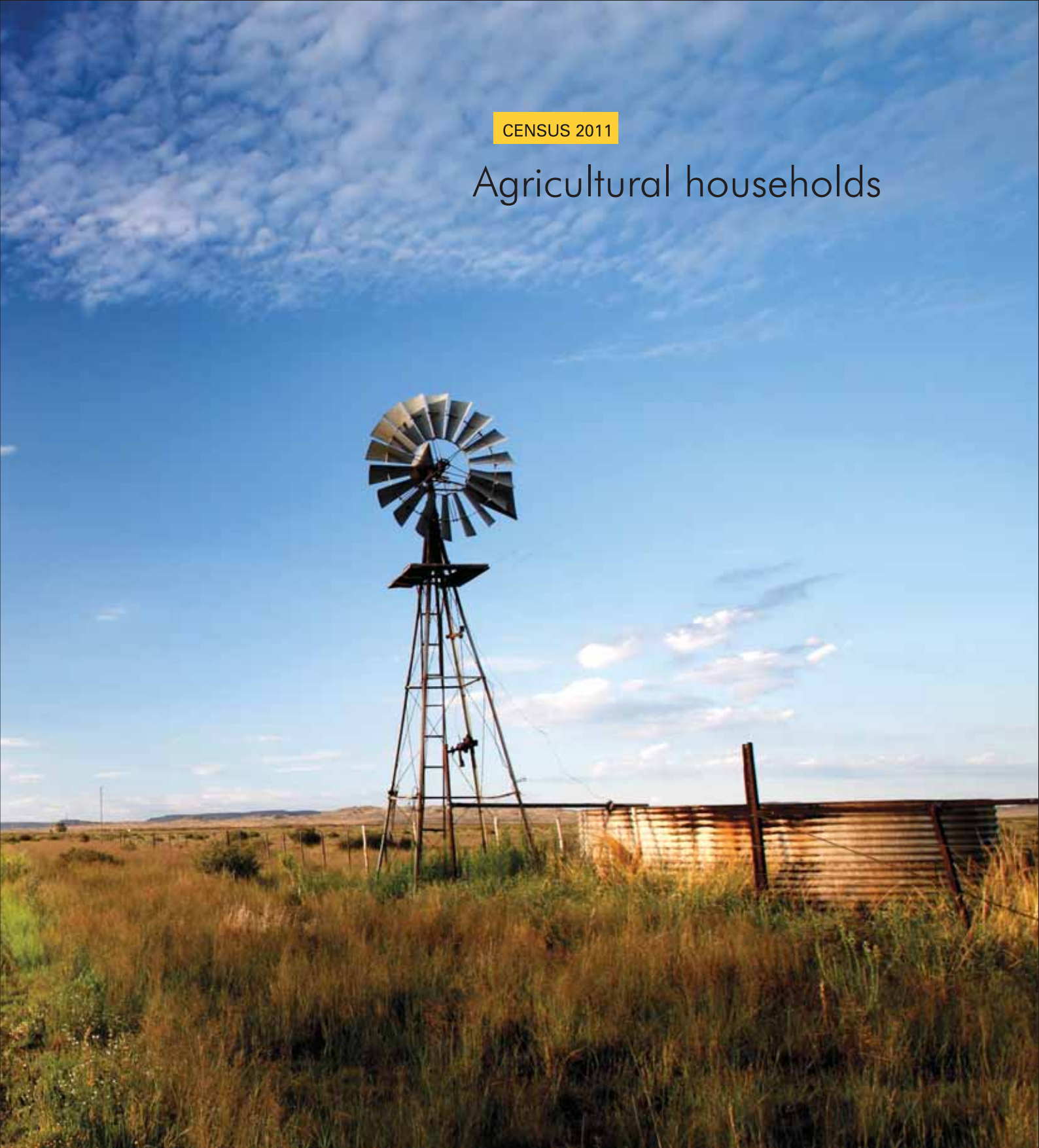


CENSUS 2011

Agricultural households



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND



**Statistics
South Africa**






De Bruyn Park Building, 170 Thabo Sehume Street, Pretoria, 0002

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa

User information service: +27(12) 310 8600, Fax: +27(12) 310 8500

Main switchboard: +27(12) 310 8911

Website: www.statssa.gov.za, Email: info@statssa.gov.za



Census 2011 Agricultural households

Key Highlights

Statistics South Africa

Report No. 03-11-01 (2011)

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General

Census 2011 Agricultural households / Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

© Statistics South Africa, 2013

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Census 2011 Agricultural households/ Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2013

Report no. 03-11-01 (2011)

27 pp

ISBN 978-0-621-42004-3

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This publication is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

For **technical enquiries** please contact:

Moses Mnyaka

Tel: **012 310 8984**

Fax: **012 310 4641**

Email: **mosesmn@statssa.gov.za**

For **dissemination enquiries**, please contact Printing and Distribution, Statistics South Africa

Ina du Plessis

Email: inadp@statssa.gov.za

Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Importance of agricultural statistics	1
1.2 Background	1
1.3 How the count was done	1
Annexure 1: List of agricultural households tables	12
Annexure 2: Terms and definitions	22

List of Tables

Table 1.1: Number of households by province	12
Table 1.2: Number of agricultural households involved in specific activity by province	12
Table 1.3: Number of agricultural households by population group of household head and province	12
Table 1.4: Number of agricultural households by sex of household head and province	13
Table 1.5: Number of agricultural households by age group of household head and province	13
Table 1.6: Number of agricultural households by education level of household head and province	13
Table 1.7: Number of agricultural households by income level of household head and province	14
Table 1.8: Number of agricultural households by type of activity and province	14
Table 1.9: Number of agricultural households owning only livestock by province	14
Table 1.10: Number of agricultural households owning cattle by province	15
Table 1.11: Number of agricultural households owning sheep by province	15
Table 1.12: Number of agricultural households owning goats by province	15
Table 1.13: Number of agricultural households owning pigs by province	16
Table 1.14: Number of agricultural households producing fodder/pasture/grass by sex of household head and province	16
Table 1.15: Number of agricultural households in livestock production by sex of household head and province	16
Table 1.16: Number of agricultural households in poultry production by sex of household head and province	17
Table 1.17: Number of agricultural households in vegetable production by sex of household head and province	17
Table 1.18: Number of agricultural households in production of other crops by sex of household head and province	17
Table 1.19: Number of agricultural households producing fodder/pasture/grass by sex of household head and province	18
Table 1.20: Number of agricultural households in other agricultural activities by sex of household head and province	18
Table 1.21: Number of agricultural households by access to water and province	18
Table 1.22: Number of agricultural households by main source of water and province	19
Table 1.23: Number of agricultural households by main type of toilet and province	20
Table 1.24: Number of agricultural households by type of energy, mainly used for lighting and province	21
Table 1.25: Number of agricultural households by type of energy, mainly used for cooking and province	21

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Distribution of agricultural households by province	2
Figure 2.2: Distribution of agricultural households per province	2
Figure 2.3: Distribution of agricultural households involved in specific activity by province	3
Figure 2.4: Distribution of agricultural household heads by age groups and sex	3
Figure 2.5: Distribution of agricultural households heads by educational level and province	4
Figure 2.6: Distribution of agricultural household heads by annual income and province	4
Figure 2.7: Distribution of agricultural households by type of activity and province	5
Figure 2.8: Distribution of agricultural households owning only livestock by province	5
Figure 2.9: Distribution of agricultural households owning cattle per province	6
Figure 2.10: Distribution of agricultural households owning cattle by province	6
Figure 2.11: Distribution of agricultural households owning sheep per province	7
Figure 2.12: Distribution of agricultural households owning sheep by province	7
Figure 2.13: Distribution of agricultural households owning goats per province	8
Figure 2.14: Distribution of agricultural households owning goats by province	8
Figure 2.15: Distribution of agricultural households owning pigs per province	9
Figure 2.16: Distribution of agricultural households owning pigs by province	9
Figure 2.17: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of water and province	10
Figure 2.18: Distribution of agricultural households by type of toilet facility and province	10
Figure 2.19: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy used for lighting and province	11
Figure 2.20: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy used for cooking and province	11

1. Introduction

1.1 Importance of agricultural statistics

Agricultural statistics are key to the measurement of the performance of the agricultural sector. In general, the data are used for food security, green economy and environmental studies. The information will be mostly used for decision making, planning, research and the measurement of food security and employment in the sector.

