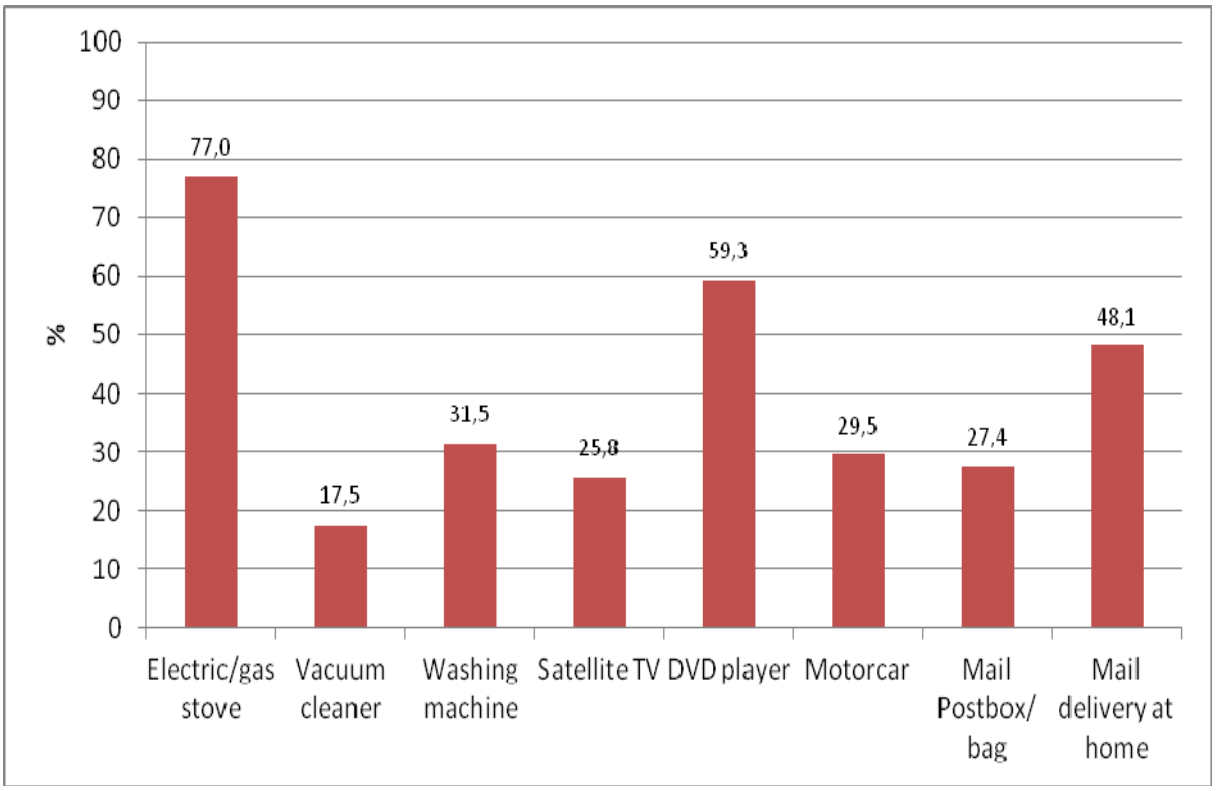
Figure 3.59: Percentage distribution of households owning various household goods, Censuses 2001, 2011 and CS 2007



	Cellphone	Radio	Computer	Fridge	Television	Landline telephone
Census 2001	31,9	72,1	8,5	49,9	52,6	23,9
CS 2007	72,7	76,5	15,6	63,9	65,5	18,5
Census 2011	88,9	67,5	21,4	68,4	74,5	14,5

