

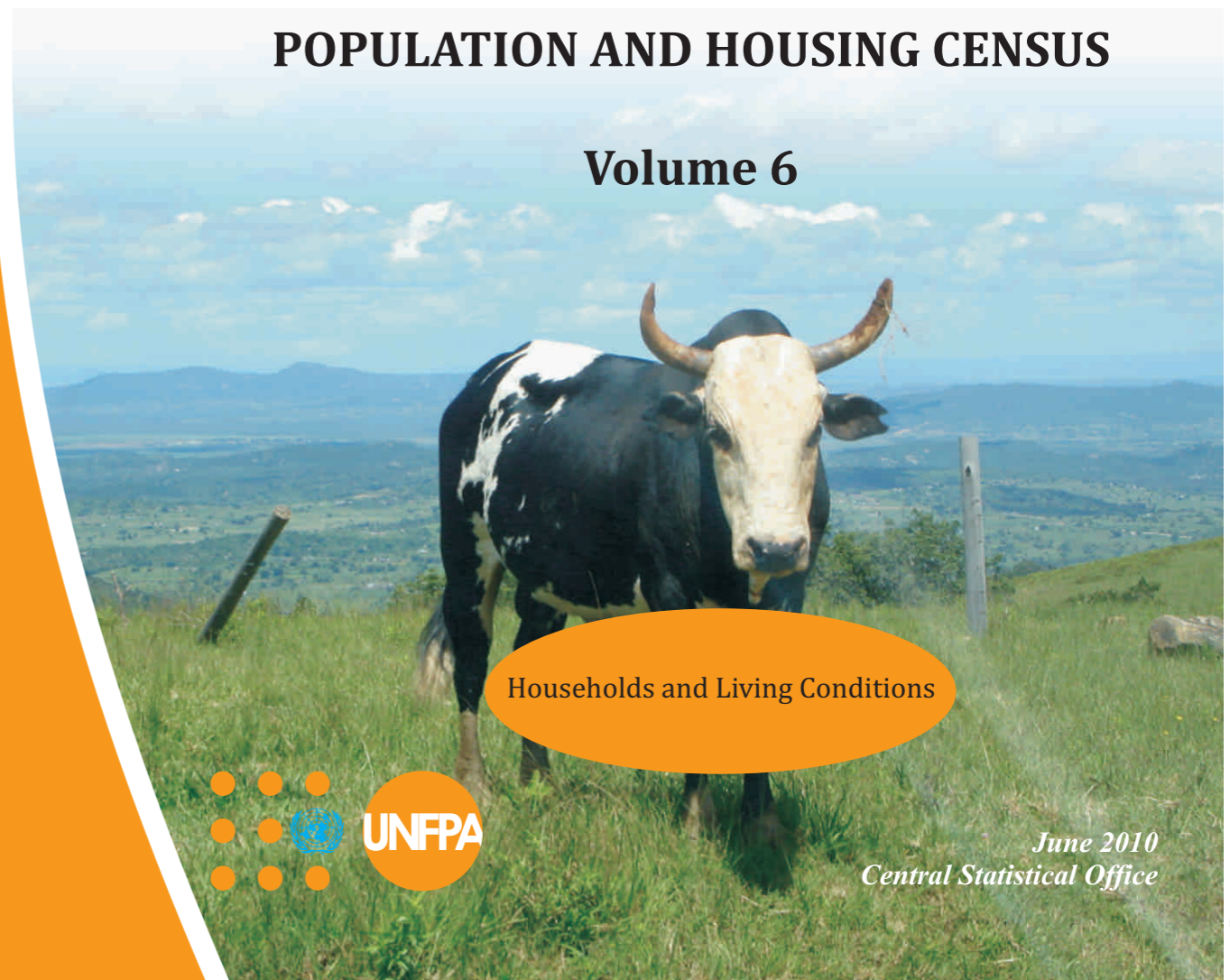
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## POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Volume 6



Households and Living Conditions



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## Preface

The Thematic Report of Households and Living Conditions is one publication in a series of reports that have been produced from the 2007 Population and Housing Census results. The Census results are presented at national, regional, Tinkhundla and urban/ rural level.

On behalf of Government, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) would like to express its sincere gratitude to all organizations and individuals who have made contributions towards the success of the Census. Special thanks go to the authors who have contributed in the thematic analysis of the various reports; Amos Zwane, Thembi Vilane, Thembinkosi Shabalala, Nombulelo Dlamini, Emma Bicego, Sabelo Simelane, Rachel Masuku, Nelisiwe Sikhosana, Marjorie Mavuso and Zodwa Dlamini-Mthethwa.

We thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for its continued financial and technical support in all stages of the Census.

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Last but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the general public, especially during the enumeration period.

Finally, I wish to thank everyone that contributed directly or indirectly, but not mentioned above, to the success of the census and in the publication of this report. The statistical data obtained from the 2007 census is massive and rich allowing for extensive use and application. As such, what is contained in the report is not the whole but only a very small portion. I urge all of the census data users to feel free and request C.S.O. for any data not found in this publication but was collected in the Census.



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Relevance of data for household characteristics and living conditions

Government recognizes the pivotal role of housing in the welfare of the population. Hence, her policy in the housing sector emphasizes the improvement in the sanitary conditions under which people live as well as provision of services such as access to roads, water and electricity.

It is the household that constitutes the unit of demand for both housing and services and it is household income that goes towards paying for the house and for services. The Government recognizes the role of the family as the basic unit for reproduction and socialization and the right of individuals of eligible age to marry and form families.

The Household Composition indicator provides insight into the likely family structure of the residents of a given household (e.g. single person vs. married couple). Housing is a key influence on population distribution and density within localities. Changes in housing densities are at the centre of much discussion of the future of the cities

## 1.2 Census data as a source of data on household characteristics and housing conditions

The major sources of population data and information in Swaziland are population censuses and household surveys. A population census is a primary source of basic benchmark statistics to plan for and implement economic and social development in the country. It is strong and distinct, which arise from the completeness of coverage and the details it provides about the population in local areas and sub-groups, which no other data source meets.

Census data is presented and analyzed in terms of households as basic units of production and reproduction and for a variety of geographical units ranging from the country as a whole to individual small localities. It further allows for international comparability of basic development indicators.

Specifically the contribution of the 2007 Census data to the study will provide a distinct basis for the analysis of composition, typology and living conditions of Households in Swaziland. Each of these basic measures of these households' characteristics requires complete data to calculate which the census provides.

## 1.3 Definitions and other methodological issues

In this section the concepts and classifications used in the 2007 Population and Housing Census are defined. In addition these concepts and classifications were based on regional and international recommendations with adaptations to suite local conditions.

- **Household:** A household refers to a person or group of persons who may be related (family) or unrelated or both who live together and share meals (eat from the same pot), sharing of meals being the paramount criteria found in a household.

Three major types of households were distinguished in the census namely;

1. **Regular household:** defined as a household whose members were found sharing housing units and their living quarters and meals during the census period.

2. **Collective household:** referred to a large group of people who live together sharing common facilities such as kitchen, toilet, lounge, and dormitories. In such situations the residents may not have independent quarters that qualified as a housing unit as their living quarters during the census period.
  3. **Homeless:** refers to any other household, not classifiable in either of the above, it is a residual, which in this case may accommodate the category of ‘homeless’ etc.
- **Average Household Size:** By knowing the number of people who live in households and the number of households, we can calculate the average size of households.
  - **Head of household:** The person of either sex who was looked upon by the other members of the household as their leader or main decision maker.
  - **Type of housing units:** refers to a separate and independent living premises occupied by the household.
  - **Tenure:** status of tenure indicates whether the dwelling unit was owner occupied or rented.

#### 1.4 Brief review of contents of the report

The main focus of this report is to discuss households and their living conditions including household typology in Swaziland, using 2007 Population and Housing data to answer a series of issues. The discussions in this report are restricted only to **Regular Households**.

**Section 1** focuses on the introduction issues of general relevance of the topic. The relevance of the topic uses in different institutions in Swaziland is discussed. The contribution of the 2007 Swaziland census data provided Central Statistical Office (CSO) and its potential usage is elaborated.

**Section 2** focuses on the Household characteristics, Household size, and Household composition. The report uses primary data collected from individuals and households in Swaziland.

**Section 3** explores the analysis of the topic theme according to the 2007 Census Data, to describe Characteristics of heads of households.

**Section 4** uses a simple analysis of Housing unit characteristics in Swaziland. This addresses the sources of Acquisition of housing unit, Tenure of housing unit and Quality of housing unit.

**In Section 5** the emphasis is on exploratory analysis of Capacity of housing. The relevance of the differential selected are investigated. Summary of key results of the analysis of differentials are presented in this section.

**Section 6** attempts to do special analysis on access to Water for drinking. The analysis of the distribution of main source of drinking water, travel time to the source and safe or not safe sources is investigated.

**In Section 7** the emphasis is on analysis of Toilet facility used by households’ differentials. The relevance of the differential selected are investigated.

**In Section 8** the emphasis is on Source of energy analysis of differentials. The relevance of the differential selected are investigated, to add to the initial earlier findings. Summary of key results of the analysis of differentials are presented in this section.

**Section 9** attempts to do special analysis of Assets of household's ownership. The analysis of the differential investigated.

**Section 10** the emphasis is on analysis of Agricultural activities used by household's differentials. The relevance of the differential selected are investigated, to add to the initial earlier findings. Summary of key results of the analysis of differentials are presented in this section.

**Section 11** discusses conclusion recommendations for the next census

## 2. Household characteristics.

The following characteristics of regular households will be discussed in the section, the distribution of households and population in those households, households' composition and relationship to head of household. The census separates members of regular (private) households from people in institutions such as hospitals or hotels.

### 2.1 Household size

Table 1 shows that in 2007 the total count of regular households enumerated was 212 195 with a resident total population of 1 005 206 people. From the data the household ranges from 1 to 20 members in a household. In Swaziland for every 50 households there are 9 households with 1 person. Similarly, for every 50 people 21 of them reside in a household of 8 or more members.

**Table 1 : Distribution of households by household size for total country**

Total Country				
Household size	Number of households	%	Number of People	%
Total	212195	100	1005206	100
1	37461	18	37151	4
2	27942	13	55264	5
3	24314	11	72012	7
4	23999	11	94756	9
5	21826	10	107580	11
6	19032	9	112332	11
7	15187	7	104139	10
8+	42434	20	421972	42

For urban and rural areas Table 2 indicates that in 2007 the total count of regular households enumerated was 48 576 with a resident total population of 155 190 people for urban. In addition for rural areas 850 016 people were resident in 163 619 households. In urban areas as the number of household members increases the number of households reduced. This phenomenon is the opposite in rural areas.

In urban areas for every 100 households there are 29 households with one person. Similarly, for every five people one of them resides in a household of eight or more members. For rural areas for every 50 households there are seven households with 1 household member. The most highlight for rural areas is that for every 25 households there are six households with 8 or more members. Like wise for every 50 people, 23 of them reside in a household of 8 or more members.

**Table 2: Distribution of households by household size for urban and rural areas**

Household size	Urban				Rural			
	Number of households	%	Number of People	%	Number of households	%	Number of People	%
Total	48576	100	155190	100	163619	100	850016	100
1	14207	29	14055	9	23254	14	23096	3
2	9384	19	18464	12	18558	11	36800	4
3	6777	14	19875	13	17537	11	52137	6
4	5804	12	22608	15	18195	11	72148	8
5	4216	9	20320	13	17610	11	87260	10
6	2980	6	16968	11	16052	10	95364	11
7	1923	4	12397	8	13264	8	91742	11
8+	3282	7	30503	20	39153	24	391469	46

Table 3 reveals that for the regions, the total count of regular households enumerated was 60 725 with a resident total population of 279 307 people for Hhohho. In addition for Manzini areas 313 963 people were resident in 72108 households.

In the Hhohho region for every 50 households there are nine households with one person. Similarly, for every 100 people there are 39 of them who reside in a household of eight or more members. For Manzini for every five households there is one household with one household member and for every 100 people there are 39 of them who reside in an eight or more household size.

**Table 3: Distribution of households by household size for Hhohho and Manzini region**

Household size	Hhohho				Manzini			
	Number of households	%	Number of People	%	Number of households	%	Number of People	%
Total	60725	100	279307	100	72108	100	313963	100
1	11053	18	10965	4	14663	20	14530	5
2	7988	13	15800	6	11329	16	22392	7
3	7284	12	21588	8	8756	12	25869	8
4	7207	12	28476	10	8051	11	31672	10
5	6362	10	31370	11	6850	10	33585	11
6	5477	9	32334	12	5720	8	33522	11
7	4237	7	29043	10	4533	6	30800	10
8+	11120	18	109731	39	12203	17	121593	39

Table 4 shows that the total count of regular households enumerated was 37 066 with a resident total population of 205 498 people for Shiselweni. In addition for Lubombo areas 42 296 people are resident in 206 438 households.

In the Shiselweni region for every 25 households there are three households with one person. Similarly, for every 100 people there are 49 of them who reside in a household of eight or more members. For Lubombo for every 100 households there are 17 households with one household member and for every 100 people there are 43 of them who reside in an eight or more household size.

