

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of household by type of main dwelling, BCM, 2001 and 2007

1. Grouping "formal dwelling" includes the following categories: house, flat, semi-detached house, unit in a complex (e.g. simplex), room in backyard and room not in backyard.

2. "Other" includes caravan, private ship and workers hostel.

# **Tenure Status**

Figure 8 shows that the percentage of households who owned and fully paid off their dwellings increased from 36,6% in 2001 to 43,3% in 2007. The percentage of households who owned but had not yet paid off declined by 1,3%.



Figure 8: Percentage of households by tenure status, BCM, 2001 and 2007

# **Refuse disposal**

Figure 9 shows that the percentage of households whose refuse was removed by local authority at least once a week increased from 71,3% in 2001 to 70,8% in 2007. The graph also shows the percentage of households that relied on their refuse dump increased by 1,8% in 2007.



Figure 9: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal, BCM, 2001 and 2007

### **Toilet facilities**

Figure 10 indicates that the percentage of households with access to flush toilet connected to a sewerage system increased from 63,8% in 2001 to 62,0% in 2007. While the use of pit latrines (without ventilation) declined from 15,2% in 2001 to 14,1% in 2007. However the proportion of households without access to any toilet facility also declined from 12,4% in 2001 to 11,6% in 2007. Dry toilet was not asked in Census 2001.



Figure 10: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility, BCM, 2001 and 2007

# Energy/Fuel

Figure 11 shows that in 2001 and 2007, electricity has been the main energy source for lighting. The use of electricity by households as the main source of lighting rose from 62,9% in 2001 to 74,3% in 2007. There was a corresponding decrease of households using paraffin and candles for lighting over the period, (paraffin: 34,5% in 2001, to 23,8% in 2007 and candles: 1,8% in 2001, to 1,0% in 2007.



Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for lighting, BCM, 2001 and 2007

Figure 12 shows that most of the households in Buffalo City use electricity for cooking. The percentage of households which use of electricity for cooking has increased from 43,0% in 2001 to 59,6% in 2007. The use of gas, paraffin, wood, coal and animal dung as the source of energy for cooking has been declining from 2001.



Figure 12: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for cooking, BCM, 2001 and 2007

Ô

Figure 13 shows that most of the households in Buffalo City use electricity for heating. The percentage of households which use electricity as the main source of energy for heating increased from 35,8% in 2001 to 46,5% in 2007. The percentage of households which use other sources of energy for heating with exception of solar and gas has been decreasing from 2001 to 2007.



Figure 13: Percentage distribution of households by type of energy used for heating, BCM, 2001 and 2007

### Access to Water

Figure 14 shows an increase in the percentage of households obtaining water from piped water inside the dwelling from 31,4% in 2001 to 47,8% in 2007. It also shows a corresponding decrease in the percentage of households which obtain piped water inside the yard from 27,4% in 2001 to 18,4% in 2007 and piped water from access point outside the yard from 34,9% in 2001 to 31,8% in 2007.



Figure 14: Percentage distribution of households by main source of water, BCM, 2001 and 2007

### 1.5 Education

Table 3 and figure 14 below illustrate the highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and above by population group during Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007. There is a significant decrease in persons with no schooling across all population groups. The figure shows that in 2007, Black African had highest percentage on no schooling amongst the

persons aged 20 years and above (5, 8 %) compared to Coloured (2, 0%), Indian or Asian (0, 0%) and Whites (0, 2%). Both diagrams show that Indian or Asian population (47, 6%) and Whites (34, 6%) had the highest proportion on persons who attained higher levels of education compared to Coloured (16, 7%) and black African population (13, 6%).

Education levels	Black African		Coloured		Indian or Asian		White	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
No Schooling	12.7	5.8	4.6	2.0	4.1	0.0	1.1	0.2
Some Primary	16.6	15.4	10.0	9.1	3.3	7.0	1.3	2.0
Complete Primary	8.6	7.5	8.3	9.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.6
Some Secondary	34.9	41.9	47.2	42.9	25.5	19.1	32.4	32.5
Std 10/Grade 12	18.9	15.8	21.6	20.3	33.5	26.3	39.3	29.2
Higher	8.4	13.6	8.2	16.7	30.7	47.6	25.0	34.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15: Highest level of education amongst persons aged 20 years and above by population group: BCM, 2001 and 2007



Source: Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007

Figure 16: Highest level of education amongst persons aged 20 years and above by population group, BCM, 2007

Table 4 shows that 40, 6% of persons aged 20 years and above attained secondary education. Only 12,1% of persons completed grade 12. The table also shows gender disparity and there is noticeable percentage gap between female with no education (13,4%) and males with no education (10,4%).



Table 17: Highest level of education attained amongst persons aged 20 years and above by gender, BCM, 2007

	Male	Female		Grand Total		
Level of education	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	8 031	3.8	14 054	6.0	22 085	5.0
Some Primary	30 869	14.8	29 815	12.8	60 684	13.7
Completed Primary	14 515	7.0	16 567	7.1	31 082	7.0
Secondary	85 843	41.1	95 707	41.1	181 550	41.1
Std 10/ Grade 12	38 682	18.5	37 848	16.2	76 530	17.3
Higher	30 749	14.7	38 948	16.7	69 697	15.8
Grand Total	208 689	100.0	232 939	100.0	441 628	100.0

Q