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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



Contents

Abbreviations	x
Summary and Key Findings	xi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Survey scope	1
2 Basic population statistics	2
2.1 Population estimates	2
2.2 Household estimates	2
3 Household composition	3
3.1 Household composition and living arrangements	3
3.2 Living arrangements of children	6
4 Education	9
4.1 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years	9
4.2 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions	10
4.3 School attendance	14
4.4 Attendance of institutions of higher education	16
4.5 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older	18
4.6 Functional literacy	19
5 Health	20
5.1 Self-reported health and health care provision	20
5.2 Medical aid coverage	21
5.3 Teenage pregnancy	23
5.3 COVID-19 Vaccination	24
6 General Functioning	26
7 Social security	27
8 Housing	29
9 Drinking water	33
10 Sanitation	39
10.1 Sanitation facilities	39
10.2 Household Hygiene	41
11 Energy	43
12 Refuse removal	47
13 Environmental trends	51
14 Communication and postal services	52
14.1 Landlines and cell phones	52
14.2 Internet access	53
14.3 Mail	55
15 Transport	58
16 Household assets and sources of income	59
16.1 Household sources of income	59
16.2 Household assets	62
17 Access to food	63
18 Agriculture	66
19 Technical notes	68
19.1 Response rates	68
19.2 Sample design	68
19.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata	70
19.4 Methodology and fieldwork	72
19.5 Editing and imputation	72
19.6 Weighting	73
19.7 Data revisions	74
19.8 Sampling and the interpretation of the data	74
19.9 Comparability with previous surveys	75
19.10 Questionnaire	75
19.11 Measures of precision for selected variables of the General Household Survey	76
19.11.1 Variance estimation	76

19.11.2	Coefficient of variation.....	77
19.11.3	P-value of an estimate of change	77
19.12	Limitations of the study	83
20	Glossary	83

ADDENDUM TABLES

1.	Population	85
1.1	By province, population group and sex, 2022	85
1.2	By age group, population group and sex, 2022	86
2.	Education	87
2.1	Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2022	87
2.2	Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2022	89
2.3	Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2022	91
3.1	Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2022	93
3.2	Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2022	95
3.3	Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2022	96
3.4	Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2022	97
3.5	Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2022	98
3.6	Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2022	99
3.7	Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2022	100
3.8	Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade and by province, 2022	102
3.9	Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2022	103
3.10	Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2022	104
4.	Medical aid coverage	105
4.1	Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2022	105
4.2	Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2022	106
4.3	Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2022	107
5.	Health	108
5.1	General health perception, by province, 2022	108
5.2	The household's normal place of consultation by province, 2022	109
5.3	The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid, 2022	110
5.4	Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2022	111
6.	Disabilities	113
6.1	Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2022	113
6.2	Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2022	115
7.	Social welfare	117
7.1	Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2022	117

8.	Dwellings and services.....	118
8.1	Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling	118
8.1.1	All population groups, 2022	118
8.1.2	Black African population group, 2022	119
8.1.3	Other** population groups, 2022.....	120
8.2	Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2022	121
8.3	Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2022	122
8.4	Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2022.....	124
8.5	Tenure status of households, by province, 2022	125
8.6	Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022.....	126
8.7	Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy	127
8.7.1	For cooking, 2022	127
8.7.2	For heating, 2022	128
8.7.3	For lighting, 2022	129
9.	Water services	130
9.1	Main source of water for households, by province, 2022	130
9.2	Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2022	131
9.3	Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2022.....	132
9.4	Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022	133
9.5	Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2022	134
10.	Communication	135
10.1	Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022.....	135
10.2	Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2022	136
10.3	Households with connection to a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022.....	137
10.4	Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2022	138
11.	Source of energy	139
11.1	Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2022.....	139
11.2	Source of energy.....	140
11.2	Main source of energy used by households, by province.....	140
11.2.1	For cooking, 2022	140
11.2.2	For heating, 2022	141
11.2.3	For lighting, 2022	142
11.3	Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head	143
11.3.1	For cooking, 2022	143
11.3.2	For heating, 2022	144
11.3.3	For lighting, 2022	145
12.	Sanitation	146
12.1	Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2022	146
12.2	Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022	147
12.3	Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2022	148
13.1	Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022.....	150
14.	Transport.....	151
14.1	Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2022.....	151
14.2	Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2022.....	152
14.3	Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2022	153

14.4	Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2022	154
15.	Environment	155
15.1	Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2022	155
15.2	Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022	156
16.	Income and expenditure	157
16.1	Sources of income for households, by province, 2022	157
16.2	Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022	158
16.3	Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2022	159
16.4	Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022	160
17.	Household assets, 2022	161
17.1	Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2022	161
18.	Agriculture	163
18.1	Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2022	163
18.2	Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022	164

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2022	4
Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of household size by province and rural/urban status, 2022	4
Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by province and urban/rural status, 2022	5
Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of household composition by province and rural/urban status, 2022	5
Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of inter-generational households by province and rural/urban status, 2022	6
Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of children orphanhood status by province, 2022	7
Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of children's living arrangements by province and urban/rural status, 2022	7
Figure 4.1: Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5–24 years, 2022	11
Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 to 7 years who did not attend educational institutions, 2019–2022	12
Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 7 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2002 and 2022	12
Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by individuals aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution by sex, 2022	13
Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who did not pay tuition fees, by province, 2022	13
Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of learners who attended school by main mode of transport to school and province, 2022	14
Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of learners attending public schools who benefited from the school nutrition programme by province, 2009 and 2022	15
Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school by province, 2009 and 2022	15
Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by population group, 2002 and 2022	16
Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for individuals aged 20 years and older, 2002–2022	17
Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for individuals aged 20 years and older by province, 2022	18

Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 20 years and older with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 (functional illiteracy) by sex and age group, 2002 and 2022.....	19
Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of self-reported health status of individuals by sex and population group, 2022.....	20
Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by households when members fall ill or get injured by province, 2022.....	21
Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2022.....	22
Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by metropolitan area, 2022.....	22
Figure 5.5: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by population group, 2022.....	23
Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of females aged 14–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2022.....	23
Figure 5.7: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and province, 2022.....	24
Figure 5.8: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and population group, 2022.....	25
Figure 5.9: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and age group, 2022.....	25
Figure 5.10: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and metro, 2022.....	26
Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households and individuals who have benefitted from social grants, 2003–2022.....	27
Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per province, 2022.....	28
Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 18–59 years that benefitted from the special COVID-19 social relief of distress grant by province, 2020 and 2022.....	28
Figure 7.4: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per metropolitan area, 2022.....	29
Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2022.....	30
Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households that lived in formal, informal and other types of dwellings by metropolitan area, 2022.....	30
Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of dwelling units by tenure status and province, 2022.....	31
Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of households that received a government housing subsidy by sex of the household head, 2002–2018 and 2022.....	31
Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households that said that their 'RDP' or state-subsidised house had weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2022.....	32
Figure 9.1: Percentage distribution of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province, selected years 2002–2022.....	33
Figure 9.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by metropolitan area, 2022.....	35
Figure 9.3: Access to piped municipal water supplies, 2004–2022.....	36
Figure 9.4: Percentage distribution of households that reported water interruptions that lasted at least two days by province, 2022.....	37
Figure 9.5: Percentage distribution of households that reported water interruptions by metropolitan area, 2022.....	37
Figure 10.1: Percentage distribution of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2022.....	39
Figure 10.2: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and province, 2022.....	40
Figure 10.3: Percentage distribution of households that have access to improved sanitation by metropolitan area, 2022.....	40
Figure 10.4: Percentage distribution of households by the methods usually used by household members to clean their hands after using the toilet by province, 2019–2022.....	41
Figure 10.5: Percentage distribution of households by the methods usually used by household members to clean their hands after using the toilet by province and the percentage of households with access to hand washing facilities, 2022.....	42

Figure 11.1: Percentage distribution of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province for selected years between 2002 and 2022	43
Figure 11.2: Percentage distribution of households connected to different sources of electricity by province, 2022.....	44
Figure 11.3: Percentage distribution of households connected to different sources of electricity by metropolitan area, 2022	44
Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2022	45
Figure 11.5: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by province, 2022	46
Figure 12.1: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal, even years between 2002 and 2022	47
Figure 12.2: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal by metropolitan areas, 2022	49
Figure 12.3: Percentage distribution of households who separate or sort waste for recycling by metropolitan areas, 2022	50
Figure 13.1: Percentage distribution of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2022	51
Figure 13.2: Percentage distribution of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems by metropolitan area, 2022	52
Figure 14.1: Percentage distribution of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2022.....	53
Figure 14.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet at home or through all means province, 2010–2022.....	53
Figure 14.3: Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service, 2002–2019	56
Figure 14.4: Percentage distribution of households without any mail services, 2002–2022	56
Figure 14.5: Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service and geotype, 2022	57
Figure 15.1: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2022.....	58
Figure 15.2: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by metropolitan area, 2022	59
Figure 16.1: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2022.....	60
Figure 16.2: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2022.....	60
Figure 16.3: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by metropolitan area, 2022	61
Figure 16.4: Percentage distribution of main source of household income, 2010–2022	61
Figure 17.1: Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2022.....	64
Figure 17.2: Percentage distribution of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2022.....	65
Figure 17.3: Percentage distribution of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by metropolitan areas, 2022	65
Figure 18.1: Percentage distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by province, 2022	66
Figure 18.2: Percentage distribution of households' main reasons for agricultural involvement in South Africa by province, 2022	66
Figure 19.1: Distribution of primary sampling units by province, 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)	69
Figure 19.2: Summary of the sections covered by the GHS	76
Figure 19.3: CV Thresholds.....	77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Population per province, 2002–2022	2
Table 2.2: Number of households per province, 2002–2022	3
Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 0–4 years that used different child care arrangements by province, 2022	9
Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who are attending educational institutions by province and type of institution attended, 2022	10
Table 4.3: Distribution of students enrolled at higher education institutions by population group, 2002 and 2022	16
Table 5.1: Medical aid coverage, 2002–2022	21
Table 6.1: Number and percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older with disability by sex and province, 2022	27
Table 9.1: Comparison of the main water source for drinking used by households, 2002–2022	34
Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of households by alternative sources of drinking water used during water interruptions that lasted 2 days or longer, 2022	38
Table 12.1: Household refuse removal by province and urban/rural status, 2022	48
Table 14.1: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet by province and type of internet access, 2022	54
Table 14.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet by metro and type of internet access, 2022	54
Table 14.3: Households' access to the Internet by place of access, urban/rural status and province, 2022	55
Table 15.1: Mode of transport used by household members to travel to school and work, 2022	58
Table 16.1: Percentage distribution of households by selected assets owned, by urban/rural status, 2022	62
Table 18.1: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2022	67
Table 19.1: Response rates per province, GHS 2022	68
Table 19.2: Comparison between the 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)	69
Table 19.3: Measures of precision for relationship to the household head	78
Table 19.4: Measures of precision for marital status	78
Table 19.5: Measures of precision for educational institution attended	78
Table 19.6: Measures of precision for highest level of education	79
Table 19.7: Measures of precision for disability status	79
Table 19.8: Measures of precision for medical aid coverage	79
Table 19.9: Measures of precision for Main Dwelling	80
Table 19.10: Measures of precision for type of toilet facility	80
Table 19.11: Measures of precision for main source of drinking water	81
Table 19.12: Measures of precision for tenure status	81
Table 19.13: Measures of precision for refuse removal	81
Table 19.14: Measures of precision for main source of energy used for cooking	82
Table 19.15: Measures of precision for main source of energy used for lighting	82
Table 19.16: Measures of precision for health facility used by households	82

Abbreviations

EC	Eastern Cape
FS	Free State
GP	Gauteng
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LP	Limpopo
MP	Mpumalanga
NC	Northern Cape
NW	North West
RSA	Republic of South Africa
WC	Western Cape
BUF	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality
CPT	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
EKU	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality
ETH	eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality
JHB	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
MAN	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality
TSH	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DU	Dwelling Unit
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GHS	General Household Survey
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
MYPE	Mid-Year Population Estimates
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NTC	National Technical Certificate
OHS	October Household Survey
PAPI	Pen-and-Paper Personal Interviews
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SRD	Special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress Grant
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Summary and Key Findings

The General Household Survey (GHS) tracks the progress of development and identifies persistent service delivery gaps. Over the past twenty-one years the survey has yielded a rich set of information across a wide variety of fields, and the following figures summarise some of the most significant findings from the report.

South Africa had a population of approximately 61,4 million who lived in 18,5 million households in 2022. One-quarter (25,1%) of households consisted of a single person, and 87,3% had fewer than five members. North West had the highest incidence of single person households (31,6%) while households that contained six members or more were most common in KwaZulu-Natal (17,5%) and Mpumalanga (17,0%).

Nuclear households that are comprised of parents and children made up 40,1% of all households. Two-fifths (40,1%) of all households contained two generations while 13,9% contained at least three generations. Skip generation households in which grandparents lived with grandchildren comprised 4,4% of all households. The latter were most common in Eastern Cape (7,2%) and Free State (7,0%). More than two-fifths (42,2%) of all households had female heads. Female heads were most common in rural areas (48,5%), and particularly in Eastern Cape (49,6%) and Limpopo (47,1%), and least common in Gauteng (35,3%).

Families and households are profoundly important to the developmental, emotional and cognitive growth of children and parents and/or caregivers can play a central role in this development. The survey found that 19,5% of children lived with neither their biological parents while 32,7% lived with both parents, while 44,1% lived with their mothers. Approximately 12,3% of children were orphaned, having lost one or both parents.

ECD programmes are offered at day-care centres, crèches, playgroups, nursery schools and in pre-primary schools. Almost one-third (31,5%) of the 0–4-year-olds attended these kinds of facilities and access to these facilities was highest in Free State (41,9%) and Western Cape (36,6%). More than half (55,5%) of children aged 0–4 years stayed at home with parents or guardians. This was most common in North West (71,5%) and least common in Western Cape (41,9%).

There were approximately 15,3 million learners at school in 2022. Participation in education institutions was virtually universal (97,0%) by the age of 15 years (the last compulsory school age). Approximately two-thirds (66,3%) of learners were still in school by the age of 18 which usually represents the age at which learners exit grade 12. A notable percentage of learners, however, remained in primary and secondary schools long after they should have exited those institutions. Almost one-quarter (23,4%) of twenty-year olds were, for instance, still attending school. While the percentage of learners who have achieved grade 12 has been increasing, the survey shows that the percentage of individuals who attended post-school education has remained relatively low for youth aged 19 to 22 years of age. The percentage of students attending universities, technical and vocational colleges remain very similar throughout the reference period.

Although more than two-thirds (67,7%) of learners attended no-fee schools (up from 21,4% in 2007), the percentage varies from 90,1% in Limpopo to 47,8% in Western Cape. Learners who dropped out of school before the age of 18 years cited reasons such as poor performance (24,2%), and a lack of money (22,4%) as the main reasons. Although 5,9% named family commitments as the main reason, it was more common for women (12,1%) than for males (0,2%).

The percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who did not have any education decreased from 11,4% in 2002 to 3,3% in 2022, while those with at least a grade 12 qualification increased from 30,5%

to 50,5% over the same period. Inter-generational functional literacy has also decreased markedly. Although 35,3% of South Africans over the age of 60 years did not at least complete a grade seven qualification, this figure dropped to only 3,6% for those aged 20–39 years of age.

More than two-fifths (44,4%) of all individuals aged 12 years and older remained unvaccinated for COVID-19 in 2022. The highest percentage of unvaccinated individuals were recorded for: KwaZulu-Natal (57,7%), eThekweni (68,4%), black Africans (46,3%) and individuals aged 12–17 years (69,1%).

Social grants remain a vital safety net, particularly in the poorest provinces. The percentage of households and persons who benefitted from a social grant have increased from 12,8% in 2003 to 30,9% in 2019, before shooting up to 37,0% during COVID-19 due to the introduction of the special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant. The percentage of households that received grants concurrently increased from 30,8% to 49,5%. Grants were the second most important source of income (50,2%) for households after salaries (59,7%), and the main source of income for more than one-fifth (23,5%) of households nationally. A larger percentage of households received grants compared to salaries as a source of income in Eastern Cape (62,9% versus 47,6%), Mpumalanga (62,4% versus 55,6%), and Limpopo (62,2% versus 49,0%). Grants were particularly important as a main source of income for households in Eastern Cape (37,0%), Limpopo (33,6%) and Free State (32,7%).

The report shows that 83,2% of all households resided in formal dwellings in 2022. Although the percentage of households that have received some kind of government subsidy to access housing has increased from 5,6% in 2002 to 13,0% by 2022, 12,3% of households still lived in informal dwellings. This could be attributed to the fact that rapid household growth and population migration is making it very difficult to address existing backlogs in the face of fresh demands.

The percentage of households with access to an improved source of water increased by about four percentage points between 2002 and 2022 (growing from 84,4% to 88,5%). The increases were particularly notable in Eastern Cape (+13,7 percentage points) and KwaZulu-Natal (+9,4 percentage points). Despite these notable improvements, access to water actually declined in six provinces between 2002 and 2022. The largest decline was observed in Limpopo (-4,7 percentage points), Mpumalanga (-3,8 percentage points), and Free State (-1,5 percentage points). The declines should, however, be contextualised by noting that more households had access to piped water in 2022 than twenty-one years earlier. Although the percentage of households with access to piped water only increased by two percentage points between 2004 and 2022, this percentage represented an additional 5,6 million households that received save piped water.

Through the provision and the efforts of government, support agencies and existing stakeholders, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased by 21,5 percentage points between 2002 and 2022, growing from 61,7% to 83,2%. The most improvement was noted in Eastern Cape where the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased by 56,6 percentage points to 90,0%, and Limpopo in which access increased by 36,2 percentage points to 63,1%. The installation of pit toilets with ventilation pipes played an important part in achieving the large improvements. A range of reasons, including rapid household growth and urbanisation, as well as a preference for flush toilets have all contributed to the slow progress over the reference period. The relative scarcity of water and regular water interruptions experienced in many parts of the country will increasingly lead to the use of alternative sources of sanitation.

An increase in the percentage of households that were connected to the electricity supply from the mains from 76,7% in 2002 to 89,6% in 2022, was accompanied by a decrease in the use of wood (20,0% to 7,7%) and paraffin (16,1% to 2,8%) over the same period. Due to its relative abundance, a third of households in Limpopo (33,8%) and 14,5% of households in Mpumalanga continued to use wood for cooking purposes. Almost one quarter (23,5%) of households did not use mains electricity for cooking

in 2022, preferring to use wood (7,7%), gas (6,7%), paraffin (2,8%) and 'Other sources' such as solar electricity. Another 4,8% used electricity from other sources such as generators.

It is striking that the percentage of households whose solid waste was removed weekly or less often declined from 66,4% in 2018 to 62,6% in 2022, the lowest this figure has been for more than a decade. This decline was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of households that reported using their own refuse dumps. Although household recycling is extremely important to ameliorate the huge negative impact household waste is having on the environment, the report found that more than 90,6% of metropolitan households did not separate waste for recycling, and that only 5,4% actively recycled household waste.

The GHS also found that the percentage of households that did not receive any mail increased from 9,0% in 2002 to 47,3% in 2022. Although 38,3% of households still received some mail at home, only 10,3% used post boxes or private bags.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

1 Introduction

This statistical release presents a selection of key findings from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2022 which was conducted between May and December 2022.

1.1 Purpose

Statistics South Africa has been conducting the GHS annually since 2002. The survey replaced the October Household Survey (OHS) that took place between 1993 and 1999. The survey is an omnibus household-based instrument aimed at determining the progress of development in the country. It measures, on a regular basis, the performance of programmes as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of key service sectors in the country. Six broad areas are covered in the survey, namely education, health and social development, housing, households' access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

This report has three main objectives, namely:

- To present the key findings of GHS 2022.
- To provide trends across a twenty-year period since the GHS was introduced in 2002.
- To provide a more in-depth analysis of selected service delivery issues.

Two additional reports, viz. Selected provincial development indicators (P0318.2) and Selected development indicators: metros (P0318.3) are published with this report.

1.2 Survey scope

The target population of the survey consists of all private households and residents in workers' hostels across all nine provinces of South Africa. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa.

The findings of the GHS 2022 provide a critical assessment of the levels of development in the country as well as the extent of service delivery and the quality of services in a number of key service sectors. Amongst these are: education, health, disability, social security, housing, energy, access to and use of water and sanitation, environment, refuse removal, telecommunications, transport, household income, access to food, and agriculture.

2 Basic population statistics

2.1 Population estimates

The population figures in Table 2.1 are based on mid-year population estimates produced for 2022 using the 2017 series mid-year population estimates (MYPE).

Table 2.1: Population per province, 2002–2022

	Total population (Thousands)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	4 756	6 515	1 030	2 645	9 660	3 054	9 764	3 478	5 019	45 921
2003	4 858	6 505	1 040	2 652	9 718	3 097	10 010	3 530	5 050	46 461
2004	4 960	6 498	1 050	2 661	9 783	3 141	10 258	3 586	5 085	47 021
2005	5 063	6 493	1 060	2 670	9 853	3 186	10 511	3 643	5 123	47 602
2006	5 168	6 489	1 071	2 680	9 928	3 232	10 772	3 701	5 165	48 205
2007	5 276	6 484	1 082	2 691	10 005	3 281	11 044	3 760	5 207	48 830
2008	5 388	6 480	1 093	2 704	10 087	3 330	11 325	3 820	5 252	49 479
2009	5 502	6 478	1 105	2 717	10 175	3 382	11 612	3 883	5 299	50 152
2010	5 618	6 477	1 117	2 732	10 268	3 434	11 910	3 947	5 349	50 850
2011	5 738	6 476	1 130	2 748	10 365	3 488	12 219	4 012	5 400	51 574
2012	5 860	6 476	1 143	2 764	10 468	3 545	12 539	4 078	5 453	52 325
2013	5 985	6 477	1 156	2 782	10 576	3 603	12 868	4 147	5 511	53 104
2014	6 112	6 481	1 170	2 802	10 691	3 663	13 203	4 218	5 573	53 912
2015	6 242	6 486	1 184	2 822	10 812	3 726	13 549	4 291	5 638	54 750
2016	6 374	6 492	1 199	2 844	10 941	3 790	13 906	4 367	5 707	55 620
2017	6 510	6 499	1 214	2 867	11 075	3 856	14 278	4 444	5 779	56 522
2018	6 650	6 508	1 230	2 891	11 215	3 925	14 661	4 523	5 854	57 458
2019	6 794	6 519	1 246	2 917	11 363	3 997	15 055	4 605	5 933	58 429
2020	6 941	6 530	1 263	2 945	11 519	4 070	15 465	4 689	6 015	59 437
2021	7 091	6 542	1 280	2 973	11 682	4 146	15 888	4 776	6 102	60 482
2022	7 231	6 539	1 294	3 000	11 822	4 206	16 267	4 857	6 168	61 384

The 2017 series MYPE replaced the previously used 2013 series since it better reflected the demographic shifts observed during Census 2011, ensuring much better alignment to complementary data such as, for instance, the number of children attending school.

Since changing the benchmark totals requires us to reweight all historical time series data, the 2017 series model will be used until a new projection model, that incorporates the results of Census 2022, is introduced. Users will be notified of any changes in the expected benchmark totals in advance.

Users must consult the Statistical release P0302 for the most recent population estimates.

2.2 Household estimates

Table 2.2 outlines the estimated number of households to which the GHS data were benchmarked in each province. Household estimates were calculated using the 2017 series MYPE for 2022 and the United Nations headship ratio methodology.

Table 2.2: Number of households per province, 2002–2022

	Total households (Thousands)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	1 217	1 506	247	679	2 070	767	2 785	801	1 121	11 194
2003	1 251	1 518	252	692	2 105	789	2 882	827	1 144	11 459
2004	1 287	1 526	257	703	2 137	812	2 982	851	1 164	11 718
2005	1 323	1 530	261	715	2 168	834	3 088	876	1 181	11 977
2006	1 360	1 532	266	726	2 198	858	3 202	902	1 199	12 243
2007	1 396	1 541	272	738	2 240	881	3 305	929	1 222	12 522
2008	1 432	1 551	277	751	2 284	906	3 416	956	1 247	12 819
2009	1 469	1 561	282	763	2 331	930	3 537	984	1 272	13 128
2010	1 507	1 571	287	775	2 382	956	3 668	1 013	1 298	13 456
2011	1 547	1 580	293	787	2 434	982	3 807	1 043	1 324	13 797
2012	1 585	1 596	299	801	2 495	1 008	3 938	1 074	1 357	14 152
2013	1 626	1 611	305	815	2 556	1 037	4 075	1 105	1 390	14 521
2014	1 670	1 624	311	830	2 619	1 067	4 220	1 138	1 424	14 904
2015	1 718	1 636	318	845	2 683	1 099	4 377	1 172	1 459	15 307
2016	1 771	1 648	325	862	2 752	1 135	4 546	1 208	1 495	15 744
2017	1 823	1 667	333	882	2 827	1 172	4 709	1 248	1 537	16 199
2018	1 877	1 685	342	901	2 905	1 210	4 884	1 289	1 579	16 671
2019	1 933	1 702	350	921	2 985	1 248	5 072	1 332	1 621	17 163
2020	1 962	1 709	354	931	3 026	1 267	5 174	1 354	1 641	17 418
2021	2 021	1 725	363	952	3 111	1 308	5 384	1 399	1 684	17 947
2022	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

This model estimates that the number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 18,5 million in 2022. Gauteng had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. Northern Cape – the least populous province – also had the smallest number of households.

3 Household composition

3.1 Household composition and living arrangements

Most individuals rely on their families and households for their physical, social and economic well-being and survival; hence most people consider families and households as their most important social institutions and social reference groups. Although traditional family structures are constantly changing, they remain very important in countries such as South Africa, where large proportions of the population are subject to debilitating poverty and unemployment, and where institutional support is inadequate.

Stats SA defines households as all individuals who live together under the same roof or in the same yard, and who share resources such as food or money to keep the household functioning. The definition is much more restrictive than the concept of a family which usually refers to individuals who are related by blood and who may live very far apart. Although household members are usually related, blood relations are not a prerequisite for the formation of a household. The living arrangements of individuals are generally defined in terms of marital status and the composition of households.