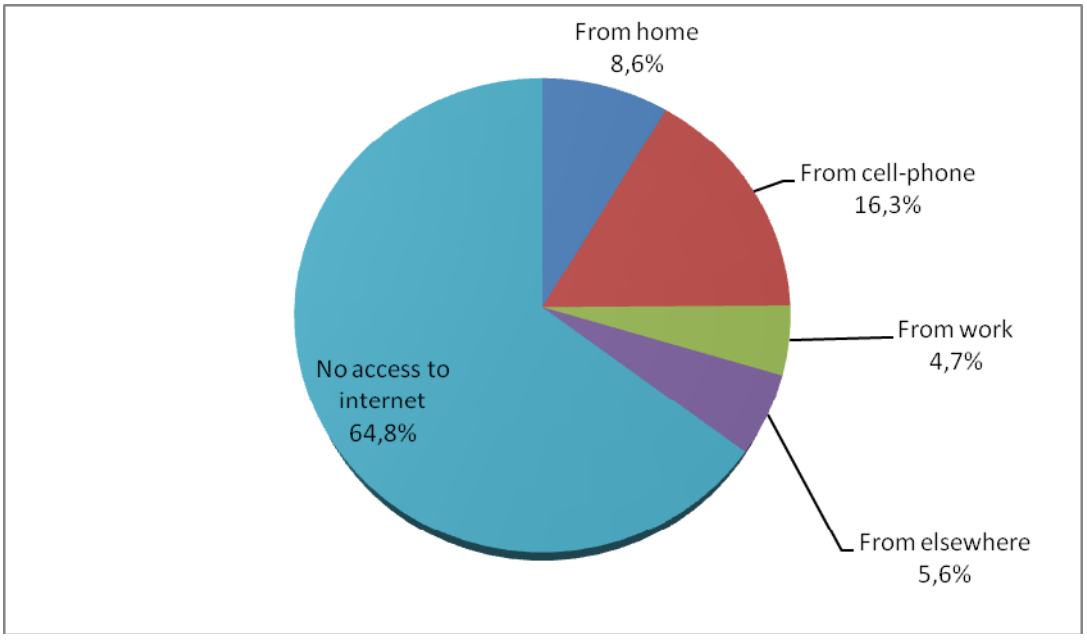
The above graph shows the proportion of households owning cell phones increased from 31,9% in 2001 to 88,9% in Census 2011 while the proportion using landline/telephone decreased from 23,9% in 2001 to 14,5% in 2011. The proportion owning radios decreased from 72% in 2001 to 67,5% in Census 2011. Proportion of households with computers increased from 8,5% to 21.4% between 2001 and 2011 respectively, followed by ownership of refrigerators with 49,9% in 2001 increasing to 68,4% in 2011.

Figure 3.60: Percentage of households by ownership of selected household goods in working condition, Census 2011



The above figure shows the proportions of households who own selected goods and services (in working condition) for Census 2011. Households with electric/ gas stove, DVD player and Mail delivery at residence are more prevalent at 77%, 59,3% and 48,1% respectively. Households with Mail post boxes are at 27,4% while those with satellite TV remain at 25,8%. The households that use vacuum cleaners have the lowest proportions at 17,5% while those owning washing machine and motorcar differ slightly at 31,5% and 29,5% respectively.

Figure 3.61: Percentage of households who have access to internet, Census 2011



The above figure shows the percentage of households who have access to internet. A relatively high proportion of households has no access to internet; 64,8%. The highest percentage of households reported that they access the internet from their cellular phones.

3.7.6 Conclusion

It is evident that in general there is improvement in the access to basic services over time. Such improvements provide direct benefits to households in terms of better living conditions, environmental and health standards. Provincial analysis showed significant disparities between urban and rural provinces.

3.8 Mortality

3.8.1 Introduction

The question whether death occurred in a household was asked to housing units and converted hostels. Given that this is the last question on the questionnaire, there were a substantial number of questionnaires with no response, signifying respondent fatigue. In addition, owing to the negative nature of this question, fewer people responded to it compared to other questions. That notwithstanding, Table 3.11 presents number of households by whether death occurred in the 12 months prior to Census 2011. Only about four per cent of the total number of households countrywide reported a death or multiple deaths occurring during the reference time. Under reporting of household deaths is implied given the increasing mortality prior to 2006 associated with HIV/AIDS as per death registration data.

Table 3.11: Number of households by whether death occurred or not, Census 2011

Status of households by whether death occurred or not	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	41 888	82 452	13 201	40 921	121 256	41 703	105 131	47 534	52 209	546 295
No	1 588 958	1 602 236	287 658	780 843	2 413 529	1 018 056	3 794 050	10 26 123	1 363 839	13 875 292
Do not know	3 154	2 697	547	1 551	4 644	2 256	9 841	1 831	2 054	28 575
Total	**1 634 000**	**1 687 385**	**301 405**	**823 316**	**2 539 429**	**1 062 015**	**3 909 022**	**10 75 488**	**1 418 102**	**14 450 162**

Note: Total number of households includes housing units and converted hostels

Table 3.11 presents the number of deaths reported per household by province. Overall, 546 295 households reported death occurrence during the 12 months prior to Census 2011. About 87% of these households reported that only one death occurred.