**Table 4: Distribution of households and household population by household size for Shiselweni and Lubombo region**

Household size	Shiselweni				Lubombo			
	Number of households	%	Number of People	%	Number of households	%	Number of People	%
Total	37066	100	205498	100	42296	100	206438	100
1	4453	12	4416	2	7292	17	7240	4
2	3653	10	7232	4	4972	12	9840	5
3	3598	10	10683	5	4676	11	13872	7
4	3984	11	15788	8	4757	11	18820	9
5	4062	11	20125	10	4552	11	22500	11
6	3890	10	23118	11	3945	9	23358	11
7	3246	9	22463	11	3171	7	21833	11
8+	10178	27	101673	49	8934	21	88975	43

## 2.2 Household composition – population by sex and relationship to head

The relationship of members of the household to the head of the household is taken into consideration, in order to determine the composition of the household. Table 5 reveals that the son or daughter and grandchild relationship to head is leading in Swaziland. Own children for example sons and daughters account for 38 percent of all household members. While grand children to the head make up 17 percent and other relatives account for 7 percent. These last two proportions provide a good indicator of the degree of extended family.

**Table 5: Distribution of household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Swaziland, 2007 Census**

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1005206	476678	528528	100	100	100
Head	209906	112252	97654	17.0	21.2	13.3
Wife, Husband	72111	9976	62135	7.2	2.1	11.8
Son, Daughter	376859	191112	185747	37.5	40.1	35.1
Brother, Sister	27948	13912	14036	2.8	2.9	2.7
Nephew, Niece	18668	9255	9413	1.9	1.9	1.8
Grandchild	174370	87732	86638	17.3	18.4	16.4
Parent	4275	246	4029	0.4	0.1	0.8
Other relative	65492	26159	39333	6.5	5.5	7.4
Non relative	4018	2297	1721	0.4	0.5	0.3
Not stated	51559	23737	27822	5.1	5.0	5.3

Tables 6 and 7 present the urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head are still the leading group with both 26 and 41 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head is relatively higher in urban 7 percent than in the rural area which is 6 percent. The reverse is the case for grandchildren with only 8 percent in urban as compared to 20 percent in the rural areas.



**Table 6: Urban distribution of household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Swaziland, 2007 Census**

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	219147	104125	115022	100	100	100
Head	60128	35386	24741	27.4	34.0	21.5
Wife, Husband	19571	3871	15700	8.9	3.7	13.6
Son, Daughter	56650	27584	29066	25.9	26.5	25.3
Brother, Sister	11216	5143	6073	5.1	4.9	5.3
Nephew, Niece	9483	4255	5228	4.3	4.1	4.5
Grandchild	17409	8160	9249	7.9	7.8	8.0
Parent	6237	2650	3587	2.8	2.5	3.1
Other relative	15402	6201	9201	7.0	6.0	8.0
Non relative	7293	3358	3935	3.3	3.2	3.4
Not stated	15760	7516	8244	7.2	7.2	7.2

**Table 7: Rural distribution of household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Swaziland, 2007 Census**

Relationship to head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	786059	369500	416559	100	100	100
Head	150996	76310	74687	19.2	20.7	17.9
Wife, Husband	53151	5827	47323	6.8	1.6	11.4
Son, Daughter	320820	163250	157569	40.8	44.2	37.8
Brother, Sister	17343	8491	8851	2.2	2.3	2.1
Nephew, Niece	9796	4722	5073	1.2	1.3	1.2
Grandchild	157572	79294	78277	20.0	21.5	18.8
Parent	2071	730	1341	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other relative	50701	19680	31020	6.4	5.3	7.4
Non relative	3759	1574	2185	0.5	0.4	0.5
Not stated	19853	9621	10232	2.5	2.6	2.5

Table 8 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of the household. It can be seen that, for the country as a whole, there are slightly more male-headed households at 53 percent than female-headed ones which contribute 47 percent. The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in urban than rural areas, at 62 percent and 51 percent respectively.

The sex of household head varies significantly between the regions. Hhohho, Manzini, Lubombo regions are the only regions where the proportions of the female household heads is than 47 percent or less. For Shiselweni, the proportion of female-headed households is about 53 percent or more.

**Table 8: Distribution of households by area and sex of the head of household, Swaziland, 2007 Census**

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Swaziland	212195	113397	98798	53.4	46.6
Urban	48576	30264	18312	62.3	37.7
Rural	163619	83133	80486	50.8	49.2
Hhohho	60725	33751	26974	55.6	44.4
Manzini	72108	38606	33502	53.5	46.5
Shiselweni	37066	17523	19543	47.3	52.7
Lubombo	42296	23517	18779	55.6	44.4

### 3. Characteristics of heads of households

#### 3.1 Head of households by age and sex

Table 8 shows the distribution of households by broad age groups, area and by the sex of the head of the household. It can be seen that, for the country as a whole, that the highest of household headship happens in the age group 30 – 34 regardless of sex, which 34 percent of the total households . There are slightly more male- headed households at 36 percent than female-headed ones which contribute 32 percent. However, in the age bracket of 60 years or more, there are more female-headed households at 20 percent compared to 15 percent of male – headed households.

**Table 9: Distribution of households by age group and sex of head of household for total country**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Swaziland	212195	113397	98798	100	100	100
10 - 14	3041	1714	1327	1.4	1.5	1.3
15 - 29	50422	27155	23267	23.8	23.9	23.6
30 - 44	72581	40561	32020	34.2	35.8	32.4
45 - 59	48514	26673	21841	22.9	23.5	22.1
60 +	37382	17159	20223	17.6	15.1	20.5
Not stated	255	135	120	0.1	0.1	0.1

The proportion of household headship is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for age brackets 45 – 59 and 60 and more years, respectively. The percentage distribution is 36 and 42 percent for urban, compared to 22 and 21 percent for rural areas. However, in the age groups bracket of 30 – 44 this pattern is the opposite the headship percentage is 17 percent for the urban and 23 percent for the rural areas.

**Table 10: Distribution of households by age group and sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>38647</b>	<b>23278</b>	<b>15369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	438	184	254	1.1	0.8	1.7
15 - 29	1484	653	831	3.8	2.8	5.4
30 - 44	6528	3499	3029	16.9	15.0	19.7
45 - 59	13815	8276	5539	35.7	35.6	36.0
60 +	16304	10617	5687	42.2	45.6	37.0
Not stated	78	49	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	2603	1530	1073	1.6	1.8	1.3
15 - 29	52878	27505	25373	32.3	33.1	31.5
30 - 44	38287	20139	18148	23.4	24.2	22.5
45 - 59	35422	18355	17067	21.6	22.1	21.2
60 +	34252	15518	18734	20.9	18.7	23.3
Not stated	177	86	91	0.1	0.1	0.1

The headship of households by age does not vary significantly between the regions, as indicated in Table 11. Hhohho, Manzini, Lubombo regions are the only regions where the proportions of the headship of in age category of 30 – 34 is greater than 35 percent or more. For Shiselweni, the proportion of headship of households is about 30 percent or more.

**Table 11: Distribution of households by age group and sex of head of household for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	837	447	390	1.4	1.3	1.4
15 - 29	14162	8065	6097	23.3	23.9	22.6
30 - 44	21534	12554	8980	35.5	37.2	33.3
45 - 59	14282	7932	6350	23.5	23.5	23.5
60 +	9843	4719	5124	16.2	14.0	19.0
Not stated	67	34	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	993	574	419	1.4	1.5	1.3
15 - 29	20308	10601	9707	28.2	27.5	29.0
30 - 44	25145	14353	10792	34.9	37.2	32.2
45 - 59	14775	8057	6718	20.5	20.9	20.1
60 +	10784	4970	5814	15.0	12.9	17.4
Not stated	103	51	52	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	637	375	262	1.7	2.1	1.3
15 - 29	6917	3375	3542	18.7	19.3	18.1
30 - 44	10947	5104	5843	29.5	29.1	29.9
45 - 59	9090	4592	4498	24.5	26.2	23.0
60 +	9442	4061	5381	25.5	23.2	27.5
Not stated	33	16	17	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	574	318	256	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 - 29	9035	5114	3921	21.4	21.7	20.9
30 - 44	14955	8550	6405	35.4	36.4	34.1
45 - 59	10367	6092	4275	24.5	25.9	22.8
60 +	7313	3409	3904	17.3	14.5	20.8
Not stated	52	34	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

It is remarkable to note that from all the areas of rural and urban, regions in the category of age 60 and more, the headship of females has the highest proportions as compared to male-headed households.

### 3.2 Head of households by level of school/literacy programme attended

The Swaziland Population and Housing Census asked all persons, aged six years and over, about school attendance and highest level of education attained. Educational attainment question was put to people who are presently attending or have left school, college or university.

This question seeks to find out the highest level of school or literacy program that the person attended and how many years of schooling did he/she complete at that level. The level of school can be preschool, lower primary, secondary or high school, college or university. The literacy program could be 'Sebenta'.

About a third, which is 32 percent of heads of households have attained higher primary of education. In addition, 43 percent of represents heads of households with secondary and high school education. There is a small proportion of about 5 percent of heads of households has university education.

**Table 12: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by education level for total country**

Education Level	Percent			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Swaziland	160651	88344	72307	100	100	100
Preschool	9945	5330	4615	6.2	6.0	6.4
Literacy Program	3418	1622	1796	2.1	1.8	2.5
Lower Primary	7241	3719	3522	4.5	4.2	4.9
Standards	51738	26380	25358	32.2	29.9	35.1
Secondary, High school	69541	39169	30372	43.3	44.3	42.0
College	11290	6975	4315	7.0	7.9	6.0
University	7478	5149	2329	4.7	5.8	3.2

There is a clear variation between proportions of household heads of urban and rural areas for heads with secondary and high school education as indicated in Table 13. For urban for every 25 households heads, 12 of them have secondary or high school education. Whereas, in rural areas for every 50 household heads, 21 of the house heads have secondary or high school education.

However, for heads with higher primary education the scenario is different. For every five household heads in urban, one has higher primary education. Whereas in rural areas for every 100 household heads, 37 have higher primary education.

**Table 13: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by education level for urban and rural areas**

Education Level	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>41980</b>	<b>26490</b>	<b>15490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Preschool	2246	1395	851	5.4	5.3	5.5
Literacy Program	443	272	171	1.1	1.0	1.1
Lower Primary	951	579	372	2.3	2.2	2.4
Standards	8425	5068	3357	20.1	19.1	21.7
Secondary, High school	20261	12856	7405	48.3	48.5	47.8
College	5525	3497	2028	13.2	13.2	13.1
University	4129	2823	1306	9.8	10.7	8.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>118671</b>	<b>61854</b>	<b>56817</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Preschool	7699	3935	3764	6.5	6.4	6.6
Literacy Program	2975	1350	1625	2.5	2.2	2.9
Lower Primary	6290	3140	3150	5.3	5.1	5.5
Standards	43313	21312	22001	36.5	34.5	38.7
Secondary, High school	49280	26313	22967	41.5	42.5	40.4
College	5765	3478	2287	4.9	5.6	4.0
University	3349	2326	1023	2.8	3.8	1.8

Table 14 reveals that across the four regions there are no clear variations between the household heads with secondary or high school education. The proportions are 44 and 47 percent for Hhohho and Manzini respectively. In addition, it is equal for both Shiselweni and Lubombo 39 percent.

**Table 14: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by education level for Hhohho, Manzini, and Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Education Level	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>46823</b>	<b>26989</b>	<b>19834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Preschool	2989	1769	1220	6.4	6.6	6.2
Literacy Program	998	495	503	2.1	1.8	2.5
Lower Primary	1652	876	776	3.5	3.2	3.9
Standards	13444	7159	6285	28.7	26.5	31.7
Secondary, High school	20722	12169	8553	44.3	45.1	43.1
College	4102	2517	1585	8.8	9.3	8.0
University	2916	2004	912	6.2	7.4	4.6
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>58439</b>	<b>31974</b>	<b>26465</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Preschool	3742	1984	1758	6.4	6.2	6.6
Literacy Program	823	360	463	1.4	1.1	1.7
Lower Primary	2141	1085	1056	3.7	3.4	4.0
Standards	16984	8513	8471	29.1	26.6	32.0
Secondary, High school	27453	15317	12136	47.0	47.9	45.9
College	4192	2599	1593	7.2	8.1	6.0
University	3104	2116	988	5.3	6.6	3.7
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>26770</b>	<b>12695</b>	<b>14075</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Preschool	1734	807	927	6.5	6.4	6.6
Literacy Program	557	269	288	2.1	2.1	2.0
Lower Primary	1756	810	946	6.6	6.4	6.7
Standards	10509	4743	5766	39.3	37.4	41.0
Secondary, High school	10352	4954	5398	38.7	39.0	38.4
College	1274	724	550	4.8	5.7	3.9
University	588	388	200	2.2	3.1	1.4
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>28619</b>	<b>16686</b>	<b>11933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Preschool	1480	770	710	5.2	4.6	5.9
Literacy Program	1040	498	542	3.6	3.0	4.5
Lower Primary	1692	948	744	5.9	5.7	6.2
Standards	10801	5965	4836	37.7	35.7	40.5
Secondary, High school	11014	6729	4285	38.5	40.3	35.9
College	1722	1135	587	6.0	6.8	4.9
University	870	641	229	3.0	3.8	1.9



### 3.3 Average household size

On the average, there are 5 persons per household in Swaziland. The average household sizes are presented by in table 15. The table reveals that, in Swaziland, as a whole, households are made up of 5 members. There exist clear differences between urban and rural areas, where the average household size for the urban is about 3 members and about 5 members for rural.

Similarly, there are relatively significant differences between regions, except Hhohho and Lubombo which have 5 members per household respectively. The Manzini region has the smallest, 4 members and Shiselweni has the highest 6 members per household.