1.2 Background

In 2009, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducted a study to evaluate the state of agricultural statistics in the country. The research sought to evaluate the quality, quantity (depth and breadth) and frequency of agricultural statistics as provided in the country at the time. The research revealed, among others, that agricultural statistics, at the time, fell short in terms of the specified aspects. Critically, regarding quantity, the country lacked information on smallholder and subsistence agriculture. In addition, the agricultural sector lacked a comprehensive frame (farmer list) that covered all agricultural activities in the country as the current census of commercial agriculture was partially covering the sector.

A decision was reached in 2010 to include three questions related to agriculture in the Population Census 2011 (Census 2011) questionnaire. The main objective was to identify all households involved in agriculture in the country in order to plan a frame for a proper agricultural census.

The list of households engaged in agriculture generated from the above exercise of Census 2011 will complement the current tax based frame sourced from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) to develop a complete frame of all agricultural activities in the country.

The data presented in this report is obtained from Census 2011 and provide useful insights on the geographic sphere. Specifically, the information presented is a result of the three agricultural questions, which were included in the population questionnaire. This information is critical for the measurement of the food security of the country at both national and household levels.

This report forms part of a series of publications generated from Census 2011.

1.3 How the count was done

The Census 2011 main questionnaire was used as a tool to identify the agricultural active enumerated households. This was achieved by including three questions onto the census questionnaire. The questions were structured as follows:

- What kind of agricultural activity is the household involved in?
- How many of the following (livestock) does the household own?
- Where does this household operate its agricultural activities?

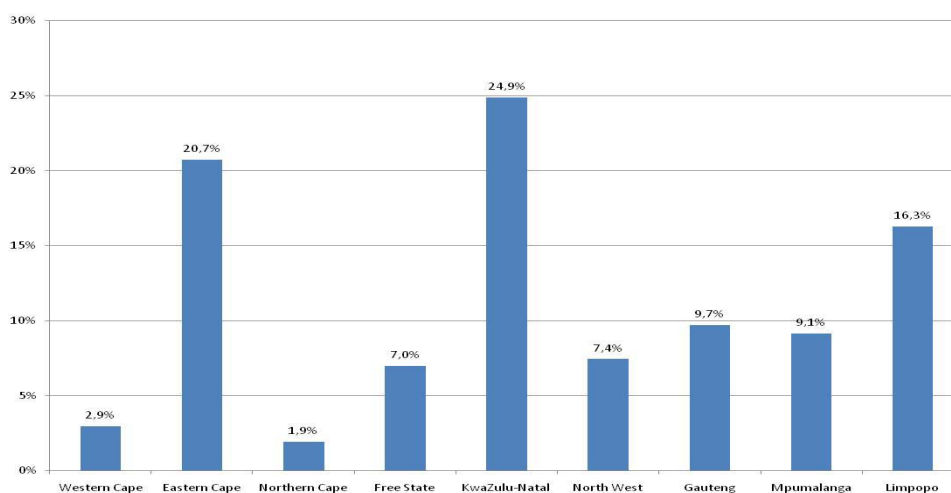
The data was collected and processed in the same manner as the rest of population census.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

PRETORIA
2013

2. Key results

Figure 2.1: Distribution of agricultural households by province



The number of households engaged in agriculture (also referred to as agricultural households in this report), was 2.9 million in 2011. Figure 2.1 shows that nationally, 24.9%, 20.7% and 16.3% of agricultural households were located in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo respectively. The lowest percentage of agricultural households were recorded for the Northern Cape and Western Cape at 1.9% and 2.9% respectively.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of agricultural households per province

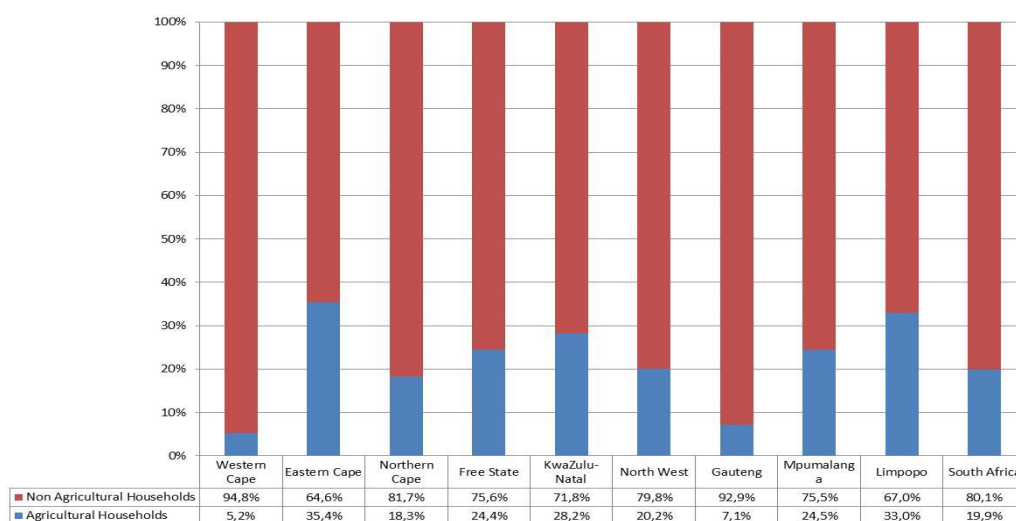


Figure 2.2 shows that 35.4% of the households in Eastern Cape were engaged in agriculture, followed by Limpopo (33.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (28.2%). Western Cape and Gauteng recorded the lowest participation of 5.2% and 7.1% respectively. Nationally, 19.9% of households reported agricultural activity.

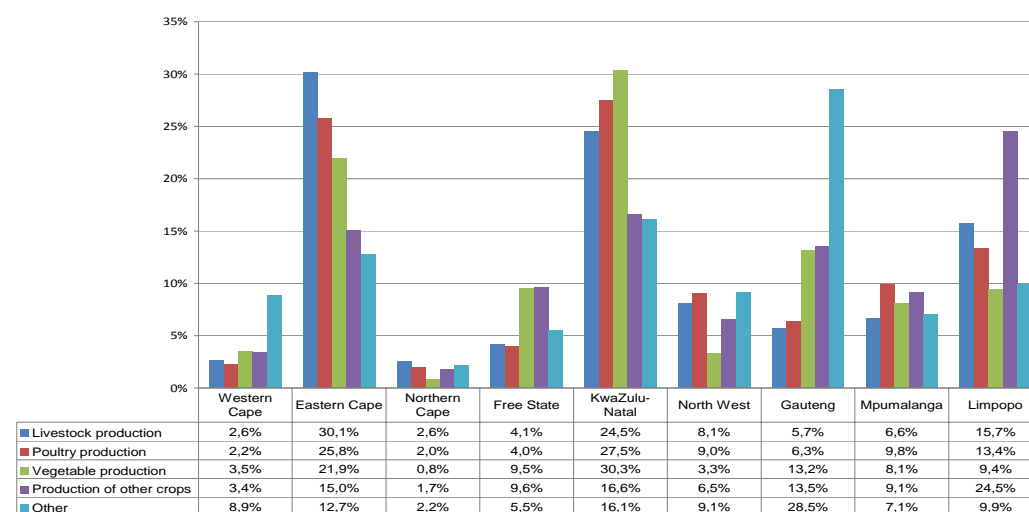
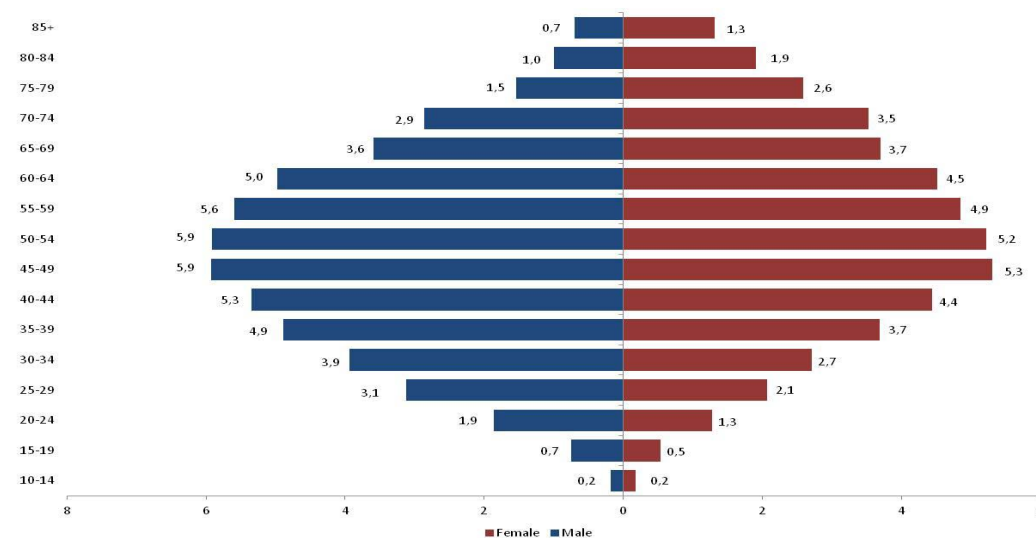
Figure 2.3: Distribution of agricultural households involved in specific activity by province