Table 3.12: Number of deaths reported by households by province, Census 2011

Number of deaths per household	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
1	41 261	79 051	12 470	38 744	113 509	39 669	102 931	45 733	50 484	523 852
2	3 122	10 490	1 493	4 448	17 571	4 847	10 632	4 881	4 274	61 758
3	634	1551	205	672	3 057	805	2 194	621	525	10 264
4	202	558	122	247	1 504	341	1 049	361	278	4 662
5	58	236	5	45	352	86	543	77	61	1 463
6	0	106	29	25	262	19	219	76	36	772
7	78	25	7	56	121	45	143	35	22	532
8 and above	98	168	36	81	261	92	356	43	106	1 241
Total	**45 453**	**92 185**	**14 369**	**44 318**	**136 636**	**45 903**	**118 066**	**51 828**	**55 786**	**604 544**

Note: Total number of deaths may not be the same due to rounding off

Table 3.13 shows the distribution of deaths by age and sex nationally. The total number of male deaths is higher than that for female deaths, as expected. Overall, the highest proportion of deaths is associated with children aged zero, as expected. The age group that follows infants appears to be 35–39 years. Mortality decline is suggested by lower age proportions of deaths for younger adults compared to those reflected for the 2007 Community Survey. This declining trend of numbers of deaths is also reflected in death registration data, where it commences from around 2007 to present.

Table 3.13: Distribution of deaths by age and sex in South Africa, Census 2011

Age	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total
0	22 144	19 004	487	**41 635**
1 - 4	7 195	6 217	427	**13 839**
5 - 9	3 204	2 816	132	**6 152**
10 - 14	2 280	1 922	92	**4 294**
15 - 19	4 390	3 757	40	**8 187**
20 - 24	9 446	9 649	77	**19 172**
25 - 29	15 190	16 202	154	**31 546**
30 - 34	18 936	17 954	134	**37 024**
35 - 39	20 526	17 034	140	**37 700**
40 - 44	18 052	14 262	101	**32 415**
45 - 49	17 748	13 275	112	**31 135**
50 - 54	16 764	12 608	130	**29 502**
55 - 59	16 459	11 830	94	**28 383**
60 - 64	16 103	12 150	120	**28 373**
65 - 69	13 109	10 506	88	**23 703**
70 - 74	12 580	12 010	96	**24 686**
75 - 79	9 441	10 814	88	**20 343**
80 - 84	7 603	10 523	77	**18 203**
85 - 89	4 428	6 992	42	**11 462**
90 - 120	4 049	8 912	76	**13 037**
Unspecified	12 741	12 794	118 220	**143 755**
Total	**252 390**	**231 230**	**120 925**	**604 545**

Table 3.14 presents the total numbers of deaths by province. As expected, the two provinces that have the highest population proportions appear to have the highest proportions of deaths as well. This is in line with vital registration deaths where KwaZulu-Natal reflects the highest proportion of deaths followed by Gauteng. Even though Gauteng was found to have surpassed KwaZulu-Natal with regards to population proportions in Census 2011, increased accessibility to health facilities seems to be implied in the increased number of deaths on the part of Gauteng relative to KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 3.14: Distribution of deaths by age, sex and province, Census 2011

	Western Cape				Eastern Cape				Northern Cape			
Age	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total
0	957	796	21	1 775	3 094	2 642	53	5 789	480	450	8	938
1 - 4	310	222	17	549	1 089	909	46	2 044	197	129	7	332
5 - 9	192	149	12	353	539	470	10	1 019	98	42	3	143
10 - 14	123	90	5	218	355	314	7	676	53	39	0	91
15 - 19	366	189	3	558	954	731	6	1 691	121	84	0	205
20 - 24	895	500	3	1 398	2 048	1 795	15	3 858	214	205	0	419
25 - 29	1 004	706	3	1 712	2 854	3 041	31	5 926	324	340	2	666
30 - 34	986	680	10	1 676	3 341	3 170	10	6 521	419	373	1	794
35 - 39	1 176	760	7	1 943	3 425	2 824	23	6 271	429	412	1	843
40 - 44	1 024	857	10	1 891	2 813	2 209	13	5 035	477	382	4	862
45 - 49	1 216	879	11	2 106	2 866	2 147	17	5 030	489	385	3	877
50 - 54	1 393	1 057	3	2 453	2 825	2 112	22	4 959	513	387	9	909
55 - 59	1 573	1 109	6	2 689	2 608	1 945	10	4 562	463	337	3	803
60 - 64	1 679	1 244	12	2 935	2 633	2 059	21	4 713	466	373	5	844
65 - 69	1 501	1 155	6	2 662	2 066	1 826	10	3 901	406	327	4	736
70 - 74	1 465	1 242	11	2 718	2 305	2 154	22	4 481	369	364	0	733
75 - 79	1 269	1 180	5	2 454	1 651	1 938	15	3 604	311	305	1	618
80 - 84	957	988	2	1 947	1 347	1 894	12	3 252	175	243	0	418
85 - 89	519	644	9	1 173	790	1 268	7	2 064	124	190	0	314
90+	293	602	4	899	669	1 400	5	2 075	93	212	2	306
Unspecified	472	377	10 494	11 343	1 234	1 120	12 359	14 714	201	185	2 130	2 517
Total	**19 374**	**15 426**	**10 654**	**45 453**	**41 506**	**37 967**	**12 711**	**92 185**	**6 420**	**5 764**	**2 185**	**14 369**