**Table 15: Average number of persons per household, Swaziland, 2007 Census**

Area	Average number of persons per household
Swaziland	4.7
Urban	3.2
Rural	5.2
<b>Regions</b>	
Hhohho	4.6
Manzini	4.4
Shiselweni	5.5
Lubombo	4.9

### 3.4 Head of households by sex and activity status

According the Census activity/work status refers to the status in employment of an economically active individual, that is those who have been classified as working or have worked in the last 7 days (21 to 27 April 2007).

From Table 16 it can be observed that the largest group of household's heads are engaged in the private sector and constitute 26 percent of all household heads. There are significant differences between males and females with 34 percent and 26 percent respectively. The second largest group of households are engaged in the Public service and self employment. There are more female heads in self employment 19 percent, compared to 15 percent male heads.

**Table 16: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by activity status for total country**

Activity status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Swaziland	113132	72233	40899	100	100	100
Employer	5483	3690	1793	4.8	5.1	4.4
Self employed	18294	10530	7764	16.2	14.6	19.0
Public service	18969	12751	6218	16.8	17.7	15.2
Private sector	35252	24604	10648	31.2	34.1	26.0
Family farm, business	3752	2223	1529	3.3	3.1	3.7
Other	10650	5871	4779	9.4	8.1	11.7
Not stated	20732	12564	8168	18.3	17.4	20.0

From Table 17, it can be observed that there are significant differences between rural and areas for household heads in the private sector, 38 percent for urban compared to 28 percent in rural areas. In this group, for urban areas 41 percent are male heads and 32 percent constitute female heads. In the rural areas, 30 percent are male heads compared to 23 percent of female heads.

About 12 percent of urban household heads are in the self employed category, compared to 19 percent of rural household heads. For rural areas there are more female heads in the self employed category than male heads, which 23 percent and 16 percent respectively.

**Table 17: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by activity status for urban and rural areas**

Activity status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>39569</b>	<b>26356</b>	<b>13213</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employer	1651	1137	514	4.2	4.3	3.9
Self employed	4623	3157	1466	11.7	12.0	11.1
Public service	7792	5106	2686	19.7	19.4	20.3
Private sector	14941	10681	4260	37.8	40.5	32.2
Family farm, business	817	454	363	2.1	1.7	2.7
Other	3404	1679	1725	8.6	6.4	13.1
Not stated	6341	4142	2199	16.0	15.7	16.6
<b>Rural</b>	<b>73563</b>	<b>45877</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employer	3832	2553	1279	5.2	5.6	4.6
Self employed	13671	7373	6298	18.6	16.1	22.7
Public service	11177	7645	3532	15.2	16.7	12.8
Private sector	20311	13923	6388	27.6	30.3	23.1
Family farm, business	2935	1769	1166	4.0	3.9	4.2
Other	7246	4192	3054	9.9	9.1	11.0
Not stated	14391	8422	5969	19.6	18.4	21.6

In the regions female heads of households slightly out number males heads in the self employed category, as Table 18 indicates. However, in both Private and Public sectors male heads of households dominate.

**Table 18: Distribution of heads of households by sex and by activity status for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Activity status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>34940</b>	<b>22715</b>	<b>12225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employer	1837	1300	537	5.3	5.7	4.4
Self employed	6262	3795	2467	17.9	16.7	20.2
Public service	6609	4334	2275	18.9	19.1	18.6
Private sector	9825	7135	2690	28.1	31.4	22.0
Family farm, business	1067	575	492	3.1	2.5	4.0
Other	3404	1862	1542	9.7	8.2	12.6
Not stated	5936	3714	2222	17.0	16.4	18.2
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>42711</b>	<b>26140</b>	<b>16571</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employer	2585	1584	1001	6.1	6.1	6.0
Self employed	7192	4253	2939	16.8	16.3	17.7
Public service	6998	4799	2199	16.4	18.4	13.3
Private sector	11506	7281	4225	26.9	27.9	25.5
Family farm, business	1262	762	500	3.0	2.9	3.0
Other	4367	2306	2061	10.2	8.8	12.4
Not stated	8801	5155	3646	20.6	19.7	22.0
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>13941</b>	<b>8274</b>	<b>5667</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employer	371	274	97	2.7	3.3	1.7
Self employed	2293	1202	1091	16.4	14.5	19.3
Public service	2653	1733	920	19.0	20.9	16.2
Private sector	4412	2665	1747	31.6	32.2	30.8
Family farm, business	548	340	208	3.9	4.1	3.7
Other	1221	708	513	8.8	8.6	9.1
Not stated	2443	1352	1091	17.5	16.3	19.3
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>21540</b>	<b>15104</b>	<b>6436</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Employer	690	532	158	3.2	3.5	2.5
Self employed	2547	1280	1267	11.8	8.5	19.7
Public service	2709	1885	824	12.6	12.5	12.8
Private sector	9509	7523	1986	44.1	49.8	30.9
Family farm, business	875	546	329	4.1	3.6	5.1
Other	1658	995	663	7.7	6.6	10.3
Not stated	3552	2343	1209	16.5	15.5	18.8

### 3.5 Head of households by sex and employment status

Employment/Occupation status refers to the kind of work the person does or the kind of work he/she did, when she was working for the first time. This question is to enquire specifically about the nature of the job he/she was doing most of the time in the last 7 days that is 21 to 27 April 2007.

Table 19 shows that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which include labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute 23 percent of all employed household heads. There are no major differences between males and females heads. The second largest occupational group by size for household heads is Services Workers, who make up 17 percent. Female heads slightly outnumber male heads in this category, 18 and 16 percent respectively.

For urban and rural, as well as regions the pattern follows that observed at national level. There are no significant variations between and within regions, as indicated by Tables 20, 21 and 22 correspondingly.

**Table 19: Distribution of heads of households by sex and employment status for total country**

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	114490	73066	41424	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators	3998	3274	724	3.5	4.5	1.7
Professionals	9752	5428	4324	8.5	7.4	10.4
Technicians	3625	2520	1105	3.2	3.4	2.7
Clerks	5160	2325	2835	4.5	3.2	6.8
Service workers	19225	11588	7637	16.8	15.9	18.4
Skilled Agricultural & fishery workers	5932	4067	1865	5.2	5.6	4.5
Craft & related trades workers	17422	13464	3958	15.2	18.4	9.6
Plant & Machine operators & Assemblers	13653	9328	4325	11.9	12.8	10.4
Elementary occupations	26540	15249	11291	23.2	20.9	27.3
Not stated	9183	5823	3360	8.0	8.0	8.1

**Table 20: Distribution of heads of households by sex and employment status for urban and rural areas**

Employment status	Urban				Rural			
	Number Total	Percent			Number Total	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	39840	100.0	100.0	100.0	74650	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators	2179	5.5	6.7	2.9	1819	2.4	3.2	1.2
Professionals	4253	10.7	9.2	13.6	5499	7.4	6.4	9.0
Technicians	1552	3.9	4.1	3.6	2073	2.8	3.1	2.2
Clerks	2671	6.7	4.2	11.6	2489	3.3	2.6	4.6
Service workers	7706	19.3	18.5	21.1	11519	15.4	14.4	17.2
Skilled Agricultural & fishery workers	1116	2.8	3.4	1.7	4816	6.5	6.8	5.8
Craft & related trades workers	5302	13.3	17.2	5.5	12120	16.2	19.1	11.5
Plant & Machine operators & Assemblers	3899	9.8	12.1	5.2	9754	13.1	13.2	12.9
Elementary occupations	8856	22.2	18.4	29.8	17684	23.7	22.3	26.1
Not stated	2306	5.8	6.2	5.1	6877	9.2	9.0	9.6

**Table 21: Distribution of heads of households by sex and employment status for Hhohho and Manzini regions**

Employment status	Hhohho				Manzini			
	Total Number	Percent			Total Number	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	35262	100.0	100.0	100.0	43382	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators	1364	3.9	4.8	2.1	1616	3.7	4.8	2.0
Professionals	3425	9.7	8.6	11.9	3638	8.4	7.7	9.5
Technicians	1168	3.3	3.5	3.0	1317	3.0	3.4	2.4
Clerks	2175	6.2	4.1	10.1	1833	4.2	3.0	6.1
Service workers	6375	18.1	16.9	20.2	7880	18.2	18.3	17.9
Skilled Agricultural & fishery workers	1681	4.8	5.2	4.0	1738	4.0	4.5	3.2
Craft & related trades workers	5568	15.8	20.0	8.0	7461	17.2	20.9	11.4
Plant & Machine operators & Assemblers	2701	7.7	10.7	1.9	6779	15.6	14.0	18.2
Elementary occupations	8345	23.7	19.3	31.8	7810	18.0	15.1	22.5
Not stated	2460	7.0	6.9	7.1	3310	7.6	8.2	6.7

**Table 22: Distribution of heads of households by sex and employment status for Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Employment status	Shiselweni				Lubombo			
	Total Number	Percent			Total Number	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	14126	100.0	100.0	100.0	21720	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators	215	1.5	2.1	0.7	803	3.7	4.7	1.4
Professionals	1297	9.2	8.3	10.5	1392	6.4	4.8	10.2
Technicians	543	3.8	4.1	3.5	597	2.7	3.1	2.0
Clerks	392	2.8	2.1	3.7	760	3.5	2.7	5.4
Service workers	1947	13.8	13.3	14.5	3023	13.9	11.4	19.9
Skilled Agricultural & fishery workers	1204	8.5	8.9	8.0	1309	6.0	6.1	5.8
Craft & related trades workers	1864	13.2	15.1	10.5	2529	11.6	13.7	6.8
Plant & Machine operators & Assemblers	1882	13.3	12.1	15.0	2291	10.5	14.1	2.3
Elementary occupations	3298	23.3	24.7	21.3	7087	32.6	31.1	36.2
Not stated	1484	10.5	9.3	12.3	1929	8.9	8.4	10.0

### 3.6 Head of households by sex and industrial status

The industry identifies the type of product, service, or activity produced or provided by the individual (and work mates if applicable) at the place where he/she works. In the Census industry refers to the product or services or main functions or activities of the 'Work Place'.

The distribution of employed household heads by industry is presented in Table 23. The Manufacturing, Agriculture, and Wholesale and retail trade employ about a total of about 40 percent household heads. About 16 percent of female-head of households are in the wholesale and retail trade, compared to 9 percent of male-head of households.

The industrial sector of Agriculture, Construction, Public Administration, and Transport is heavily Male-heads dominated.



**Table 23: Distribution of heads of households by sex and industrial status for total country**

Industrial status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	114442	73041	41401	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	14883	10763	4120	13.0	14.7	10.0
Mining & quarrying	2365	2186	179	2.1	3.0	0.4
Manufacturing	17920	9690	8230	15.7	13.3	19.9
Electricity	1705	1586	119	1.5	2.2	0.3
Construction	7501	7230	271	6.6	9.9	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	13323	6600	6723	11.6	9.0	16.2
Hotels & restaurants	2172	838	1334	1.9	1.1	3.2
Transport	6542	6048	494	5.7	8.3	1.2
Financial	3096	2592	504	2.7	3.5	1.2
Real estate	4933	3176	1757	4.3	4.3	4.2
Public Admin	9327	7520	1807	8.1	10.3	4.4
Education	6514	3210	3304	5.7	4.4	8.0
Social work without accommodation	2415	1027	1388	2.1	1.4	3.4
Community, Social	6163	4008	2155	5.4	5.5	5.2
Private households	7679	1964	5715	6.7	2.7	13.8
Extra - Territorial	44	33	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	7860	4570	3290	6.9	6.3	7.9

In urban and rural, as well as in all the regions the pattern follows that observed at national level. There are no significant variations between and within regions, as indicated by Tables 24, 25 and 26 respectively.