Figure 2.3 shows that Eastern Cape (30,1%) had the highest percentage of agricultural households that reported livestock ownership, whereas KwaZulu-Natal (27,5%) reported the highest percentage of agricultural households engaged in poultry production. The highest percentage of agricultural households in vegetable production was reported in KwaZulu-Natal (30,3%). Limpopo (24,5%) had the highest percentage agricultural households engaged in the production of other crops.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of agricultural household heads by age groups and sex

The age and sex structure of the head of agricultural households is illustrated in Figure 2.4. The highest percentage for both male (11,8%) and female (10,5%) headed agricultural households fell in the age group of 45 to 54 years. Figure 2.4, also indicates that there were generally more (52,1%) males than female (47,8%) agricultural household heads.

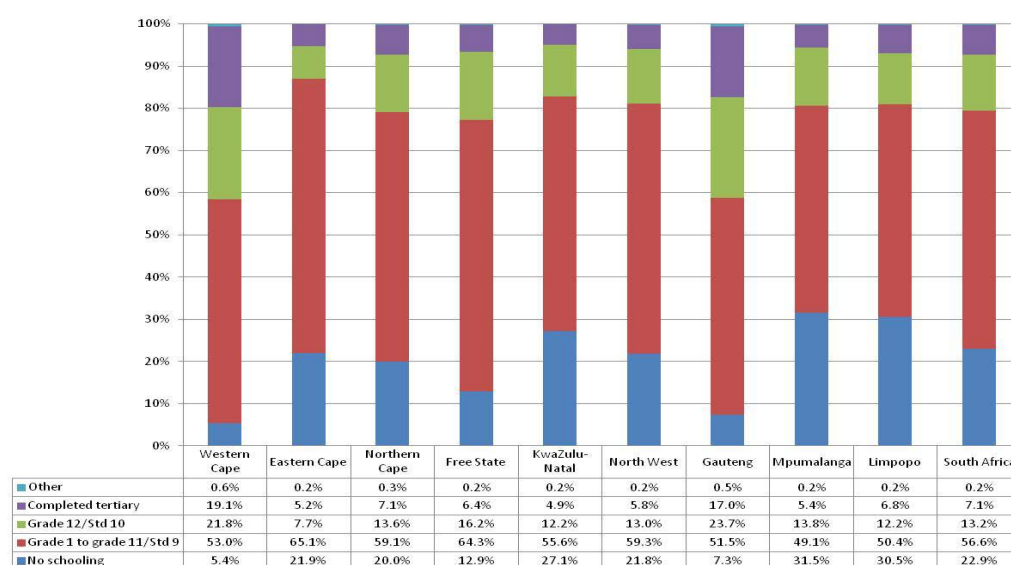
Figure 2.5: Distribution of agricultural household heads by educational level and province

Figure 2.5 indicates that the provinces with highest proportion of agricultural household heads with no schooling were Mpumalanga (31,5%), Limpopo (30,5%) and KwaZulu-Natal (27,1%).

Figure 2.6: Distribution of agricultural household heads by annual income and province

Figure 2.6 shows that Limpopo (32,6%) and Eastern Cape (32,2%) had the highest proportions of agricultural household heads with no income.

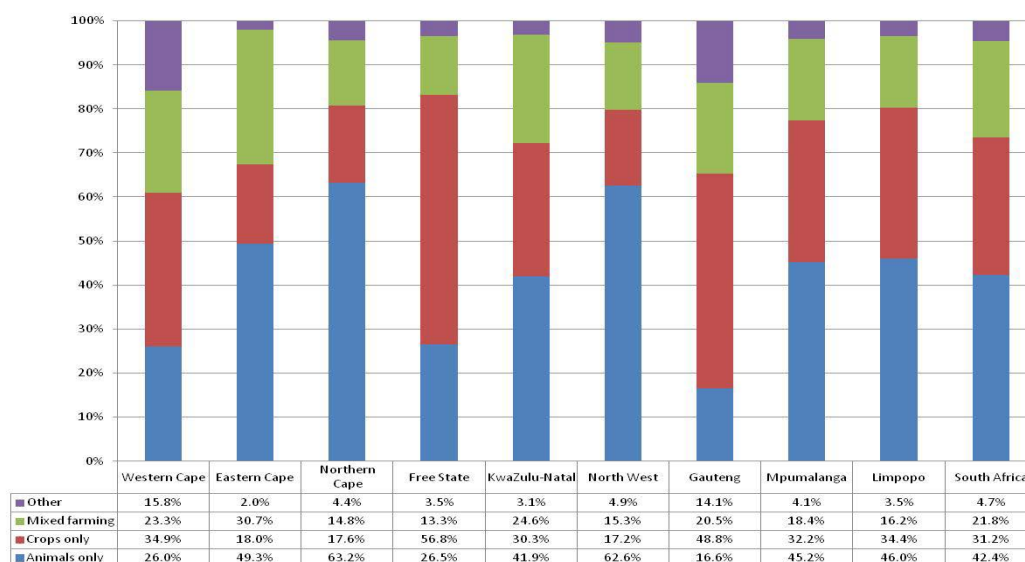
Figure 2.7: Distribution of agricultural households by type of activity and province

Figure 2.7 illustrates that 'animals only' production constituted the major form of household agricultural activity in all provinces, with the exception of Gauteng, Western Cape and Free State. 'Crops only' production was the second most dominant reported activity.

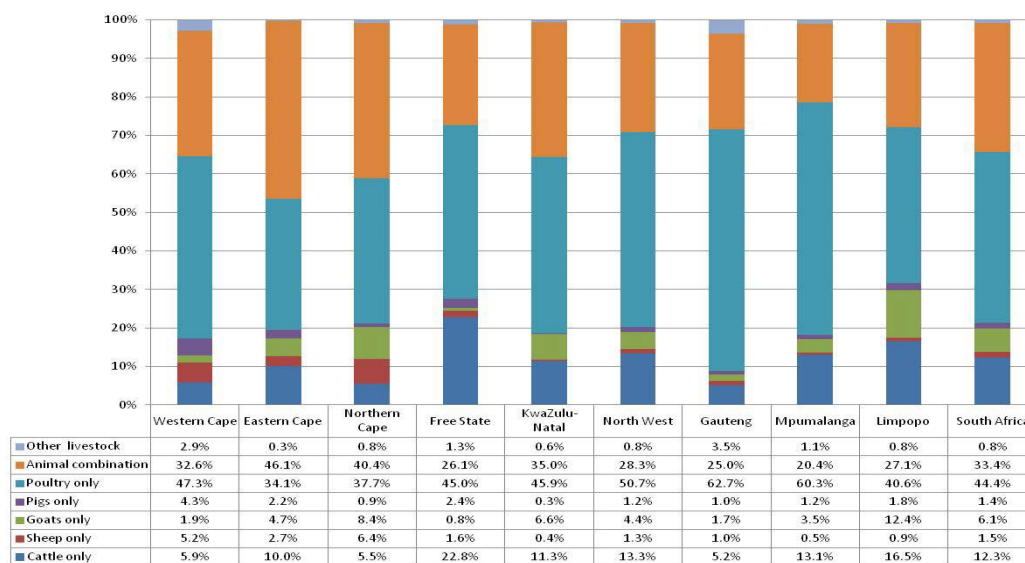
Figure 2.8: Distribution of agricultural households owning only livestock by province

Figure 2.8 shows that most of the livestock owning agricultural households kept poultry.