Figure 3.1: Marital or relationship status for individuals aged 18 years and older, 2022

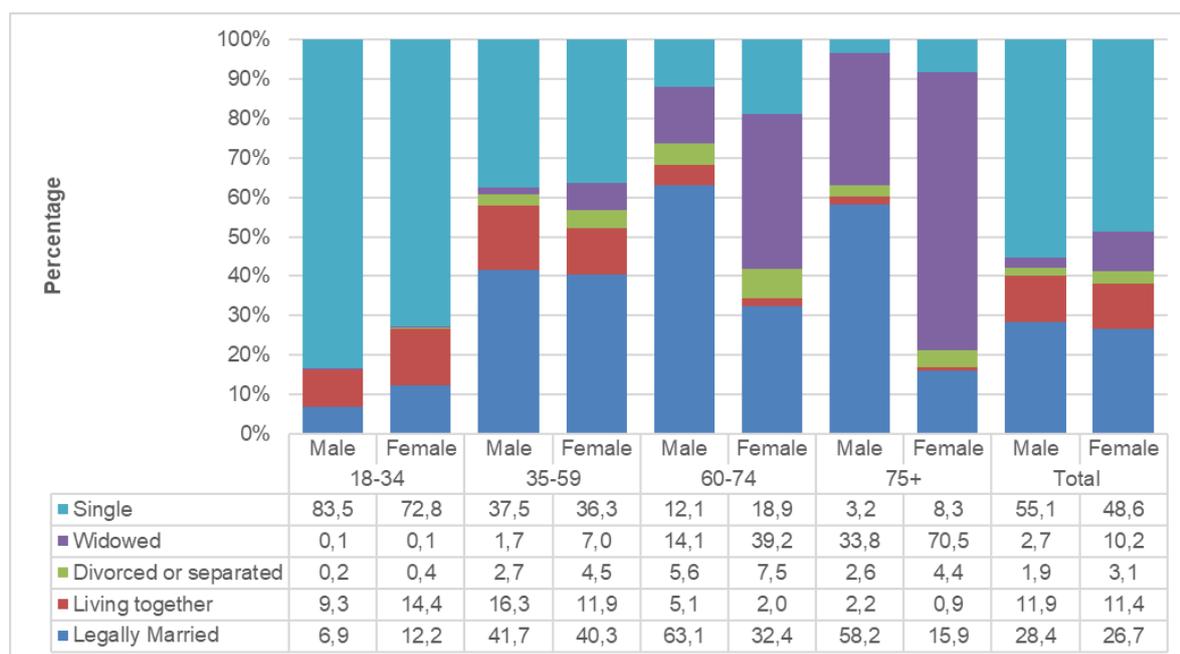
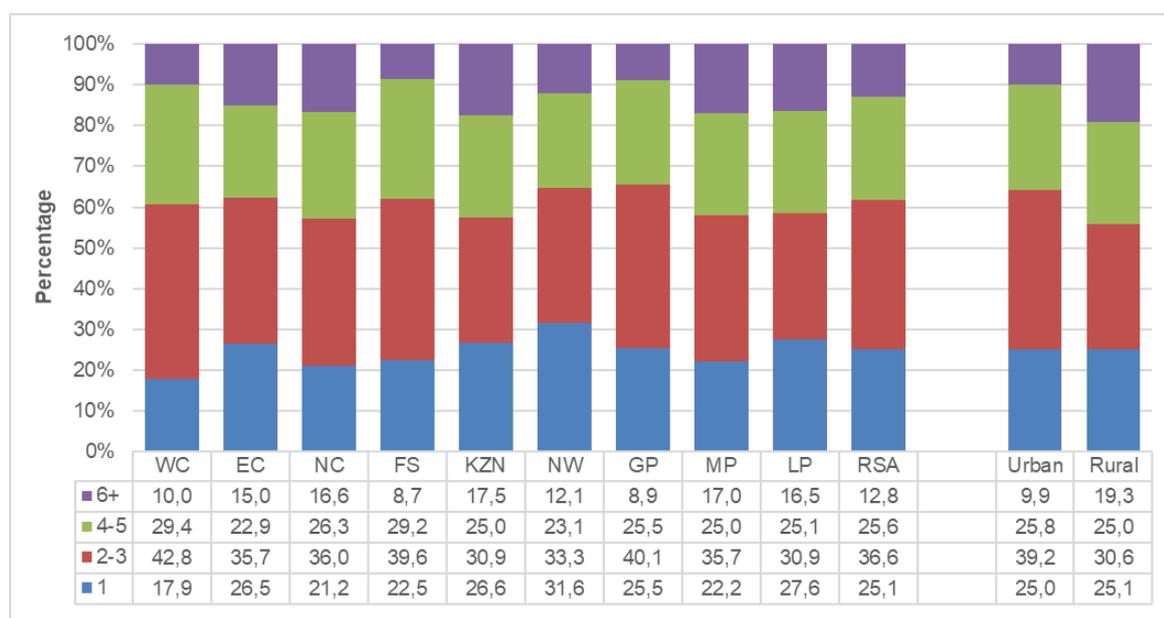


Figure 3.1 shows that a slightly larger percentage of males than females aged 18 years and older (55,1% compared to 48,6%) were categorised as single. A larger percentage of females than males in this age group were widowed (10,2% compared to 2,7%) or divorced/separated (3,1% compared to 1,9%). The picture changes notably when relationship status is compared between different age groups.

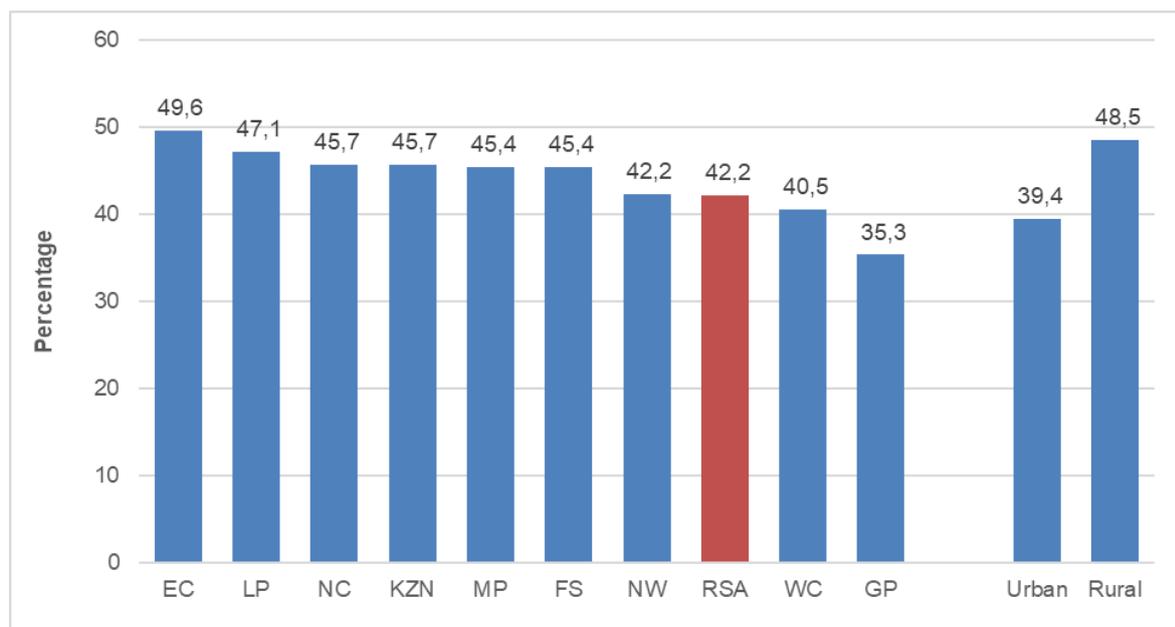
Although marriage and cohabitation are more common among women than men in the age group 18–34 years, the situation is reversed during older age groups, particularly for women older than 60 years of age. Marriage was much more common amongst males than females in both the 60–74 and over 75 years age groups (63,1% compared to 32,4%, and 58,2% compared to 15,9%). By contrast, 78,8% of women in the age group 75 years and older remained single or widowed compared to 37% of males in this age group.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of household size by province and rural/urban status, 2022



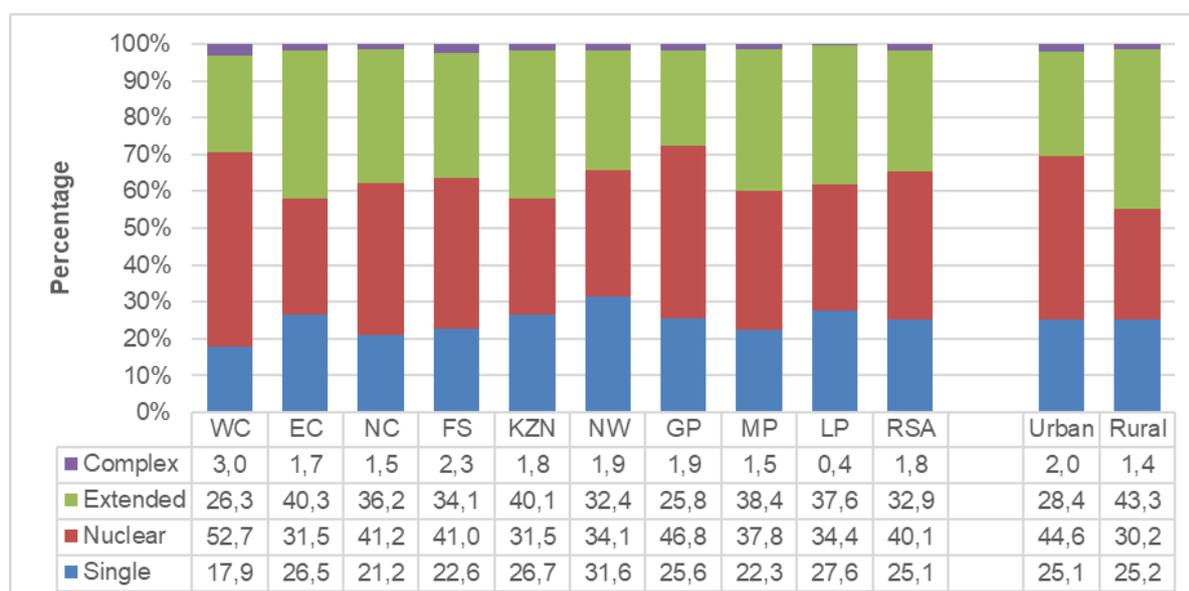
More than one-quarter (25,1%) of South African households consisted of a single person in 2022. Single-person households were most common in North West (31,6%) and least common in Western Cape (17,9%). By contrast, households that comprised six people or more were most common in KwaZulu-Natal (17,5%) and Mpumalanga (17,0%), and more generally in rural areas (19,3% compared to 9,9% for urban areas).

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of female-headed households by province and urban/rural status, 2022



More than four-tenths (42,2%) of the households in South Africa were headed by women. According to Figure 3.3, 39,4% of urban – and 48,5% of rural households were headed by women. Female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (49,6%), Limpopo (47,1%), and Northern Cape (45,7%), and least common in the most urbanised province, Gauteng (35,3%).

Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of household composition by province and rural/urban status, 2022



Households can be configured in a variety of ways. Figure 3.4 describes a configuration based around the core nuclear unit. Nationally, an estimated 40,1% of households were classified as nuclear (couples, or one or more parent(s) with children) while 32,9% of households were classified broadly as extended households (a nuclear core combined with other family members such as parents or siblings). Only 1,8% of households were classified as complex, meaning they contained at least one non-related person. It is noticeable that extended households were much more common in rural than urban areas (43,3% compared to 28,4%), while nuclear families were more common in urban areas (44,6% compared to 30,2%). Nuclear households were most common in Western Cape (52,7%) and Gauteng (46,8%). Extended households were most common in Eastern Cape (40,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (40,1%).

Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of inter-generational households by province and rural/urban status, 2022

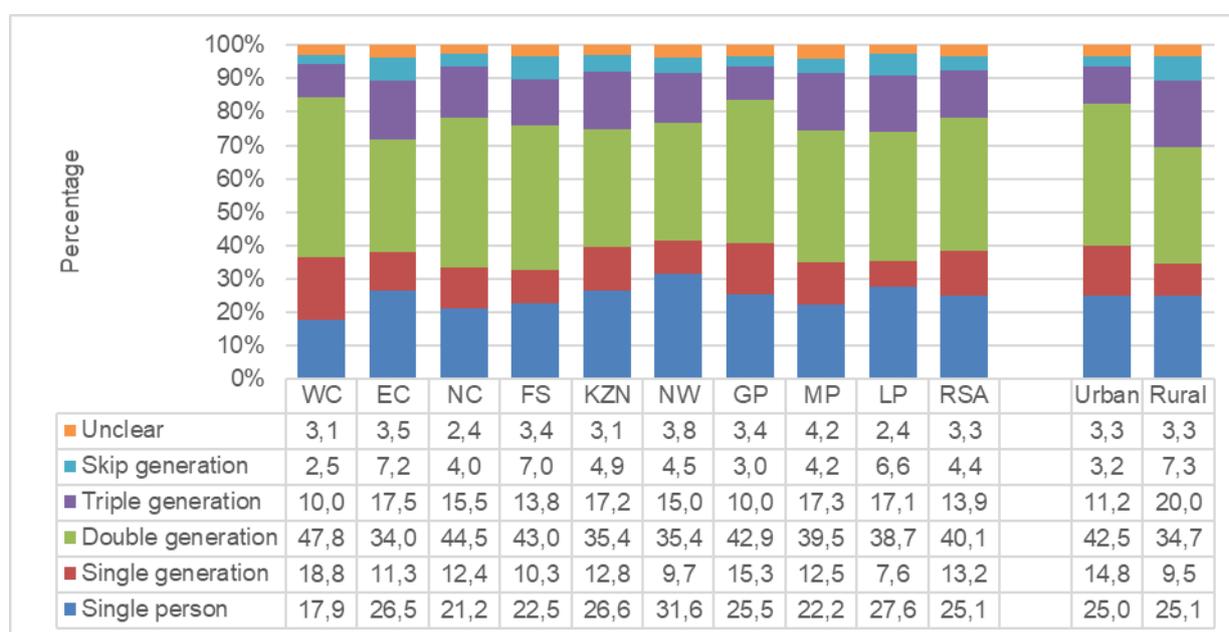


Figure 3.5 outlines household membership based on an inter-generational configuration. Nationally, 40,1% of households were classified as double generational households (comprising parents and children) while 13,2% of households could be classified as single generation households (partners or siblings living together). Approximately 13,9% of households contained three generations, while 4,4% were skip-generation households in which grandparents lived with grandchildren. The highest percentage of skip-generation households were found in Eastern Cape (7,2%) and Free State (7,0%). Triple generational (or inter-generational) households were also most common in Eastern Cape (17,5%) and Mpumalanga (17,3%). Skip- and triple generational households were noticeably more common in rural than in urban areas.

3.2 Living arrangements of children

Figure 3.6 outlines the percentage of children according to their orphanhood status. Orphans are commonly defined as children under the age of 18 years who have lost one or both parents to any cause of death.

Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of children orphanhood status by province, 2022

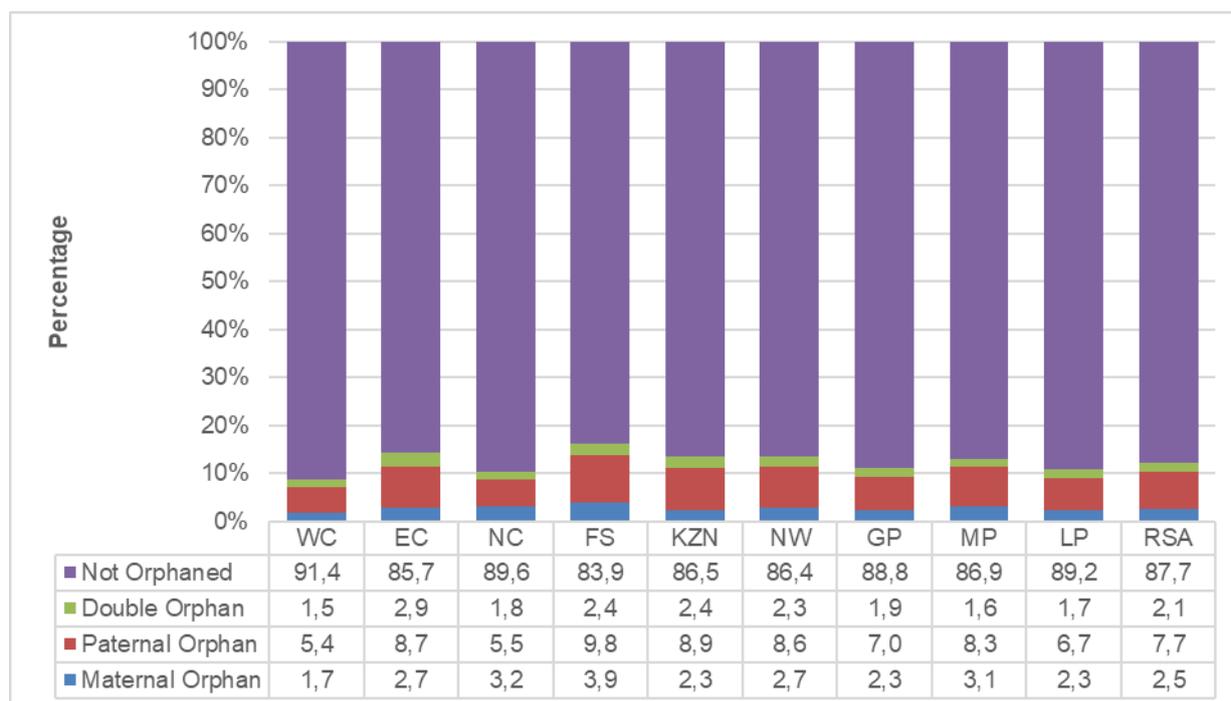


Figure 3.6 shows that 12,3% of children in South Africa could be classified as orphans who have lost either one or both their parents. While 2,1% of children lost both parents, 2,5% had lost their mothers and 7,7% of children had lost their fathers. The percentage of orphaned children was highest in Free State (16,1%) and Eastern Cape (14,3%) and lowest in Western Cape (8,6%).

Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of children’s living arrangements by province and urban/rural status, 2022

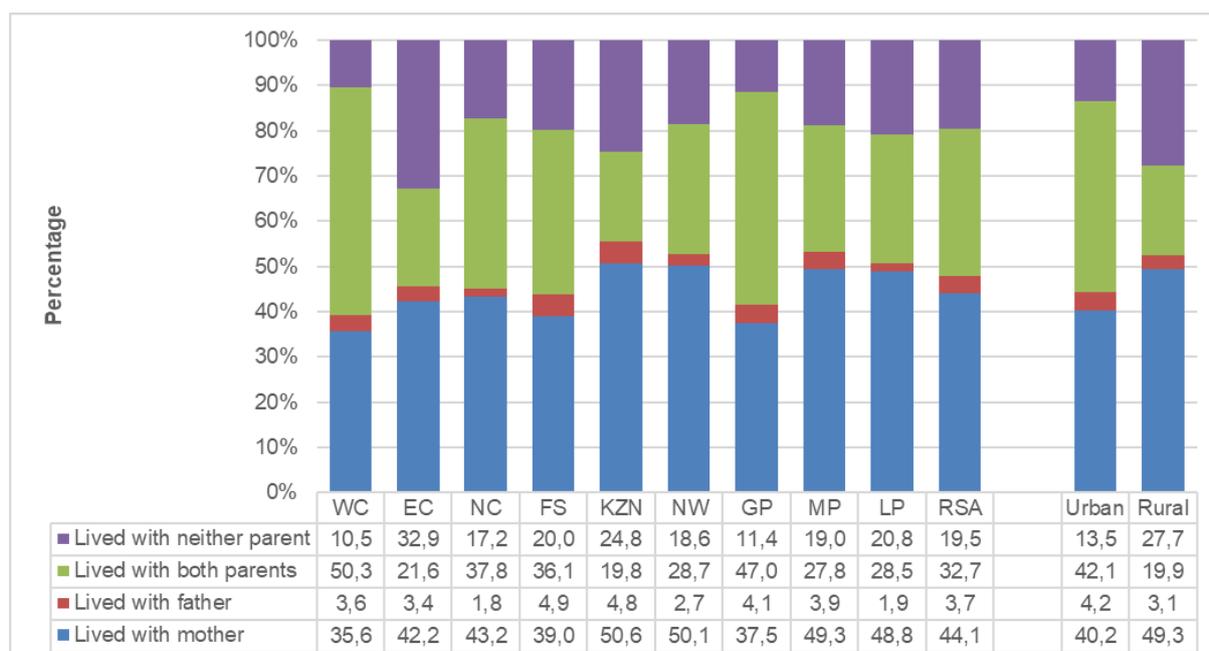


Figure 3.7 shows that nearly one-fifth (19,5%) of all children lived with neither their parents while one-third (32,7%) lived with both parents. A much larger percentage of children lived only with their mothers

(44,1%) than with their fathers (3,7%). Not living with either parent was most common in Eastern Cape (32,9%), KwaZulu-Natal (24,8%) and Limpopo (20,8%) and least common in Western Cape (10,5%) and Gauteng (11,4%). Living with both biological parents was most common in Western Cape (50,3%) and Gauteng (47%).

While the largest percentage of children in urban areas lived with both parents (42,1%) or with their mothers (40,2%). In rural areas, almost half (49,3%) of children lived with their mothers while just under one-fifth (19,9%) lived with both parents.

Families and households are profoundly important to the developmental, emotional and cognitive growth of children. Although biological parents can play a central role in the development of children, the value of living with biological parents depends on the quality of care they can provide. Children that are left in the care of other relatives, such as grandparents, are not necessarily more disadvantaged than children who lived with their biological parents.

4 Education

All South Africans have a right to basic education and the Bill of Rights obliges the government to progressively make education available and accessible to everyone through reasonable measures. Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of a nation, and it is therefore vital that a country develops the skills and knowledge of its residents for the greater benefit of all.

By tracking a number of core education and education-related indicators on an annual basis, particular aspects of the circumstances of learners can be analysed. As noted earlier, the focus of this section is to provide an overview of various aspects of the education profile of South Africans over the period 2002 to 2022. In this regard, the report will highlight important patterns and trends with respect to educational attendance of persons aged 0–4 years, individuals currently attending schools and higher education institutions, general attendance rates and educational achievements of individuals aged 20 years and older.

4.1 Educational profile of learners aged 0–4 years

Policy decisions and investments by government related to access to early childhood development (ECD) provisioning has increased over time. It is very difficult to measure the direct contribution of the state towards ECD activities since a household based survey, such as the GHS, is not designed to accurately identify the suppliers of ECD services. These surveys can, however, quantify the children making use of such services. That notwithstanding, access to and participation in ECD activities among children aged 0–4 has overall increased over time.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 0–4 years that used different child care arrangements by province, 2022

Care arrangements for children aged 0–4 years	Province (Per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Grade R, Pre-school, nursery school, crèche, edu-care centre	36,6	29,2	25,6	41,9	26,5	25,7	35,3	27,3	34,0	31,5
Day mother	10,1	1,9	7,4	5,1	0,7	0,2	4,6	2,0	9,4	4,2
At home with parent or guardian	41,9	62,0	63,4	45,1	60,1	71,5	51,6	60,3	50,3	55,5
At home with another adult	9,4	5,7	3,5	6,8	11,7	0,9	6,9	8,8	5,0	7,4
At home with someone younger than 18 years	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0
At somebody else's dwelling	1,8	1,1	0,2	1,2	0,9	1,7	1,2	1,2	0,8	1,2
Other	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 4.1 summarises the attendance of young children aged 0–4 years at different types of ECD facilities or care arrangements, and the extent to which children were exposed to stimulation activities across provinces during 2022. Nationally, almost two-thirds (62,9%) of children aged 0–4 stayed home with a parent or guardian, or with another adult. This figure was most pronounced in North West (72,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (71,8%). Only 31,5% of children in this age group attended formal ECD facilities, nationally. Attendance of ECD facilities was most common in Free State (41,9%), Western Cape (36,6%), Gauteng (35,3%) and Limpopo (34,0%).

4.2 General attendance of individuals aged 5 years and older at educational institutions

Almost one-third (31,8%) of individuals aged five years and older attended some kind of educational institution. Table 4.2 shows that, nationally, 86,8% of these individuals attended primary or secondary schools, while a further 5,8% attended tertiary institutions. Only 2,1% of individuals attended Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges.

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who are attending educational institutions by province and type of institution attended, 2022

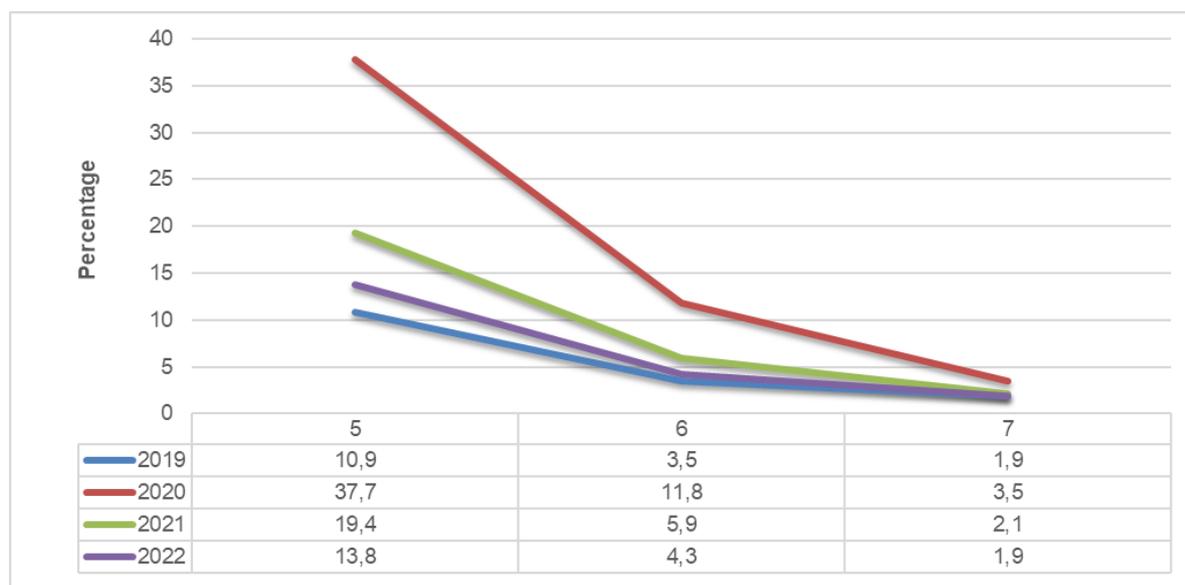
Type of institution	Province (per cent)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Pre-school	3,9	2,7	5,1	3,9	2,0	2,8	3,6	2,9	1,5	2,9
School	82,0	92,4	85,5	86,3	91,6	89,1	77,7	90,4	91,7	86,8
Higher education institutions	8,9	2,6	3,2	6,1	4,2	4,3	10,0	3,2	3,7	5,8
TVET	2,1	1,1	2,5	2,9	1,4	1,4	3,1	1,8	2,5	2,1
Other colleges	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,3	0,4	1,2	4,0	1,4	0,5	1,5
Home Schooling	0,4	0,2	1,7	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2
Other	1,6	0,1	1,2	0,5	0,2	0,8	1,3	0,4	0,2	0,6
Total (Thousands)	1 747	2 080	347	888	3 611	1 201	4 239	1 464	2 112	17 688

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

The percentage of individuals aged five years and older and who attended school was the highest in Eastern Cape (92,4%), Limpopo (91,7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (91,6%), and lowest in Gauteng (77,7%). Attendance of higher education institutions was most common in Gauteng (10,0%), Western Cape (8,9%) and Free State (6,1%).

The percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years that attended educational institutions by single ages is presented in Figure 4.1. The figure shows very high school attendance in the age group 7–14 years, after which the attendance of educational facilities drops sharply. By the age of 24 years, approximately 11,9% of individuals were still attending an educational facility. The figure also shows a noticeable representation of learners who were older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 to 7 years who did not attend educational institutions, 2019–2022



The percentage of individuals aged 5–7 years who did not attend any educational institutions between 2019 and 2022 is compared in Figure 4.2. The figure highlights the negative effect of COVID-19 on children of this age group by showing a much higher percentage of children aged five and six years old were not attending educational institutions in 2020 and 2021 than in 2019, before COVID-19 started. The percentage of children aged five years who did not attend any educational institutions increased from 10,9% in 2019 to 37,7% in 2020, before declining to 19,4% in 2021 and further to 13,8% in 2022. The percentage of children aged seven years who did not attend any educational institutions remained the same in 2019 and 2022.

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 7 to 24 years who attended educational institutions by province, 2002 and 2022

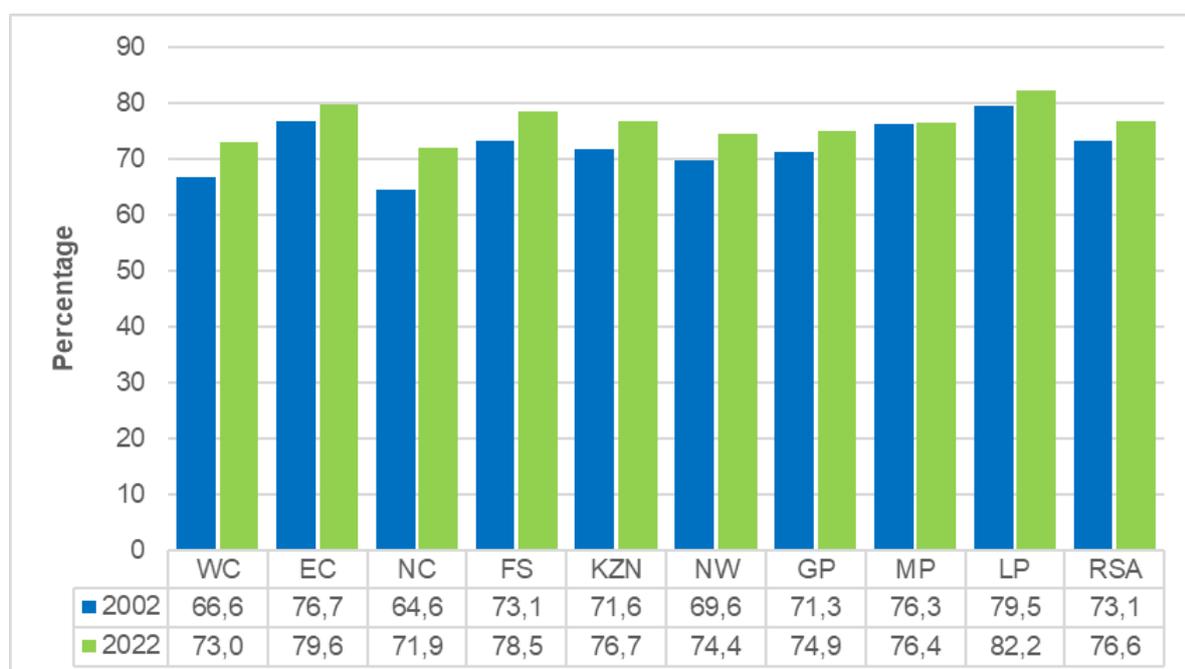
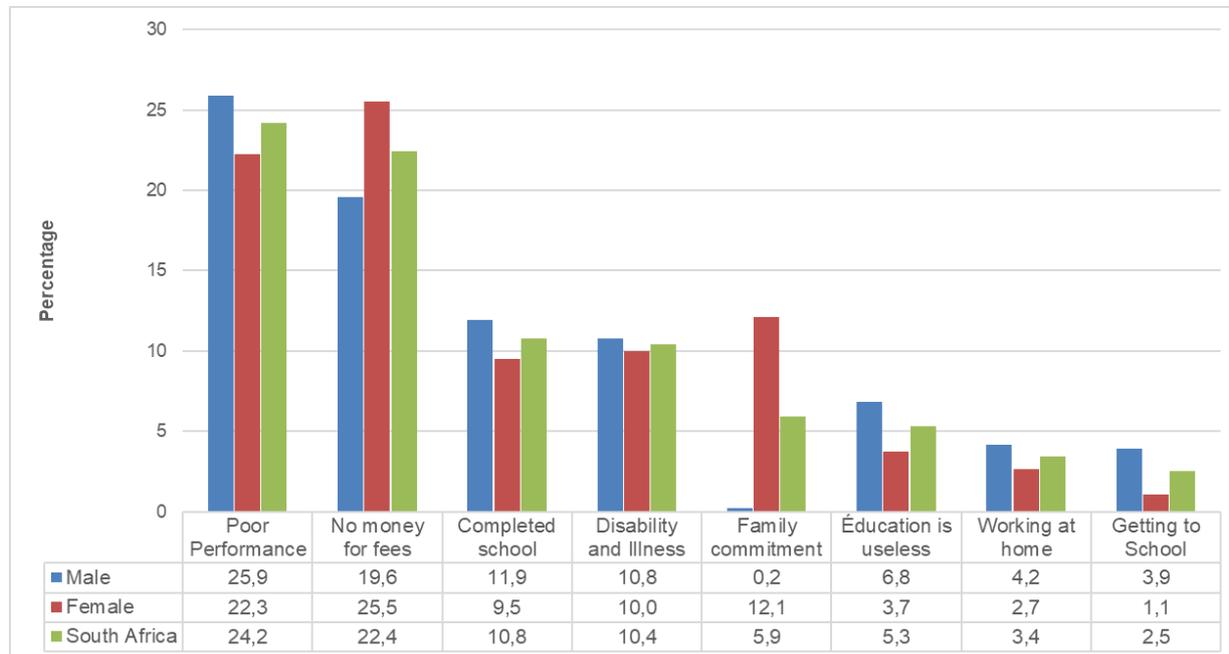


Figure 4.3 shows that, nationally, the percentage of persons aged 7–24 who attended educational institutions increased from 73,1% in 2002 to 76,6% in 2022. Attendance increased across all provinces

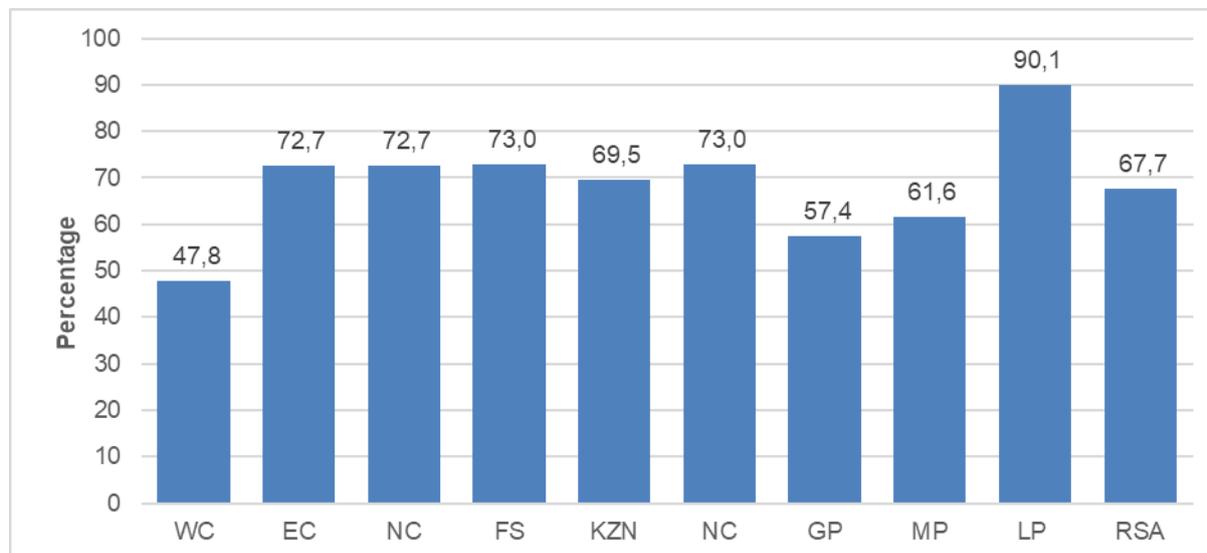
between 2002 and 2022, with the highest increase observed in Northern Cape (+7,3 percentage points) and Western Cape (+6,4 percentage points).

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of main reasons given by individuals aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution by sex, 2022



The main reasons provided by males and females in the age group 7–18 years for not attending any educational institutions are depicted in Figure 4.4. Learners most commonly reported poor performance (24,2%), no money for fees (22,4%) and other reason (15%) as the main reason for not attending an educational institution. Approximately, one-fifth of individuals aged 7-18 years have indicated either completed school (10,8%) or disability and illness (10,4%) as the main reason for not attending school. Although 5,9% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments (i.e. getting married, minding children and pregnancy), it more commonly applied to females (12,1%) than males (0,2%).

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who attended schools and who did not pay tuition fees, by province, 2022

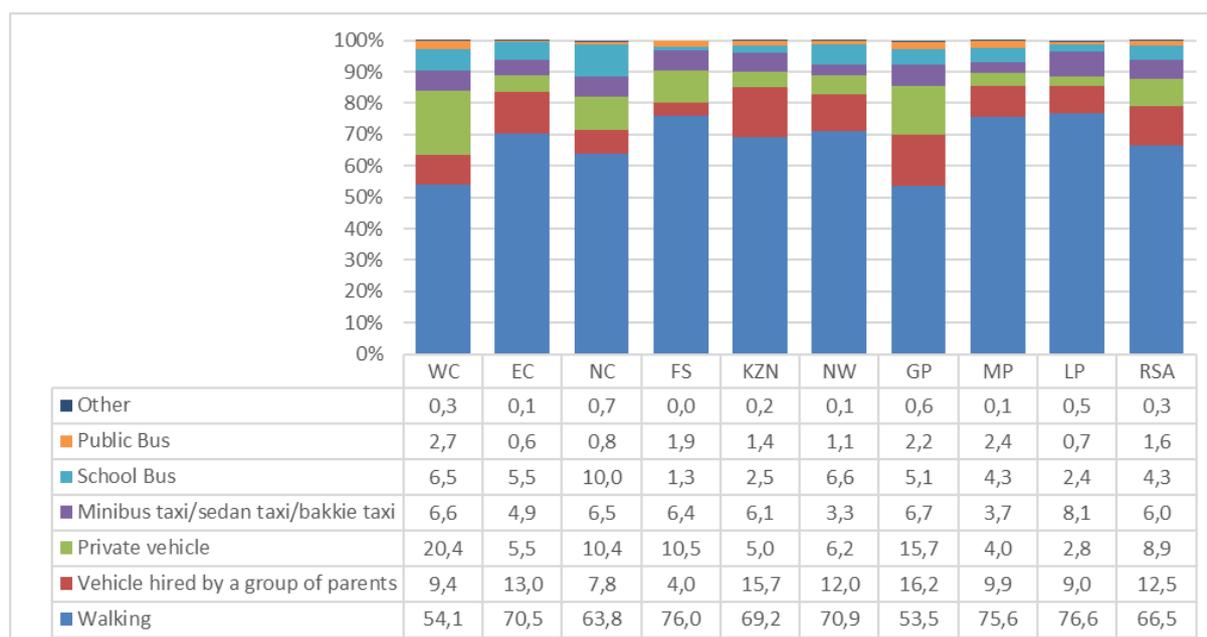


Although inadequate access to money to pay for fees remains a major hurdle for learners, more than two-thirds (67,7%) of learners aged five years and older attended schools where no tuition fees were levied in 2022 (Figure 4.5). The attendance of no-fee schools was most common in Limpopo (90,1%), and least common in Western Cape (47,8%), and Gauteng (57,4%).

4.3 School attendance

There were approximately 15,3 million learners at school in 2022. The largest percentage of these learners attended schools in KwaZulu-Natal (21,6%) and Gauteng (21,5%).

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of learners who attended school by main mode of transport to school and province, 2022



Note: School bus refers to “Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for”,

Figure 4.6 shows that two-thirds (66,5%) of learners walked to school. One-eighth (12,5%) were transported there by vehicles rented by parents, while another 8,9% were transported there using private vehicles. Although 1,6,% used school buses, 10,3% used public buses or minibus taxis. Walking was most common in Limpopo (76,6%), Free State (76,0%) and Mpumalanga (75,6%), and least common in Gauteng (53,5%). More than one-fifth (20,4%) of learners in Western Cape and 15,7% of learners in Gauteng were transported to school by private vehicles, compared to only 2,8% in Limpopo. The use of vehicles hired by parents was highest in Gauteng (16,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,7%).

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of learners attending public schools who benefited from the school nutrition programme by province, 2009 and 2022

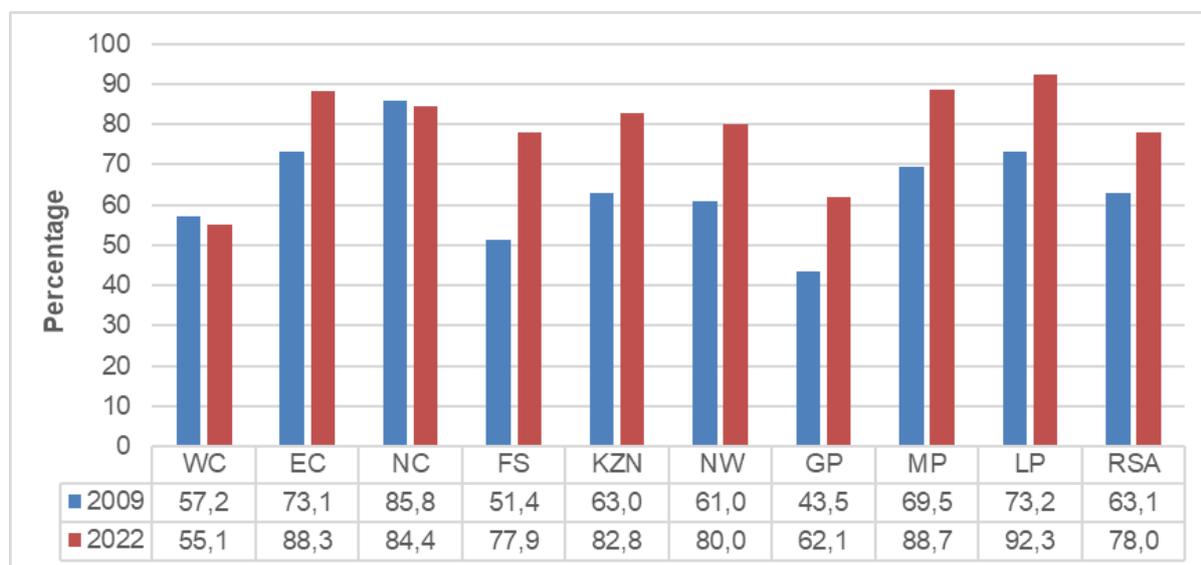


Figure 4.7 presents the percentage of learners who attended public schools and who benefited from a school nutrition programme in each province in 2009 and 2022. More than three-quarters (78%) of learners who attended public schools benefitted from school feeding schemes in 2022, compared to 63,1% in 2009. Over 80% of learners in Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo attended public school and benefitted from a school nutrition programme. Learners in Limpopo (92,3%) benefitted mostly from this programme, while only 55,1% of learners in Western Cape and 62,1% of learners in Gauteng benefitted from this type of programme.

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school by province, 2009 and 2022

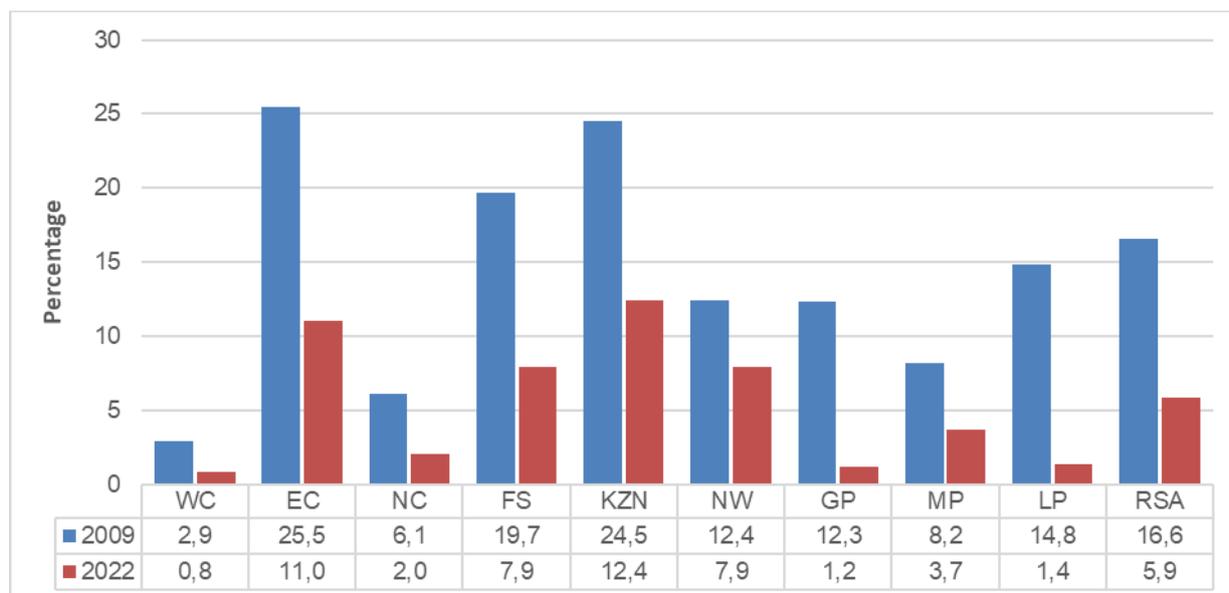


Figure 4.8 shows that, nationally, the percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school has dropped from 16,6% in 2009 to 5,9% in 2022. Corporal punishment was most prevalent amongst learners in KwaZulu-Natal (12,4%) and Eastern Cape (11%). By comparison, only 1,2% of learners in Gauteng and 0,8% of learners in Western Cape were reportedly subjected to this sort of punishment in 2022.

4.4 Attendance of institutions of higher education

Table 4.3 shows that the total number of students enrolled at higher education institutions increased by more than two-thirds (67,4%) between 2002 and 2022, growing to 1,03 million. Black African students comprised more than three-quarters (76,4%) of all students in 2022 (up from 60,2% in 2002). White students comprised 11,4% of all students in 2022, down from 27,5% a few decades earlier.

Table 4.3: Distribution of students enrolled at higher education institutions by population group, 2002 and 2022

	2002	2022
Black African	60,2	76,4
Coloured	6,6	6,5
Indian/Asian	5,8	5,7
White	27,5	11,4
Total per cent	100,0	100,0
Total Number ('000)	613	1 026

Even though most students are black African, the education participation rate of this population group remained proportionally low in comparison with the Indian/Asian and white population groups.

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of student participation rates for individuals aged 18 to 29 years by population group, 2002 and 2022

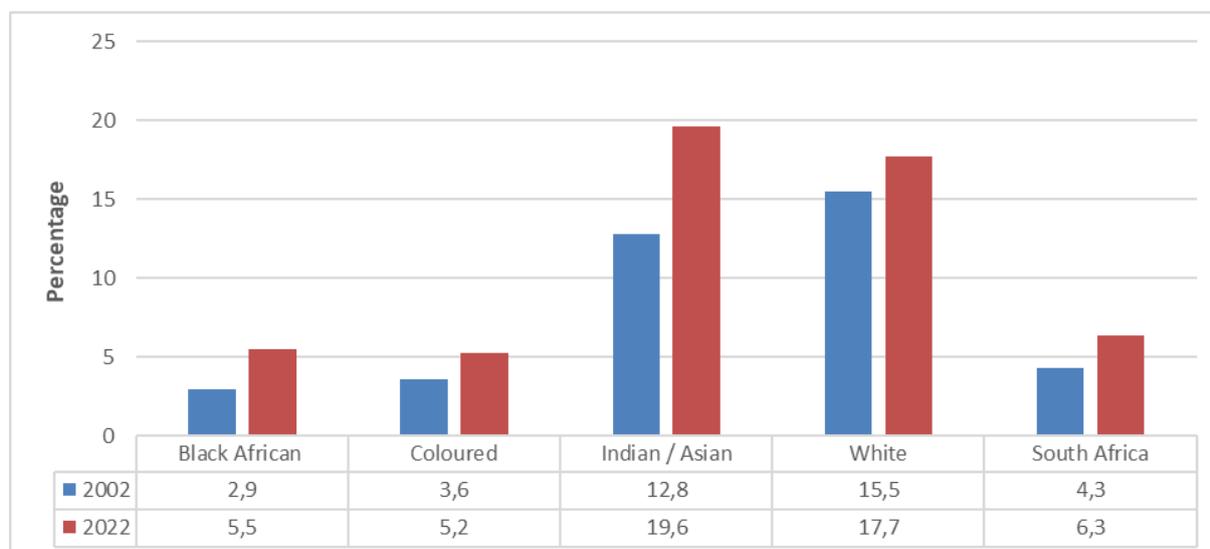
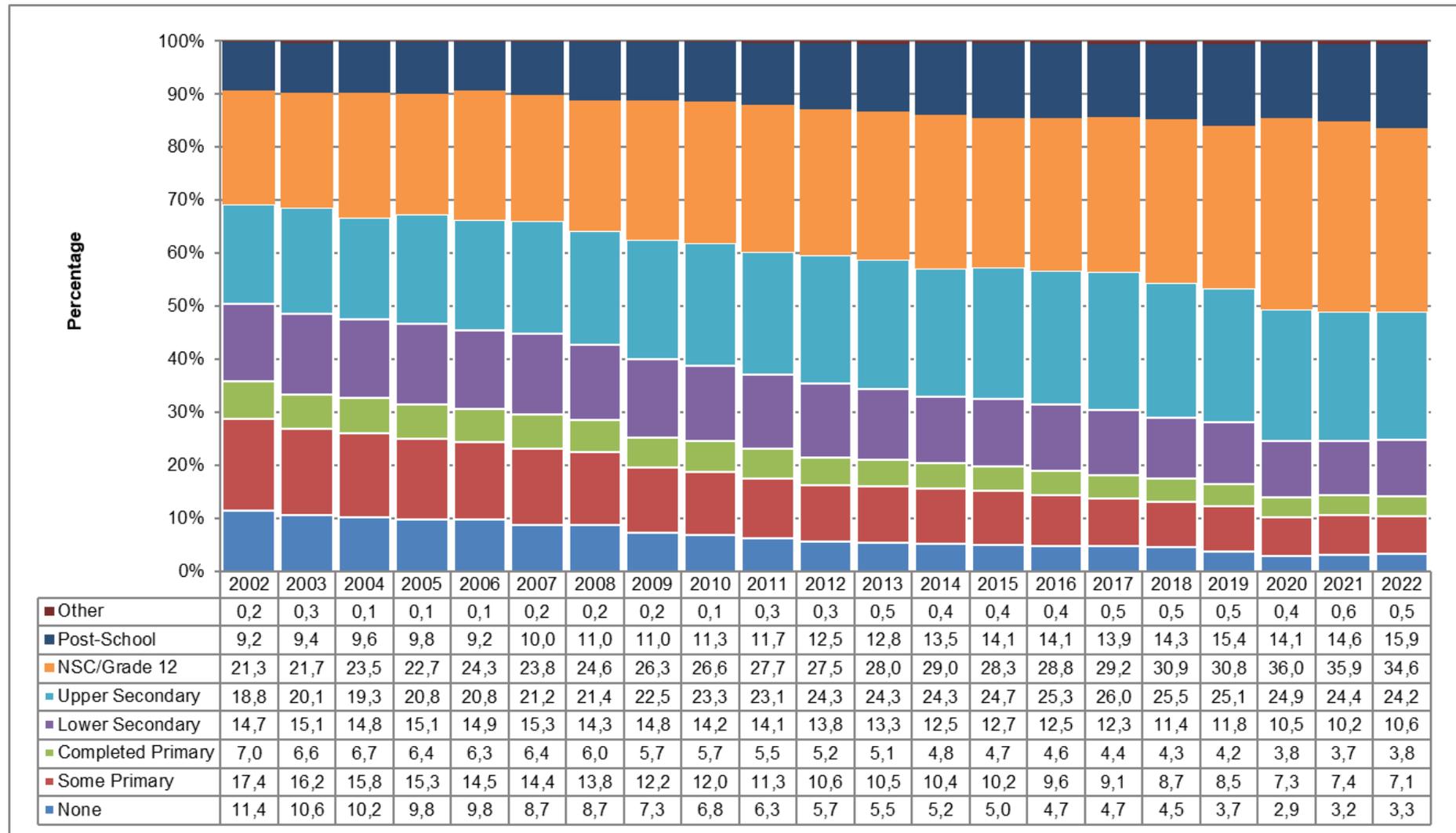


Figure 4.9 shows that the percentage of persons aged 18 to 29 that were enrolled at an institution of higher education in the country increased from 4,3% in 2002 to 6,3% in 2022. Enrolment at a higher education institution was most common among Indian/Asians (19,6%) and whites (17,7%). By comparison, 5,2% of the coloured and 5,5% of the black African population groups were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for individuals aged 20 years and older, 2002–2022

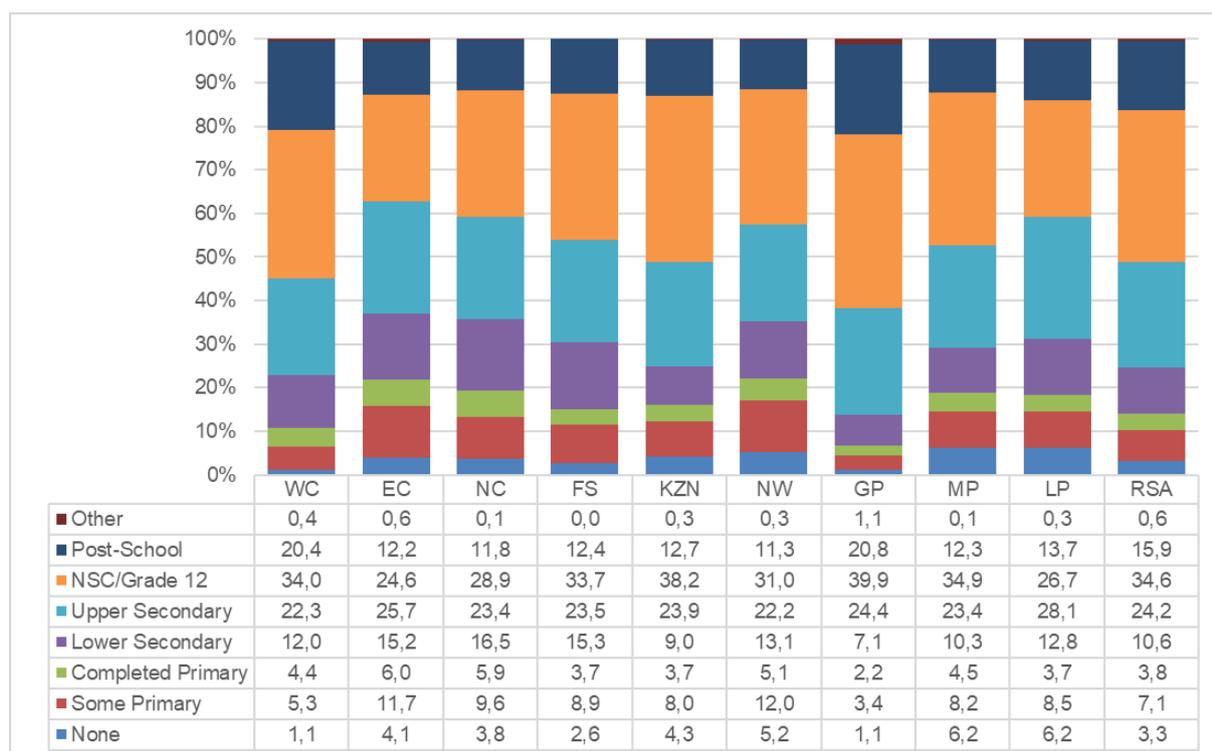


Note: Post-school education refers to any qualification higher than Grade 12. Lower secondary refers to grades 8 and 9. Upper secondary refers to grade 10 and 11.