**Table 24: Distribution of heads of households by sex and industrial status for urban and rural areas**

Industrial status	Urban				Rural			
	Number Total	Percent			Number Total	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	39817	100.0	100.0	100.0	74625	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4385	11.0	13.5	6.0	10498	14.1	15.4	11.8
Mining & quarrying	170	0.4	0.5	0.2	2195	2.9	4.4	0.5
Manufacturing	5443	13.7	14.5	11.9	12477	16.7	12.5	23.6
Electricity	828	2.1	2.8	0.6	877	1.2	1.8	0.2
Construction	2250	5.7	8.2	0.6	5251	7.0	10.9	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	4461	11.2	10.1	13.3	8862	11.9	8.4	17.6
Hotels & restaurants	828	2.1	1.1	4.0	1344	1.8	1.2	2.9
Transport	2175	5.5	7.4	1.6	4367	5.9	8.8	1.0
Financial	1461	3.7	4.3	2.5	1635	2.2	3.1	0.6
Real estate	2398	6.0	5.6	6.9	2535	3.4	3.6	3.0
Public Admin	4421	11.1	12.8	7.7	4906	6.6	8.9	2.8
Education	2029	5.1	3.8	7.6	4485	6.0	4.7	8.1
Social work without accommodation	1111	2.8	1.7	5.0	1304	1.7	1.2	2.6
Community, Social	2613	6.6	6.3	7.1	3550	4.8	5.0	4.3
Private households	3189	8.0	2.1	19.7	4490	6.0	3.0	11.0
Extra - Territorial	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	2038	5.1	5.0	5.3	5822	7.8	7.0	9.2

**Table 25: Distribution of heads of households by sex and industrial status for Hhohho and Manzini regions**

Industrial status	Hhohho				Manzini			
	Number Total	Percent			Number Total	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	35238	100.0	100.0	100.0	43392	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	4256	12.1	13.6	9.2	3544	8.2	9.5	6.0
Mining & quarrying	500	1.4	2.0	0.3	390	0.9	1.3	0.3
Manufacturing	3245	9.2	9.1	9.3	8583	19.8	13.9	29.1
Electricity	600	1.7	2.4	0.4	743	1.7	2.6	0.3
Construction	2865	8.1	12.1	0.7	2839	6.5	10.2	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	4109	11.7	9.3	16.1	5930	13.7	11.7	16.8
Hotels & restaurants	980	2.8	2.0	4.3	766	1.8	1.0	2.9
Transport	2039	5.8	8.1	1.5	2631	6.1	9.2	1.1
Financial	1292	3.7	4.6	1.9	1009	2.3	3.1	1.1
Real estate	1931	5.5	5.2	5.9	2294	5.3	5.7	4.6
Public Admin	3468	9.8	11.8	6.2	3841	8.9	11.9	4.1
Education	1903	5.4	4.1	7.7	2502	5.8	4.7	7.4
Social work without accommodation	778	2.2	1.4	3.8	846	1.9	1.4	2.8
Community, Social	2121	6.0	5.9	6.3	2478	5.7	6.0	5.3
Private households	3041	8.6	2.7	19.6	2546	5.9	2.3	11.4
Extra - Territorial	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not stated	2100	6.0	5.6	6.7	2430	5.6	5.3	6.1

**Table 26: Distribution of heads of households by sex and industrial status for Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Industrial status	Shiselweni				Lubombo			
	Number Total	Percent			Number Total	Percent		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	14114	100.0	100.0	100.0	21698	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2159	15.3	16.9	13.0	4924	22.7	24.3	18.9
Mining & quarrying	682	4.8	7.7	0.6	793	3.7	4.8	1.0
Manufacturing	2317	16.4	11.6	23.5	3775	17.4	19.4	12.8
Electricity	109	0.8	1.2	0.2	253	1.2	1.6	0.2
Construction	636	4.5	7.4	0.3	1161	5.4	7.3	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	1557	11.0	7.5	16.2	1727	8.0	4.9	15.1
Hotels & restaurants	169	1.2	0.6	2.0	257	1.2	0.4	3.0
Transport	662	4.7	7.2	1.0	1210	5.6	7.5	1.1
Financial	261	1.8	2.8	0.5	534	2.5	3.1	1.0
Real estate	226	1.6	1.6	1.6	482	2.2	2.1	2.4
Public Admin	932	6.6	9.1	2.9	1086	5.0	5.9	2.9
Education	1167	8.3	6.7	10.5	942	4.3	2.9	7.7
Social work without accommodation	329	2.3	1.8	3.2	462	2.1	1.3	4.1
Community, Social	711	5.0	5.7	4.1	853	3.9	3.9	4.0
Private households	801	5.7	3.6	8.7	1291	5.9	2.8	13.5
Extra - Territorial	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	1386	9.8	8.5	11.8	1944	9.0	7.8	11.7

## 4. Housing unit characteristics

### 4.1 Acquisition of housing units

In the census a question on plot acquisition was asked. From this question the intention was to find out how the plot where the household is located was obtained.

Information on plot acquisition is presented in Table 27. More than half of the households acquired their plots from the chief. About 55 percent of all households obtained the plot from the chief, and 50 percent of male-headed households obtained the plot from the chief, compared to 61 percent of female-headed households.

About 13 percent of the households are on plots allocated by authority. In addition, 18 percent of households obtained their plot by being rented.

**Table 27: Distribution of housing units by type of acquisition of the plot and by sex of head of household for total country.**

Type of Plot acquisition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	116946	57082	59864	55.1	50.3	60.6
Inheritance	15757	8103	7654	7.4	7.1	7.7
Purchased	8196	4401	3795	3.9	3.9	3.8
Allocated by authority	28921	19159	9762	13.6	16.9	9.9
Rented	38860	22480	16380	18.3	19.8	16.6
Squatter	1715	1122	593	0.8	1.0	0.6
Not Reported	1800	1050	750	0.8	0.9	0.8

The reverse is true in urban and rural areas as shown in Table 28. In urban areas 10 percent of the households acquired their plot from the chief, whereby, about 9 percent were male-headed households compared to 11 percent headed by females. For the urban areas 69 percent of households acquired their plot from the chief, with a distribution of 66 percent being male headed households and 72 percent female headed households.

About 12 percent of all households in rural areas rented their plot, compared to 40 percent in urban areas. For, purchased plot acquisition its dominant in urban areas where 11 percent of households purchased, compared to 2 percent in rural areas.

**Table 28: Distribution of housing units by type of acquisition of the plot and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Type of Plot acquisition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	4658	2579	2079	9.6	8.5	11.4
Inheritance	1605	930	675	3.3	3.1	3.7
Purchased	5254	2710	2544	10.8	9.0	13.9
Allocated by authority	16463	11553	4910	33.9	38.2	26.8
Rented	19243	11668	7575	39.6	38.6	41.4
Squatter	823	508	315	1.7	1.7	1.7
Not Reported	530	316	214	1.1	1.0	1.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	112288	54503	57785	68.6	65.6	71.8
Inheritance	14152	7173	6979	8.6	8.6	8.7
Purchased	2942	1691	1251	1.8	2.0	1.6
Allocated by authority	12458	7606	4852	7.6	9.1	6.0
Rented	19617	10812	8805	12.0	13.0	10.9
Squatter	892	614	278	0.5	0.7	0.3
Not Reported	1270	734	536	0.8	0.9	0.7

Table 29 reveals that in all the four regions, more than half of the households acquired their plots from the Chief. The distribution for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo are 55, 50, 67 and 54 percent respectively. In Hhohho and Lubombo a bigger proportion of the plots are allocated by authority, compared to Manzini and Shiselweni.

A major highlight in Table 29 is that in all the regions female-headed households are dominating when compared to male-headed households, for households that acquired plots from the Chief. The percentage distribution, stands at 60, 54, 70 and 63 for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo correspondingly.

**Table 29: Distribution of housing units by type of acquisition of the plot and by sex of head of household for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions.**

Type of Plot acquisition	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	33285	17085	16200	54.8	50.6	60.1
Inheritance	4010	2247	1763	6.6	6.7	6.5
Purchased	2875	1508	1367	4.7	4.5	5.1
Allocated by authority	7523	4921	2602	12.4	14.6	9.6
Rented	12122	7432	4690	20.0	22.0	17.4
Squatter	400	262	138	0.7	0.8	0.5
Not Reported	510	296	214	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Chief	36022	17865	18157	50.0	46.3	54.2
Inheritance	2886	1547	1339	4.0	4.0	4.0
Purchased	3582	1991	1591	5.0	5.2	4.7
Allocated by authority	7125	4497	2628	9.9	11.6	7.8
Rented	21003	11795	9208	29.1	30.6	27.5
Squatter	813	535	278	1.1	1.4	0.8
Not Reported	677	376	301	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	24736	11115	13621	66.7	63.4	69.7
Inheritance	4648	2289	2359	12.5	13.1	12.1
Purchased	1163	597	566	3.1	3.4	2.9
Allocated by authority	2905	1576	1329	7.8	9.0	6.8
Rented	3161	1678	1483	8.5	9.6	7.6
Squatter	198	134	64	0.5	0.8	0.3
Not Reported	255	134	121	0.7	0.8	0.6
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Chief	22903	11017	11886	54.1	46.8	63.3
Inheritance	4213	2020	2193	10.0	8.6	11.7
Purchased	576	305	271	1.4	1.3	1.4
Allocated by authority	11368	8165	3203	26.9	34.7	17.1
Rented	2574	1575	999	6.1	6.7	5.3
Squatter	304	191	113	0.7	0.8	0.6
Not Reported	358	244	114	0.8	1.0	0.6

## 4.2 Tenure of housing units

For a given the household a question was asked to find out its tenure status. The tenure indicates whether the dwelling unit was owner occupied or rented.

Table presents information on tenure of the households. Most of the housing units in the country are occupied by owners, about 69 percent. The majority are female-headed households, with a contribution of 75 percent compared to 64 percent of male-headed households. This trend is more common in rural areas than in urban areas, 82 and 27 percent, respectively.

Housing units occupied by renting is found in urban areas, about 40 percent compared to 12 percent in rural areas. About 10 percent of the households live in housing units provided by authority.

**Table 30: Distribution of housing units by tenure and by sex of head of household for total country**

Tenure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	146492	72554	73938	69.0	64.0	74.8
Rented	39009	22574	16435	18.4	19.9	16.6
Allocated by authority	22833	15854	6979	10.8	14.0	7.1
Other	2175	1404	771	1.0	1.2	0.8
Not Reported	1686	1011	675	0.8	0.9	0.7



**Table 31: Distribution of housing units by tenure and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Tenure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	13050	7078	5972	26.9	23.4	32.6
Rented	19332	11723	7609	39.8	38.7	41.6
Allocated by authority	14608	10484	4124	30.1	34.6	22.5
Other	1013	618	395	2.1	2.0	2.2
Not Reported	573	361	212	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	133442	65476	67966	81.6	78.8	84.4
Rented	19677	10851	8826	12.0	13.1	11.0
Allocated by authority	8225	5370	2855	5.0	6.5	3.5
Other	1162	786	376	0.7	0.9	0.5
Not Reported	1113	650	463	0.7	0.8	0.6

**Table 32: Distribution of housing units by tenure and by sex of head of household for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Tenure	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	41577	21575	20002	68.5	63.9	74.2
Rented	12200	7478	4722	20.1	22.2	17.5
Allocated by authority	5955	4064	1891	9.8	12.0	7.0
Other	559	370	189	0.9	1.1	0.7
Not Reported	434	264	170	0.7	0.8	0.6
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owner	44039	22221	21818	61.1	57.6	65.1
Rented	21060	11833	9227	29.2	30.7	27.5
Allocated by authority	5436	3597	1839	7.5	9.3	5.5
Other	990	636	354	1.4	1.6	1.1
Not Reported	583	319	264	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	31488	14423	17065	85.0	82.3	87.3
Rented	3167	1682	1485	8.5	9.6	7.6
Allocated by authority	1912	1123	789	5.2	6.4	4.0
Other	258	166	92	0.7	0.9	0.5
Not Reported	241	129	112	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Owner	29388	14335	15053	69.5	61.0	80.2
Rented	2582	1581	1001	6.1	6.7	5.3
Allocated by authority	9530	7070	2460	22.5	30.1	13.1
Other	368	232	136	0.9	1.0	0.7
Not Reported	428	299	129	1.0	1.3	0.7

### 4.3 Quality of housing units

The quality of housing is often used as a measure of the standard of living of a country and one of the most leading indicators of development. Better housing conditions are essential for human survivorship. Following food and clothing, the International Labour Organization (ILO) classifies housing as a basic need. Therefore, the absence of any of these three basic needs poses a danger to human life.

Information on the main materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors are given in Tables 33 to 42.

#### 4.3.1 Main material of the roof

Given the household structure, a question from the census was asked to establish the main material of the roof. If the housing structures were roofed with more than one type of material the most dominant one was recorded.

It can be seen from Table 33 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the country are corrugated iron sheets where more than half of the households reside in housing units with such roof. This proportion is even higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Households that live in housing units that whose main roofing material is thatch/grass constitute 13 percent of all households in the country. This percentage is far more in rural areas, about 13 percent than in urban which is about one percent, as shown in Table 34.

Table 34 reveals that at regional level, housing units with corrugated iron sheets are predominant in all the four regions. Manzini has the highest proportion of 87 percent, compared to the lowest Lubombo with 57 percent. Housing units whose roofs are constructed from thatched grass are most commonly found in Lubombo and Shiselweni.

In the Lubombo region, 13 out of 100 housing units have roofs covered by with asbestos sheets.

**Table 33: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the roof and by sex of head of household for total country**

Main roof material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	27974	12984	14990	13.2	11.5	15.2
Corrugated Iron	163630	87440	76190	77.1	77.1	77.1
Asbestos	6620	4900	1720	3.1	4.3	1.7
Tiles, slate, concrete	9147	5444	3703	4.3	4.8	3.7
Traditional hut	1419	718	701	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other	248	158	90	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	3157	1753	1404	1.5	1.5	1.4

**Table 34: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the roof and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main roof material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	400	215	185	0.8	0.7	1.0
Corrugated Iron	35634	21697	13937	73.4	71.7	76.1
Asbestos	6145	4506	1639	12.7	14.9	9.0
Tiles, slate, concrete	5335	3196	2139	11.0	10.6	11.7
Traditional hut	171	110	61	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other	76	44	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not Reported	815	496	319	1.7	1.6	1.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	27574	12769	14805	16.9	15.4	18.4
Corrugated Iron	127996	65743	62253	78.2	79.1	77.3
Asbestos	475	394	81	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tiles, slate, concrete	3812	2248	1564	2.3	2.7	1.9
Traditional hut	1248	608	640	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	172	114	58	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	2342	1257	1085	1.4	1.5	1.3

**Table 35: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the roof and by sex of head of household for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Main roof material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	5872	2814	3058	9.7	8.3	11.3
Corrugated Iron	49615	27915	21700	81.7	82.7	80.4
Asbestos	553	337	216	0.9	1.0	0.8
Tiles, slate, concrete	3409	1961	1448	5.6	5.8	5.4
Traditional hut	338	182	156	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other	94	58	36	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not Reported	844	484	360	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	4182	1910	2272	5.8	4.9	6.8
Corrugated Iron	62642	33590	29052	86.9	87.0	86.7
Asbestos	369	262	107	0.5	0.7	0.3
Tiles, slate, concrete	3334	1975	1359	4.6	5.1	4.1
Traditional hut	384	216	168	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other	57	37	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	1140	616	524	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	8192	3685	4507	22.1	21.0	23.1
Corrugated Iron	27086	12903	14183	73.1	73.6	72.6
Asbestos	32	18	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tiles, slate, concrete	913	514	399	2.5	2.9	2.0
Traditional hut	296	130	166	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other	48	32	16	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not Reported	499	241	258	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Grass	9728	4575	5153	23.0	19.5	27.4
Corrugated Iron	24287	13032	11255	57.4	55.4	59.9
Asbestos	5666	4283	1383	13.4	18.2	7.4
Tiles, slate, concrete	1491	994	497	3.5	4.2	2.6
Traditional hut	401	190	211	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other	49	31	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	674	412	262	1.6	1.8	1.4

### 4.3.2 Main material of the wall

In a similar manner, under wall material the main material of the wall was recorded. If the housing structures have walls made of different material, the most dominant was recorded.