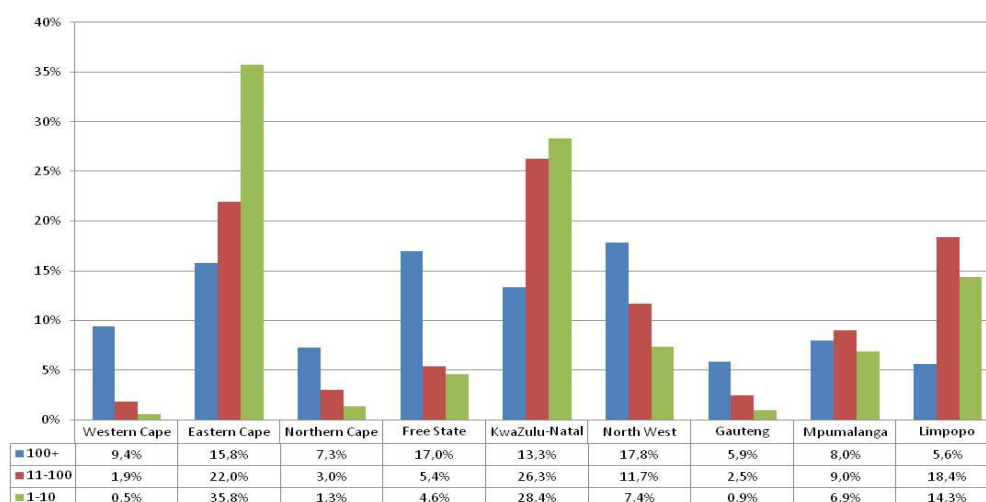
Figure 2.9: Distribution of agricultural households owning cattle per province

Figure 2.9 demonstrates that nationally, Eastern Cape (35,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (28,4%) had the highest percentage of agricultural households that owned from one to ten heads of cattle. North West (17,8%) and Free State (17,0%) recorded the highest percentage of agricultural households that owned more than 100 heads of cattle.

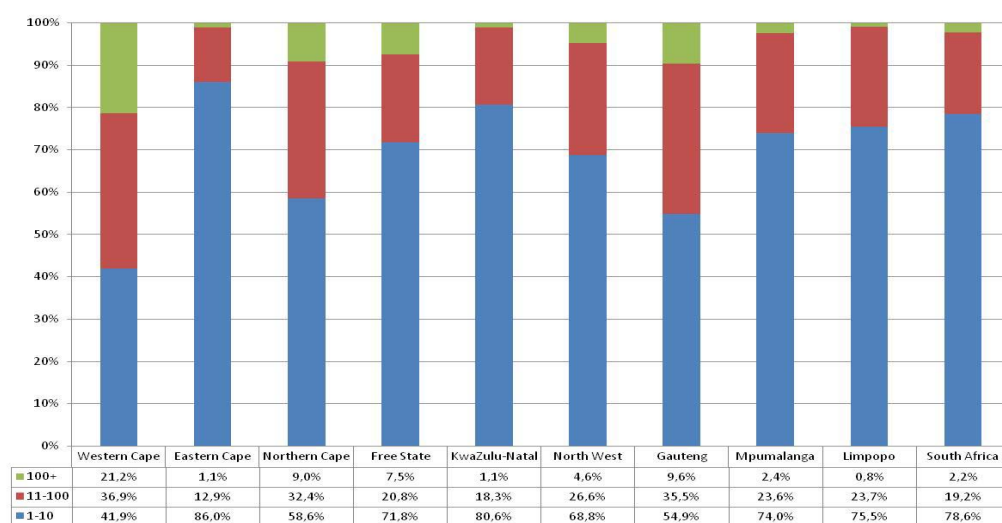
Figure 2.10: Distribution of agricultural households owning cattle by province

Figure 2.10 illustrates that nationally, 78,6% agricultural households kept from one to ten heads of cattle. On provincial level, Eastern Cape (86,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (80,6%) had the highest proportion of agricultural households that owned from one to ten heads of cattle.

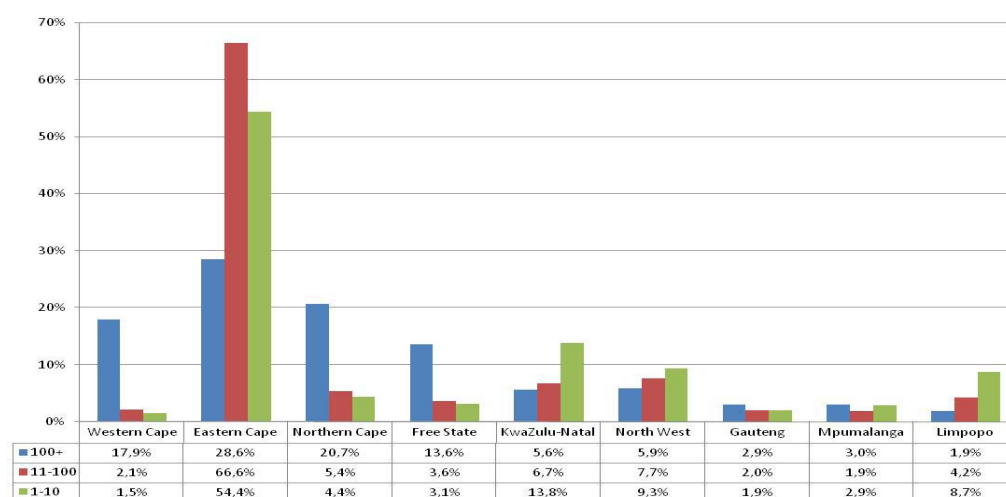
Figure 2.11: Distribution of agricultural households owning sheep per province

Figure 2.11 shows that Eastern Cape was the leading province regarding sheep ownership in agricultural households. For illustration, 54,4% of agricultural households that owned from one to ten sheep were located in the Eastern Cape. Also, 66,6% and 28,6% of the agricultural households that owned from eleven to one hundred sheep and those with more than one hundred sheep respectively, were situated in Eastern Cape.

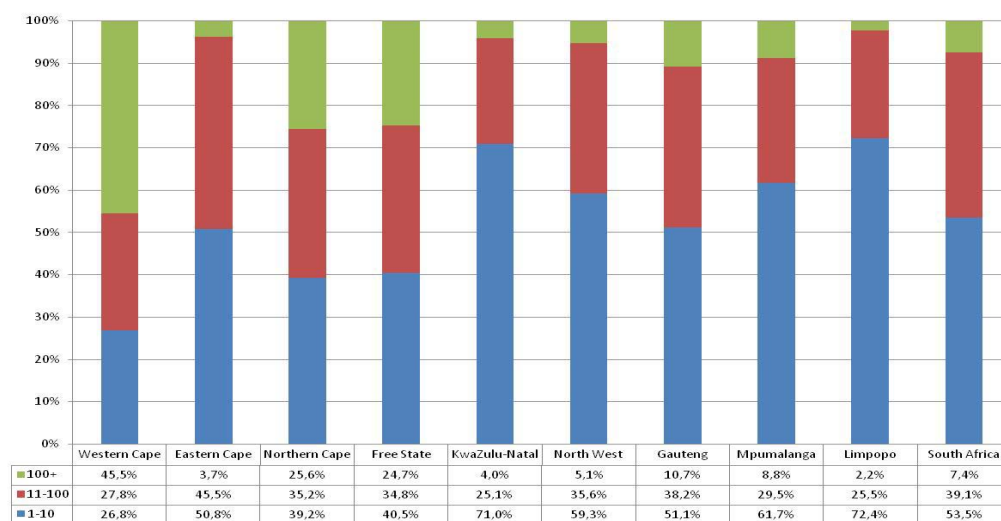
Figure 2.12: Distribution of agricultural households owning sheep by province

Figure 2.12 demonstrates that at provincial level, with the exception of Western Cape (26,8%), the biggest proportion of sheep-owning agricultural households had from one to ten sheep. Agricultural households owning from one to ten sheep also dominated at national level (53,5%).