4.5 Educational attainment of persons aged 20 years and older

Figure 4.10, on the previous page, presents the highest level of education attained by individuals aged 20 years and older. The figure shows that the percentage of individuals in this age group who have attained at least Grade 12 has been increasing consistently since 2002, expanding from 30,5% in 2002 to 50,5% in 2022. Over this period, the percentage of individuals with some post-school education increased from 9,2% to 15,9%. The percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 11,4% in 2002 to 3,3% in 2022.

Figure 4.11: Percentage distribution of educational attainment for individuals aged 20 years and older by province, 2022



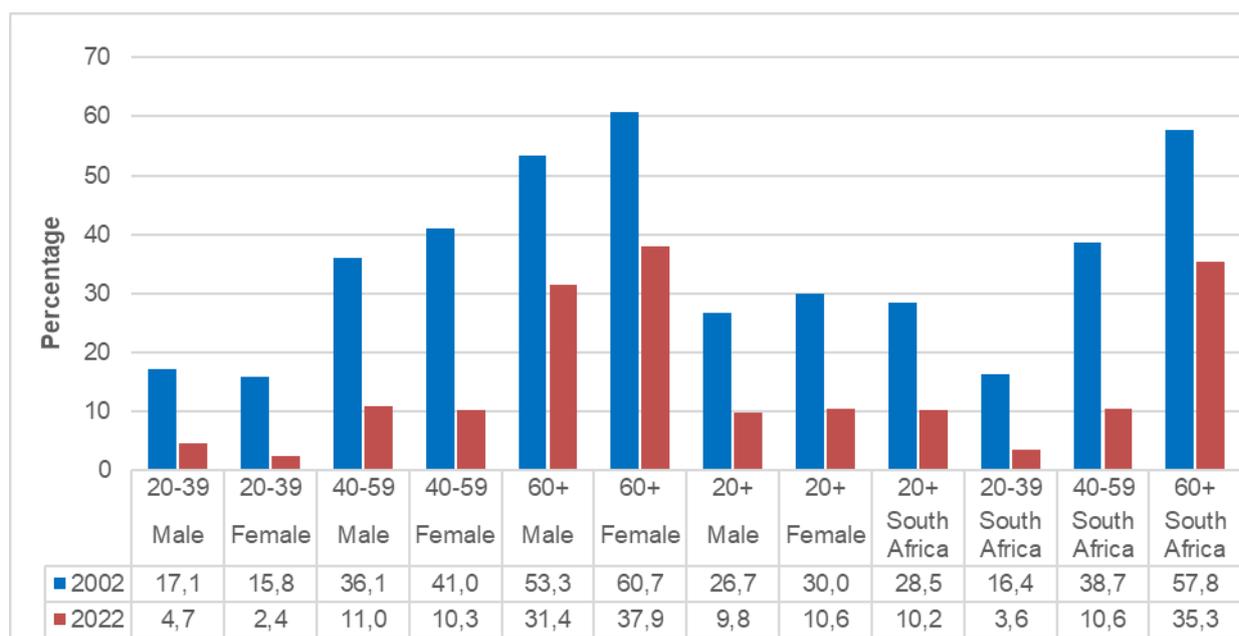
According to Figure 4.11, individuals without any formal education were most common in Limpopo and Mpumalanga (6,2%) and least common in Western Cape and Gauteng (1,1%). The figure shows that 21,5% of individuals aged 20 years or older have attained some academic qualifications that are equivalent to or less than Grade 9. Grade 9 is the final year of the senior phase and learners are allowed to leave school on its completion or when they turn 15 years old, whichever comes first. Individuals with lower secondary qualifications or less were most common in Eastern Cape (32,9%) and Northern Cape (32,0%).

Nationally, more than one-third (34,6%) of persons aged 20 years and older have attained Grade 12 as highest level of education while 15,9% have attained some post-school qualifications. Post-school qualifications were most common in Gauteng (20,8%) and Western Cape (20,4%) and least common in North West (11,3%) and Northern Cape (11,8%).

4.6 Functional literacy

Literacy rates can be used as a key social indicator of development. Although a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write in at least one language, the simplicity of this measure is complicated by the need to know what is read and written, and for what purpose, and also how well it is done. Because it is so difficult to measure literacy, the GHS has historically measured adult literacy rates based on an individual's functional literacy, e.g. whether they have completed at least Grade 7. This measure is closely related to educational attainment as described above, and it is presented in Figure 4.12.

Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 20 years and older with no formal education or highest level of education less than Grade 7 (functional illiteracy) by sex and age group, 2002 and 2022



According to Figure 4.12, the percentage of individuals over the age of 20 years who could be regarded as functionally illiterate (who have either received no schooling or who have not completed Grade 7 yet) has declined from 28,5% in 2002 to 10,2% in 2022.

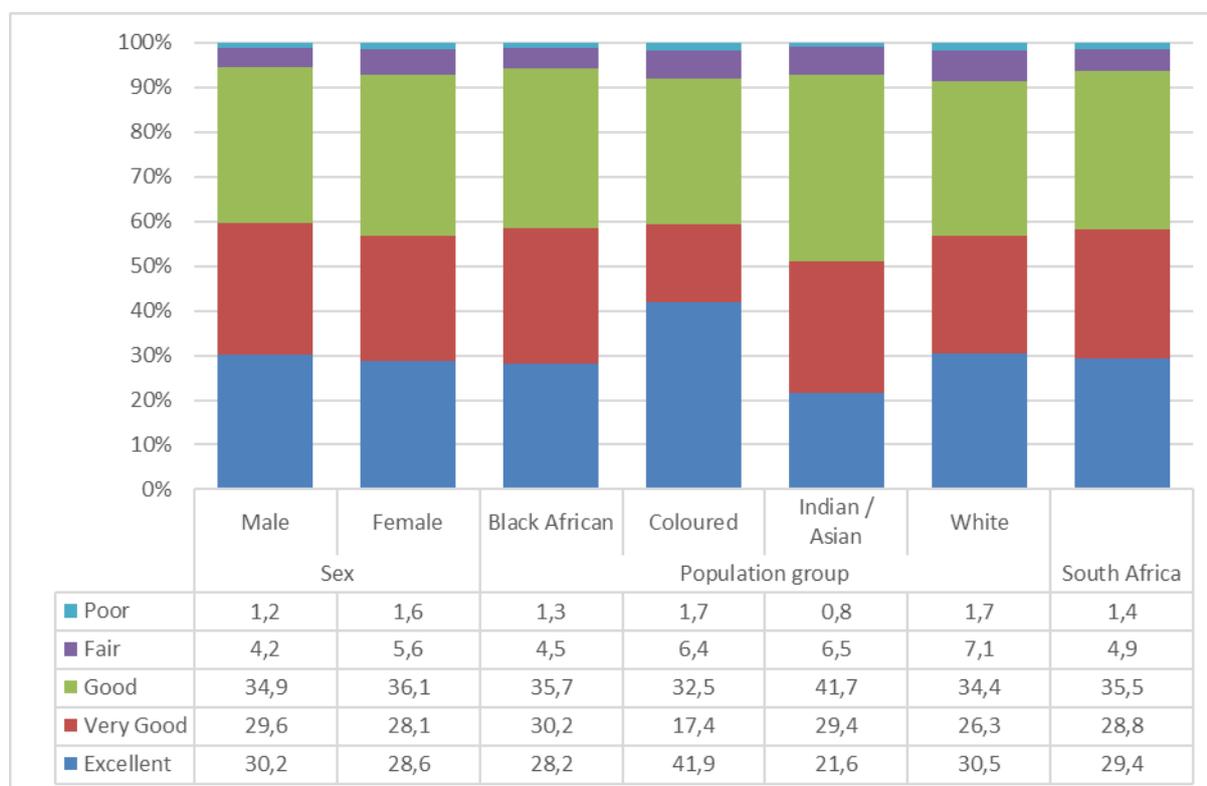
Individuals over the age of 60 years have consistently remained most likely to be functionally illiterate, followed by individuals in the age groups 40–59 and 20–39. Improved access to schooling has led to a significant decline in the percentage of functionally illiterate individuals in the 20–39 age group. Between 2002 and 2022, the prevalence of functional illiteracy in the age group 20–39 years declined noticeably for men (17,1% to 4,7%) and women (15,8% to 2,4%). With the exception of women in the age group 20–39, women remain more likely to be functionally illiterate across all age groups. The difference between men and women has, however, declined significantly over time. Although a higher percentage of women than men over the age of 60 years were functionally illiterate in 2022 (37,9% compared to 31,4%), the difference has declined in each successive age group, to the point that, in 2022, a smaller percentage of women in the age group 20–39 were functionally illiterate than their male peers (2,4% compared to 4,7%).

5 Health

5.1 Self-reported health and health care provision

The GHS asked persons to assess their own health based on their own definition of health. Figure 5.1 shows that more than nine-tenths (93,7%) of South Africans perceived their health to be good, very good or excellent. A slightly higher percentage of males (30,2%) than females (28,6%) rated their health as 'Excellent'. The percentage of persons with excellent health was the highest amongst coloureds (41,9%) and lowest for Indian/Asians (21,6%).

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of self-reported health status of individuals by sex and population group, 2022



The type of healthcare facility consulted by household members are influenced by factors such as households' proximity to facilities as well as personal preferences based on factors such as affordability and the perceived quality of services. Figure 5.2 presents the type of healthcare facility that households generally visit first when household members fall ill or have accidents.

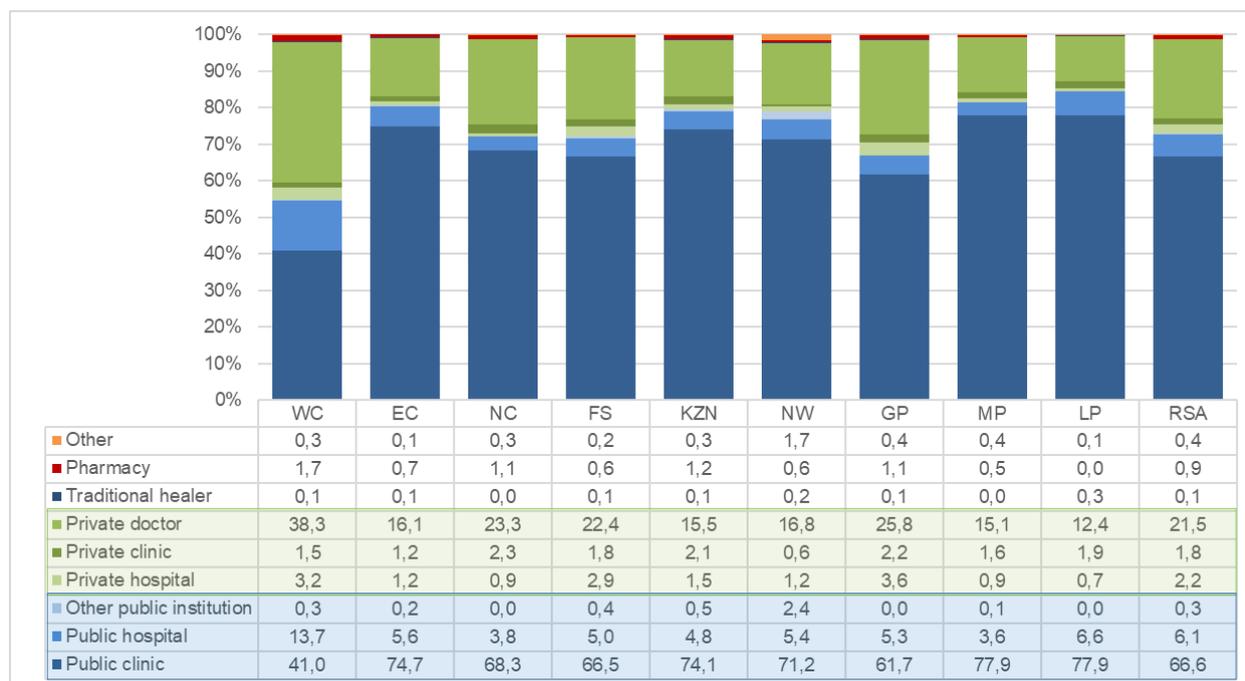
Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by households when members fall ill or get injured by province, 2022

Figure 5.2 shows that, nationally, 73% of households said that they would first go to public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions, while 25.5% of households said that they would first consult a private doctor, private clinic or hospital. The use of public health facilities was least common in Western Cape (55,0%) and Gauteng (67,0%), and most common in Limpopo (84,5%), Mpumalanga (81,5%) and Eastern Cape (80,5%).

5.2 Medical aid coverage

Despite some minor fluctuations over the period, Table 5.1 shows that the percentage of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme changed very little between 2002 and 2022, decreasing only slightly from 15,9% to 15,8%. It is, however, notable that the number of individuals who were covered by a medical aid scheme increased from 7,3 million to 9,7 million persons during this period.

Table 5.1: Medical aid coverage, 2002–2022

Indicator	Year (Numbers in thousands)										
	2002	2004	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
Number covered by a medical aid scheme	7 284	7 268	8 057	8 967	9 157	9 470	9 447	9 380	9 017	9 706	9 699
Number not covered by a medical aid scheme	38 445	39 666	41 266	41 606	42 819	43 946	45 646	47 628	50 328	50 629	51 590
Subtotal	45 728	46 934	49 322	50 573	51 976	53 416	55 093	57 008	59 346	60 336	61 289
Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme	15,9	15,5	16,3	17,7	17,6	17,7	17,1	16,4	15,2	16,1	15,8
Do not know	140	58	101	23	58	46	53	42	63	100	95
Unspecified	53	29	56	254	291	451	474	408	27	47	-
Total population	45 868	46 992	49 423	50 596	52 034	53 461	55 146	57 050	59 409	60 436	61 384

Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2022

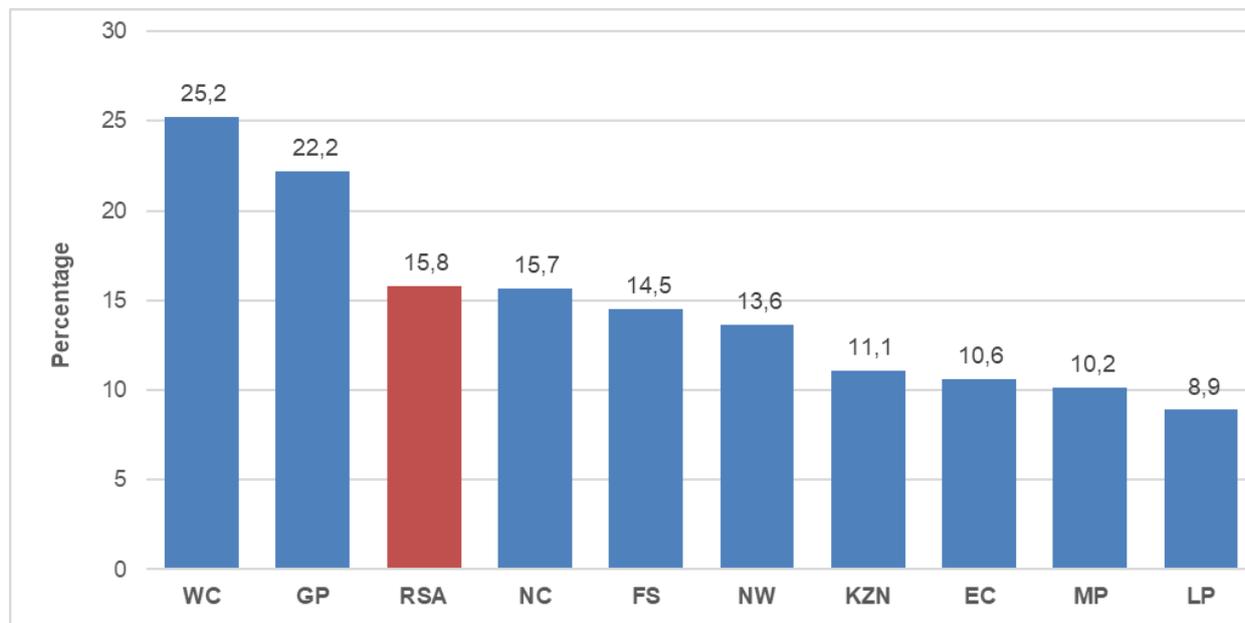
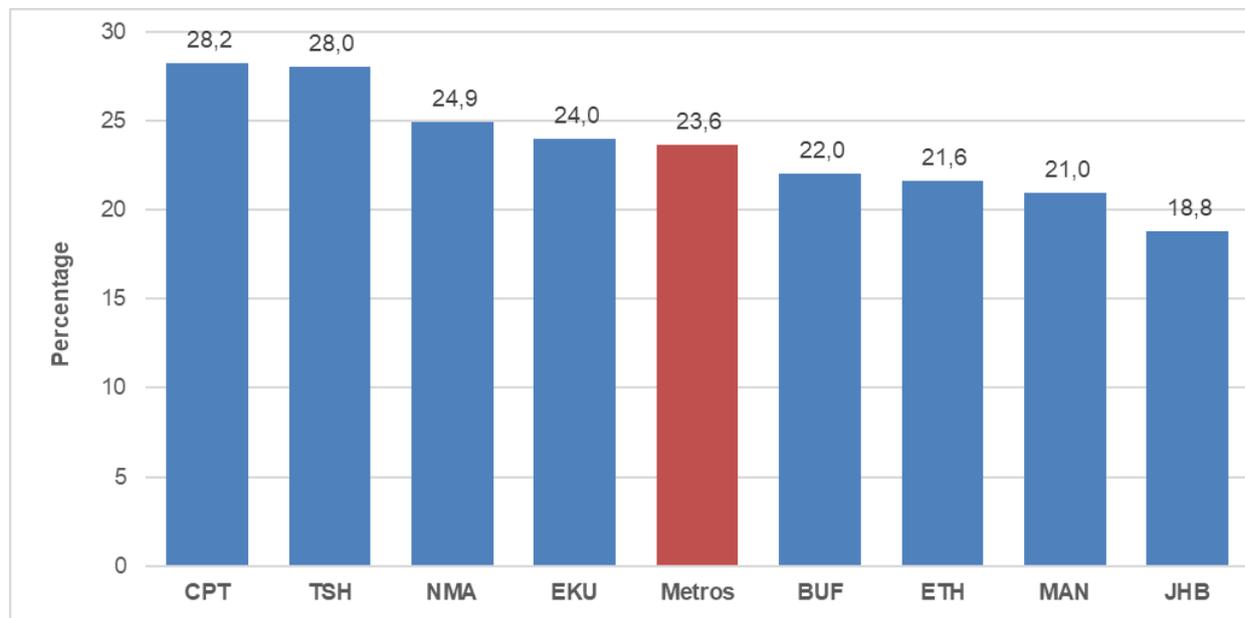


Figure 5.3 shows that medical aid coverage was most common in Western Cape (25,2%) and Gauteng (22,2%), and least common in Limpopo (8,9%) and Mpumalanga (10,2%).

Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by metropolitan area, 2022



A higher percentage of individuals in metros were members of medical aid schemes than in the general population (23,6% compared to 15,8%). Figure 5.4 shows that membership was most common in Cape Town (28,2%) and Tshwane (28,0%), and least common in the City of Johannesburg (18,8%) and Mangaung (21,0%).

Figure 5.5: Percentage of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes by population group, 2022

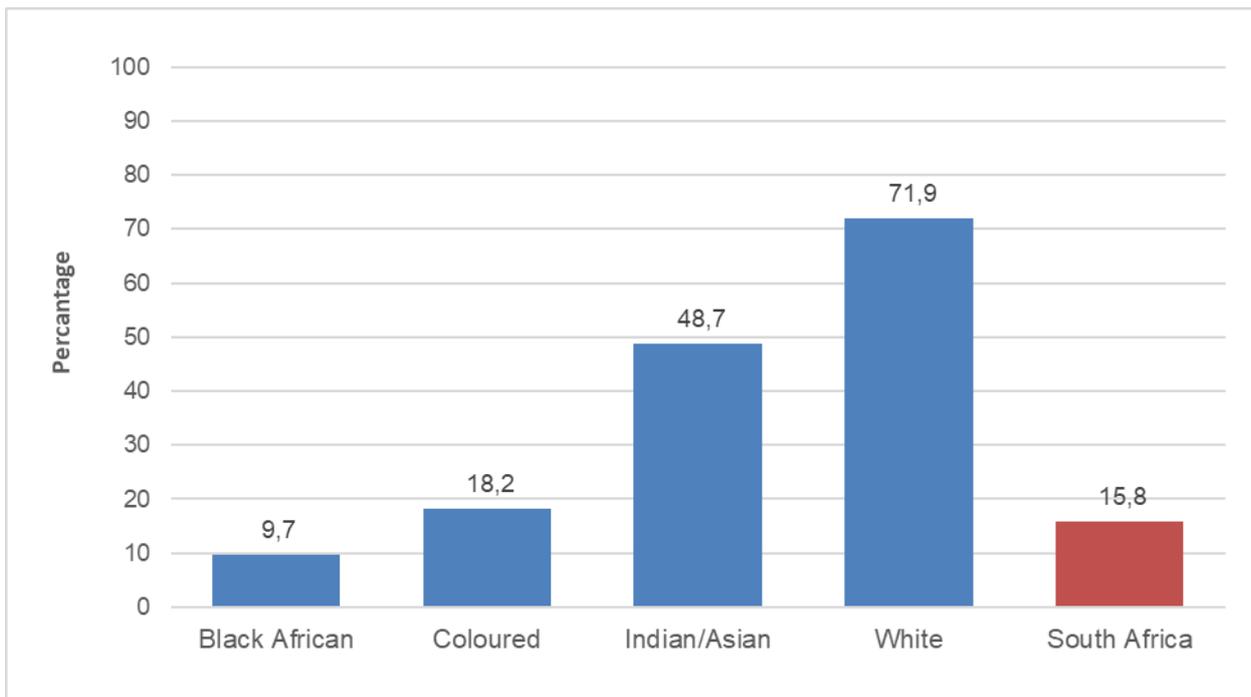


Figure 5.5 shows that 71,9% of white individuals were members of a medical aid scheme compared to 48,7% of Indian/Asian individuals, 18,2% of coloureds and 9,7% of black Africans.

5.3 Teenage pregnancy

The questionnaire enquired whether any females between the ages of 12 and 50 years were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. The results for teenagers aged 14 to 19 years of age are presented in Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of females aged 14–19 who were pregnant during the year preceding the survey, 2022

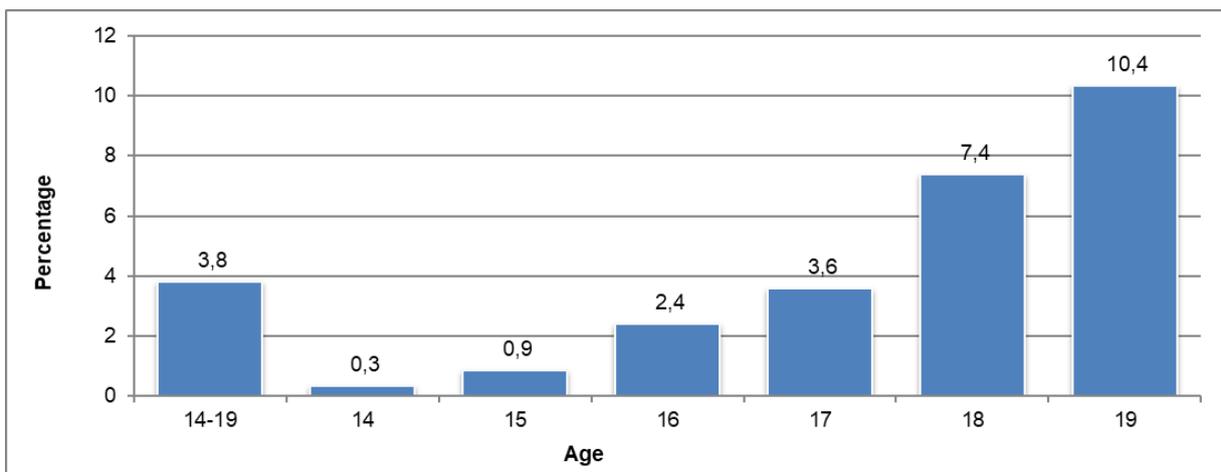


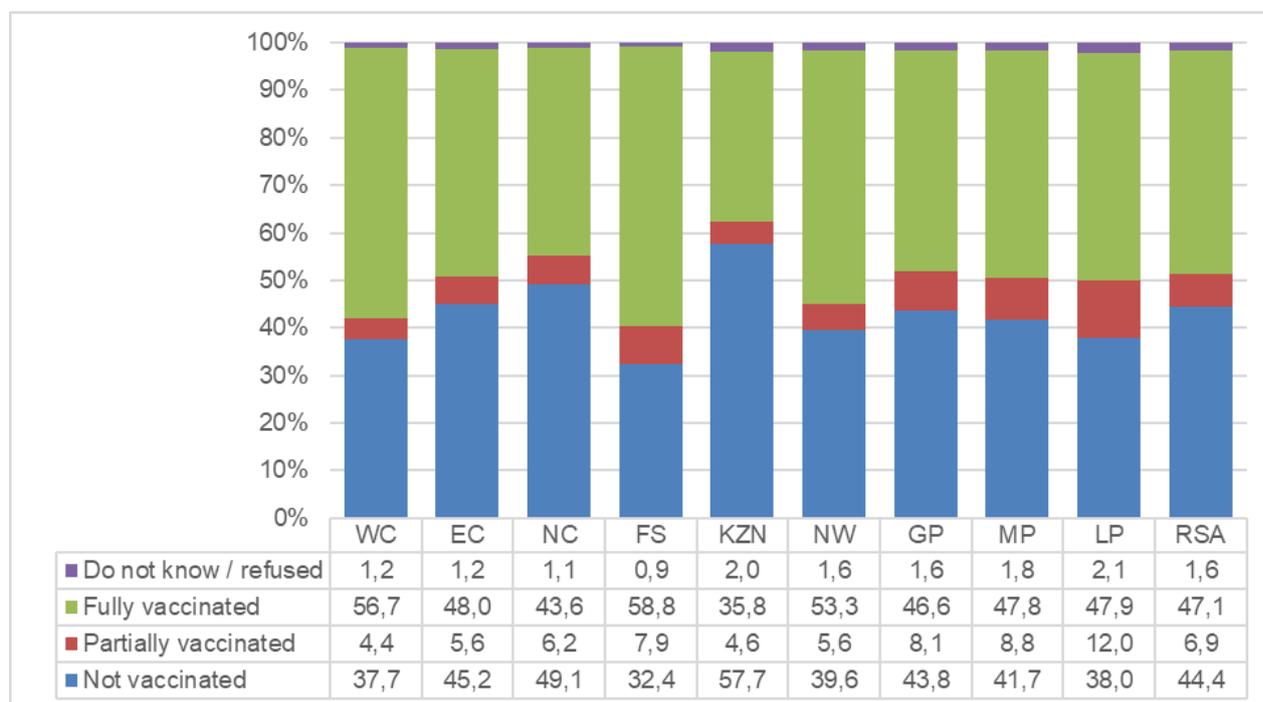
Figure 5.6 shows that 3,8% of females in the age group 14–19 years were at different stages of pregnancy during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of pregnancy increased with age, rising from 0,3% for females aged 14 years, to 10,4% for females aged 19 years.