With respect to materials used for the construction of walls, cement bricks/blocks, mud and poles, as well as mud blocks predominate in the country. Close to 63 percent of households live in dwellings with walls made of cement bricks/blocks, while 23 percent reside in dwellings with walls made of mud and poles and about 7 percent reside in dwellings made of mud blocks.

In urban areas, cement blocks/bricks constitute 69 percent and mud and poles contribute 16 percent. On the other hand in rural areas cement blocks/bricks constitute 61 percent and mud and poles contribute 25 percent.

Walls constructed from cement blocks/bricks mostly common in the Manzini and Lubombo regions. Dwellings with walls constructed from mud and poles are mostly common in Hhohho and Shiselweni, 27 and 37 percent respectively.

**Table 36: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the wall and by sex of head of household for total country**

Main wall material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	212195	113397	98798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud and poles	49002	24616	24386	23.1	21.7	24.7
Stone	6679	3219	3460	3.1	2.8	3.5
Grass	205	86	119	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	1317	795	522	0.6	0.7	0.5
Cement bricks, blocks	133892	72820	61072	63.1	64.2	61.8
Corrugated Iron	2844	1779	1065	1.3	1.6	1.1
Mud Blocks	14172	7848	6324	6.7	6.9	6.4
Traditional hut	1571	775	796	0.7	0.7	0.8
Not Reported	2513	1459	1054	1.2	1.3	1.1

**Table 37: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the wall and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main wall material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	7829	4616	3213	16.1	15.3	17.5
Stone	348	190	158	0.7	0.6	0.9
Grass	25	10	15	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood	486	318	168	1.0	1.1	0.9
Cement bricks, blocks	33477	20974	12503	68.9	69.3	68.3
Corrugated Iron	729	518	211	1.5	1.7	1.2
Mud Blocks	4825	3110	1715	9.9	10.3	9.4
Traditional hut	171	110	61	0.4	0.4	0.3
Not Reported	686	418	268	1.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	41173	20000	21173	25.2	24.1	26.3
Stone	6331	3029	3302	3.9	3.6	4.1
Grass	180	76	104	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	831	477	354	0.5	0.6	0.4
Cement bricks, blocks	100415	51846	48569	61.4	62.4	60.3
Corrugated Iron	2115	1261	854	1.3	1.5	1.1
Mud Blocks	9347	4738	4609	5.7	5.7	5.7
Traditional hut	1400	665	735	0.9	0.8	0.9
Not Reported	1827	1041	786	1.1	1.3	1.0

**Table 38: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the wall and by sex of head of household for Hhohho and Manzini regions**

Main wall material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	16180	8937	7243	26.6	26.5	26.9
Stone	429	214	215	0.7	0.6	0.8
Grass	52	25	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	554	367	187	0.9	1.1	0.7
Cement bricks, blocks	34343	18710	15633	56.6	55.4	58.0
Corrugated Iron	721	460	261	1.2	1.4	1.0
Mud Blocks	7459	4470	2989	12.3	13.2	11.1
Traditional hut	344	185	159	0.6	0.5	0.6
Not Reported	643	383	260	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	8839	4389	4450	12.3	11.4	13.3
Stone	630	352	278	0.9	0.9	0.8
Grass	22	12	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	386	232	154	0.5	0.6	0.5
Cement bricks, blocks	54510	29489	25021	75.6	76.4	74.7
Corrugated Iron	1301	823	478	1.8	2.1	1.4
Mud Blocks	5122	2591	2531	7.1	6.7	7.6
Traditional hut	400	219	181	0.6	0.6	0.5
Not Reported	898	499	399	1.2	1.3	1.2



**Table 39: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the wall and by sex of head of household for Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Main wall material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	13714	6383	7331	37.0	36.4	37.5
Stone	2064	929	1135	5.6	5.3	5.8
Grass	49	12	37	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wood	188	86	102	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cement bricks, blocks	18884	9030	9854	50.9	51.5	50.4
Corrugated Iron	349	195	154	0.9	1.1	0.8
Mud Blocks	1117	550	567	3.0	3.1	2.9
Traditional hut	323	142	181	0.9	0.8	0.9
Not Reported	378	196	182	1.0	1.1	0.9
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mud and poles	10269	4907	5362	24.3	20.9	28.6
Stone	3556	1724	1832	8.4	7.3	9.8
Grass	82	37	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wood	189	110	79	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cement bricks, blocks	26155	15591	10564	61.8	66.3	56.3
Corrugated Iron	473	301	172	1.1	1.3	0.9
Mud Blocks	474	237	237	1.1	1.0	1.3
Traditional hut	504	229	275	1.2	1.0	1.5
Not Reported	594	381	213	1.4	1.6	1.1

### 4.3.3 Main material of the floor

Likewise, under floor material the main material of the floor was recorded. If the housing structures have floors made of different materials, the most dominant was recorded.

With regard to materials used for the floor in the whole country, cement is the most common material. Table 40 present that about 81 percent of the households occupy dwellings with this type of floor. This proportion is even higher in rural areas about 81 percent compared to 79 percent urban households. Housing units with earth and dung floors are most predominant in the rural areas.

There are significant differences within the regions. Housing units with cement floors dominate in Manzini and Hhohho, while floors constructed from earth and dung are the most common in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions.

**Table 40: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the floor and by sex of head of household for total country**

Main floor material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	6728	3487	3241	3.2	3.1	3.3
Dung	17316	8257	9059	8.2	7.3	9.2
Wood	482	279	203	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tiles	11857	6815	5042	5.6	6.0	5.1
Cement	171325	92045	79280	80.7	81.2	80.2
Not Reported	4487	2514	1973	2.1	2.2	2.0

**Table 41: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the floor and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main floor material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	628	360	268	1.3	1.2	1.5
Dung	233	123	110	0.5	0.4	0.6
Wood	293	164	129	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tiles	8125	4672	3453	16.7	15.4	18.9
Cement	38248	24264	13984	78.7	80.2	76.4
Not Reported	1049	681	368	2.2	2.3	2.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	6100	3127	2973	3.7	3.8	3.7
Dung	17083	8134	8949	10.4	9.8	11.1
Wood	189	115	74	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tiles	3732	2143	1589	2.3	2.6	2.0
Cement	133077	67781	65296	81.3	81.5	81.1
Not Reported	3438	1833	1605	2.1	2.2	2.0

**Table 42: Distribution of housing units by type of the main material of the floor and by sex of head of household for Hhohho and Manzini regions**

Main floor material	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	1795	1032	763	3.0	3.1	2.8
Dung	4595	2285	2310	7.6	6.8	8.6
Wood	224	123	101	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tiles	5185	2908	2277	8.5	8.6	8.4
Cement	47728	26685	21043	78.6	79.1	78.0
Not Reported	1198	718	480	2.0	2.1	1.8
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Earth	1445	775	670	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dung	2864	1333	1531	4.0	3.5	4.6
Wood	118	79	39	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tiles	4507	2553	1954	6.3	6.6	5.8
Cement	61651	33009	28642	85.5	85.5	85.5
Not Reported	1523	857	666	2.1	2.2	2.0
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	1484	701	783	4.0	4.0	4.0
Dung	4758	2212	2546	12.8	12.6	13.0
Wood	97	48	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tiles	795	443	352	2.1	2.5	1.8
Cement	29149	13746	15403	78.6	78.4	78.8
Not Reported	783	373	410	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Earth	2004	979	1025	4.7	4.2	5.5
Dung	5099	2427	2672	12.1	10.3	14.2
Wood	43	29	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tiles	1370	911	459	3.2	3.9	2.4
Cement	32797	18605	14192	77.5	79.1	75.6
Not Reported	983	566	417	2.3	2.4	2.2

## 5. Capacity of housing

### 5.1 Number of rooms

According to the census a room was defined as a space in a housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by the walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering or at least to the height of two meters, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square meters. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, studies, habitable attics, servant's rooms, kitchens, rooms used for business purposes as long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Passageways, verandas, lobbies, bathrooms, toilets, garages and storerooms as rooms were not included even if they meet the above criteria.

**Table 43: Distribution of housing units by number of rooms for total country, rural and urban areas**

Number rooms	Country		Urban		Rural	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	212195	100	48576	100	163619	100
1	50846	24.0	17298	35.6	33548	20.5
2	29529	13.9	5643	11.6	23886	14.6
3	28867	13.6	5286	10.9	23581	14.4
4	34390	16.2	9743	20.1	24647	15.1
5	23684	11.2	5005	10.3	18679	11.4
6	15657	7.4	2680	5.5	12977	7.9
7	9539	4.5	1187	2.4	8352	5.1
8	6324	3.0	579	1.2	5745	3.5
9	3940	1.9	278	0.6	3662	2.2
10+	7099	3.3	415	0.9	6684	4.1
Not reported	2320	1.1	462	1.0	1858	1.1

**Table 44: Distribution of housing units by number of rooms for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Number rooms	Hhohho		Manzini		Shiselweni		Lubombo	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	60725	100	72108	100	37066	100	42296	100
1	14359	23.6	24270	33.7	5098	13.8	7119	16.8
2	9029	14.9	9142	12.7	4794	12.9	6564	15.5
3	8356	13.8	7801	10.8	5419	14.6	7291	17.2
4	9681	15.9	9957	13.8	6118	16.5	8634	20.4
5	6793	11.2	6951	9.6	4871	13.1	5069	12.0
6	4786	7.9	4713	6.5	3544	9.6	2614	6.2
7	2750	4.5	2812	3.9	2210	6.0	1767	4.2
8	1691	2.8	1928	2.7	1624	4.4	1081	2.6
9	1043	1.7	1261	1.7	1057	2.9	579	1.4
10+	1696	2.8	2442	3.4	1875	5.1	1086	2.6
Not reported	541	0.9	831	1.2	456	1.2	492	1.2

## 5.2 Number of rooms for sleeping

Of the number of rooms mentioned above, a question was asked to find out how many are used for sleeping.

**Table 45: Distribution of housing units by number of rooms used for sleeping for total country, urban and rural areas**

Number of rooms used for sleeping	Country		Urban		Rural	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	212195	100	48576	100	163619	100
1	82691	39.0	24103	49.6	58588	35.8
2	57559	27.1	13495	27.8	44064	26.9
3	37394	17.6	7646	15.7	29748	18.2
4	16885	8.0	1876	3.9	15009	9.2
5	7665	3.6	558	1.1	7107	4.3
6+	8276	3.9	484	1.0	7792	4.8
Not reported	1725	0.8	414	0.9	1311	0.8

**Table 46: Distribution of housing units by number of rooms used for sleeping for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Number of rooms used for sleeping	Hhohho		Manzini		Shiselweni		Lubombo	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	60725	100	72108	100	37066	100	42296	100
1	23721	39.1	34078	47.3	11020	29.7	13872	32.8
2	16417	27.0	17022	23.6	10331	27.9	13789	32.6
3	11097	18.3	11039	15.3	7508	20.3	7750	18.3
4	4844	8.0	4735	6.6	3926	10.6	3380	8.0
5	2106	3.5	2138	3.0	1905	5.1	1516	3.6
6+	2103	3.5	2492	3.5	2069	5.6	1612	3.8
Not reported	437	0.7	604	0.8	307	0.8	377	0.9

### 5.3 Number of occupants

A question in the census asked how many persons usually sleep in the housing units.