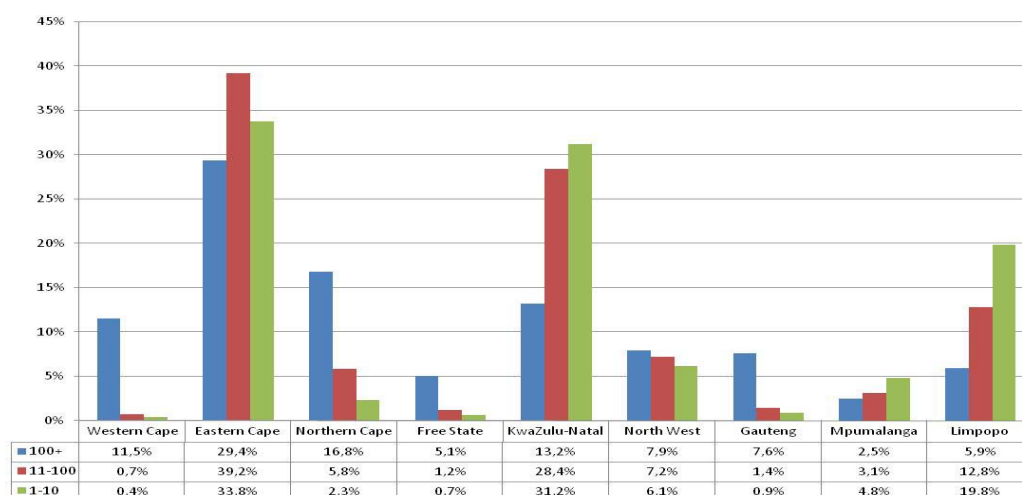
Figure 2.13: Distribution of agricultural households owning goats per province

Figure 2.13 demonstrates that nationally, Eastern Cape (33,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (31,2%) had the highest percentage of agricultural households that owned from one to ten heads of goats. The two provinces also had the highest percentages of agricultural households that owned eleven to one hundred goats in the country.

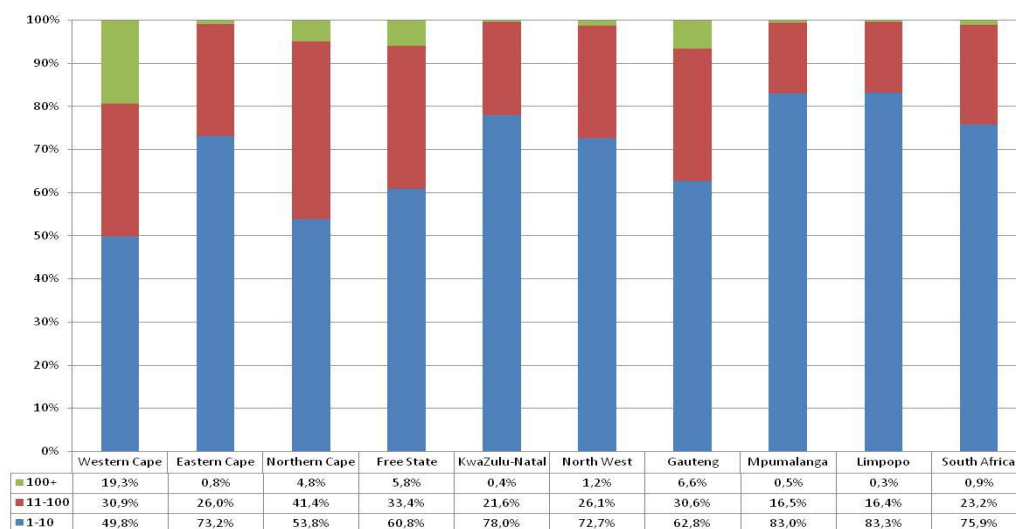
Figure 2.14: Distribution of agricultural households owning goats by province

Figure 2.14 shows that among goat-owning agricultural households, most kept from one to ten goats in all provinces. Limpopo (83,3%) and Mpumalanga (83,0%) recorded the highest proportions. Similarly, at national level, 75,9% of goat-owning agricultural households kept from one to ten goats.

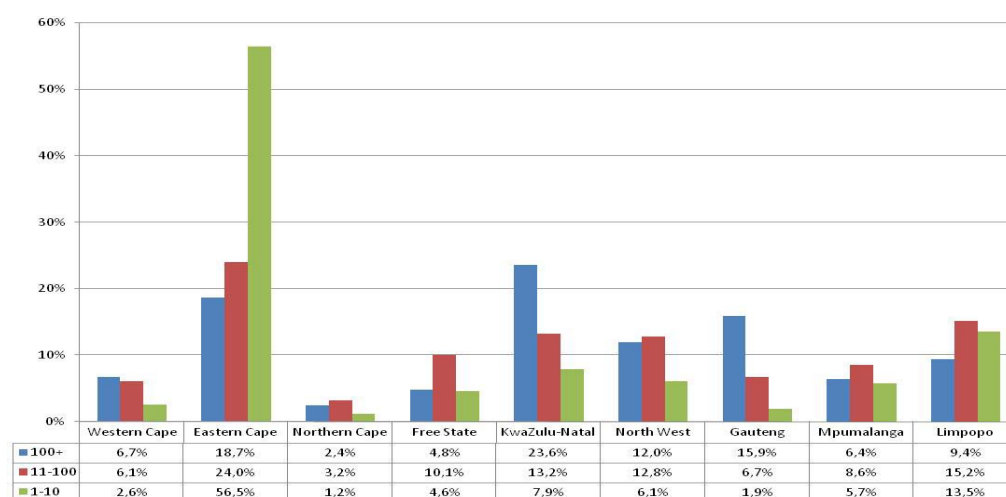
Figure 2.15: Distribution of agricultural households owning pigs per province

Figure 2.15 shows that Eastern Cape was the leading province regarding pig ownership for agricultural households which owned from one to ten pigs (56,5%) and eleven to one hundred pigs (24,0%). KwaZulu-Natal (23,6%), Eastern Cape (18,7%) and Gauteng (15,9%) recorded the highest percentage of agricultural households that owned more than 100 pigs in the country.

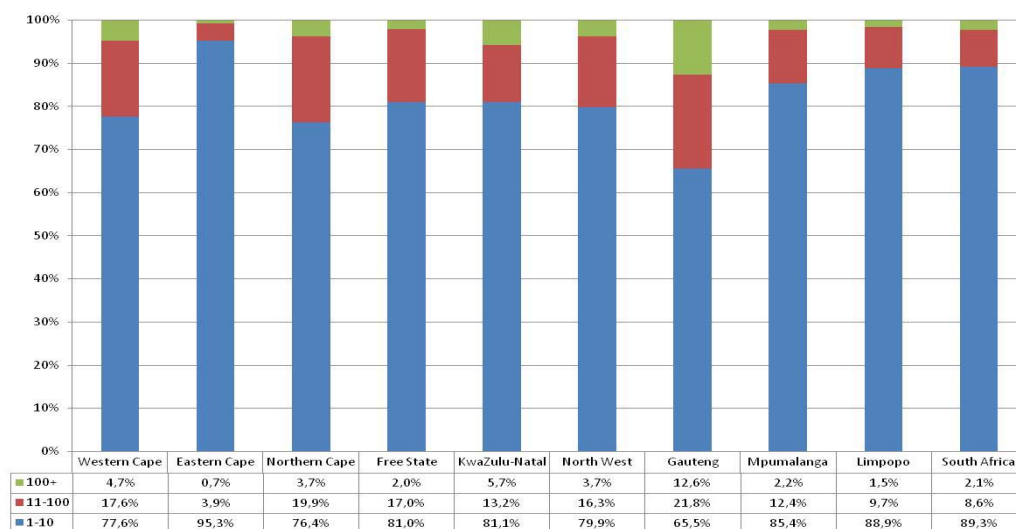
Figure 2.16: Distribution of agricultural households owning pigs by province

Figure 2.16 shows that among agricultural households that kept pigs, most owned from one to ten pigs in all provinces. Eastern Cape (95,3%) and Limpopo (88,9%) recorded the highest proportions. The provincial picture is also depicted nationally, where 89,3% of the pig-rearing agricultural households owned from one to ten pigs.