5.3 COVID-19 Vaccination

The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in South Africa was reported on 5 March 2020. Government acted early by imposing a countrywide lockdown and preparing a comprehensive public health response. The National COVID-19 vaccine program was rolled out in phases from 17 February 2021 with a target to vaccinate two-thirds (67%) of the population by the end of 2021. Phase 1 focused on frontline health workers. Phase 2 expanded the focus to essential workers, persons in congregate settings, persons over the age of 60 years, and persons aged 18 years and older with comorbidities. Phase 3 expanded the program to the general adult population aged 18 years and older. The program was expanded to children between the ages of 12 and 17 from 20 October 2021. The programme started to administer booster shots for fully-vaccinated individuals in December 2021.

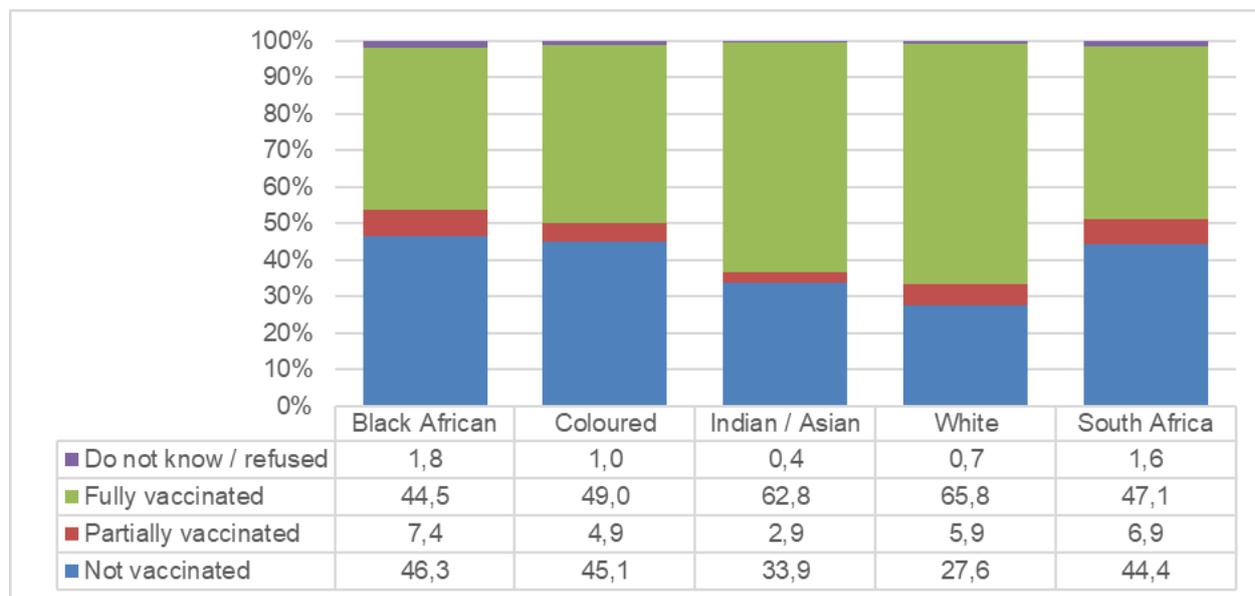
Although the country initially accepted delivery of three different vaccines, Johnson and Johnson’s Janssen, Pfizer-BioNTech’s Cominarty, and Oxford-AstraZeneca, the latter vaccine was suspended due to concerns about its relative lack of protections against the Beta variant. In order to be fully vaccinated individuals either had to get one dose of the Janssen vaccine, or two doses of the Cominarty vaccine with an interval of at least 21 days between the injections. Both vaccines could be followed up by booster shots from either vaccine after a further 60–90 days, depending on the vaccine used for the primary schedule. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), a total of 38,9 million vaccine doses have been administered until 4 June 2023.

Figure 5.7: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and province, 2022



Nationally, 47,1% of individuals aged 12 years and older were fully vaccinated, some with booster shots. Another 6,9% were partially vaccinated. The highest full vaccination rate was recorded in Free State (58,8%) and Western Cape (56,7%) and the lowest in KwaZulu-Natal (35,8%). Partial vaccination was highest in Limpopo (12,0%) and Mpumalanga (8,8%), and lowest in Western Cape (4,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,6%).

Figure 5.8: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and population group, 2022



Full vaccination was most common among white (65,8%) and Indian/Asian (62,8%) individuals in this age group, and least common amongst black Africans (44,5%) and coloureds (49,0%).

Figure 5.9: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and age group, 2022

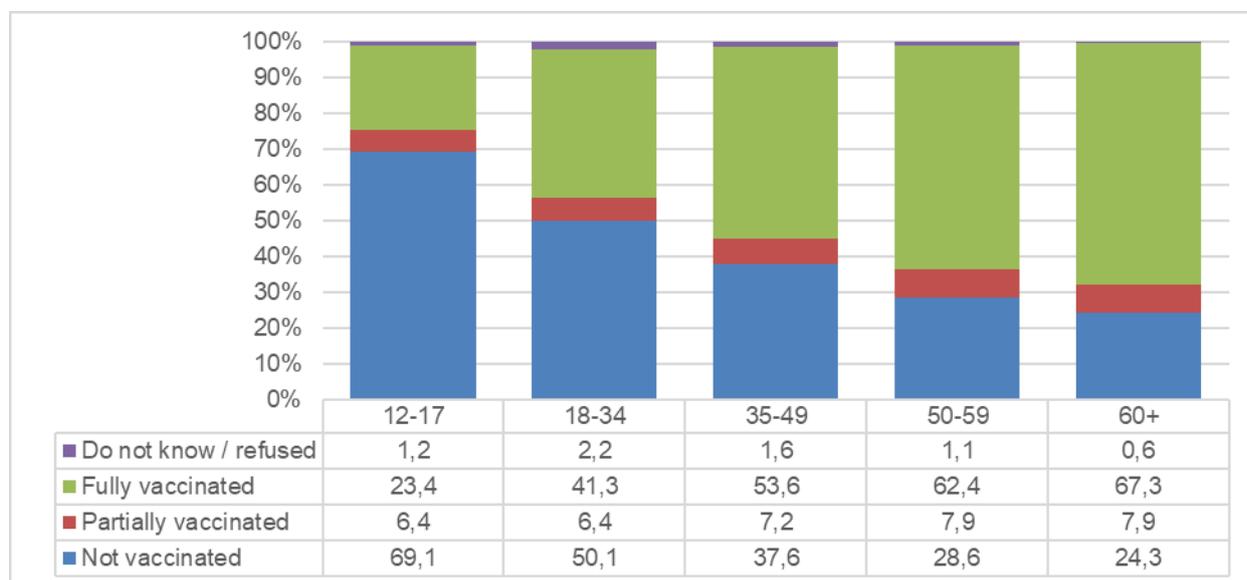


Figure 5.9 shows that less than one quarter (24,3%) of persons aged 60 years and older were not vaccinated at all, compared to 50,1% of persons aged 18–34 years, and 69,1% aged 12–17 years.

Figure 5.10: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status and metro, 2022

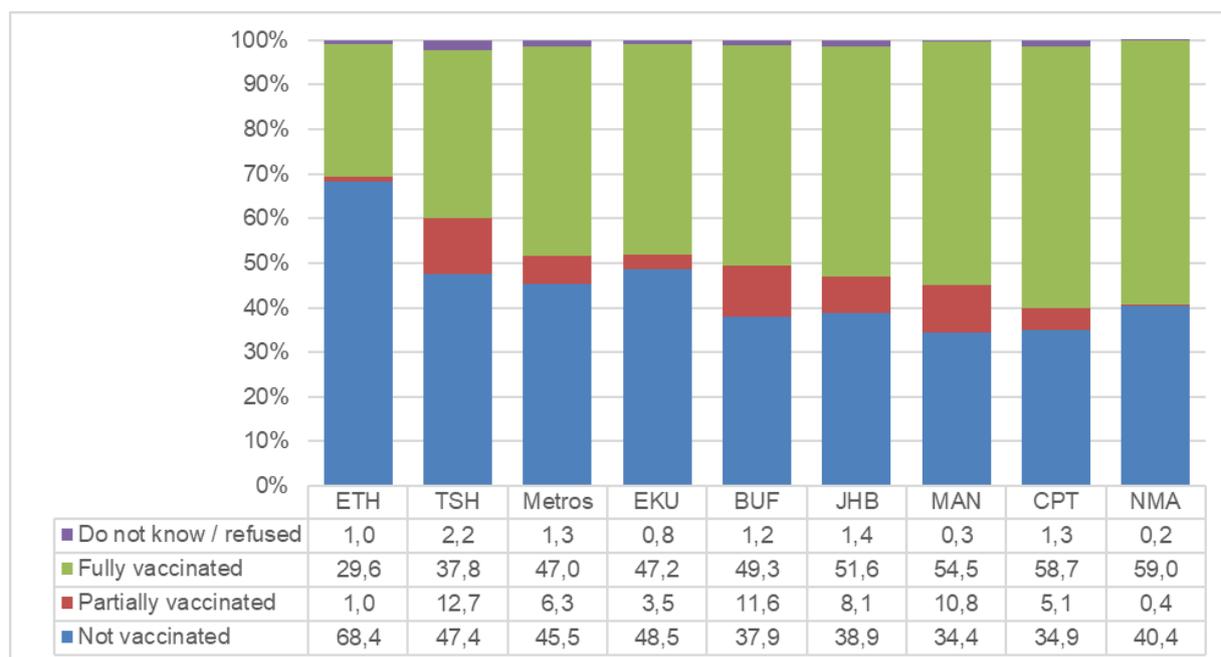


Figure 5.10 shows that full vaccination for persons aged 12 years and older was most common in Nelson Mandela Bay (59,0%) and Cape Town (58,7%), and most uncommon in eThekweni (29,6%) and Tshwane (37,8%). The percentage of fully or partially vaccinated persons aged 12 years and older in metros (53,3%) trailed the national percentage (54,0%) by 0,7 percentage points.

6 General Functioning

The questions used to establish general functioning were developed by the Washington Group and were first introduced in the 2009 questionnaire. These questions require each person in the household to rate their ability to perform a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of stairs, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating in his/her most commonly used language (including sign language). During the analysis, individuals who said that they had some difficulty with two or more of the activities or had a lot of difficulty, or were unable to perform any one activity, were classified as disabled. The analysis was only confined to individuals aged 5 years and older as children below the age of five years may often be mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it may be due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. The findings are presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Number and percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older with disability by sex and province, 2022

Sex	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Percentage										
Male	4,7	6,1	12,1	5,5	3,7	5,3	3,1	3,8	3,3	4,2
Female	5,1	7,0	10,9	7,6	4,5	7,3	4,8	4,0	4,0	5,3
Total	4,9	6,6	11,5	6,6	4,1	6,3	3,9	3,9	3,7	4,8
Number (Thousands)										
Male	150	174	69	72	189	96	233	79	85	1 147
Female	177	213	65	107	252	142	349	89	116	1 510
Total	327	386	134	179	441	238	583	169	200	2 657
Population aged 5+										
	5 572	8 052	2 739	3 715	10 824	3 555	13 528	4 895	7 271	60 151

Table 6.1 shows that 4,8% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2022. A larger percentage of women (5,3%) than men (4,2%) were classified as disabled. Disability was most common in Northern Cape (11.5%) and least common in Limpopo (3,7%).

7 Social security

The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants steadily increased from 12,8% in 2003 to approximately 31% between 2017 and 2019 before increasing sharply to 37% in 2022. This growth was tracked closely by that of households that received at least one social grant (growing 30,8% in 2003 to 45,5% in 2019). The percentage of households that received at least one grant increased to a high of 52,4% in 2020 (during the first year of COVID-19 when the SRD grant was introduced) before declining to 49,5% in 2022.

Figure 7.1: Percentage distribution of households and individuals who have benefitted from social grants, 2003–2022

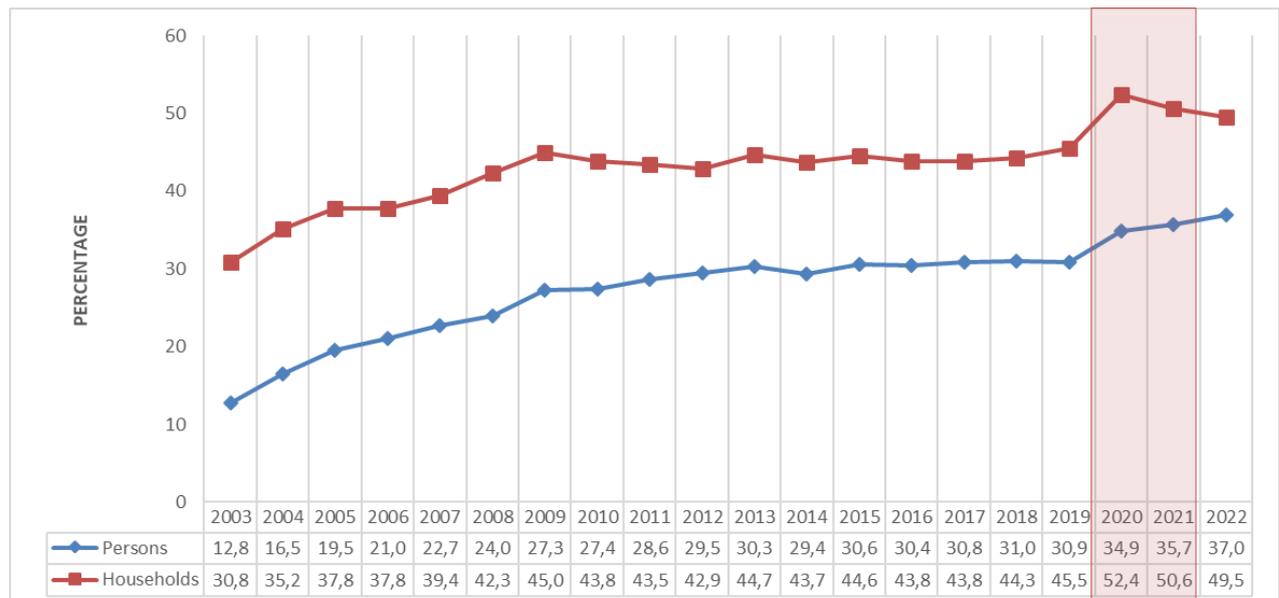


Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per province, 2022

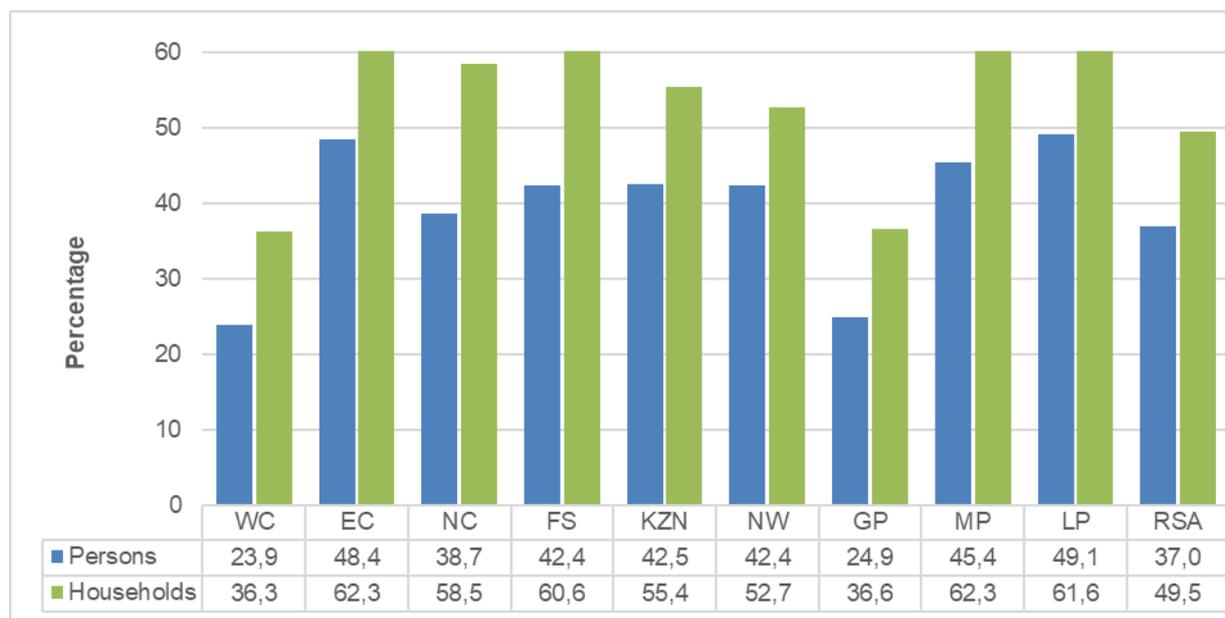
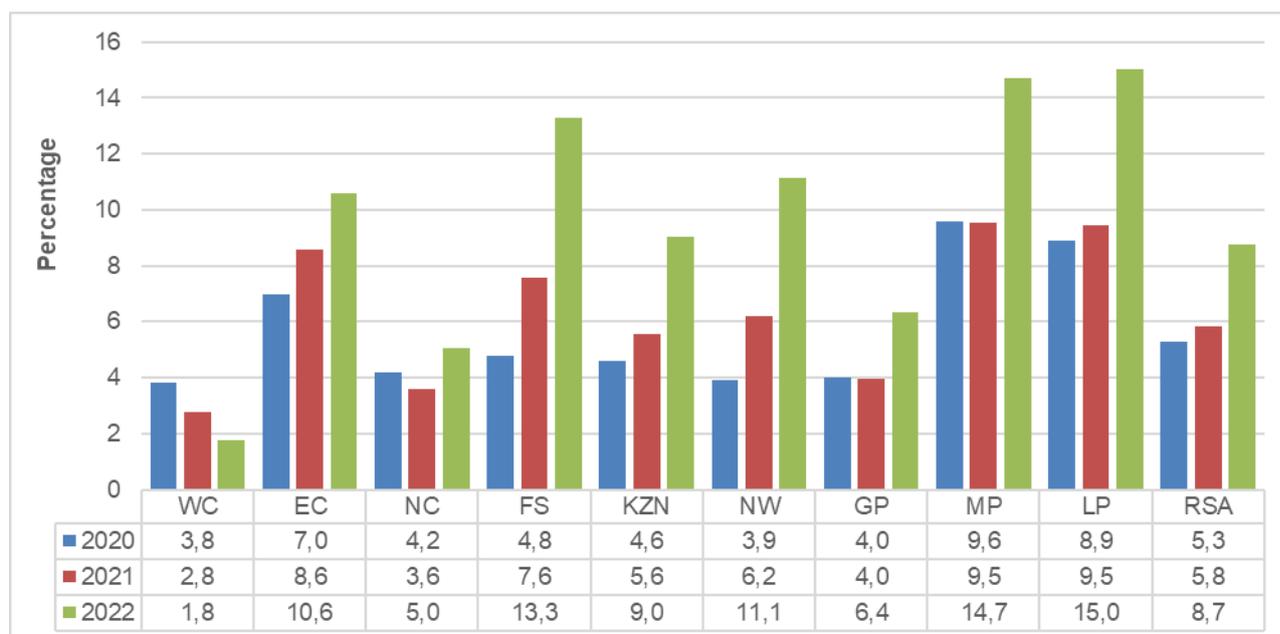


Figure 7.2 summarises the provincial distribution of individuals and households that benefited from social grants in 2022. Grant beneficiaries were most common in Limpopo (49,1%) and Eastern Cape (48,4%) and least widespread in Western Cape (23,9%) and Gauteng (24,9%). Households that received at least one type of social grant were most common in Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape (both 62,3%), and Limpopo (61,6%), and least common in Western Cape (36,3%) and Gauteng (36,6%).

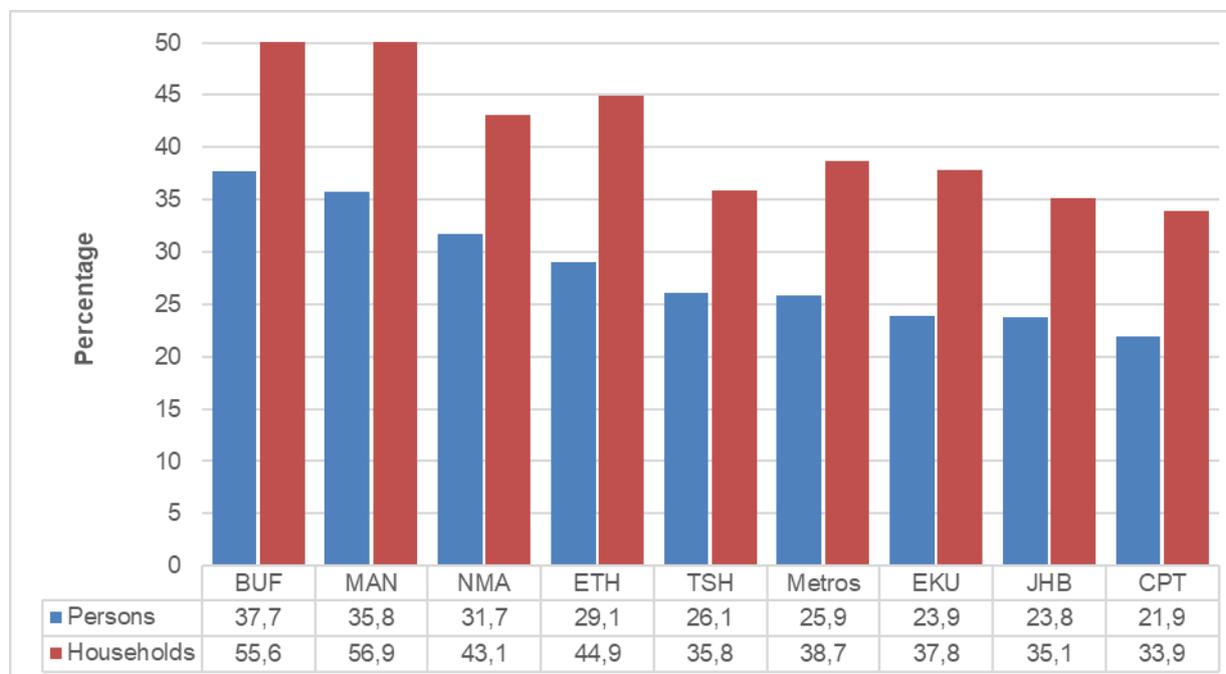
Figure 7.3: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 18–59 years that benefitted from the special COVID-19 social relief of distress grant by province, 2020 and 2022



The Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress grant of R350 per month was introduced in 2020 in an attempt to offset the impact of COVID-19. Since then, the percentage of individuals in the age group 18–59 years who received the grant has increased from 5,3% in 2020 to 8,7% in 2022. Figure 7.3 shows that

the highest uptake was observed in Limpopo (15,0%) and Mpumalanga (14,7%), while the grants were least common in Western Cape (1,8%) and Northern Cape (5,0%).

Figure 7.4: Percentage of individuals and households benefiting from social grants per metropolitan area, 2022



The percentage of individuals and households that received social grants in the various metropolitan areas during 2022 are presented in Figure 7.4. The figure shows that 25,9% of all individuals, and 38,7% of all households in metropolitan areas received some kind of social grant (compared to 37,0% of individuals and 49,5% of households nationally). Individual grant receipt was highest in Buffalo City (37,7%) and Mangaung (35,8%) and lowest in Cape Town (21,9%) and Johannesburg (23,8%).

A similar pattern is evident for households at metropolitan level. Figure 7.4 shows that the receipt of one or more social grants was most common for households in Mangaung (56,9%) and Buffalo City (55,6%) and least common in Cape Town (33,9%) and Johannesburg (35,1%).

8 Housing

One of the major objectives of the GHS is to collect information from households regarding their access to a range of basic services as well as their general living conditions. In this regard, this section presents selected findings from 2002 to 2022. The analyses will focus on the type of dwellings in which South African households live in and the extent of use of state-subsidised housing as well as the perceived quality thereof.

Shelter satisfies a basic human need for physical security and comfort and the characteristics of the dwellings in which households live provide an important indication of the well-being of household members.