Note: Total number of deaths may not be the same due to rounding off

Table 3.14: Distribution of deaths by age, sex and province, Census 2011 (continued)

	Free State				KwaZulu-Natal				North West			
Age	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total
0	1 644	1 468	18	3 131	6 175	5 235	166	11 575	1 958	1 715	17	3 690
1 - 4	502	444	18	964	1 937	1 715	129	3 781	595	512	14	1 121
5 - 9	221	192	4	417	849	753	42	1 645	249	227	7	483
10 -14	133	136	1	269	676	547	34	1 257	186	111	9	306
15 - 19	292	247	2	542	1 099	1 046	12	2 158	300	261	4	564
20 - 24	582	713	3	1 298	2 532	2 808	32	5 372	554	741	6	1 300
25 - 29	1 090	1 197	11	2 298	4 546	4 349	51	8 947	902	1 169	6	2 077
30 - 34	1 452	1 409	8	2 869	5 285	4 448	53	9 785	1 452	1 363	16	2 831
35 - 39	1 621	1 456	8	3 084	5 192	3 982	44	9 218	1 762	1 543	10	3 315
40 - 44	1 555	1 373	14	2 942	4 122	3 050	19	7 190	1 580	1 208	5	2 794
45 - 49	1 474	1 245	11	2 730	3 840	2 731	30	6 601	1 489	1 153	8	2 650
50 - 54	1 395	1 061	22	2 478	3 374	2 467	36	5 877	1 379	1 096	10	2 485
55 - 59	1 226	1 004	3	2 234	3 317	2 320	33	5 671	1 352	1 008	8	2 368
60 - 64	1 245	1 013	9	2 268	3 388	2 578	29	5 995	1 300	856	10	2 165
65 - 69	949	761	5	1 716	2 552	2 198	26	4 776	1 112	784	2	1 898
70 - 74	863	825	4	1 693	2 328	2 685	25	5 038	1 023	807	3	1 834
75 - 79	621	785	2	1 408	1 574	2 342	33	3 949	831	779	7	1 617
80 - 84	434	682	3	1 119	1 374	2 479	25	3 878	654	715	2	1 371
85 - 89	258	466	3	727	765	1 432	3	2 200	398	534	2	933
90+	280	654	4	938	718	1 745	21	2 483	324	734	7	1 065
Unspecified	443	438	8 315	9 195	5 012	2 936	21 292	29 240	690	512	7 832	9 034
Total	**18 281**	**17 567**	**8470**	**44 318**	**60 654**	**53 846**	**22 136**	**136 636**	**20 091**	**17 825**	**7 987**	**45 903**

Note: Total number of deaths may not be the same due to rounding off

Table 3.14: Distribution of deaths by age, sex and province: Census 2011 (concluded)