**Table 47: Distribution of housing units by number of occupants for total country, urban and rural areas**

Number of Occupants	Country		Urban		Rural	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	212195	100	48576	100	163619	100
1	45842	21.6	17465	36.0	28377	17.3
2	32052	15.1	9738	20.0	22314	13.6
3	27332	12.9	6630	13.6	20702	12.7
4	25062	11.8	5338	11.0	19724	12.1
5	21206	10.0	3515	7.2	17691	10.8
6	16743	7.9	2209	4.5	14534	8.9
7	12401	5.8	1276	2.6	11125	6.8
8	8996	4.2	674	1.4	8322	5.1
9	6546	3.1	432	0.9	6114	3.7
10	5372	2.5	332	0.7	5040	3.1
11	2422	1.1	137	0.3	2285	1.4
12	1748	0.8	82	0.2	1666	1.0
13	1197	0.6	42	0.1	1155	0.7
14	772	0.4	24	0.0	748	0.5
15+	1663	0.8	79	0.2	1584	1.0
Not reported	2841	1.3	603	1.2	2238	1.4



**Table 48: Distribution of housing units by number of occupants for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Number of Occupants	Hhohho		Manzini		Shiselweni		Lubombo	
	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%	Number of housing units	%
Total	60725	100	72108	100	37066	100	42296	100
1	13172	21.7	18270	25.3	5411	14.6	8989	21.3
2	9147	15.1	12437	17.2	4544	12.3	5924	14.0
3	8130	13.4	9438	13.1	4409	11.9	5355	12.7
4	7524	12.4	8120	11.3	4383	11.8	5035	11.9
5	6239	10.3	6437	8.9	4173	11.3	4357	10.3
6	4749	7.8	4896	6.8	3619	9.8	3479	8.2
7	3420	5.6	3519	4.9	2848	7.7	2614	6.2
8	2483	4.1	2532	3.5	2088	5.6	1893	4.5
9	1740	2.9	1804	2.5	1673	4.5	1329	3.1
10	1389	2.3	1446	2.0	1396	3.8	1141	2.7
11	633	1.0	688	1.0	604	1.6	497	1.2
12	456	0.8	510	0.7	439	1.2	343	0.8
13	319	0.5	317	0.4	289	0.8	272	0.6
14	174	0.3	235	0.3	214	0.6	149	0.4
15+	400	0.7	481	0.7	439	1.2	343	0.8
Not reported	750	1.2	978	1.4	537	1.4	576	1.4

## 6. Water for drinking

As much as it important to analyse and discuss the quality of houses, it is similarly essential to deliberate on the household amenities that make living in these houses happy. A house that has been built with quality material on wall, roof and floor needs to be provided with some basic amenities that will enhance further the quality of life of the household.

Inadequate sanitation and lack of safe water for drinking and cooking, create conducive environment for the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, and are therefore a public concern.

### 6.1 Main source of water for drinking

An essential element of life is water, not only to human beings, but to all living organisms. Therefore, a question was asked in the census about the main source of drinking water for the members of the household.

**Table 49: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and by sex of head of household for total country**

Main water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	30869	19154	11715	14.5	16.9	11.9
Piped into yard, plot	53552	30478	23074	25.2	26.9	23.4
Community stand pipe	27275	13713	13562	12.9	12.1	13.7
Unprotected well	22484	10956	11528	10.6	9.7	11.7
Protected well	6473	3188	3285	3.1	2.8	3.3
Borehole	11982	5785	6197	5.6	5.1	6.3
Spring (protected)	10098	4990	5108	4.8	4.4	5.2
River, canal	3214	1695	1519	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rain water	33403	16306	17097	15.7	14.4	17.3
Tanker truck	1527	830	697	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bottled water	3746	2148	1598	1.8	1.9	1.6
Not Reported	7572	4154	3418	3.6	3.7	3.5

**Table 50: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	23018	14445	8573	47.4	47.7	46.8
Piped into yard, plot	14500	9098	5402	29.9	30.1	29.5
Community stand pipe	4288	2510	1778	8.8	8.3	9.7
Unprotected well	1757	1085	672	3.6	3.6	3.7
Protected well	331	209	122	0.7	0.7	0.7
Borehole	413	245	168	0.9	0.8	0.9
Spring (protected)	641	418	223	1.3	1.4	1.2
River, canal	508	346	162	1.0	1.1	0.9
Rain water	941	563	378	1.9	1.9	2.1
Tanker truck	69	43	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bottled water	304	194	110	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not Reported	1806	1108	698	3.7	3.7	3.8
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	7851	4709	3142	4.8	5.7	3.9
Piped into yard, plot	39052	21380	17672	23.9	25.7	22.0
Community stand pipe	22987	11203	11784	14.0	13.5	14.6
Unprotected well	20727	9871	10856	12.7	11.9	13.5
Protected well	6142	2979	3163	3.8	3.6	3.9
Borehole	11569	5540	6029	7.1	6.7	7.5
Spring (protected)	9457	4572	4885	5.8	5.5	6.1
River, canal	2706	1349	1357	1.7	1.6	1.7
Rain water	32462	15743	16719	19.8	18.9	20.8
Tanker truck	1458	787	671	0.9	0.9	0.8
Bottled water	3442	1954	1488	2.1	2.4	1.8
Not Reported	5766	3046	2720	3.5	3.7	3.4

**Table 51: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and by sex of head of household for Hhohho and Manzini areas**

Main water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	9809	5578	4231	16.2	16.5	15.7
Piped into yard, plot	17778	10653	7125	29.3	31.6	26.4
Community stand pipe	8448	4538	3910	13.9	13.4	14.5
Unprotected well	5794	3087	2707	9.5	9.1	10.0
Protected well	1777	905	872	2.9	2.7	3.2
Borehole	2192	986	1206	3.6	2.9	4.5
Spring (protected)	2660	1417	1243	4.4	4.2	4.6
River, canal	1067	619	448	1.8	1.8	1.7
Rain water	7596	3857	3739	12.5	11.4	13.9
Tanker truck	355	207	148	0.6	0.6	0.5
Bottled water	914	528	386	1.5	1.6	1.4
Not Reported	2335	1376	959	3.8	4.1	3.6
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	10441	6243	4198	14.5	16.2	12.5
Piped into yard, plot	25198	13898	11300	34.9	36.0	33.7
Community stand pipe	8987	4496	4491	12.5	11.6	13.4
Unprotected well	5311	2548	2763	7.4	6.6	8.2
Protected well	1432	723	709	2.0	1.9	2.1
Borehole	3098	1658	1440	4.3	4.3	4.3
Spring (protected)	2949	1470	1479	4.1	3.8	4.4
River, canal	912	492	420	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rain water	9144	4543	4601	12.7	11.8	13.7
Tanker truck	421	228	193	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bottled water	1458	838	620	2.0	2.2	1.9
Not Reported	2757	1469	1288	3.8	3.8	3.8

**Table 52: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and by sex of head of household for Shiselweni and Lubombo areas**

Main water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	1978	1151	827	5.3	6.6	4.2
Piped into yard, plot	5113	2580	2533	13.8	14.7	13.0
Community stand pipe	5017	2289	2728	13.5	13.1	14.0
Unprotected well	5751	2590	3161	15.5	14.8	16.2
Protected well	1502	698	804	4.1	4.0	4.1
Borehole	2502	1185	1317	6.8	6.8	6.7
Spring (protected)	3170	1452	1718	8.6	8.3	8.8
River, canal	886	405	481	2.4	2.3	2.5
Rain water	9324	4269	5055	25.2	24.4	25.9
Tanker truck	290	137	153	0.8	0.8	0.8
Bottled water	490	259	231	1.3	1.5	1.2
Not Reported	1043	508	535	2.8	2.9	2.7
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Piped into housing	8641	6182	2459	20.4	26.3	13.1
Piped into yard, plot	5463	3347	2116	12.9	14.2	11.3
Community stand pipe	4823	2390	2433	11.4	10.2	13.0
Unprotected well	5628	2731	2897	13.3	11.6	15.4
Protected well	1762	862	900	4.2	3.7	4.8
Borehole	4190	1956	2234	9.9	8.3	11.9
Spring (protected)	1319	651	668	3.1	2.8	3.6
River, canal	349	179	170	0.8	0.8	0.9
Rain water	7339	3637	3702	17.4	15.5	19.7
Tanker truck	461	258	203	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bottled water	884	523	361	2.1	2.2	1.9
Not Reported	1437	801	636	3.4	3.4	3.4

## 6.2 Travel time to source of drinking water

From the census a question was asked about the time it takes to walk to and from the water source, where household members fetch water for domestic use.

**Table 53: Distribution of households by travel time to main source of water and by sex of head of household for total country, urban and rural areas**

Time to water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	67471	34093	33378	31.8	30.1	33.8
30 min to less than 1 hr	26611	12534	14077	12.5	11.1	14.2
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	12377	5845	6532	5.8	5.2	6.6
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	3815	1804	2011	1.8	1.6	2.0
Two hrs or more	4715	2231	2484	2.2	2.0	2.5
Not Reported	97206	56890	40316	45.8	50.2	40.8
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	628	360	268	1.3	1.2	1.5
30 min to less than 1 hr	233	123	110	0.5	0.4	0.6
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	293	164	129	0.6	0.5	0.7
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	8125	4672	3453	16.7	15.4	18.9
Two hrs or more	38248	24264	13984	78.7	80.2	76.4
Not Reported	1049	681	368	2.2	2.3	2.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	6100	3127	2973	3.7	3.8	3.7
30 min to less than 1 hr	17083	8134	8949	10.4	9.8	11.1
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	189	115	74	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	3732	2143	1589	2.3	2.6	2.0
Two hrs or more	133077	67781	65296	81.3	81.5	81.1
Not Reported	3438	1833	1605	2.1	2.2	2.0

**Table 54: Distribution of households by travel time to main source of water and by sex of head of household for Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Manzini regions**

Time to water source	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	1795	1032	763	3.0	3.1	2.8
30 min to less than 1 hr	4595	2285	2310	7.6	6.8	8.6
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	224	123	101	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	5185	2908	2277	8.5	8.6	8.4
Two hrs or more	47728	26685	21043	78.6	79.1	78.0
Not Reported	1198	718	480	2.0	2.1	1.8
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 30 min	1445	775	670	2.0	2.0	2.0
30 min to less than 1 hr	2864	1333	1531	4.0	3.5	4.6
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	118	79	39	0.2	0.2	0.1
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	4507	2553	1954	6.3	6.6	5.8
Two hrs or more	61651	33009	28642	85.5	85.5	85.5
Not Reported	1523	857	666	2.1	2.2	2.0
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	1484	701	783	4.0	4.0	4.0
30 min to less than 1 hr	4758	2212	2546	12.8	12.6	13.0
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	97	48	49	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	795	443	352	2.1	2.5	1.8
Two hrs or more	29149	13746	15403	78.6	78.4	78.8
Not Reported	783	373	410	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Less than 30 min	2004	979	1025	4.7	4.2	5.5
30 min to less than 1 hr	5099	2427	2672	12.1	10.3	14.2
One hr to less than 1.5 hrs	43	29	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.5 hrs to less than 2 hrs	1370	911	459	3.2	3.9	2.4
Two hrs or more	32797	18605	14192	77.5	79.1	75.6
Not Reported	983	566	417	2.3	2.4	2.2

## 6.3 Households with access to safe drinking water

### 6.3.1 Safe water sources

**Table 55: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water and by sex of head of household for total country, urban, rural and regions**

Area	Percent			Number	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>170925</b>	<b>92574</b>	<b>78351</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Urban	44105	27473	16632	62.3	37.7
Rural	126820	65101	61719	51.3	48.7
Hhohho	49397	27557	21840	55.8	44.2
Manzini	61275	33146	28129	54.1	45.9
Shiselweni	27594	13185	14409	47.8	52.2
Lubombo	32659	18686	13973	57.2	42.8

### 6.3.2 Unsafe waters sources

**Table 56: Distribution of households by access to not safe drinking water and by sex of head of household for total country, rural and urban, regions**

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>34797</b>	<b>17635</b>	<b>17162</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Urban	4140	2582	1558	62.4	37.6
Rural	30657	15053	15604	49.1	50.9
Hhohho	9551	5289	4262	55.4	44.6
Manzini	9401	4737	4664	50.4	49.6
Shiselweni	7970	3640	4330	45.7	54.3
Lubombo	7875	3969	3906	50.4	49.6



## 7. Toilet facility used by households

The census asked questions about the type of toilet or means of excreta disposal used in the households. The information is presented in Tables 57 to 60.

### 7.1 Main type of toilet facility

Table 57 and 58 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. About 16 percent of households in Swaziland have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilize the bush and other unknown type. Only 13 percent of the households in the country use flush toilet facility.

There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 45 percent of the households in urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is less than 4 percent. Over 19 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 2 percent in the urban areas.

In the Shiselweni and Lubombo region about 20 and 30 percent of households respectively, have no access to a toilet facility.

**Table 57: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility and by sex of head of household for total country, urban and rural areas**

Type of toilet	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>212195</b>	<b>113397</b>	<b>98798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	28035	17553	10482	13.2	15.5	10.6
Pit_VIP	38191	19968	18223	18.0	17.6	18.4
Pit ordinary	97816	50627	47189	46.1	44.6	47.8
Bush	32764	15581	17183	15.4	13.7	17.4
Other	1557	770	787	0.7	0.7	0.8
Not Reported	13832	8898	4934	6.5	7.8	5.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	22043	13861	8182	45.4	45.8	44.7
Pit_VIP	3433	2108	1325	7.1	7.0	7.2
Pit ordinary	15620	9328	6292	32.2	30.8	34.4
Bush	886	490	396	1.8	1.6	2.2
Other	187	118	69	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not Reported	6407	4359	2048	13.2	14.4	11.2
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	5992	3692	2300	3.7	4.4	2.9
Pit_VIP	34758	17860	16898	21.2	21.5	21.0
Pit ordinary	82196	41299	40897	50.2	49.7	50.8
Bush	31878	15091	16787	19.5	18.2	20.9
Other	1370	652	718	0.8	0.8	0.9
Not Reported	7425	4539	2886	4.5	5.5	3.6

**Table 58: Distribution of households by main type of toilet facility and by sex of head of household Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo rural areas**

Type of toilet	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	8738	4984	3754	14.4	14.8	13.9
Pit_VIP	11879	6273	5606	19.6	18.6	20.8
Pit ordinary	27562	15477	12085	45.4	45.9	44.8
Bush	7590	3736	3854	12.5	11.1	14.3
Other	519	302	217	0.9	0.9	0.8
Not Reported	4437	2979	1458	7.3	8.8	5.4
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Flush toilet	9406	5675	3731	13.0	14.7	11.1
Pit_VIP	15222	8070	7152	21.1	20.9	21.3
Pit ordinary	36164	18782	17382	50.2	48.7	51.9
Bush	5497	2632	2865	7.6	6.8	8.6
Other	337	142	195	0.5	0.4	0.6
Not Reported	5482	3305	2177	7.6	8.6	6.5
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	1699	998	701	4.6	5.7	3.6
Pit_VIP	5601	2690	2911	15.1	15.4	14.9
Pit ordinary	21191	9821	11370	57.2	56.0	58.2
Bush	7002	3176	3826	18.9	18.1	19.6
Other	403	175	228	1.1	1.0	1.2
Not Reported	1170	663	507	3.2	3.8	2.6
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Flush toilet	8192	5896	2296	19.4	25.1	12.2
Pit_VIP	5489	2935	2554	13.0	12.5	13.6
Pit ordinary	12899	6547	6352	30.5	27.8	33.8
Bush	12675	6037	6638	30.0	25.7	35.3
Other	298	151	147	0.7	0.6	0.8
Not Reported	2743	1951	792	6.5	8.3	4.2

### 7.1.1 Safe toilet facility

To consider if the toilet facility was safe the following classification was considered during analysis. The flush and Pit\_VIP toilet facilities were combined into one category safe toilet facility. The safeness in this context is hygienic.