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2022

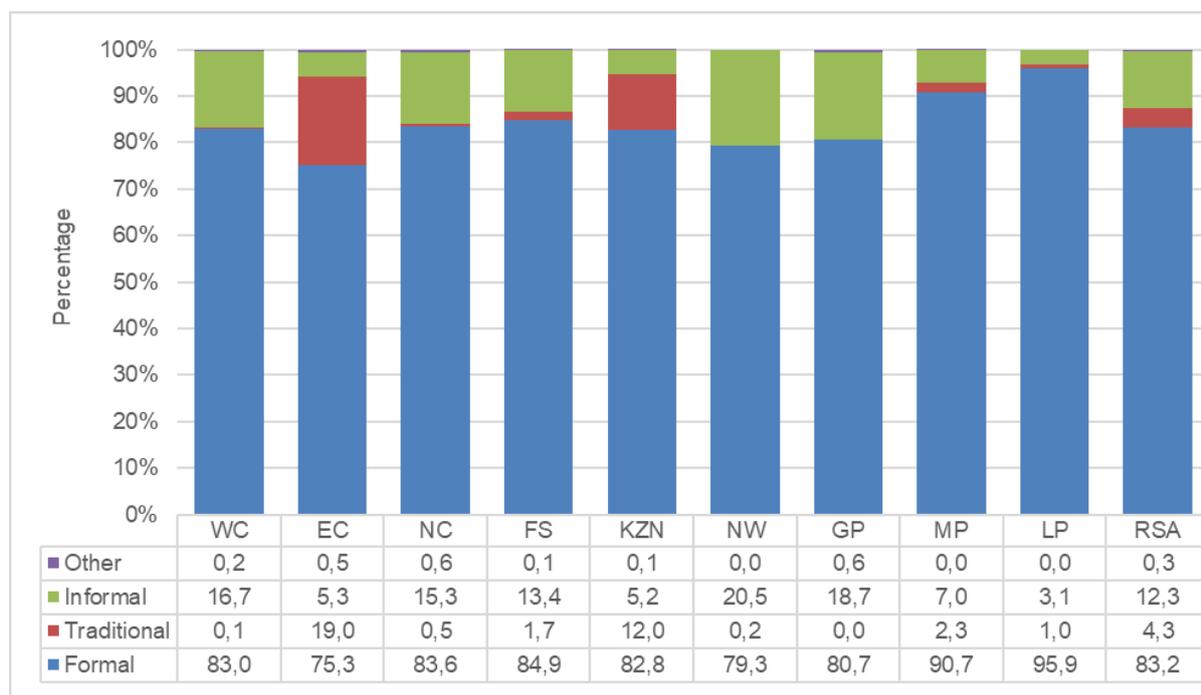


Figure 8.1 shows that slightly more than eight-tenths (83,2%) of South African households lived in formal dwellings in 2022, followed by 12,3% in informal dwellings, and 4,3% in traditional dwellings. Households that lived in formal dwellings were most common in Limpopo (95,9%) and Mpumalanga (90,7%). North West (20,5%) had the highest percentage of households that lived in informal dwellings, followed by Gauteng (18,7%) and Western Cape (16,7%). Traditional dwellings were most common in Eastern Cape (19,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,0%).

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households that lived in formal, informal and other types of dwellings by metropolitan area, 2022

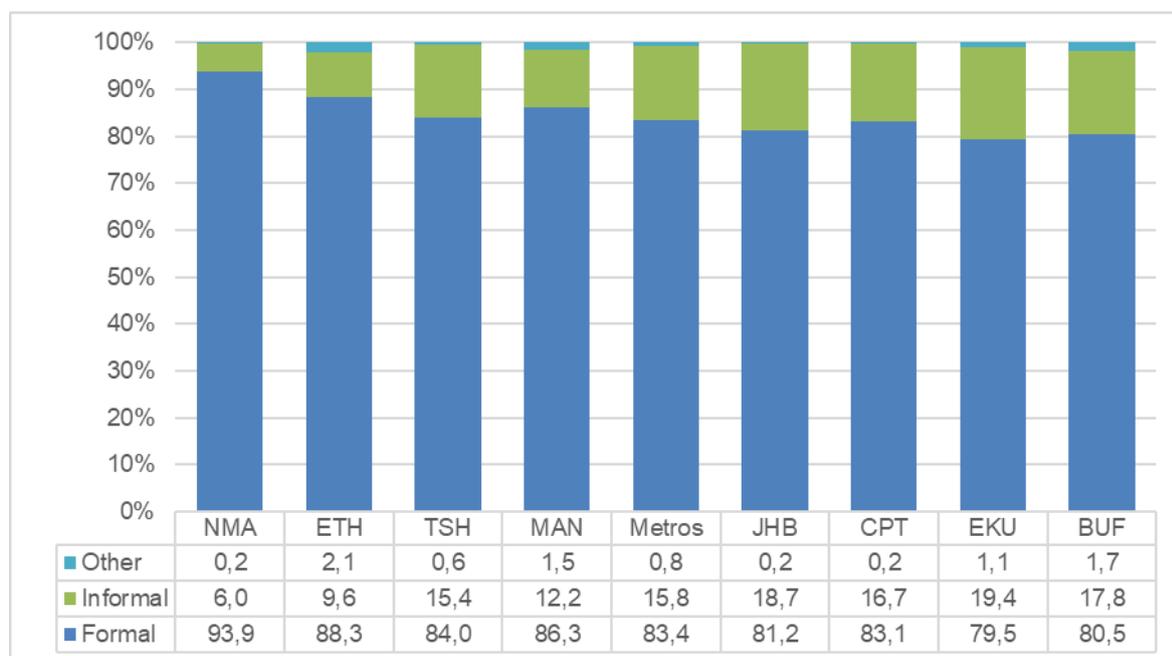


Figure 8.2 shows that 83,4% of households in metropolitan areas lived in formal dwellings while 15,8% lived in informal dwellings. Informal dwellings were most common in Ekurhuleni (19,4%), Johannesburg (18,7%), Buffalo City (17,8%), and Cape Town (16,7%), and least common in Nelson Mandela Bay (6,0%).

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of dwelling units by tenure status and province, 2022

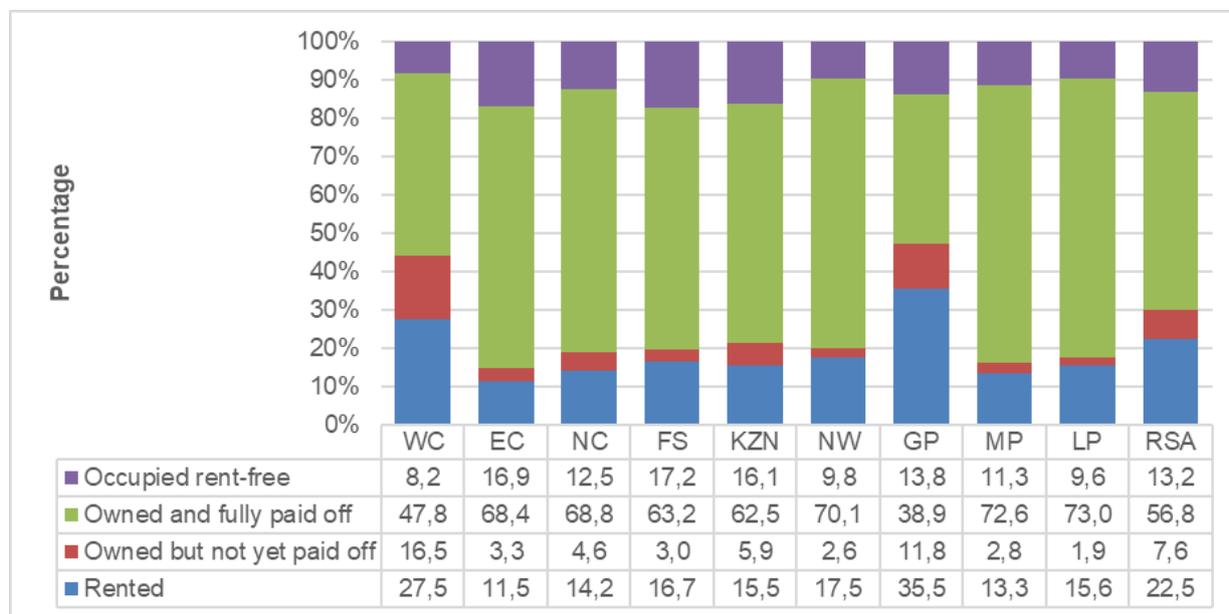
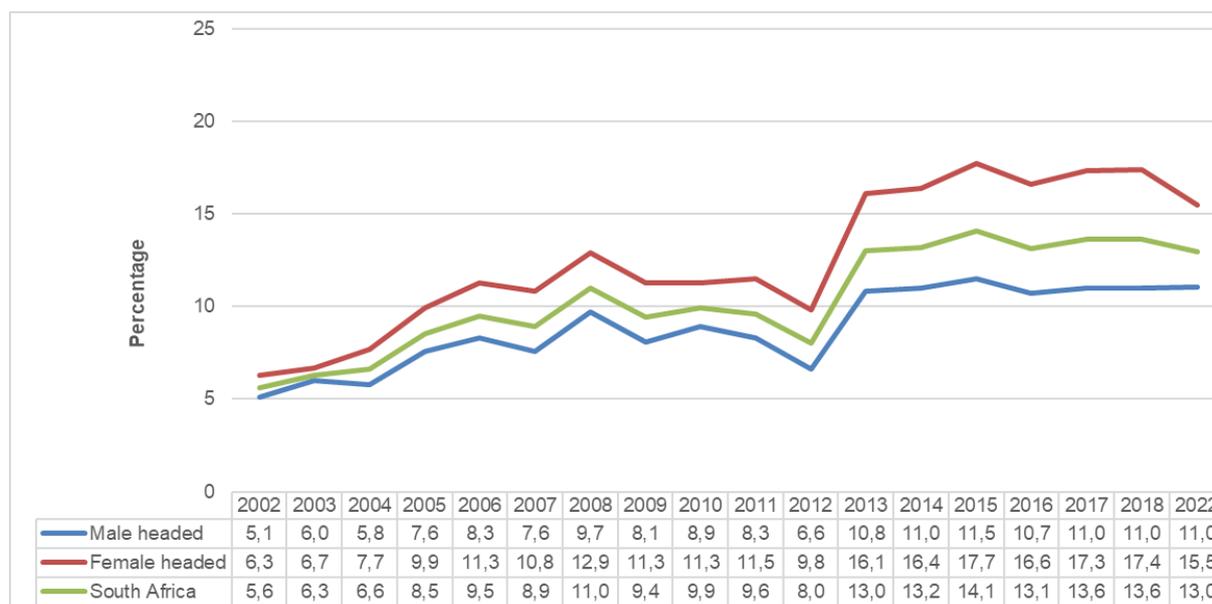


Figure 8.3 shows that households that lived in rented dwellings were most common in Gauteng (35,5%) and Western Cape (27,5%), and least common in Eastern Cape (11,5%), Mpumalanga (13,3%), and Limpopo (15,6%). Households that owned the dwellings they lived in, regardless of whether they have fully paid for it, were most common in Mpumalanga (75,4%) and Limpopo (74,9%). Only 50,7% of households in Gauteng, and 64,3% in Western Cape owned the dwellings they lived in. Nationally, 13,2% of households occupied the dwellings they were living in rent-free.

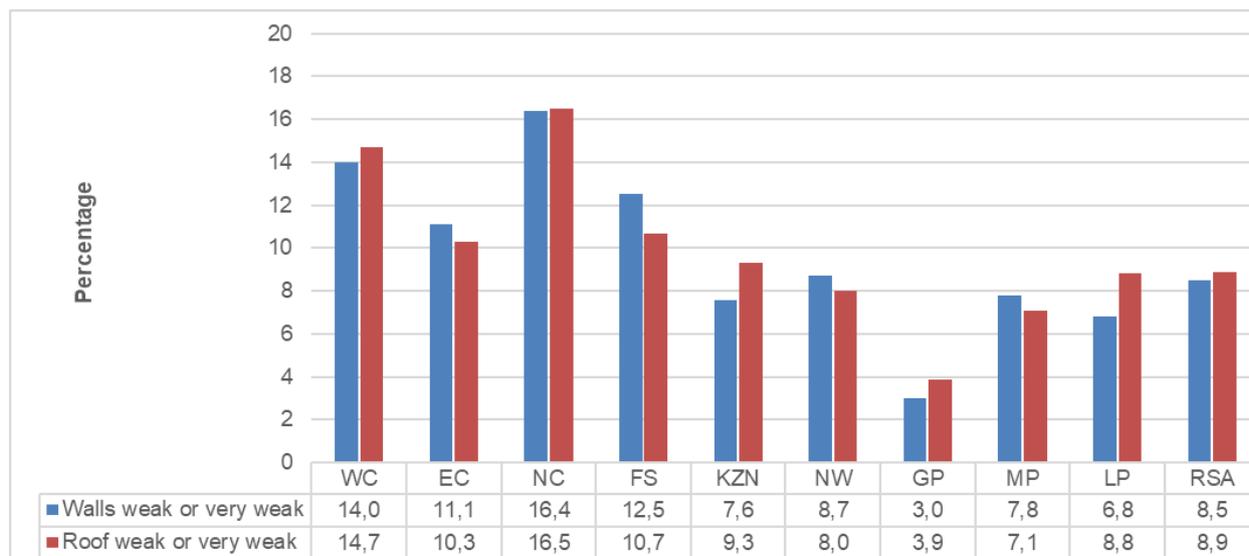
Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of households that received a government housing subsidy by sex of the household head, 2002–2018 and 2022



The GHS includes a number of questions aimed at establishing the extent to which subsidised housing provided by the state was used, and the quality of these dwellings.

Figure 8.4 shows that the percentage of households that received some form of government housing subsidy increased from 5,6% in 2002 to 13,0% in 2022. A notably higher percentage of female-headed households (15,5%) than male-headed household (11,0%) received subsidies. This is in line with government policies that give preference to households headed by individuals from vulnerable groups, including females, and individuals with disabilities.

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households that said that their ‘RDP’ or state-subsidised house had weak or very weak walls and/or roof by province, 2022



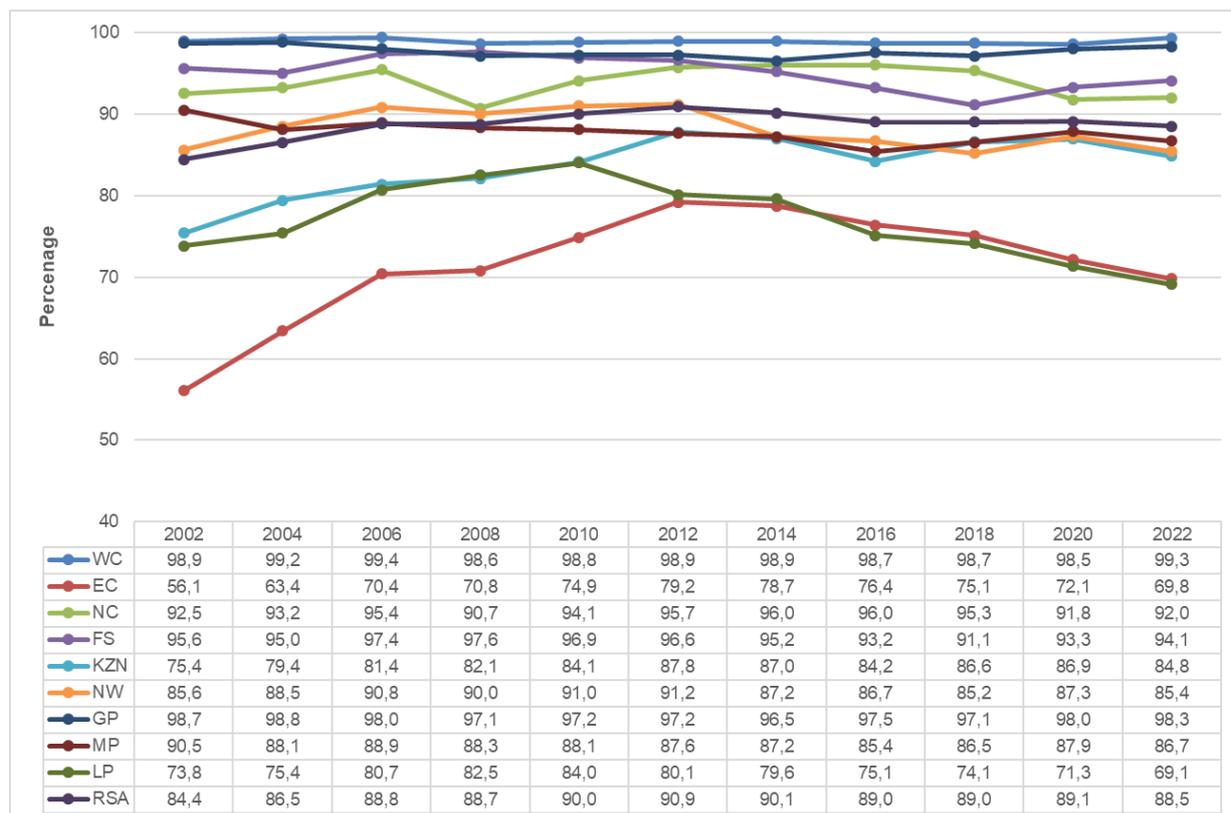
As a result of the concerns raised by community groups about the quality of state-provided housing, a number of questions were included in the GHS questionnaires to facilitate an analysis of the extent of problems experienced by households with the construction of these dwellings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the walls and roofs of their dwellings were: very good, good, needed minor repairs, weak or very weak.

Figure 8.5 shows that 8,5% of households that lived in subsidised dwellings reported weak or very weak walls while 8,9% reported weak or very weak roofs. Responses vary across provinces. Households in Northern Cape were generally least satisfied with the quality of walls and roofs, while those in Gauteng complained least about the state of their dwellings’ walls (3,0%) and roofs (3,9%).

9 Drinking water

The provision of safe and readily available water is important for public health and poverty reduction. The proportion of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province is presented in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1: Percentage distribution of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by province, selected years 2002–2022



Access to drinking water on-site: Water accessed in the dwelling or in the yard

Access to drinking water off-site: Water accessed outside the yard using the neighbour's tap, public or communal taps.

Figure 9.1 shows that tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site was most common among households in Western Cape (99,3%), Gauteng (98,3%), and Free State (94,1%) and least common in Limpopo (69,1%) and Eastern Cape (69,8%). The percentage of households in Eastern Cape with access to water in the dwelling, on- or off-site increased by 23,1 percentage points between 2002 and 2012, before declining to 69,8% in 2022, 13,7 percentage points up from 2002. A similar pattern is observed in Limpopo where access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site increased from 73,8% to 84% in 2010, before declining to 69,1% in 2022, 4,7% lower than in two decades earlier in 2002. On a more positive note, access to water in KwaZulu-Natal increased by 9,4 percentage points to 84,8% over this period. Although, nationally, access to that tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site improved by 4,1 percentage points between 2002 and 2022, it is notable that access actually declined in six provinces during this period. Declines were observed in Limpopo (-4,7 percentage points), Mpumalanga (-3,8 percentage points), Free State (-1,5 percentage points), Northern Cape (-0,5 percentage points), Gauteng (-0,5 percentage points) and North West (-0,2 percentage points). As mentioned in the previous paragraph, access to water has been declining in both Eastern Cape and Limpopo since at least 2014. On the positive side one should, however, take into account that a larger number of households received tap water in 2022 than two decades earlier.

2012, before declining to 69,8% in 2022, 13,7 percentage points up from 2002. A similar pattern is observed in Limpopo where access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site increased from 73,8% to 84% in 2010, before declining to 69,1% in 2022, 4,7% lower than in two decades earlier in 2002. On a more positive note, access to water in KwaZulu-Natal increased by 9,4 percentage points to 84,8% over this period. Although, nationally, access to that tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site improved by 4,1 percentage points between 2002 and 2022, it is notable that access actually declined in six provinces during this period. Declines were observed in Limpopo (-4,7 percentage points), Mpumalanga (-3,8 percentage points), Free State (-1,5 percentage points), Northern Cape (-0,5 percentage points), Gauteng (-0,5 percentage points) and North West (-0,2 percentage points). As mentioned in the previous paragraph, access to water has been declining in both Eastern Cape and Limpopo since at least 2014. On the positive side one should, however, take into account that a larger number of households received tap water in 2022 than two decades earlier.

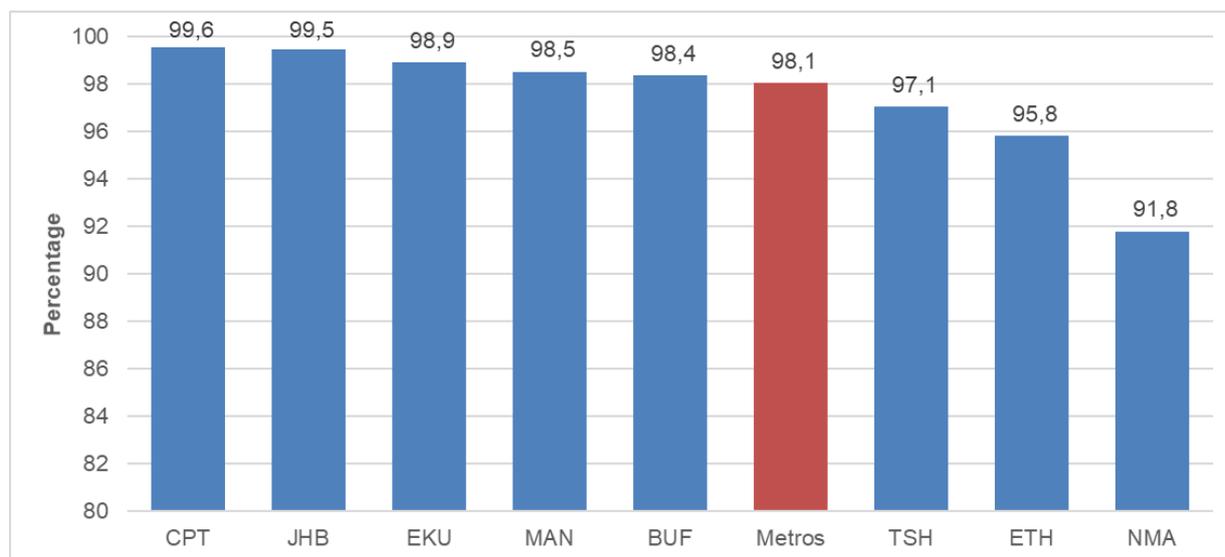
Table 9.1: Comparison of the main water source for drinking used by households, 2002–2022

	Year										
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Percentage											
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	40,4	40,1	41,2	43,7	42,8	44,6	46,4	46,6	46,3	46,6	45,8
Piped (tap) water on site/yard	27,7	29,3	30,2	27,1	29,1	27,6	27,0	26,8	28,5	28,3	30,0
Borehole on site	2,7	1,6	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,4	1,9	1,8	2,1	1,9	2,3
Rain-water tank on site	1,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,8	1,2	1,2	1,9
Neighbour's tap	0,6	2,3	2,1	2,6	2,5	2,9	2,7	2,4	1,9	1,7	2,0
Public/communal tap	13,6	14,8	15,4	15,6	15,5	15,9	14,0	13,2	12,3	12,5	10,7
Water-carrier/tanker	0,6	0,6	1,1	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,2	2,4	1,8	1,8	1,4
Water vendor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,3	1,8	1,7
Borehole outside yard	2,8	2,7	2,3	1,9	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,1	1,1
Flowing water /stream /river	5,9	4,7	3,3	3,5	3,2	2,3	2,7	2,1	1,7	1,9	1,5
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1
Well	1,4	1,0	1,0	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Spring	2,0	1,8	1,3	1,5	1,5	1,3	0,9	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,7
Other	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,9	0,4	0,3	0,7
Total	100,0	100,0									
Total											
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	4 521	4 698	5 037	5 582	5 757	6 304	6 908	7 339	7 722	8 122	8459
Piped (tap) water on site/yard	3 097	3 429	3 695	3 460	3 920	3 902	4 023	4 214	4 758	4 936	5540
Borehole on site	301	190	140	153	154	196	278	288	353	325	421
Rain-water tank on site	143	40	51	68	45	79	65	121	205	212	345
Neighbour's tap	63	267	253	337	341	411	409	378	314	288	370
Public/communal tap	1 522	1 737	1 882	1 995	2 089	2 241	2 084	2 078	2 044	2 179	1977
Water-carrier/tanker	71	70	135	144	194	191	184	370	294	306	265
Water vendor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	309	310
Borehole outside yard	315	311	280	248	172	158	185	249	257	189	197
Flowing water /stream /river	660	553	405	447	428	323	401	335	279	327	276
Stagnant water/dam/pool	83	66	31	37	40	30	52	34	23	26	22
Well	159	120	127	70	36	54	73	50	42	43	43
Spring	224	208	163	190	205	184	140	154	104	101	131
Other	28	18	25	33	74	67	101	134	65	56	123
Subtotal	11 187	11 707	12 223	12 765	13 456	14 140	14 904	15 744	16671	174187	18477
Unspecified	8	12	0	55	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11 194	11 718	12 223	12 819	13 456	14 152	14 904	15 744	17 418	18 477	18477

-: Category was only introduced in 2019.

Table 9.1 presents a comparison of the main sources of drinking water used by households. An estimated 46,6% of households had access to piped water in their dwellings in 2022. A further 28,3% accessed water on-site while 12,5% relied on communal taps and 1,7% relied on neighbours' taps. Although generally households' access to water improved, 3,0% of households still had to fetch water from rivers, streams, stagnant water pools, dams, wells and springs in 2022.

Figure 9.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by metropolitan area, 2022



The percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site by metropolitan area, is presented in Figure 9.2. The figure shows that 98,1% of households in metros had access to tap water. This type of access to water was most common in Cape Town (99,6%), Johannesburg (99,5%), and Ekurhuleni (98,9%). The lowest access amongst metros was recorded in Nelson Mandela Bay (91,8%), and eThekweni (95,8%).

Figure 9.3 shows that, despite a rather modest increase in the associated percentage (2,6 percentage points), the number of households with access to piped water from municipalities increased by 61% between 2004 and 2022, expanding from 9,1 million to 14,8 million during this period.