	Gauteng				Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
Age	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total
0	3 617	3 092	136	6 846	2 110	1 773	37	3 920	2 109	1 834	30	3 973
1 - 4	1 199	1 029	163	2 391	655	623	10	1 289	711	634	23	1 368
5 - 9	530	490	41	1 061	281	251	4	536	245	242	8	495
10 - 14	324	310	27	662	231	203	4	437	199	173	5	377
15 - 19	642	545	10	1 198	317	349	1	667	300	305	1	606
20 - 24	1 379	1 293	12	2 684	644	936	5	1 584	598	657	3	1 259
25 - 29	2 236	2 487	27	4 750	1 244	1 621	11	2 876	988	1 294	11	2 293
30 - 34	3 006	2 998	16	6 020	1 568	1 763	9	3 340	1 426	1 750	12	3 189
35 - 39	3 583	2 848	26	6 457	1 699	1 559	12	3 269	1 640	1 651	8	3 299
40 - 44	3 265	2 553	15	5 833	1 593	1 382	16	2 990	1 624	1 247	6	2 877
45 - 49	3 330	2 438	15	5 783	1 457	1 127	6	2 590	1 586	1 171	10	2 768
50 - 54	3 172	2 486	18	5 675	1 304	960	6	2 271	1 410	982	4	2 395
55 - 59	3 160	2 319	18	5 497	1 283	899	6	2 188	1 475	889	7	2 371
60 - 64	2 941	2 342	22	5 305	1 138	852	7	1 998	1 314	833	3	2 150
65 - 69	2 534	1 968	18	4 520	864	711	11	1 586	1 125	777	6	1 907
70 - 74	2 329	2 219	18	4 566	757	805	7	1 569	1 139	907	6	2 052
75 - 79	1 825	1 947	16	3 788	543	571	2	1 117	816	967	6	1 789
80 - 84	1 474	1 801	22	3 297	469	632	5	1 106	721	1 089	5	1 815
85 - 89	839	1 344	11	2 194	267	436	0	704	469	677	7	1 153
90+	698	1 412	19	2 129	379	710	2	1 091	596	1 445	11	2 052
Unspecified	3 621	6 362	27 427	37 411	574	472	13 656	14 701	493	392	14 715	15 600
Total	**45 704**	**44 284**	**28 078**	**118 066**	**19 377**	**18 634**	**13 816**	**51 828**	**20 983**	**19 916**	**14 887**	**55 786**

Note: Total number of deaths may not be the same due to rounding off

Table 3.15 presents the distribution of deaths by whether the death was caused by natural or unnatural causes. When tabulated by sex of the deceased, this variable shows an expected pattern where mortality due to unnatural causes is higher for males than for females, as expected. However, the proportion of household deaths enumerated during Census 2011 due to unnatural causes appears to be higher (13%) than those provided by the 2009 registered deaths (9%). This scenario is in line with what was observed in the 2001 Census data, where proportions of deaths due to unnatural cause were about 14%. This proportion varies by province where Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal seem to be above the average, as expected. Such mortality appears to be linked to the population aged 30 years as well as the male population.

Table 3.15: Distribution of numbers of deaths by age, sex and cause (nationally), Census 2011

	Males					Females					Total				
Age	Natural	Unnatural	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	Natural	Unnatural	Do not know	Unspecified	Total	Natural	Unnatural	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
0	17 535	1 958	2 065	588	22 144	15 554	1 372	1 653	422	19 005	33 089	3 330	3 718	1 010	41 149
1 - 4	5 492	1 147	239	318	7 195	5 005	803	207	204	6 217	10 497	1 950	446	522	13 412
5 - 9	2 255	768	69	111	3 204	2 186	501	57	72	2 816	4 441	1 269	126	183	6 020
10 - 14	1 463	669	60	88	2 280	1 438	398	43	42	1 923	2 901	1 067	103	130	4 203
15 - 19	2 008	2 227	81	74	4 391	2 691	956	74	36	3 757	4 699	3 183	155	110	8 148
20 - 24	4 068	5 070	149	158	9 446	7 995	1 353	188	112	9 648	12 063	6 423	337	270	19 094
25 - 29	9 096	5 564	263	265	15 188	14 169	1 614	288	134	16 204	23 265	7 178	551	399	31 392
30 - 34	13 949	4 334	301	349	18 935	16 017	1 481	312	146	17 954	29 966	5 815	613	495	36 889
35 - 39	16 387	3 491	315	333	20 527	15 405	1 178	293	156	17 035	31 792	4 669	608	489	37 562
40 - 44	14 892	2 559	303	297	18 053	12 852	1 033	233	145	14 261	27 744	3 592	536	442	32 314
45 - 49	14 815	2 401	258	275	17 747	11 962	950	226	137	13 276	26 777	3 351	484	412	31 023
50 - 54	14 380	1 859	235	292	16 765	11 358	812	206	234	12 608	25 738	2 671	441	526	29 373
55 - 59	14 382	1 573	201	304	16 457	10 751	665	187	227	11 830	25 133	2 238	388	531	28 287
60 - 64	14 465	1 155	194	291	16 104	11 211	564	158	215	12 150	25 676	1 719	352	506	28 254
65 - 69	12 001	748	142	217	13 109	9 735	464	126	182	10 507	21 736	1 212	268	399	23 616
70 - 74	11 653	576	105	246	12 578	11 211	472	120	207	12 008	22 864	1 048	225	453	24 586
75 - 79	8 842	364	74	163	9 441	10 170	375	89	180	10 814	19 012	739	163	343	20 255
80 - 84	7 124	270	62	145	7 605	9 953	281	87	204	10 523	17 077	551	149	349	18 128
85 - 89	4 170	139	37	82	4 429	6 592	173	72	154	6 991	10 762	312	109	236	11 420
90 - 120	3 807	132	27	84	4 050	8 512	192	61	146	8 914	12 319	324	88	230	12 964
Unspecified	8 561	2 309	837	1 036	12 740	5 886	3 095	3 078	734	12 794	14 447	5 404	3 915	1 770	25 534
Total	**201 348**	**39 314**	**6 019**	**5 712**	**252 390**	**200 648**	**18 732**	**7 760**	**4 088**	**231 229**	**401 996**	**58 046**	**13 779**	**9 800**	**483 619**