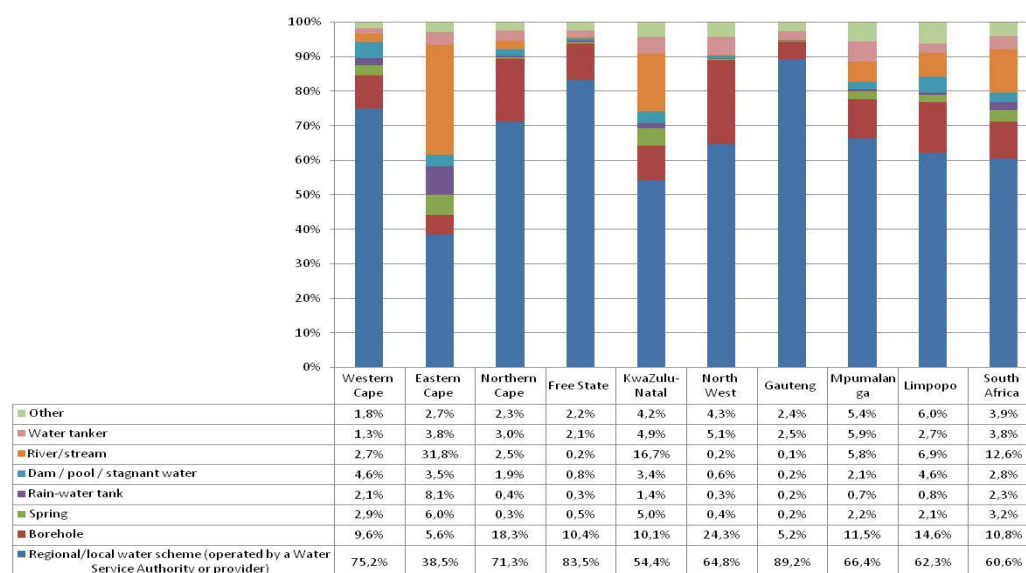
Figure 2.17: Distribution of agricultural households by main source of water and province

Figure 2.17 shows that for all provinces, the largest number of agricultural households received water from a regional/local scheme operated by a water service provider. Nationally, 60,6% of agricultural households received water from a regional/local scheme operated by a water service provider.

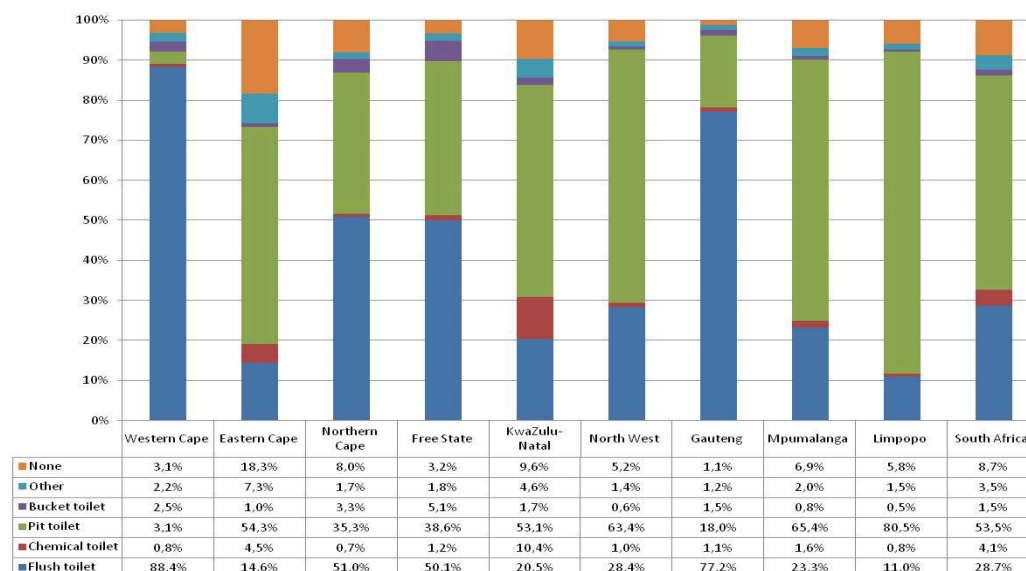
Figure 2.18: Distribution of agricultural households by type of toilet facility and province

Figure 2.18 illustrates that most agricultural households in the country (53,5%), used pit toilets, followed by those with flush toilets at 28,7%.

Figure 2.19: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy used for lighting and province

Figure 2.19 shows that in all provinces, electricity constituted the largest source of energy for lighting in agricultural households. Nationally, most agricultural households (78,0%), used electricity as a source of energy for lighting.

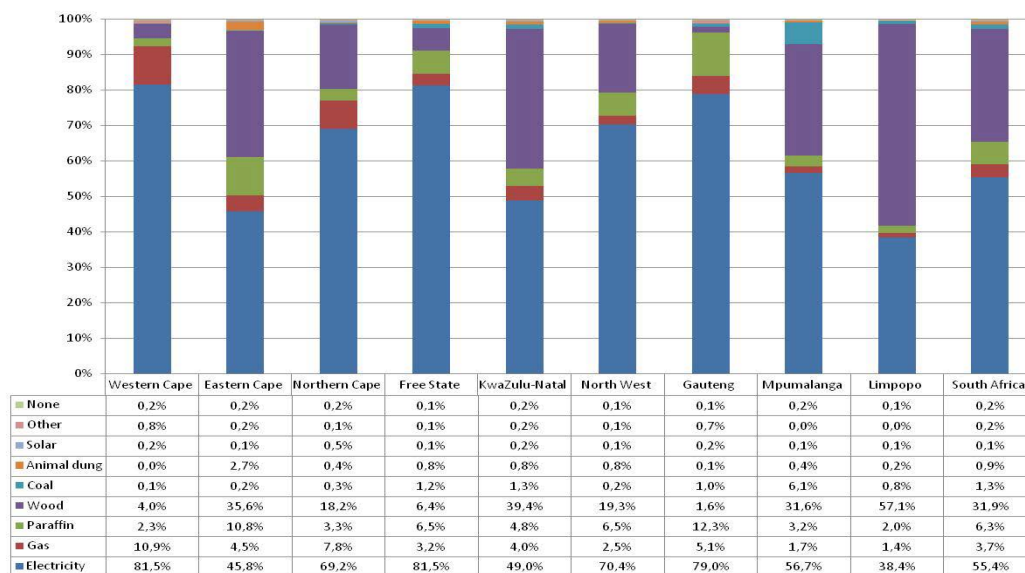
Figure 2.20: Distribution of agricultural households by type of energy used for cooking and province

Figure 2.20 shows that with the exception of Limpopo (where 57,1% of agricultural households used wood), electricity constituted the largest source of energy for cooking in agricultural households for all provinces. Nationally, most agricultural households, 55,4%, used electricity as a source of energy for lighting, followed by wood at 31,9%.

Annexure 1: List of agricultural households tables**Table 1.1: Number of households by province**

Province	Agricultural households	Non-agricultural households	Total number of households
Western Cape	84 574	1 549 425	1 634 000
Eastern Cape	596 573	1 090 806	1 687 385
Northern Cape	55 150	246 253	301 405
Free State	201 286	622 028	823 316
KwaZulu-Natal	717 006	1 822 413	2 539 429
North West	214 049	847 965	1 062 015
Gauteng	279 110	3 629 911	3 909 022
Mpumalanga	263 391	812 096	1 075 488
Limpopo	468 494	949 604	1 418 102
South Africa	2 879 638	11 570 505	14 450 161

Table 1.2: Number of agricultural households involved in specific activity by province

Province	Livestock production	Poultry production	Vegetable production	Production of other crops	Fodder/grazing production	Other ²
Western Cape	28 334	29 176	39 337	22 725	16 516	23 804
Eastern Cape	330 354	334 665	246 412	99 052	24 335	33 493
Northern Cape	28 040	25 853	9 334	11 324	4 518	5 415
Free State	45 207	51 414	106 809	63 193	11 106	13 811
KwaZulu-Natal	268 656	356 881	340 743	109 580	27 393	45 715
North West	88 633	117 453	36 620	42 923	16 013	25 301
Gauteng	62 047	82 403	147 870	89 167	50 650	78 847
Mpumalanga	72 896	127 759	91 214	59 885	11 439	20 595
Limpopo	172 683	173 681	105 181	161 888	13 995	31 067
South Africa¹	1 096 854	1 299 288	1 123 524	659 740	175 968	278 051

¹ An agricultural household may engage in more than one agricultural activity.² Other refers to any other agricultural activity not mentioned, e.g. bee keeping**Table 1.3: Number of agricultural households by population group of household head and province**

Province	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Western Cape	22 580	34 882	523	25 549	1 039
Eastern Cape	574 118	9 560	725	11 627	541
Northern Cape	30 076	17 137	190	7 013	732
Free State	183 830	3 409	303	13 504	239
KwaZulu-Natal	685 245	3 211	12 092	15 580	875
North West	196 276	2 317	417	14 639	397
Gauteng	221 155	5 252	4 949	46 564	1 188
Mpumalanga	252 061	838	533	9 695	263
Limpopo	460 483	469	469	6 699	372
South Africa	2 625 829	77 079	20 204	150 874	5 650