Figure 9.3: Access to piped municipal water supplies, 2004–2022

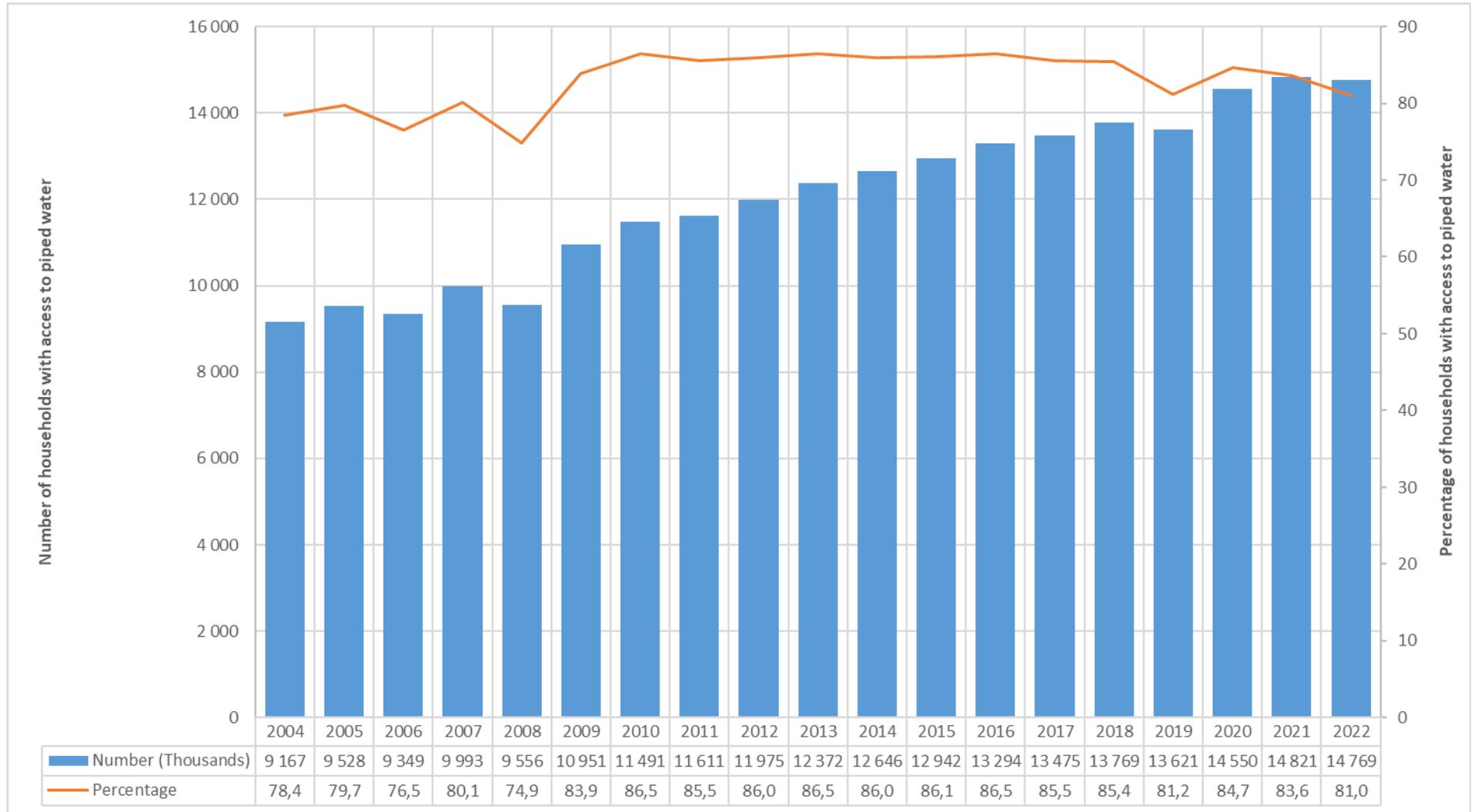
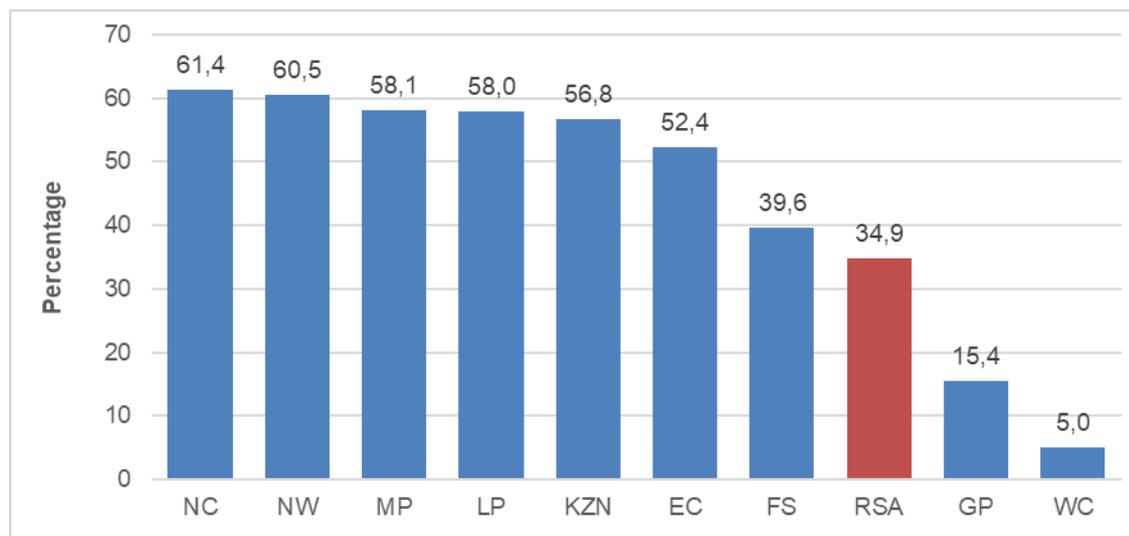


Figure 9.4: Percentage distribution of households that reported water interruptions that lasted at least two days by province, 2022



The functionality of municipal water supply services measures the extent to which households that received water from a municipality had reported, over the 12 months before the survey, interruptions that lasted more than 2 days at a time, or more than 15 days in total during the whole period. Figure 9.4 shows that households in Northern Cape (61,4%), North West (60,5%), Mpumalanga (58,1%) and Limpopo (58,0%) reported the most interruptions, while households in Western Cape (5,0%) and Gauteng (15,4%) experienced the least interruptions. Approximately one-third (34,9%) of South African households reported some dysfunctional water supply service in 2022.

Figure 9.5: Percentage distribution of households that reported water interruptions by metropolitan area, 2022

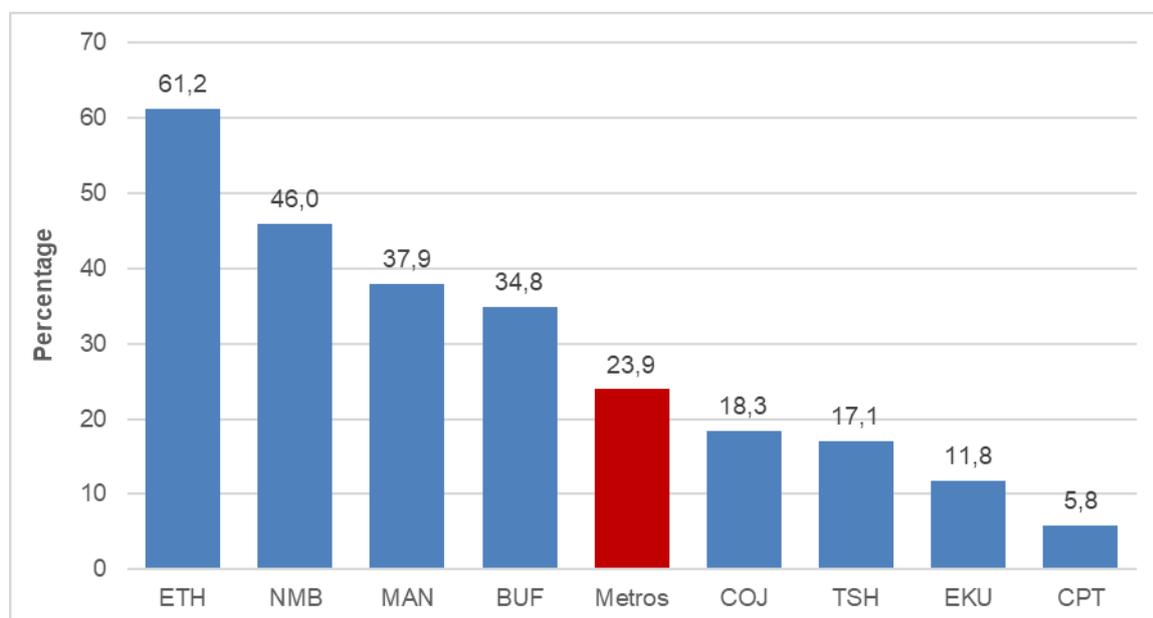


Figure 9.5 shows the percentage that reported water interruptions by metropolitan areas. Compared to households nationally, a smaller percentage of households in metropolitan areas reported water interruptions (23,9% compared to 34,9%). Water interruptions were most common in eThekweni (61,2%), Nelson Mandela Bay (46,0%), Mangaung (37,9%), and Buffalo City (34,8%) and least common in Cape Town (5,8%) and Ekurhuleni (11,8%).

Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of households by alternative sources of drinking water used during water interruptions that lasted 2 days or longer, 2022

Alternative water source	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Borehole	1,7	1,1	1,3	1,8	1,6	5,3	1,6	3,5	8,6	2,9
Spring	10,7	3,7	-	0,4	0,9	-	2,3	0,6	1,0	1,4
Well	-	-	-	2,2	0,5	0,1	0,2	3,0	-	0,7
Rain water tank	1,5	19,0	0,6	0,5	5,0	1,4	1,0	0,3	0,6	4,0
Dam / Pool	-	1,7	2,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	-	0,6	0,5
River/Stream	0,6	7,7	2,3	0,3	10,2	1,3	0,1	3,7	5,1	5,0
Water vendor	6,8	4,9	4,5	7,9	8,1	26,7	3,6	4,7	29,6	10,7
Water tanker	15,5	26,9	19,3	29,0	26,1	18,2	22,0	9,4	6,6	20,2
Stored water	5,7	21,9	29,7	19,8	24,4	28,1	29,7	62,8	42,4	32,0
None	8,7	2,7	25,6	18,8	14,1	7,8	21,8	5,1	4,1	11,6
Do not Know	1,2	0,1	-	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,9	-	-	0,3
Other	47,7	10,3	14,6	18,6	8,5	10,2	16,2	7,0	1,7	10,6
Total	100,0									

Table 9.2 presents the alternative sources of drinking water used by households that experienced water interruptions that lasted two days or longer during the previous year. Nationally, 30,9% of households relied on water from tankers or vendors while 7,6% used water from springs, wells, dams, pools or from rivers and streams. Rainwater tanks (4,0%) and boreholes (2,9%) were also relatively common. Almost a third (32,0%) stored water, while 11,6% did not have particular backup plans.

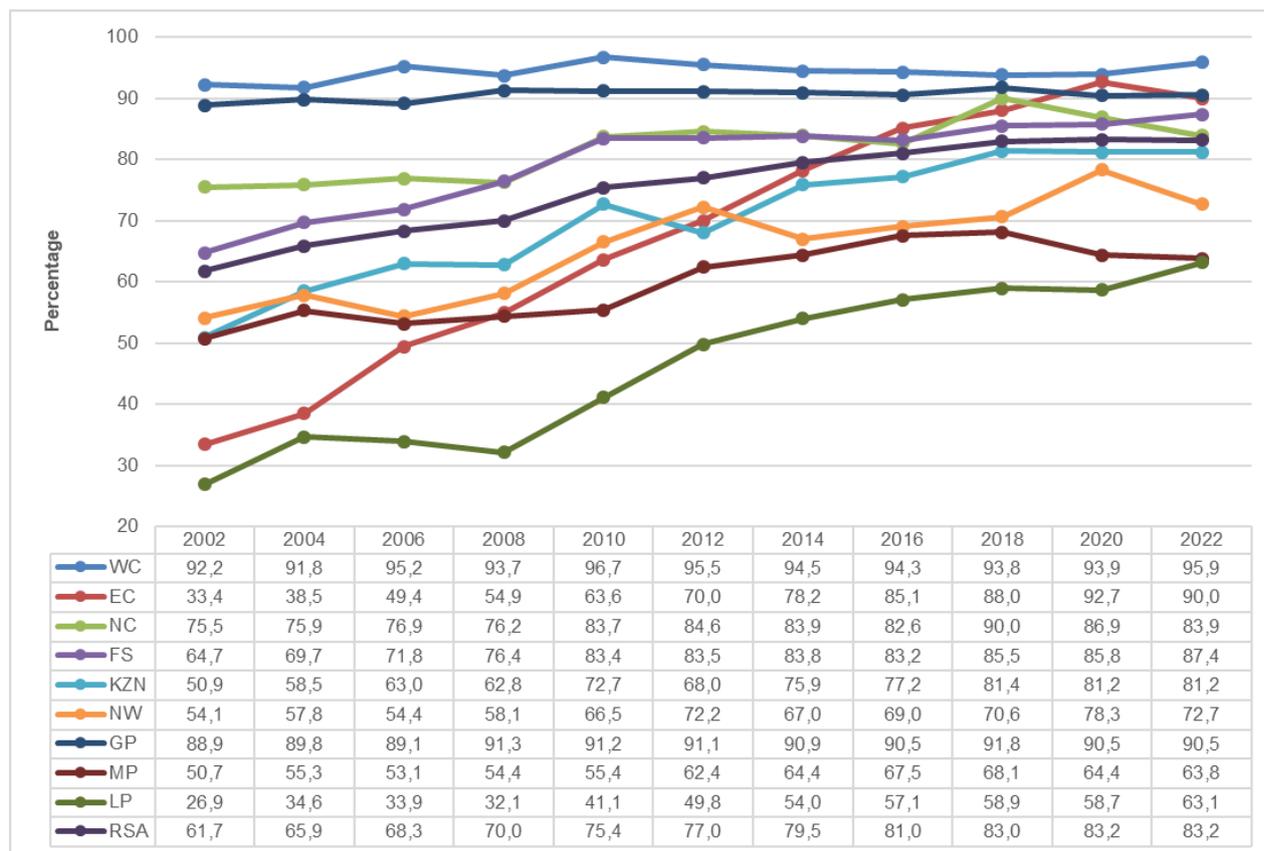
The use of water vendors was highest in Limpopo (29,6%) and North West (26,7%), while water tankers were most common in Free State (29,0%), Eastern Cape (26,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal (26,1%). Drawing water from springs, wells, dams, pools, rivers or streams was most common in Eastern Cape (13,1%), KwaZulu-Natal (11,9%) and Western Cape (11,3%).

10 Sanitation

10.1 Sanitation facilities

Environmental hygiene plays an essential role in the prevention of many diseases. It also impacts on the natural environment and the preservation of important natural assets, such as water resources. Proper sanitation is one of the key elements in improving environmental hygiene.

Figure 10.1: Percentage distribution of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2022



Improved sanitation is defined as flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe

Figure 10.1 shows the percentage of households per province that had access to improved sanitation facilities. Nationally, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased from 61,7% in 2002 to 83,2% in 2022.

Households' access to improved sanitation was highest in Western Cape (95,9%) Gauteng (90,5%) and Eastern Cape (90,0%), and most limited in Limpopo (63,1%) and Mpumalanga (63,8%). In Eastern Cape, households' access to improved sanitation facilities increased by 56,6 percentage points between 2002 and 2022, growing from 33,4% to 90,0%. Similarly, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased by 36,2 percentage points in Limpopo, and 30,3 percentage points in KwaZulu-Natal over this period.

Much of the growth in Eastern Cape was due to the installation of Ventilated Pit (VIP) toilets. The distribution of different sanitation options by province in 2022 is presented in Figure 10.2. Nationally, almost two-thirds (65,8%) of households used flush toilets that were either connected to a public sewerage system or a septic or conservancy tanks, while another 17,5% used pit toilets that are connected to ventilation pipes. Households that did not have access to improved sanitation facilities largely depended

on pit toilets without ventilation pipes (13,5%). Improved sanitation facilities are highlighted in blue in Figure 10.2.

The use of flush toilets was most common in Western Cape (95,7%), Gauteng (87,3%) and Free State (78,7%). About one-third (31,0%) of households in Limpopo used some type of flush toilet, while another 32,0% used ventilated pit toilets. The largest percentage of pit toilets with ventilation pipes were observed in Eastern Cape (41,9%), Limpopo (32,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (31,6%).

In the absence of flush toilets, 66,6% of households in Limpopo used pit latrines, the majority without ventilation pipes. More than one-third (34,1%) of households in Mpumalanga and 25,2% of households in North West used pit toilets without ventilation pipes.

Figure 10.2: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and province, 2022

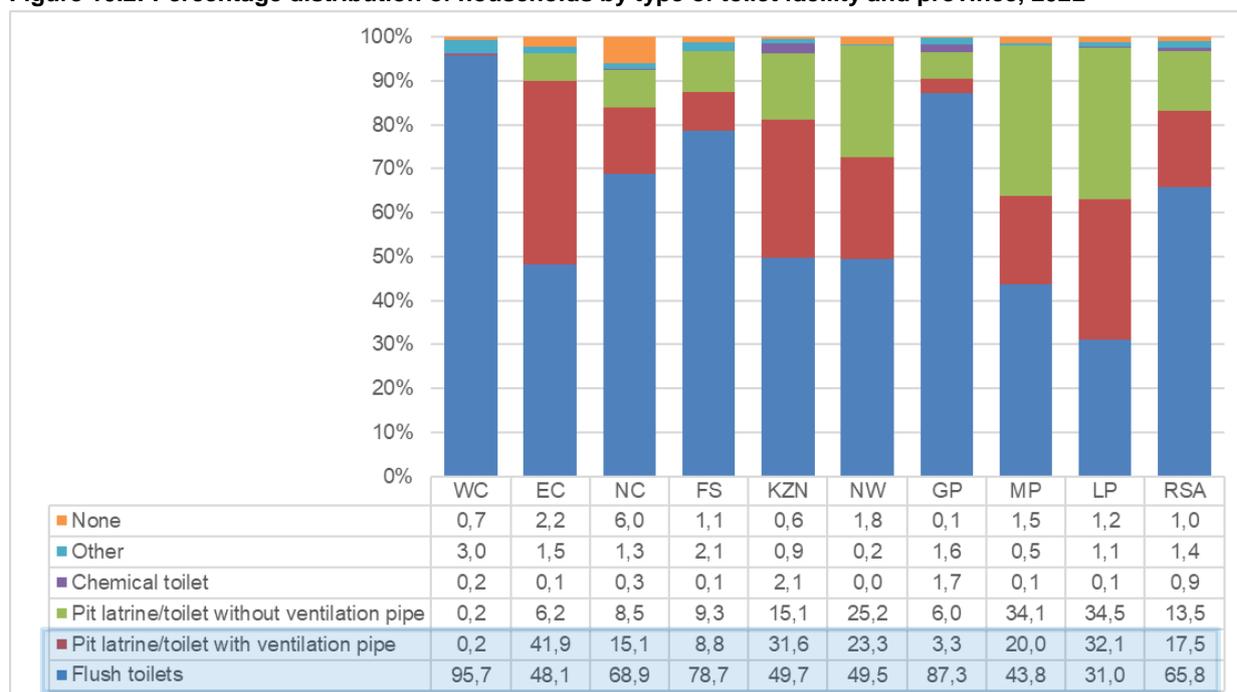


Figure 10.3: Percentage distribution of households that have access to improved sanitation by metropolitan area, 2022

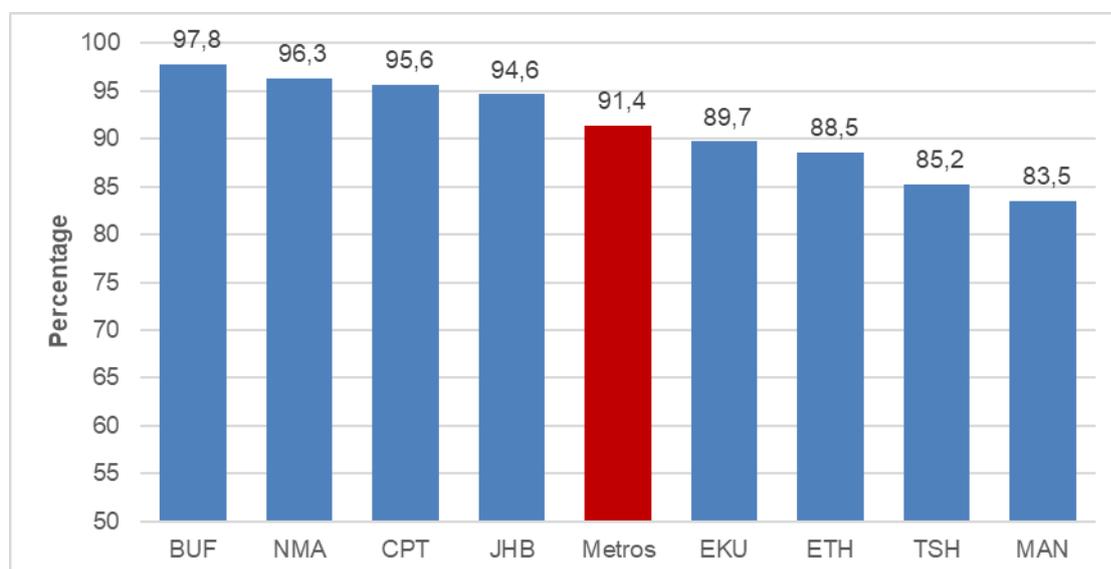


Figure 10.3 shows that households' access to improved sanitation was highest in Buffalo City (97,8%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (96,3%) and least common in Mangaung (83,5%), Tshwane (85,2%) and eThekweni (88,5%).

10.2 Household Hygiene

Figure 10.4 compares the methods used nationally by household members to clean hands after using the toilet between 2019 (before the start of COVID-19) and 2022. The figure shows that the percentage of households whose members usually wash hands with soap and water increased notably from 43,6% to 61,4% in 2020, before declining to 56,5% in 2022. The percentage of households whose members only rinsed their hands with water concurrently decreased from 50,8% to 33,3% in 2020, before slowly increasing to 38,6% in 2022. The percentage of households whose members did not clean hands decreased from 3,7% to 1,5% during this period.

Figure 10.4: Percentage distribution of households by the methods usually used by household members to clean their hands after using the toilet by province, 2019–2022

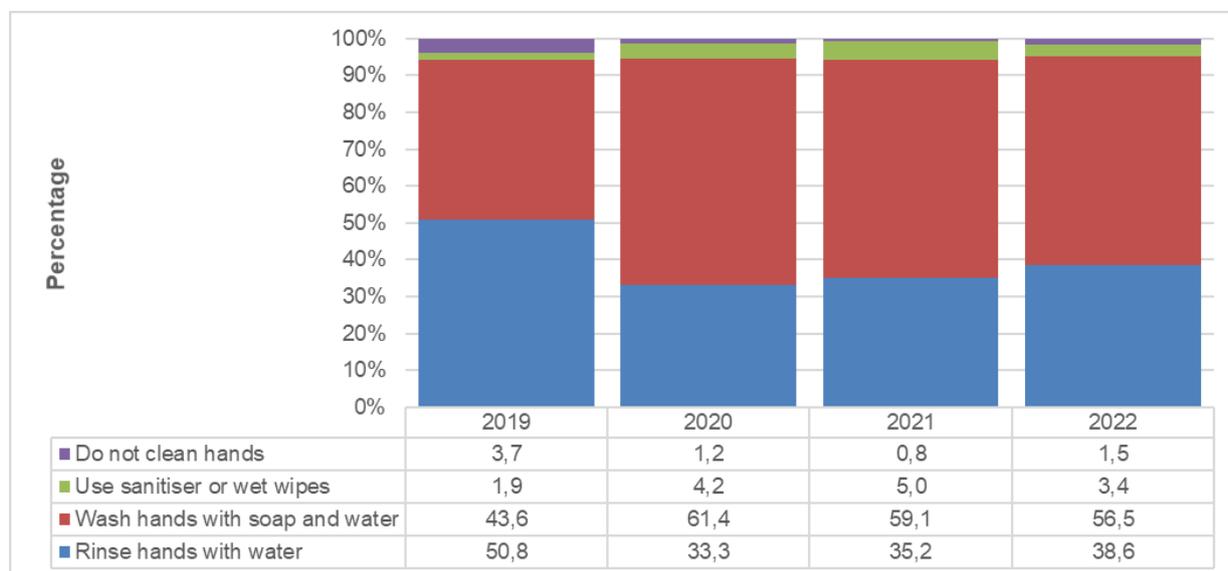
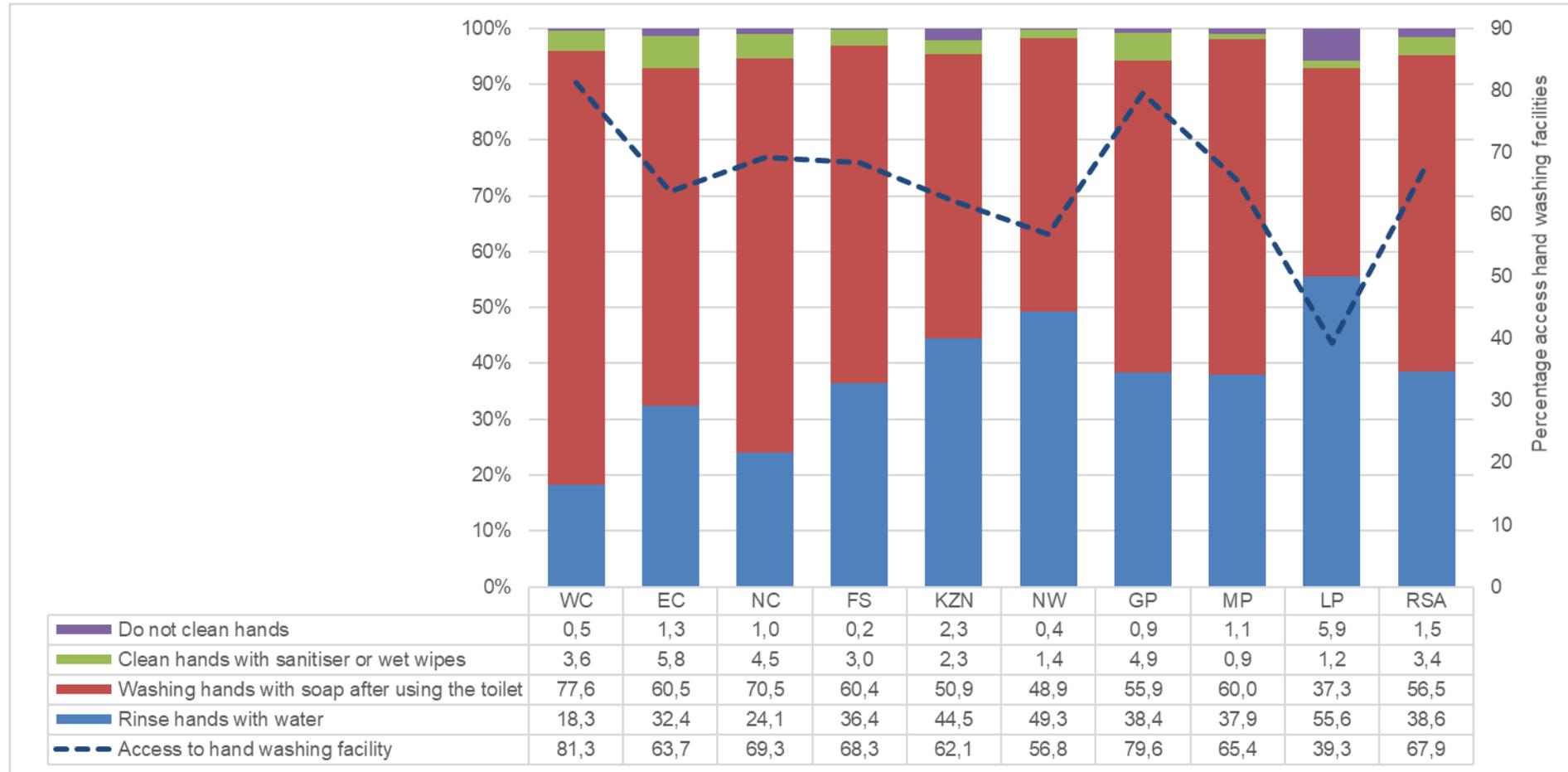


Figure 10.5 shows that, more than two-thirds (67,9%) of households had access to hand washing facilities, nationally. Hand washing facilities were most common in Western Cape (81,3%) and Gauteng (79,6%), and least widespread in Limpopo (39,3%) and North West (56.8%).

All households were also asked to indicate whether (and how) household members usually washed their hands after they had used the toilet. Washing hands with soap was most common among households in Western Cape (77,6%) and Northern Cape (70,5%), and rarest in Limpopo (37,3%) and North West (48,9%). Just rinsing hands with water was most common in Limpopo (55,6%) and North West (49,3%) and least common in Western Cape (18,3%). Another 5,9% of households in Limpopo also reported that household members did not clean their hands at all after using the toilet.