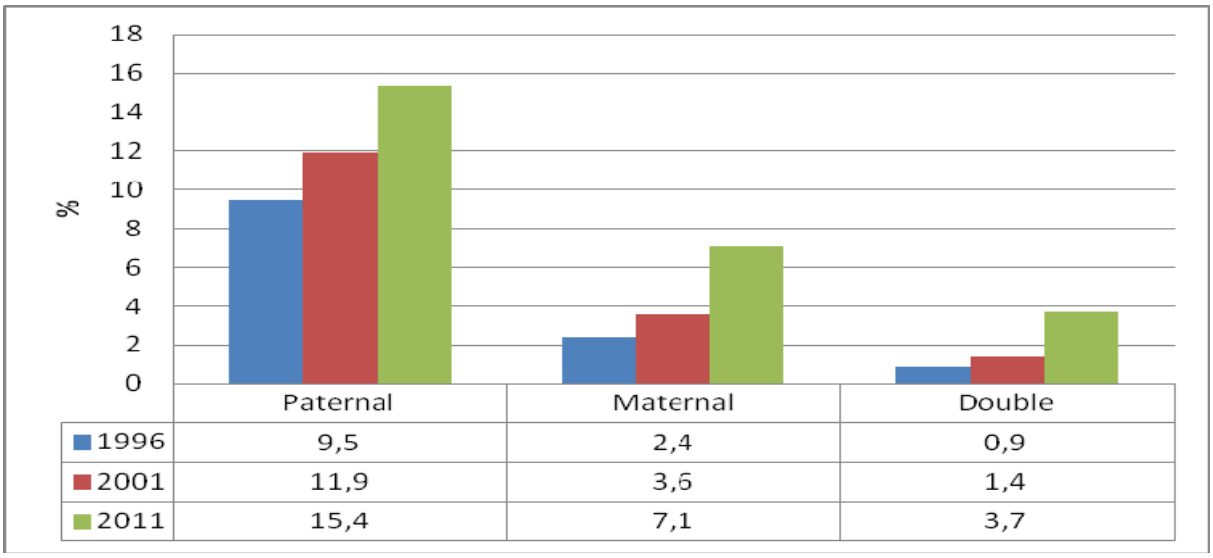
Note: Total number of deaths excludes about 120,926 cases of unspecified sex of the deceased

3.9 Parental survival

Orphanhood estimates have become critical with the advent of HIV/AIDS which has resulted in an upsurge in the numbers of children that are orphaned especially in Southern Africa of which South Africa is part. These estimates provide an indication of the number of children who are vulnerable and the consequent policy implications.

Even though the question was asked of everybody; the focus in this section is on children aged 0–17. The total number of children aged 0–17 who reported that they had lost one or both parents is 3 374 971 which constitutes 18,8%.