Table 1.4: Number of agricultural households by sex of household head and province

Province	Male	Female
Western Cape	61 398	23 176
Eastern Cape	271 400	325 173
Northern Cape	36 390	18 760
Free State	118 390	82 896
KwaZulu-Natal	328 700	388 305
North West	131 394	82 654
Gauteng	185 225	93 884
Mpumalanga	145 455	117 936
Limpopo	223 173	245 320
South Africa	1 501 529	1 378 108

Table 1.5: Number of agricultural households by age group of household head and province

Province	Less than 15	15–34	35–45	46–55	56–64	+65
Western Cape	79	16 770	21 482	19 967	13 892	12 382
Eastern Cape	2 134	78 885	99 242	127 844	114 542	173 924
Northern Cape	124	8 530	12 246	13 309	10 329	10 610
Free State	239	42 166	47 057	45 724	32 883	33 215
KwaZulu-Natal	4 445	103 160	145 047	167 652	138 333	158 366
North West	523	31 690	42 169	48 988	39 518	51 159
Gauteng	321	66 583	76 296	64 241	40 133	31 533
Mpumalanga	908	45 329	55 869	58 601	45 929	56 752
Limpopo	1 487	75 082	88 736	98 897	77 908	126 381
South Africa	10 264	468 199	588 148	645 226	513 473	654 326

Table 1.6: Number of agricultural households by education level of household head and province

Province	No schooling	Grade 1 to grade 11/Std 9	Grade 12/ Std 10	Completed tertiary	Other	Total
Western Cape	4 542	44 858	18 476	16 162	533	84 571
Eastern Cape	130 547	388 383	45 964	30 774	904	596 572
Northern Cape	11 013	32 589	7 479	3 927	138	55 146
Free State	25 868	129 508	32 616	12 857	435	201 284
KwaZulu-Natal	194 458	398 910	87 644	34 860	1 132	717 004
North West	46 583	126 955	27 799	12 321	388	214 046
Gauteng	20 398	143 703	66 263	47 322	1 421	279 107
Mpumalanga	83 028	129 193	36 422	14 268	476	263 387
Limpopo	142 904	235 885	57 193	31 665	843	468 490
South Africa	659 344	1 629 995	379 860	204 160	6 276	2 879 635

Table 1.7: Number of agricultural households by income level of household head and province

Province	No income	R1– R38 400	R38 401– R307 200	R307 201– R1 228 800	Above R1 228 800	Unspecified	Total
Western Cape	13 922	36 391	24 116	5 685	862	3 591	84 567
Eastern Cape	188 723	349 960	42 962	4 149	831	9 943	596 568
Northern Cape	14 438	27 924	9 798	1 506	305	1 173	55 144
Free State	53 057	116 143	25 877	2 763	570	2 870	201 280
KwaZulu-Natal	221 337	403 715	64 564	7 678	1 135	18 572	717 001
North West	62 904	113 999	29 819	3 059	604	3 658	214 043
Gauteng	68 494	110 224	69 721	18 090	2 793	9 781	279 103
Mpumalanga	80 035	143 503	31 619	2 907	474	4 847	263 385
Limpopo	150 659	260 206	47 237	3 178	670	6 538	468 488
South Africa	853 574	1 562 080	345 726	49 022	8 253	60 977	2 879 632

Table 1.8: Number of agricultural households by type of activity and province

Province	Animals only	Crops only	Mixed farming	Other	Total
Western Cape	21 997	29 542	19 685	13 348	84 572
Eastern Cape	294 384	107 394	183 149	11 644	596 571
Northern Cape	34 826	9 713	8 166	2 442	55 147
Free State	53 248	114 314	26 675	7 046	201 283
KwaZulu-Natal	300 563	217 277	176 604	22 559	717 003
North West	134 091	36 834	32 719	10 401	214 045
Gauteng	46 235	136 245	57 267	39 361	279 108
Mpumalanga	119 150	84 822	48 498	10 918	263 388
Limpopo	215 333	161 068	75 741	16 349	468 491
South Africa	1 219 831	897 212	628 520	134 071	2 879 634

Table 1.9: Number of agricultural households owning only livestock by province

Province	Cattle only	Sheep only	Goats only	Pigs only	Poultry only	Animal combination	Other livestock
Western Cape	1 294	1 136	407	947	10 411	7 169	634
Eastern Cape	29 403	7 818	13 790	6 433	100 251	135 771	919
Northern Cape	1 909	2 212	2 914	315	13 117	14 072	288
Free State	12 141	838	410	1 304	23 975	13 901	680
KwaZulu-Natal	33 939	1 266	19 912	759	137 854	105 060	1 774
North West	17 852	1 684	5 882	1 604	68 002	37 968	1 100
Gauteng	2 399	469	770	441	28 976	11 548	1 633
Mpumalanga	15 552	577	4 195	1 437	71 843	24 254	1 293
Limpopo	35 500	2 014	26 610	3 925	87 340	58 257	1 687
South Africa	149 989	18 013	74 889	17 166	541 768	408 000	10 006

Table 1.10: Number of agricultural households owning cattle by province

Province	1–10	11–100	+100	Total
Western Cape	2 486	2 186	1 259	5 932
Eastern Cape	172 507	25 908	2 122	200 538
Northern Cape	6 355	3 513	977	10 846
Free State	21 952	6 354	2 283	30 590
KwaZulu-Natal	136 728	31 013	1 792	169 534
North West	35 545	13 755	2 397	51 699
Gauteng	4 518	2 923	789	8 231
Mpumalanga	33 087	10 565	1 074	44 727
Limpopo	69 089	21 713	759	91 562
South Africa	482 270	117 934	13 457	613 662

Table 1.11: Number of agricultural households owning sheep by province

Province	1–10	11–100	+100	Total
Western Cape	1 676	1 737	2 845	6 259
Eastern Cape	62 595	55 971	4 535	123 102
Northern Cape	5 040	4 530	3 287	12 858
Free State	3 528	3 031	2 155	8 715
KwaZulu-Natal	15 887	5 608	890	22 385
North West	10 736	6 440	930	18 107
Gauteng	2 224	1 661	465	4 350
Mpumalanga	3 327	1 591	475	5 393
Limpopo	10 030	3 531	299	13 861
South Africa	115 046	84 103	15 884	215 034

Table 1.12: Number of agricultural households owning goats by province

Province	1–10	11–100	+100	Total
Western Cape	1 188	738	460	2 387
Eastern Cape	109 953	39 011	1 176	150 140
Northern Cape	7 563	5 809	673	14 046
Free State	2 122	1 164	202	3 489
KwaZulu-Natal	101 683	28 219	529	130 432
North West	19 979	7 186	317	27 482
Gauteng	2 884	1 408	303	4 596
Mpumalanga	15 698	3 117	99	18 915
Limpopo	64 597	12 739	236	77 573
South Africa	325 670	99 396	3 998	429 065

Table 1.13: Number of agricultural households owning pigs by province

Province	1–10	11–100	+100	Total
Western Cape	2 602	590	159	3 351
Eastern Cape	56 801	2 332	444	59 578
Northern Cape	1 199	312	58	1 570
Free State	4 650	978	114	5 744
KwaZulu-Natal	7 927	1 287	559	9 773
North West	6 109	1 248	285	7 643
Gauteng	1 959	653	377	2 991
Mpumalanga	5 747	834	151	6 733
Limpopo	13 591	1 478	222	15 292
South Africa	100 589	9 716	2 373	112 678

Table 1.14: Number of agricultural households owning other livestock by province

Province	1–10	11–100	+100	Total
Western Cape	1 848	803	333	2 985
Eastern Cape	46 680	15 054	583	62 318
Northern Cape	3 413	1 070	147	4 631
Free State	3 843	1 779	217	5 840
KwaZulu-Natal	30 673	16 091	586	47 351
North West	9 816	3 750	398	13 965
Gauteng	4 276	1 660	552	6 489
Mpumalanga	6 576	4 369	254	11 200
Limpopo	16 591	5 011	444	22 048
South Africa	123 720	49 592	3 518	176 831