In Swaziland only 31 percent of all households access a safe toilet facility. About 57 percent are male-headed households, against 43 percent female-headed households. In all the areas male-headed households dominate, over female-headed households in accessing safe toilet facilities (Table 59).

**Table 59: Distribution of households by use of safe toilet facility and by sex of head of household for total country, urban, rural and regions**

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Swaziland	66226	37521	28705	56.7	43.3
Urban	25476	15969	9507	62.7	37.3
Rural	40750	21552	19198	52.9	47.1
Hhohho	20617	11257	9360	54.6	45.4
Manzini	24628	13745	10883	55.8	44.2
Shiselweni	7300	3688	3612	50.5	49.5
Lubombo	13681	8831	4850	64.5	35.5

### 7.1.2 Unsafe toilet facility

To consider if the toilet facility was unsafe the following classification was considered during analysis. The Pit ordinary, Bush and other toilet facilities were combined into one category unsafe toilet facility. Similarly, the unsafeness in this context is hygienic.

In Swaziland, over 62 percent of all households do not access a safe toilet facility. About 50 percent are male-headed households, against 49 percent female-headed households. In the rural areas, Shiselweni and Lubombo regions more than half of the female-headed households have no access to a safe toilet facility (Table 60).

**Table 60: Distribution of households by use of not safe toilet facility and by sex of head of household for total country, urban, rural and regions**

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Swaziland	132137	66978	65159	50.7	49.3
Urban	16693	9936	6757	59.5	40.5
Rural	115444	57042	58402	49.4	50.6
Hhohho	35671	19515	16156	54.7	45.3
Manzini	41998	21556	20442	51.3	48.7
Shiselweni	28596	13172	15424	46.1	53.9
Lubombo	25872	12735	13137	49.2	50.8

## 8. Source of energy

Tables 61 to 68 present the percentage distribution of households by sources of energy for lighting and cooking.

### 8.1 Main source of energy for lighting

Questions about the main source of energy the household uses mainly for lighting was asked.

Table 61 reveals that that main source of energy used for lighting, both electricity and the candle are the most common in the country as a whole. About 17 out of 20 households utilize these two sources. Paraffin is also a common source to some extent, as about 12 percent of households nationally use it for lighting.

On the hand, two thirds of the households in the urban areas use electricity as against less than 27 percent in the rural areas. Most rural areas rely on candles and paraffin, about 58 and 14 percent correspondingly (Table 62).

With regard to the regions most of the households use electricity for lighting in Manzini and Hhohho, while Shiselweni and Lubombo regions rely on candle and paraffin for the same purpose (Table 63 and 64).

**Table 61: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and by sex of head of household for total country**

Main Lighting energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	212195	113397	98798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	74872	43780	31092	35.3	38.6	31.5
Paraffin	26600	13598	13002	12.5	12.0	13.2
Gas	1085	575	510	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	106308	53525	52783	50.1	47.2	53.4
Wood	638	304	334	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solar	427	278	149	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	219	135	84	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	2046	1202	844	1.0	1.1	0.9

**Table 62: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main Lighting energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	31583	19720	11863	65.0	65.2	64.8
Paraffin	4342	2600	1742	8.9	8.6	9.5
Gas	239	144	95	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	11712	7355	4357	24.1	24.3	23.8
Wood	30	18	12	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solar	55	36	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	42	24	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	573	367	206	1.2	1.2	1.1
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163619</b>	<b>83133</b>	<b>80486</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	43289	24060	19229	26.5	28.9	23.9
Paraffin	22258	10998	11260	13.6	13.2	14.0
Gas	846	431	415	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	94596	46170	48426	57.8	55.5	60.2
Wood	608	286	322	0.4	0.3	0.4
Solar	372	242	130	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	177	111	66	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	1473	835	638	0.9	1.0	0.8

**Table 63: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and by sex of head of household for Hhohho and Manzini areas**

Main Lighting energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	23520	13431	10089	38.7	39.8	37.4
Paraffin	10596	5755	4841	17.4	17.1	17.9
Gas	313	175	138	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	25426	13858	11568	41.9	41.1	42.9
Wood	114	60	54	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar	166	125	41	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	56	36	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	534	311	223	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	30639	17619	13020	42.5	45.6	38.9
Paraffin	8537	4289	4248	11.8	11.1	12.7
Gas	361	182	179	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	31499	15901	15598	43.7	41.2	46.6
Wood	129	67	62	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solar	157	100	57	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	62	38	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	724	410	314	1.0	1.1	0.9



**Table 64: Distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and by sex of head of household for Shiselweni and Lubombo areas**

Main Lighting energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	7177	3813	3364	19.4	21.8	17.2
Paraffin	2687	1293	1394	7.2	7.4	7.1
Gas	245	125	120	0.7	0.7	0.6
Candle	26316	11980	14336	71.0	68.4	73.4
Wood	210	93	117	0.6	0.5	0.6
Solar	47	25	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	72	42	30	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not Reported	312	152	160	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	13536	8917	4619	32.0	37.9	24.6
Paraffin	4780	2261	2519	11.3	9.6	13.4
Gas	166	93	73	0.4	0.4	0.4
Candle	23067	11786	11281	54.5	50.1	60.1
Wood	185	84	101	0.4	0.4	0.5
Solar	57	28	29	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	29	19	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Reported	476	329	147	1.1	1.4	0.8

## 8.2 Main sources of energy for cooking

Questions about the main source of energy the household uses mainly for cooking was asked. It is possible that that a household may use more than one source of energy at any one time, but it is the one that is most often used that was recorded.

Table 65 indicates that half of the total households in Swaziland rely on wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas, about 13 out of 20 households than in urban areas 9 out of 100 households (Table 66). More than 23 out 50 households in urban areas rely on electricity for cooking.

Close to half of the households in Hhohho and Manzini regions use electricity for cooking. Most of the households in the rest of the regions use mainly wood for cooking purposes (Table 67 and 68).

**Table 65: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and by sex of head of household for total**

Main Cook- ing energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	212195	113397	98798	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity	44999	27184	17815	21.2	24.0	18.0
Paraffin	17808	11142	6666	8.4	9.8	6.7
Gas	31264	17402	13862	14.7	15.3	14.0
Coal	2217	1507	710	1.0	1.3	0.7
Wood	112890	54340	58550	53.2	47.9	59.3
Other	560	363	197	0.3	0.3	0.2
Not Reported	2457	1459	998	1.2	1.3	1.0

**Table 66: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Main Cooking energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>	<b>48576</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>18312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	22537	14073	8464	46.4	46.5	46.2
Paraffin	8179	5321	2858	16.8	17.6	15.6
Gas	11394	6859	4535	23.5	22.7	24.8
Coal	1185	974	211	2.4	3.2	1.2
Wood	4353	2446	1907	9.0	8.1	10.4
Other	151	106	45	0.3	0.4	0.2
Not Reported	777	485	292	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Rural</b>	<b>165092</b>	<b>83968</b>	<b>81124</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	22462	13111	9351	13.6	15.6	11.5
Paraffin	9629	5821	3808	5.8	6.9	4.7
Gas	19870	10543	9327	12.0	12.6	11.5
Candle	1032	533	499	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	108537	51894	56643	65.7	61.8	69.8
Solar	409	257	152	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	1680	974	706	1.0	1.2	0.9
Not Reported	1473	835	638	0.9	1.0	0.8

**Table 67: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and by sex of head of household for Hhohho and Manzini regions**

Main Cooking energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	14602	8689	5913	24.0	25.7	21.9
Paraffin	6733	4465	2268	11.1	13.2	8.4
Gas	8471	4921	3550	13.9	14.6	13.2
Coal	352	204	148	0.6	0.6	0.5
Wood	29819	15017	14802	49.1	44.5	54.9
Other	144	98	46	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not Reported	604	357	247	1.0	1.1	0.9
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	20619	12108	8511	28.6	31.4	25.4
Paraffin	7862	4717	3145	10.9	12.2	9.4
Gas	14352	7436	6916	19.9	19.3	20.6
Coal	383	183	200	0.5	0.5	0.6
Wood	27680	13431	14249	38.4	34.8	42.5
Other	175	120	55	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not Reported	1037	611	426	1.4	1.6	1.3

**Table 68: Distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking and by sex of head of household for Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Main Cooking energy	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	3092	1794	1298	8.3	10.2	6.6
Paraffin	1906	1055	851	5.1	6.0	4.4
Gas	2786	1400	1386	7.5	8.0	7.1
Coal	218	106	112	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wood	28585	12920	15665	77.1	73.7	80.2
Other	161	90	71	0.4	0.5	0.4
Not Reported	318	158	160	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Electricity	6686	4593	2093	15.8	19.5	11.1
Paraffin	1307	905	402	3.1	3.8	2.1
Gas	5655	3645	2010	13.4	15.5	10.7
Coal	1264	1014	250	3.0	4.3	1.3
Wood	26806	12972	13834	63.4	55.2	73.7
Other	80	55	25	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not Reported	498	333	165	1.2	1.4	0.9

## 9. Assets of households

### 9.1 Distribution of households by ownership of assets

During the census it asked to find out if the households have some assets in functioning condition, and the members of the household have access to these assets. If the asset was in good working condition it was recorded and if an asset was present but no longer functioning was not recorded.

**Table 69: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of assets and by sex of head of household for total country**

Type of Asset	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>					
Radio	162998	89642	73356	55.0	45.0
Television	75057	43103	31954	57.4	42.6
Refrigerator/ Freezer	70570	39209	31361	55.6	44.4
Stove/Hot plate	93564	52229	41335	55.8	44.2
Bicycle	17685	10748	6937	60.8	39.2
Motorcycle	2369	1529	840	64.5	35.5
Car	28119	17770	10349	63.2	36.8
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	14697	9709	4988	66.1	33.9
Tractor	5585	3536	2049	63.3	36.7
Computer	10309	6510	3799	63.1	36.9
Telephone	20782	11284	9498	54.3	45.7
Cellular phone	128292	70849	57443	55.2	44.8
Internet Access	6269	3771	2498	60.2	39.8

**Table 70: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of assets and by sex of head of household for urban and rural areas**

Type of Asset	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Urban</b>					
Radio	38966	24427	14539	62.7	37.3
Television	26823	16462	10361	61.4	38.6
Refrigerator/ Freezer	25449	15124	10325	59.4	40.6
Stove/Hot plate	31261	19437	11824	62.2	37.8
Bicycle	4931	3291	1640	66.7	33.3
Motorcycle	939	651	288	69.3	30.7
Car	10828	7163	3665	66.2	33.8
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	4972	3503	1469	70.5	29.5
Tractor	748	516	232	69.0	31.0
Computer	6163	3878	2285	62.9	37.1
Telephone	9014	5014	4000	55.6	44.4
Cellular phone	36395	22739	13656	62.5	37.5
Internet Access	3415	2156	1259	63.1	36.9
<b>Rural</b>					
Radio	124032	65215	58817	52.6	47.4
Television	48234	26641	21593	55.2	44.8
Refrigerator/ Freezer	45121	24085	21036	53.4	46.6
Stove/Hot plate	62303	32792	29511	52.6	47.4
Bicycle	12754	7457	5297	58.5	41.5
Motorcycle	1430	878	552	61.4	38.6
Car	17291	10607	6684	61.3	38.7
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	9725	6206	3519	63.8	36.2
Tractor	4837	3020	1817	62.4	37.6
Computer	4146	2632	1514	63.5	36.5
Telephone	11768	6270	5498	53.3	46.7
Cellular phone	91897	48110	43787	52.4	47.6
Internet Access	2854	1615	1239	56.6	43.4

**Table 71: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of assets and by sex of head of household for total country, Hhohho, Manzini regions**