Figure 3.62: Orphan type, Censuses 1996, 2001 and 2011

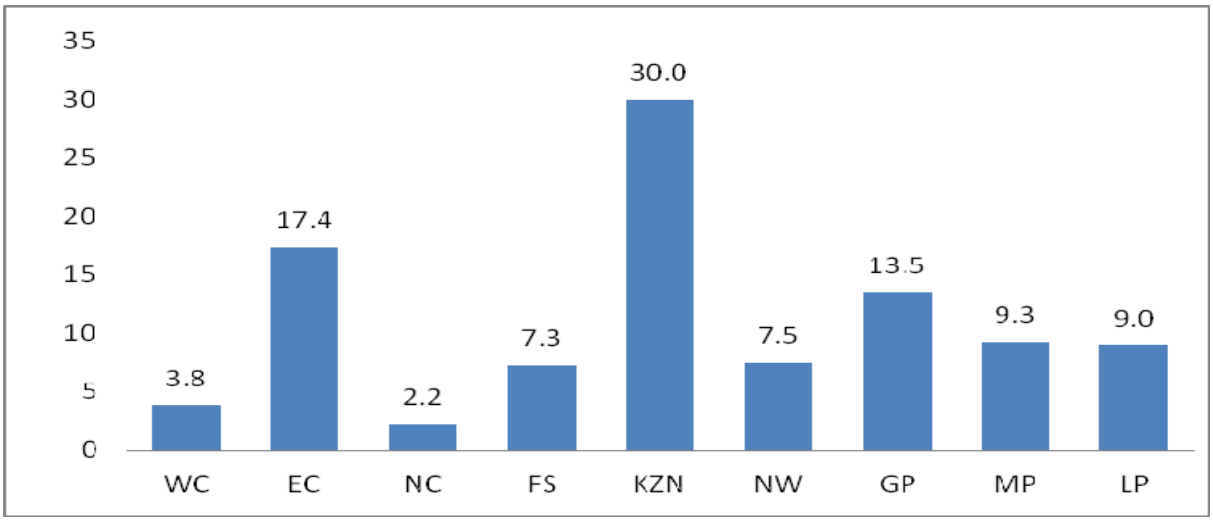


	Paternal	Maternal	Double
1996	9,5	2,4	0,9
2001	11,9	3,6	1,4
2011	15,4	7,1	3,7

Note: estimates are based on Household based population

Figure 3.62 shows that paternal orphanhood is consistently higher than maternal orphanhood. Though paternal orphanhood has increased steadily over time; maternal orphanhood has seen a significant increase, almost two-fold between 2001 and 2011; and so has double orphanhood, partly owing to the increase in maternal orphanhood.

Figure 3.63: Estimated number of children who lost one or both parents by province, Census 2011



Note: estimates are based on household based population

KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number of orphans, regardless of type, followed by Eastern Cape and Gauteng. Northern Cape and Western Cape have the lowest rates.

Annexure: Terms and definitions

Assistive devices and medication

A person who uses eyeglasses or a hearing aid or walking stick/frame or a wheelchair or chronic medication as enablers in correcting for certain impairments.

Bucket toilet system

A toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seat, and where no water or chemicals are used.

Census (Population Census)

The process of counting the number of people, at a given point in time in a country, and collecting information about their demographic, social and economic characteristics. After data collection, the process includes the processing, analysis and dissemination of the information collected.

Census night

The night before Census day. It is the decisive point of time for being included in the Census (midnight on that night).

Collective living quarters/ communal living quarters

Structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as cooking and ablution facilities, lounges or dormitories which are shared by the occupants. Collective living quarters may be further classified into hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses, institutions and camps.

Living quarters where certain facilities are shared by groups of individuals or households. They can be divided into: (a) hotels, motels, guesthouses, etc.; (b) workers' hostels and students' residences; and (c) institutions.

Confidentiality

A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.

Converted hostels

Hostels where the accommodation has been converted into self-contained units for households

De facto Census

A Census in which people are enumerated according to where they were on Census night.

De jure Census

A Census in which people are enumerated according to where they usually live.

Disability

Difficulties encountered in functioning due to body impairments or activity limitation, with or without assistive devices.

Domestic worker

Person employed to work in a household as a cleaner, cook, nanny, gardener, driver, etc. If a domestic worker lives in the same house as the employers, e.g. in a spare bedroom, does not get a form of salary in cash, and shares meals and other resources with the household, then he/she should be treated as part of the main household.

Dwelling unit

Structure or part of a structure or group of structures occupied or meant to be occupied by one or more than one household. Includes structure or part of structure which is vacant and/or under construction, but can be lived in at the time of the survey. Includes units in collective living quarters, unlike housing units. Dwelling units may therefore comprise housing units plus units in collective living quarters when applicable. (Examples of each are a house, a group of huts, and a flat.)

A dwelling unit has a separate entrance from outside or from a common space, as in a block of flats.

Premises not intended for use as living quarters, but used for human habitation at the time of the Census, such as a barn, warehouse, etc., are also classified as dwelling units for Census purposes.

Emigrant

A person who leaves a country with the intention of staying in the country of arrival

Employed:

Persons who work for pay; profit or family gain in the reference period.

Enumeration area

An enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for Census or survey purposes. EAs typically contain between 100 and 250 households. Each EA is expected to have clearly defined boundaries.

Formal dwelling

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

Formal sector

Sector of employment made up of all employing businesses that are registered in any way.