Table 1.15: Number of agricultural households in livestock production by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	7 172	21 161	28 334
Eastern Cape	167 646	162 707	330 354
Northern Cape	8 454	19 586	28 040
Free State	11 583	33 624	45 207
KwaZulu-Natal	139 698	128 958	268 656
North West	30 049	58 584	88 633
Gauteng	19 036	43 010	62 047
Mpumalanga	28 533	44 363	72 896
Limpopo	85 371	87 312	172 683
South Africa	497 546	599 308	1 096 854

Table 1.16: Number of agricultural households in poultry production by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	8 114	21 062	29 176
Eastern Cape	192 349	142 315	334 665
Northern Cape	9 276	16 577	25 853
Free State	16 828	34 585	51 414
KwaZulu-Natal	199 501	157 380	356 881
North West	48 235	69 218	117 453
Gauteng	26 161	56 241	82 403
Mpumalanga	58 185	69 573	127 759
Limpopo	92 206	81 474	173 681
South Africa	650 859	648 429	1 299 288

Table 1.17: Number of agricultural households in vegetable production by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	11 618	27 719	39 337
Eastern Cape	132 952	113 460	246 412
Northern Cape	3 370	5 963	9 334
Free State	50 914	55 895	106 809
KwaZulu-Natal	184 361	156 381	340 743
North West	12 869	23 750	36 620
Gauteng	51 082	96 788	147 870
Mpumalanga	41 581	49 633	91 214
Limpopo	52 159	53 021	105 181
South Africa	540 909	582 614	1 123 524

Table 1.18: Number of agricultural households in production of other crops by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	6 760	15 964	22 725
Eastern Cape	54 046	45 005	99 052
Northern Cape	4 339	6 984	11 324
Free State	28 189	35 004	63 193
KwaZulu-Natal	57 499	52 081	109 580
North West	16 761	26 161	42 923
Gauteng	31 712	57 454	89 167
Mpumalanga	28 325	31 560	59 885
Limpopo	87 859	74 028	161 888
South Africa	315 494	344 246	659 740

Table 1.19: Number of agricultural households producing fodder/pasture/grass by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	5 473	11 043	16 516
Eastern Cape	11 961	12 373	24 335
Northern Cape	1 543	2 974	4 518
Free State	3 810	7 295	11 106
KwaZulu-Natal	12 344	15 048	27 393
North West	5 354	10 658	16 013
Gauteng	17 073	33 576	50 650
Mpumalanga	4 284	7 154	11 439
Limpopo	6 670	7 324	13 995
South Africa	68 517	107 450	175 968

Table 1.20: Number of agricultural households in other agricultural activities by sex of household head and province

Province	Female	Male	Total
Western Cape	8 583	15 220	23 804
Eastern Cape	16 848	16 644	33 493
Northern Cape	2 084	3 330	5 415
Free State	5 226	8 584	13 811
KwaZulu-Natal	21 082	24 632	45 715
North West	9 210	16 091	25 301
Gauteng	26 768	52 078	78 847
Mpumalanga	8 019	12 576	20 595
Limpopo	14 946	16 121	31 067
South Africa	112 770	165 281	278 051

Table 1.21: Number of agricultural households by access to water and province

Province	Piped water inside the dwelling/yard	Piped water outside the yard	No access to piped water
Western Cape	77 461	5 764	1 348
Eastern Cape	134 431	229 166	232 976
Northern Cape	36 656	15 992	2 501
Free State	174 998	20 577	5 710
KwaZulu-Natal	330 199	201 543	185 262
North West	125 754	69 035	19 258
Gauteng	244 685	25 769	8 655
Mpumalanga	168 846	50 325	44 219
Limpopo	225 137	175 507	67 849
South Africa	1 518 172	793 682	567 783

Table 1.22: Number of agricultural households by main source of water and province

Province	Regional/ local water scheme (operated by a Water Service Authority or provider)	Borehole	Spring	Rain-water tank	Dam / pool / stagnant water	River/stream	Water tanker	Other
Western Cape	63 555	8 087	2 459	1 759	3 877	2 259	1 081	1 493
Eastern Cape	229 669	33 685	35 768	48 046	21 009	189 543	22 752	16 098
Northern Cape	39 299	10 095	188	240	1 031	1 384	1 646	1 262
Free State	168 069	20 850	985	695	1 597	460	4 178	4 448
KwaZulu-Natal	389 782	72 207	35 992	9 715	24 655	119 863	34 806	29 981
North West	138 804	51 937	797	713	1 310	506	10 856	9 123
Gauteng	248 980	14 514	446	534	643	183	6 998	6 809
Mpumalanga	174 864	30 246	5 679	1 858	5 601	15 272	15 646	14 221
Limpopo	291 900	68 227	9 706	3 565	21 745	32 310	12 708	28 328
South Africa	1 744 926	309 851	92 024	67 127	81 473	361 785	110 677	111 771

Table 1.23: Number of agricultural households by main type of toilet and province

Province	Flush toilet	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Other	None
Western Cape	74 782	658	2 615	2 073	1 855	2 588
Eastern Cape	86 810	27 033	323 693	6 230	43 602	109 202
Northern Cape	28 147	371	19 486	1 822	912	4 409
Free State	100 800	2 411	77 724	10 219	3 681	6 448
KwaZulu-Natal	146 720	74 520	381 014	12 398	33 175	69 175
North West	60 820	2 083	135 779	1 289	2 989	11 085
Gauteng	215 428	2 977	50 117	4 115	3 305	3 166
Mpumalanga	61 446	4 213	172 128	2 098	5 328	18 174
Limpopo	51 456	3 906	376 973	2 395	6 794	26 967
South Africa	826 416	118 176	1 539 537	42 642	101 645	251 219

Table 1.24: Number of agricultural households by type of energy, mainly used for lighting and province

Province	Candle	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Solar	None
Western Cape	2 939	78 913	194	1 705	650	170
Eastern Cape	129 642	397 512	1 696	61 322	4 282	2 116
Northern Cape	6 462	45 787	154	810	1 782	153
Free State	17 160	179 908	263	3 059	592	302
KwaZulu-Natal	227 958	467 303	3 055	6 861	6 701	5 125
North West	24 041	185 727	259	2 897	608	515
Gauteng	30 385	238 653	657	7 841	755	816
Mpumalanga	31 539	227 298	681	2 434	725	711
Limpopo	36 386	424 579	454	3 228	2 790	1 053
South Africa	506 517	2 245 684	7 417	90 162	18 889	10 966

Table 1.25: Number of agricultural households by type of energy, mainly used for cooking and province

Province	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None
Western Cape	68 939	9 214	1 967	3 396	112	37	134	639	134
Eastern Cape	273 255	26 867	64 706	212 098	945	15 953	712	1 133	901
Northern Cape	38 172	4 311	1 837	10 061	151	196	252	63	103
Free State	164 008	6 468	13 078	12 922	2 508	1 607	270	176	246
KwaZulu-Natal	351 166	29 012	34 675	282 844	9 549	5 569	1 164	1 328	1 696
North West	150 639	5 408	13 809	41 346	535	1 631	263	152	262
Gauteng	220 390	14 189	34 374	4 534	2 666	173	460	1 975	345
Mpumalanga	149 333	4 495	8 307	83 119	16 143	1 177	304	106	404
Limpopo	179 704	6 634	9 214	267 494	3 604	915	355	72	498
South Africa	1 595 610	106 601	181 971	917 816	36 217	27 260	3 919	5 648	4 593

Annexure 2: Terms and definitions

Agriculture

The growing of crops, the raising of livestock, and the utilisation of forestry and fishery resources.

Agricultural household

A household involved in agriculture.

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).

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.

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.

Enumeration area (EA)

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 flatlet elsewhere.

Formal sector

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

Household

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 either be 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.

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 force

All employed and unemployed persons of working age.

Livestock

Livestock refers to domesticated animals (e.g. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry) irrespective of the purpose of their breeding.

Mixed farming

A farming practice where both crops and livestock are raised by the farmer.

Not economically active population.

People who are not available for work such as full-time scholars and students, full-time homemakers, those who are retired and those who are unable or unwilling to work.

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 over count.

Poultry

The raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc. for eggs, meat, skin, feathers and other products.

Proxy

A person who answers on behalf of another person (who is, for example, absent or ill). 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.

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.

Vegetable production

The growing of crops such as cabbage, spinach, onions and tomatoes for human consumption.

Note:

For a complete list of concepts, refer to metadata document at www.statssa.gov.za.



ISBN: 978-0-621-42004-3