Type of Asset	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>					
Radio	48312	27376	20936	56.7	43.3
Television	23105	13235	9870	57.3	42.7
Refrigerator/ Freezer	21801	11947	9854	54.8	45.2
Stove/Hot plate	26905	15297	11608	56.9	43.1
Bicycle	5055	3115	1940	61.6	38.4
Motorcycle	812	509	303	62.7	37.3
Car	9844	6213	3631	63.1	36.9
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	4923	3221	1702	65.4	34.6
Tractor	1263	791	472	62.6	37.4
Computer	4507	2790	1717	61.9	38.1
Telephone	7818	4262	3556	54.5	45.5
Cellular phone	39623	22485	17138	56.7	43.3
Internet Access	3339	1990	1349	59.6	40.4
<b>Manzini</b>					
Radio	56430	31129	25301	55.2	44.8
Television	30409	17560	12849	57.7	42.3
Refrigerator/ Freezer	28116	15744	12372	56.0	44.0
Stove/Hot plate	36149	19995	16154	55.3	44.7
Bicycle	4727	2752	1975	58.2	41.8
Motorcycle	788	511	277	64.8	35.2
Car	10031	6434	3597	64.1	35.9
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	5533	3710	1823	67.1	32.9
Tractor	1418	937	481	66.1	33.9
Computer	4069	2568	1501	63.1	36.9
Telephone	7068	3874	3194	54.8	45.2
Cellular phone	47449	26150	21299	55.1	44.9
Internet Access	1633	966	667	59.2	40.8

**Table 72: Percentage distribution of households by ownership of assets and by sex of head of household for Shiselweni and Lubombo regions**

Type of Asset	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Shiselweni</b>					
Radio	27539	13565	13974	49.3	50.7
Television	9247	4734	4513	51.2	48.8
Refrigerator/ Freezer	8691	4342	4349	50.0	50.0
Stove/Hot plate	14243	6812	7431	47.8	52.2
Bicycle	2648	1460	1188	55.1	44.9
Motorcycle	247	144	103	58.3	41.7
Car	3648	2122	1526	58.2	41.8
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	1988	1247	741	62.7	37.3
Tractor	1598	992	606	62.1	37.9
Computer	495	301	194	60.8	39.2
Telephone	2908	1409	1499	48.5	51.5
Cellular phone	19047	9167	9880	48.1	51.9
Internet Access	400	228	172	57.0	43.0
<b>Lubombo</b>					
Radio	30717	17572	13145	57.2	42.8
Television	12296	7574	4722	61.6	38.4
Refrigerator/ Freezer	11962	7176	4786	60.0	40.0
Stove/Hot plate	16267	10125	6142	62.2	37.8
Bicycle	5255	3421	1834	65.1	34.9
Motorcycle	522	365	157	69.9	30.1
Car	4596	3001	1595	65.3	34.7
Van/Bakkie/ Truck	2253	1531	722	68.0	32.0
Tractor	1306	816	490	62.5	37.5
Computer	1238	851	387	68.7	31.3
Telephone	2988	1739	1249	58.2	41.8
Cellular phone	22173	13047	9126	58.8	41.2
Internet Access	897	587	310	65.4	34.6



## 10. Agriculture

### 10.1 Distribution of households by crops grown/harvested

To find out if the household grow crops a question was asked during the census. Whether, the crop was grown or not by the household was indicated. The crops were recorded regardless of the purpose they are grown for, domestic use or commercial purpose.

**Table 73: Percentage distribution of households by type crop grown/harvested and by sex of head of household for total country, urban and rural areas**

Type of crop	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>209184</b>	<b>111318</b>	<b>97866</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	103249	52701	50548	49.4	47.3	51.7
Sweet Potatoes	28818	15409	13409	13.8	13.8	13.7
Cotton	2114	1257	857	1.0	1.1	0.9
Vegetables	35670	20949	14721	17.1	18.8	15.0
Beans	16969	9601	7368	8.1	8.6	7.5
Groundnuts	22364	11401	10963	10.7	10.2	11.2
<b>Urban</b>	<b>33911</b>	<b>22686</b>	<b>11225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	12501	8360	4141	36.9	36.9	36.9
Sweet Potatoes	3746	2517	1229	11.0	11.1	10.9
Cotton	285	190	95	0.8	0.8	0.8
Vegetables	11728	7819	3909	34.6	34.5	34.8
Beans	3554	2382	1172	10.5	10.5	10.4
Groundnuts	2097	1418	679	6.2	6.3	6.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>175273</b>	<b>88632</b>	<b>86641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	90748	44341	46407	51.8	50.0	53.6
Sweet Potatoes	25072	12892	12180	14.3	14.5	14.1
Cotton	1829	1067	762	1.0	1.2	0.9
Vegetables	23942	13130	10812	13.7	14.8	12.5
Beans	13415	7219	6196	7.7	8.1	7.2
Groundnuts	20267	9983	10284	11.6	11.3	11.9

**Table 74: Percentage distribution of households by type crop grown/harvested and by sex of head of household for total country, Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo administrative regions**

Type of crop	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>60725</b>	<b>33751</b>	<b>26974</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	8738	4984	3754	14.4	14.8	13.9
Sweet Potatoes	11879	6273	5606	19.6	18.6	20.8
Cotton	27562	15477	12085	45.4	45.9	44.8
Vegetables	7590	3736	3854	12.5	11.1	14.3
Beans	519	302	217	0.9	0.9	0.8
Groundnuts	4437	2979	1458	7.3	8.8	5.4
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>72108</b>	<b>38606</b>	<b>33502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Maize	9406	5675	3731	13.0	14.7	11.1
Sweet Potatoes	15222	8070	7152	21.1	20.9	21.3
Cotton	36164	18782	17382	50.2	48.7	51.9
Vegetables	5497	2632	2865	7.6	6.8	8.6
Beans	337	142	195	0.5	0.4	0.6
Groundnuts	5482	3305	2177	7.6	8.6	6.5
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>37066</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	1699	998	701	4.6	5.7	3.6
Sweet Potatoes	5601	2690	2911	15.1	15.4	14.9
Cotton	21191	9821	11370	57.2	56.0	58.2
Vegetables	7002	3176	3826	18.9	18.1	19.6
Beans	403	175	228	1.1	1.0	1.2
Groundnuts	1170	663	507	3.2	3.8	2.6
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>42296</b>	<b>23517</b>	<b>18779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Maize	8192	5896	2296	19.4	25.1	12.2
Sweet Potatoes	5489	2935	2554	13.0	12.5	13.6
Cotton	12899	6547	6352	30.5	27.8	33.8
Vegetables	12675	6037	6638	30.0	25.7	35.3
Beans	298	151	147	0.7	0.6	0.8
Groundnuts	2743	1951	792	6.5	8.3	4.2

## 10.2 Distribution of households by type of livestock/poultry raised

Similarly, to find out if the household raised livestock/poultry a question was asked during the census. Whether, the livestock/poultry was raised or not by the household was indicated. The livestock/poultry were recorded regardless of the purpose they are raised for, domestic use or commercial purpose.

**Table 75: Percentage distribution of households by type livestock/poultry raised and by sex of head of household for total country, urban and rural, regions**

Type of Livestock/ Poultry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>83571</b>	<b>47216</b>	<b>36355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	28818	15409	13409	34.5	32.6	36.9
Goats	2114	1257	857	2.5	2.7	2.4
Donkeys	35670	20949	14721	42.7	44.4	40.5
Poultry	16969	9601	7368	20.3	20.3	20.3
<b>Urban</b>	<b>19313</b>	<b>12908</b>	<b>6405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	3746	2517	1229	19.4	19.5	19.2
Goats	285	190	95	1.5	1.5	1.5
Donkeys	11728	7819	3909	60.7	60.6	61.0
Poultry	3554	2382	1172	18.4	18.5	18.3
<b>Rural</b>	<b>64258</b>	<b>34308</b>	<b>29950</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	25072	12892	12180	39.0	37.6	40.7
Goats	1829	1067	762	2.8	3.1	2.5
Donkeys	23942	13130	10812	37.3	38.3	36.1
Poultry	13415	7219	6196	20.9	21.0	20.7
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>47550</b>	<b>25788</b>	<b>21762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	11879	6273	5606	25.0	24.3	25.8
Goats	27562	15477	12085	58.0	60.0	55.5
Donkeys	7590	3736	3854	16.0	14.5	17.7
Poultry	519	302	217	1.1	1.2	1.0
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>57220</b>	<b>29626</b>	<b>27594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cattle	15222	8070	7152	26.6	27.2	25.9
Goats	36164	18782	17382	63.2	63.4	63.0
Donkeys	5497	2632	2865	9.6	8.9	10.4
Poultry	337	142	195	0.6	0.5	0.7
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>34197</b>	<b>15862</b>	<b>18335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	5601	2690	2911	16.4	17.0	15.9
Goats	21191	9821	11370	62.0	61.9	62.0
Donkeys	7002	3176	3826	20.5	20.0	20.9
Poultry	403	175	228	1.2	1.1	1.2
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>31361</b>	<b>15670</b>	<b>15691</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Cattle	5489	2935	2554	17.5	18.7	16.3
Goats	12899	6547	6352	41.1	41.8	40.5
Donkeys	12675	6037	6638	40.4	38.5	42.3
Poultry	298	151	147	1.0	1.0	0.9

### 10.3 Distribution of households by type of fruits grown/picked

To find out if the household grow fruits a question was asked during the census. Whether, the fruits were grown or not by the household were indicated. The fruits were recorded regardless of the purpose they are grown for, domestic use or commercial purpose.

**Table 76: Percentage distribution of households by type fruits grown/picked and by sex of head of household for total country, urban and rural areas**

Type of fruits	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Swaziland</b>	<b>210668</b>	<b>114942</b>	<b>95726</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	46000	25472	20528	21.8	22.2	21.4
Oranges	19280	10862	8418	9.2	9.4	8.8
Mangoes	44276	24363	19913	21.0	21.2	20.8
Peaches	48201	25421	22780	22.9	22.1	23.8
Avocado	52911	28824	24087	25.1	25.1	25.2
<b>Urban</b>	<b>40274</b>	<b>25664</b>	<b>14610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	8830	5648	3182	21.9	22.0	21.8
Oranges	3522	2216	1306	8.7	8.6	8.9
Mangoes	9150	6055	3095	22.7	23.6	21.2
Peaches	6422	4069	2353	15.9	15.9	16.1
Avocado	12350	7676	4674	30.7	29.9	32.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>170394</b>	<b>89278</b>	<b>81116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	37170	19824	17346	21.8	22.2	21.4
Oranges	15758	8646	7112	9.2	9.7	8.8
Mangoes	35126	18308	16818	20.6	20.5	20.7
Peaches	41779	21352	20427	24.5	23.9	25.2
Avocado	40561	21148	19413	23.8	23.7	23.9

**Table 77: Percentage distribution of households by type fruits grown/picked and by sex of head of household for total country, Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo administrative regions**

Type of fruits	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Hhohho</b>	<b>73548</b>	<b>41258</b>	<b>32290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	17035	9563	7472	23.2	23.2	23.1
Oranges	5621	3288	2333	7.6	8.0	7.2
Mangoes	13899	7547	6352	18.9	18.3	19.7
Peaches	15189	8593	6596	20.7	20.8	20.4
Avocado	21804	12267	9537	29.6	29.7	29.5
<b>Manzini</b>	<b>62548</b>	<b>33695</b>	<b>28853</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Banana	13517	7389	6128	21.6	21.9	21.2
Oranges	5644	3178	2466	9.0	9.4	8.5
Mangoes	14133	7606	6527	22.6	22.6	22.6
Peaches	14372	7526	6846	23.0	22.3	23.7
Avocado	14882	7996	6886	23.8	23.7	23.9
<b>Shiselweni</b>	<b>39166</b>	<b>19455</b>	<b>19711</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	7994	4051	3943	20.4	20.8	20.0
Oranges	3789	2019	1770	9.7	10.4	9.0
Mangoes	4474	2275	2199	11.4	11.7	11.2
Peaches	12929	6171	6758	33.0	31.7	34.3
Avocado	9980	4939	5041	25.5	25.4	25.6
<b>Lubombo</b>	<b>35406</b>	<b>20534</b>	<b>14872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Banana	7454	4469	2985	21.1	21.8	20.1
Oranges	4226	2377	1849	11.9	11.6	12.4
Mangoes	11770	6935	4835	33.2	33.8	32.5
Peaches	5711	3131	2580	16.1	15.2	17.3
Avocado	6245	3622	2623	17.6	17.6	17.6

#### 10.4 Distribution of households involved in fish farming

Households were asked if they were doing agricultural activity including fish farming. The fish farming activity was recorded regardless of the purpose they are practiced for, domestic use or commercial purpose.

**Table 78: Percent distribution of households involved in fish farming and by sex of head of household for country, urban, rural and regions**

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Swaziland	4390	2362	2028	53.8	46.2
Urban	985	640	345	65.0	35.0
Rural	3405	1722	1683	50.6	49.4
Hhohho	1423	829	594	58.3	41.7
Manzini	1097	598	499	54.5	45.5
Shiselweni	1177	526	651	44.7	55.3
Lubombo	693	409	284	59.0	41.0

### 11. Conclusion Recommendations for the next census

The following are recommendations for the next census to be likely in 2017, if the decennial period will be observed.

The question on what is the source of drinking water for the household should have included the component of cooking. Therefore, recommend that in the next census should be asked, "What is the main source of drinking and cooking for members of the household?"

There was no question asking about main source of energy for heating in the households. A very important question on garbage and refuse disposal was not asked, to find out how households were disposing their garbage.

Distances of households to the nearest essential services like hospitals, schools was not asked in 2007, yet in the previous censuses were asked.

In the agriculture module quantities and volumes must asked in the next census to add a value on the yes, categories.