Health and functioning

Whether a person has difficulty in seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care such as washing all over, dressing or feeding.

Household

A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone. Note that a household is not necessarily the same as a family.

Household head

A person recognised as such by household, usually the main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner. The head can be either male or female. If two people are equal decision-makers, the oldest can be named as the household head.

Household income

All receipts by all members of a household, in cash and in kind, in exchange for employment, or in return for capital investment, or receipts obtained from other sources such as pension.

Immigrant

A person who enters a country from another country with the intention of staying in that country

In-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an in-migrant at the place where they move to.

Informal dwelling

Makeshift structure not approved by a local authority and not intended as a permanent dwelling. Typically built with found materials (corrugated iron, cardboard, plastic, etc.). Contrasted with formal dwelling and traditional dwelling.

Informal sector

A subset of unincorporated enterprises comprising those that produce at least some output for the market; and are less than a specialised size in terms of the number of persons engaged or of employees employed on a continuous basis; and/or not registered under specific forms of national legislation, such as factories, or commercial acts, social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies.

Labour absorption rate

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Labour force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Labour force participation rate

Labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Labour absorption rate

Employed persons as a percentage of the working age population.

Not economically active:

Persons who were neither employed or unemployed (e.g full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work)

Out-migrants

A person who moves from one part of a country to another part with the intention of staying where they move to. This person would be regarded as an out-migrant at the place where they move from.

Overcount

The number of persons or households inadvertently counted twice in a Census.

Post-enumeration survey

A sample survey conducted immediately after a Census to evaluate the Census. Results are used to make adjustments for the Census undercount or overcount.

Proxy

A person who answers on behalf of another person (who is absent or ill, for example). For a Census, a proxy is the person that answered on behalf of other members of the household.

Reference period

The period of time (day, week, month, or year) for which information is relevant. The reference period for Census 2011 was 9–10 October 2011.

Respondents

The person (or persons) responding in this interview should be a member (members) of the household and be in a position to answer the questions. This will preferably be any responsible adult. For the rest of the questionnaire the respondents should answer these questions for themselves, if possible.

Sex

Biological distinction between males and females.

Traditional dwelling

A dwelling made primarily of clay, mud, reeds or other locally available natural materials. This is a general term that includes huts, rondavels, etc. Such dwellings can be found as single units or in clusters.

Transient

For the purposes of a Census, a transient is a person who was travelling on Census night (9–10 October), e.g. those at airports, harbours, border posts, people in tourist hotels, camping sites, caravan parks, the homeless and long-distance truck/bus and taxi drivers.

Unemployed (official definition)

Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployed (expanded definition)

Persons who did not work, but were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Undercount

The number of people or households that were not counted in a Census.

Unspecified

All cases whereby an answer was expected but was left blank during enumeration.

Unoccupied dwelling

A dwelling whose inhabitants are absent at the time of the visit or during the reference period during a Census or survey, e.g. respondents on holiday or migrant workers.

Visitor

By definition of a household, a person visiting or staying with a household who is not a usual member of the household, that is, does not stay in the household four nights a week on average.

Wattle and daub

Traditional construction method whereby walls are built with wooden sticks/poles and covered with mud or a mixture of mud and clay.

Working age population

Persons aged 15-64 years.

Note

For a complete list of concepts, refer to metadata document.

Key labour market concepts and definitions

Employed: Persons who work for pay; profit or family gain in the reference period.

Unemployed (official definition): Persons who did not work, but who looked for work and were available to work in the reference period.

Unemployed (expanded definition): Persons who did not work, but were available to work in the reference period.

Not economically active: Persons who were neither employed or unemployed (e.g. full-time students; retired persons; and homemakers who did not want to work)

Labour force: Employed persons plus unemployed persons.

Working age population: Persons aged 15-64 years.

Unemployment rate: Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Labour force participation rate: Labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Labour absorption rate: Employed persons as a percentage of the working age population.

Formal and informal sector: An objective measure is used in the QLFS based on vat/income tax registration and establishment size, a subjective measure is used in Census 2011. Also, in line with ILO guidelines, persons employed in agriculture and private households are not usually included in the formal and informal sectors, but are identified as separate categories. It is not currently possible to identify agricultural employment in Census 2011, since the coding of industry and occupation has not yet been completed. Sectoral distributions therefore include persons employed in agriculture. And with regards to persons employed in private households, the results are not based on the relevant questions that determine the international classification for industry but instead are based on the question which determines the sector in which respondents were employed. Thus, after coding is completed the numbers may change.