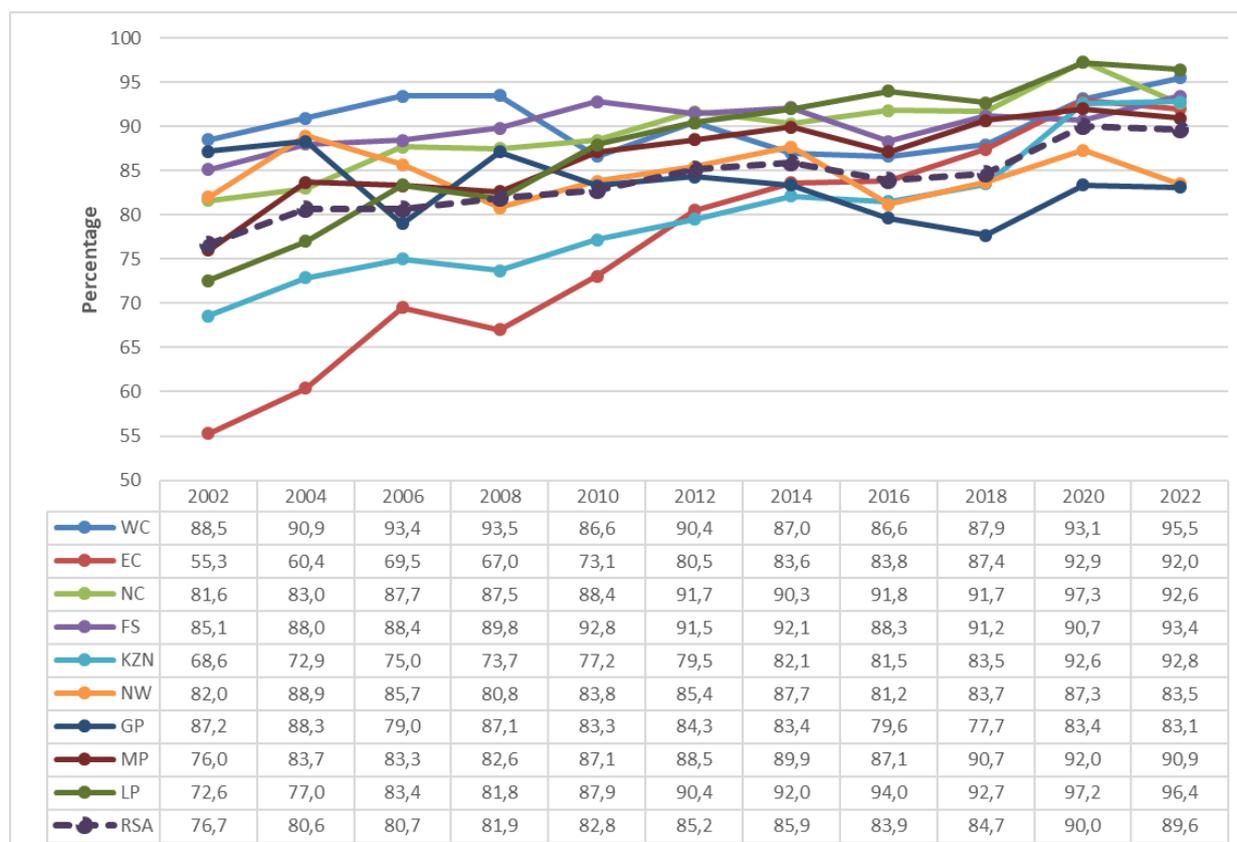
Figure 10.5: Percentage distribution of households by the methods usually used by household members to clean their hands after using the toilet by province and the percentage of households with access to hand washing facilities, 2022



11 Energy

Having adequate and affordable access to energy sources is vital to address household poverty. In order to assess household access to energy, the GHS measures the diversity and main sources of energy used by households to satisfy basic human needs (cooking, lighting, heating water or space heating). In addition to measuring access to electricity, the GHS is also concerned with measuring the extent to which households are connected to, and use grid or mains electricity as this could provide a useful measure to guide future electrification programmes.

Figure 11.1: Percentage distribution of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province for selected years between 2002 and 2022



Mains electricity is provided by the municipality or by ESKOM. Electricity from generators is not considered part of the mains supply.

The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased from 76,7% in 2002 to 89,6% in 2022. Figure 11.1 shows that households with access to mains electricity were most common in Limpopo (96,4%), Western Cape (95,5%), and Free State (93,4%), and least common in Gauteng (83,1%) and North West (83,5%).

The largest increases between 2002 and 2022 were observed in Eastern Cape (+36,7 percentage points), KwaZulu-Natal (+24,2 percentage points), and Limpopo (+23,8 percentage points). The percentage of households with access to mains electricity actually declined in Gauteng (-4,1 percentage points) during the same period. This decline can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by the province and a rapid increase in household numbers.

Figure 11.2: Percentage distribution of households connected to different sources of electricity by province, 2022

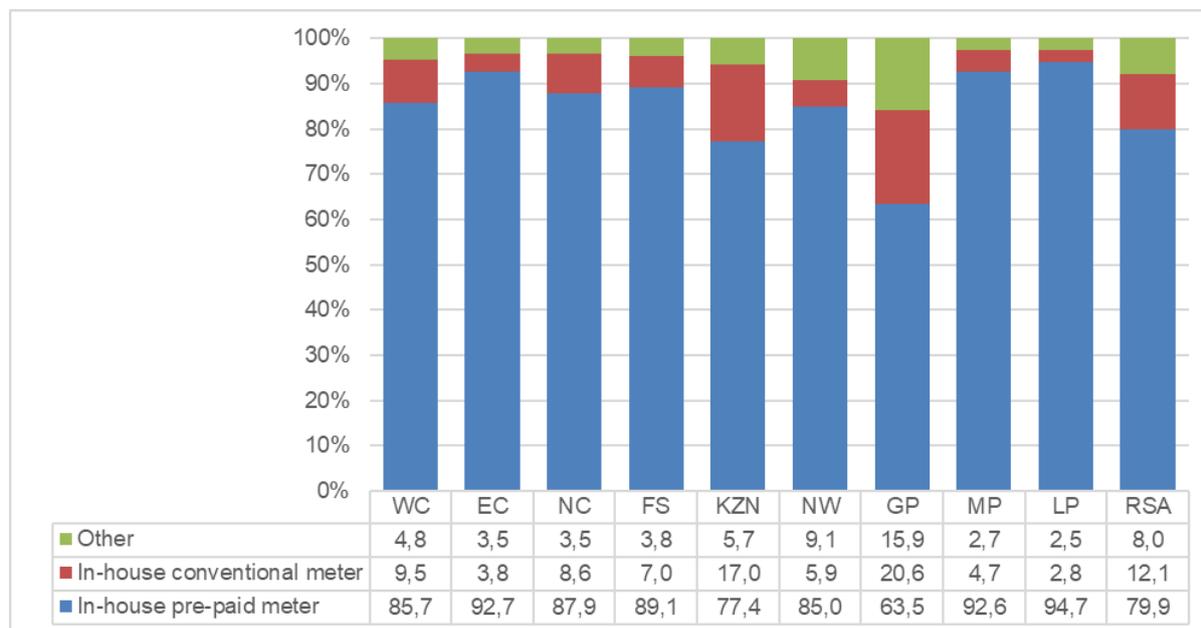
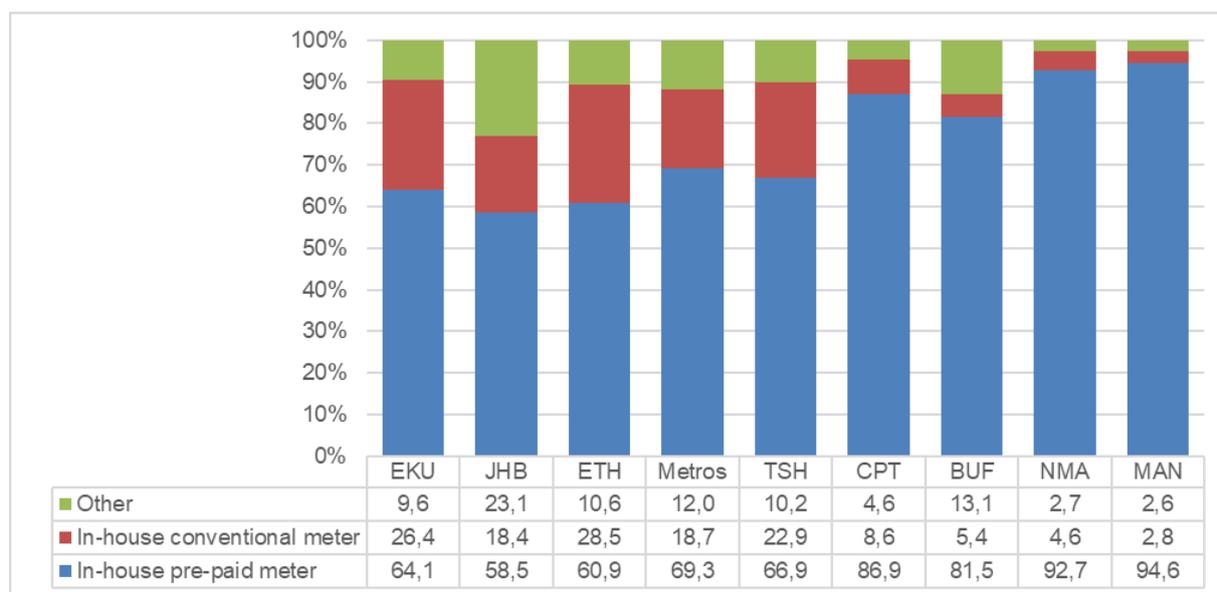


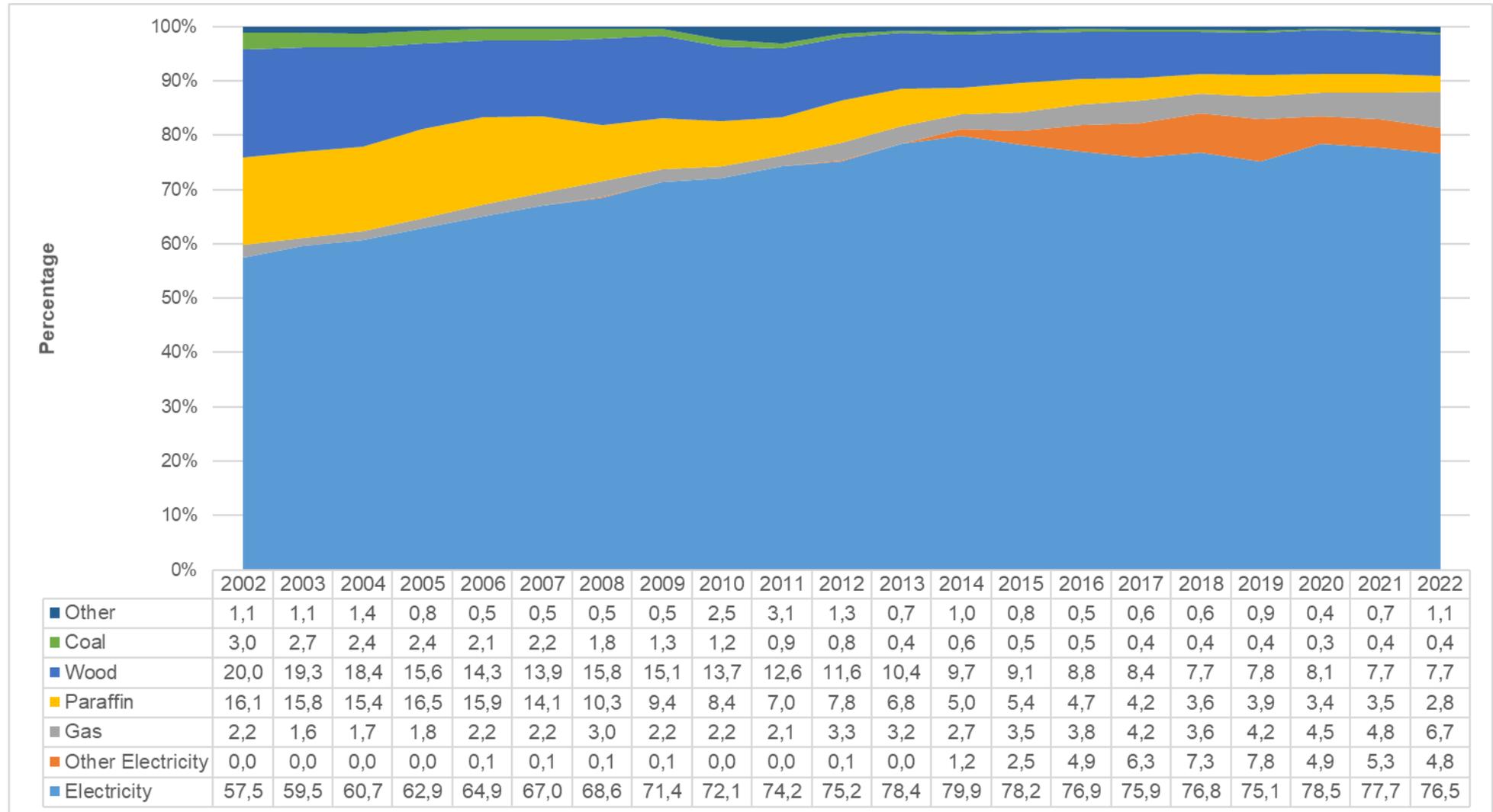
Figure 11.2 shows that 79,9% of South African households used electricity from pre-paid meters, while 12,1% were still billed using a conventional meter. A large percentage (8,0%) of households obtained electricity from other sources (e.g. neighbour or landlord). This figure was particularly large in Gauteng (15,9%). The use of conventional meters was highest in Gauteng (20,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,0%).

Figure 11.3: Percentage distribution of households connected to different sources of electricity by metropolitan area, 2022



Conventional electricity meters were more common amongst households in metros (18,7%) than nationally (12,1%). Figure 11.3 shows that the use of conventional meters was most widespread in Ekurhuleni (26,4%) and Johannesburg (18,4%) and least common in Mangaung (2,8%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (4,6%). Pre-paid meters were, by contrast, most common in Mangaung (94,6%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (92,7%). Almost one-quarter (23,1%) of households in the City of Johannesburg obtained electricity from other sources (e.g. neighbour or landlord) compared to 12,0% across all metros.

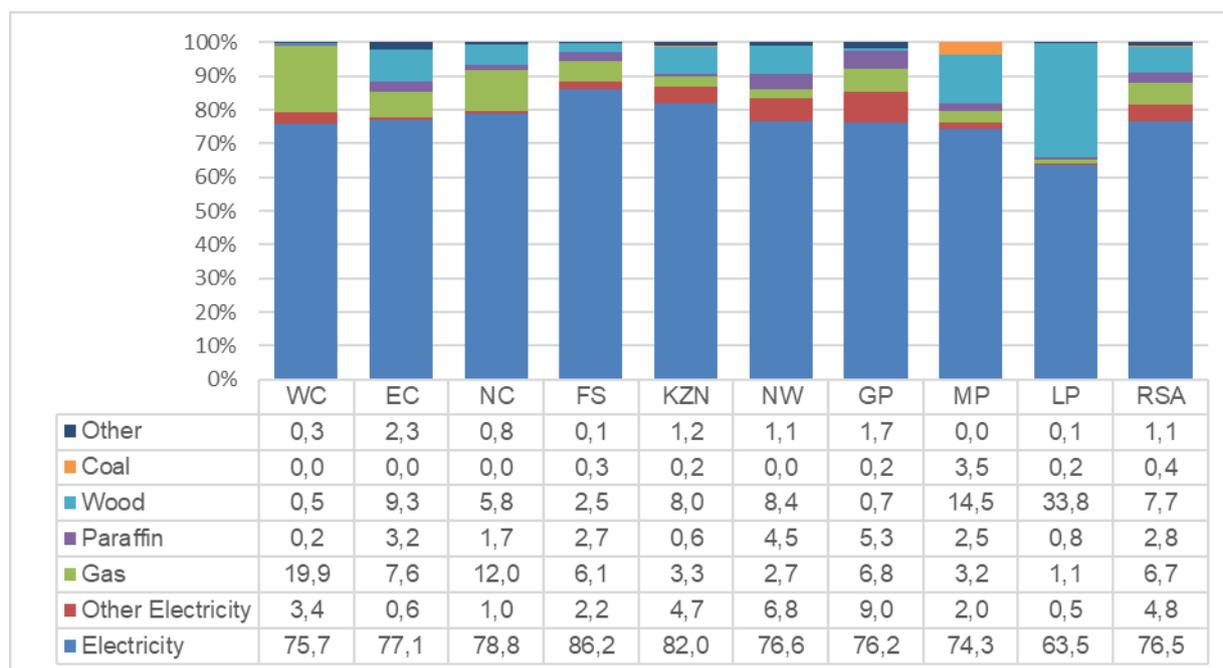
Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by year, 2002–2022



The main sources of energy used by households for cooking during the period 2002 to 2022 are presented in Figure 11.4. The figure shows that the percentage of households that used electricity for cooking increased from 57,5% in 2002 to 76,5% in 2022. This increase was accompanied by an increase in the percentage of households that used alternative sources of electricity, such as generators. This form of energy for cooking increased from 1,2% in 2014 to 7,8% in 2019 before decreasing to 4,8% in 2022. The percentage of households that used gas (mostly standard LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas) also increased, rising from 2,2% in 2002 to 6,7% in 2022.

The use of paraffin, coal and fire wood declined notably since 2002. The percentage of households that used paraffin declined from 16,1% in 2002 to 2,8% in 2022, while the percentage of households that used firewood decreased from 20,0% to 7,7%.

Figure 11.5: Percentage distribution of main sources of energy used for cooking by province, 2022



The main sources of energy used for cooking in 2022 by province are presented in Figure 11.5. The percentage of households that used electricity as a main source of energy for cooking was highest in the Free State (86,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (82,0%) and lowest in Limpopo (63,5%). Other sources of electricity (such as those from generators) was most common in Gauteng (9,0%) and North West (6,8%). The use of paraffin was most common in Gauteng (5,3%) and least common in Western Cape (0,2%). The use of wood and coal was particularly noticeable in Limpopo (34,0%), Mpumalanga (18,0%), Eastern Cape (9,3%), North West (8,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (8,2%). Less than one per cent of households used wood for cooking in Western Cape and Gauteng (0,5% and 0,7% respectively). Gas was most frequently used by households in Western Cape (19,9%) and Northern Cape (12,0%).

12 Refuse removal

The proper disposal of household waste and refuse is important to maintain environmental hygiene of the households' neighbourhoods.

Figure 12.1: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal, even years between 2002 and 2022

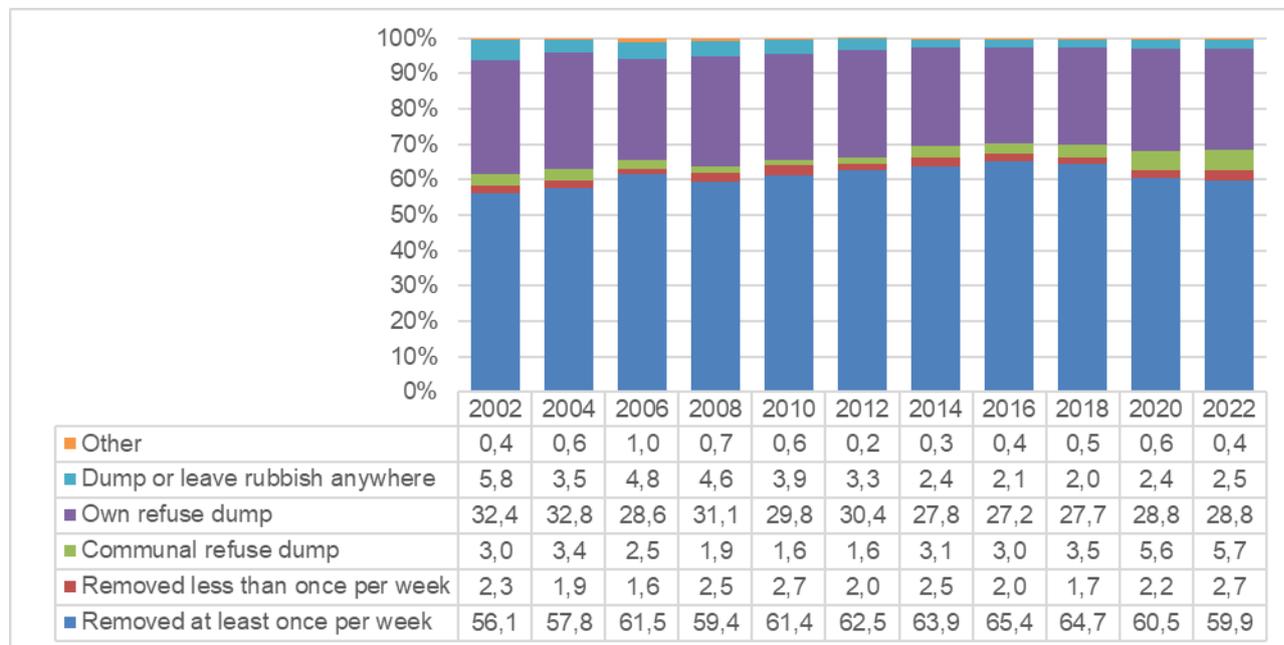


Figure 12.1 shows that, nationally, household refuse was removed at least once per week (59,9%) or less than once per week (2,7%). More than one-third (34,5%) of households used communal or household refuse dumps, while 2,5% of households had no facilities at all. Although these figures have remained relatively constant over time, it is noticeable that the percentage of households whose refuse was removed at least once per week dipped below 60% for the first time since 2008.

The national figures, however, hide large discrepancies between rural and urban areas, but also between urban and metropolitan areas. Households in urban areas are much more likely to receive some rubbish removal services than those in rural areas, while a much larger percentage of rural households are left to rely on their own refuse dumps. This is presented in Table 12.1

Table 12.1: Household refuse removal by province and urban/rural status, 2022

Province	Urban / Rural status	Removed at least once a week or less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	Other
Western Cape	Rural	46,4	26,6	18,2	8,8
	Urban	91,4	8,2	0,1	0,3
	Total	89,2	9,1	1,0	0,7
Eastern Cape	Rural	1,0	1,0	94,3	3,6
	Urban	76,0	6,6	13,0	4,4
	Total	41,5	4,1	50,4	4,1
Northern Cape	Rural	25,2	3,4	63,6	7,8
	Urban	79,7	0,9	13,4	6,0
	Total	62,0	1,7	29,7	6,6
Free State	Rural	18,9	7,0	59,8	14,3
	Urban	81,0	5,5	8,6	4,9
	Total	72,2	5,7	15,9	6,2
KwaZulu-Natal	Rural	7,4	4,6	87,0	1,1
	Urban	85,0	2,8	12,1	0,1
	Total	51,0	3,6	44,9	0,6
North West	Rural	27,8	3,6	65,6	3,0
	Urban	83,5	8,4	4,9	3,2
	Total	51,0	5,6	40,3	3,1
Gauteng	Rural	26,2	19,7	47,5	6,6
	Urban	85,5	6,6	4,7	3,2
	Total	84,3	6,9	5,6	3,2
Mpumalanga	Rural	13,7	5,8	78,1	2,5
	Urban	77,1	2,7	16,6	3,6
	Total	41,5	4,4	51,1	3,0
Limpopo	Rural	7,0	7,0	80,8	5,1
	Urban	91,0	0,6	7,2	1,3
	Total	24,4	5,7	65,6	4,3
South Africa	Rural	11,9	5,5	79,0	3,6
	Urban	84,9	5,9	6,7	2,5
	Total	62,6	5,7	28,8	2,9

Table 12.1 shows that, nationally, about two-thirds (62,6%) of households had their refuse removed on a weekly basis, or less often, while 28,8% had to use their own refuse dumps. Refuse removal was most common in Western Cape (89,2%) and Gauteng (84,3%), and least common in Limpopo (24,4%). Compared to urban area, refuse removal took place much less often in rural areas. The table shows that refuse removal was least common in the rural areas of Eastern Cape (1,0%) and Limpopo (7,0%). Overall, 79,0% of households in rural areas discarded refuse themselves compared to only 6,7% of households in urban areas.

Figure 12.2: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal by metropolitan areas, 2022

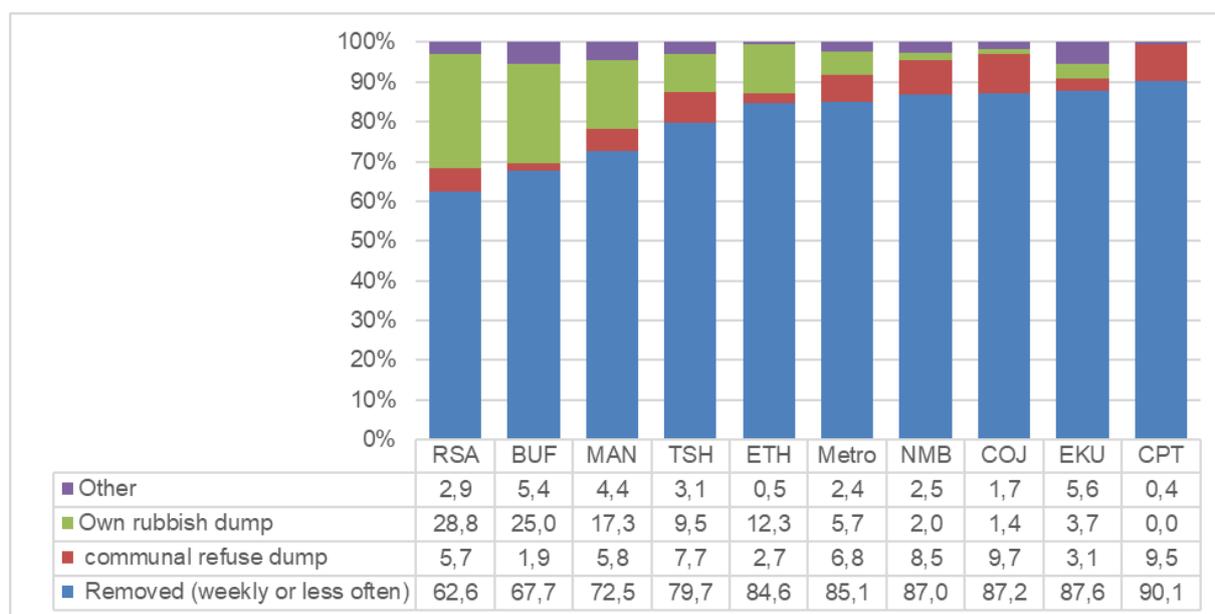


Figure 12.2 shows that refuse is removed at least once per week or less often for 85,1% of all households in metropolitan areas, notably higher than the national figure of 62,6%. Refuse removal was most common in Cape Town (90,1%), Ekurhuleni (87,6%) and Johannesburg (87,2%) and least common in Buffalo City (67,7%), Mangaung (72,5%) and Tshwane (79,7%).

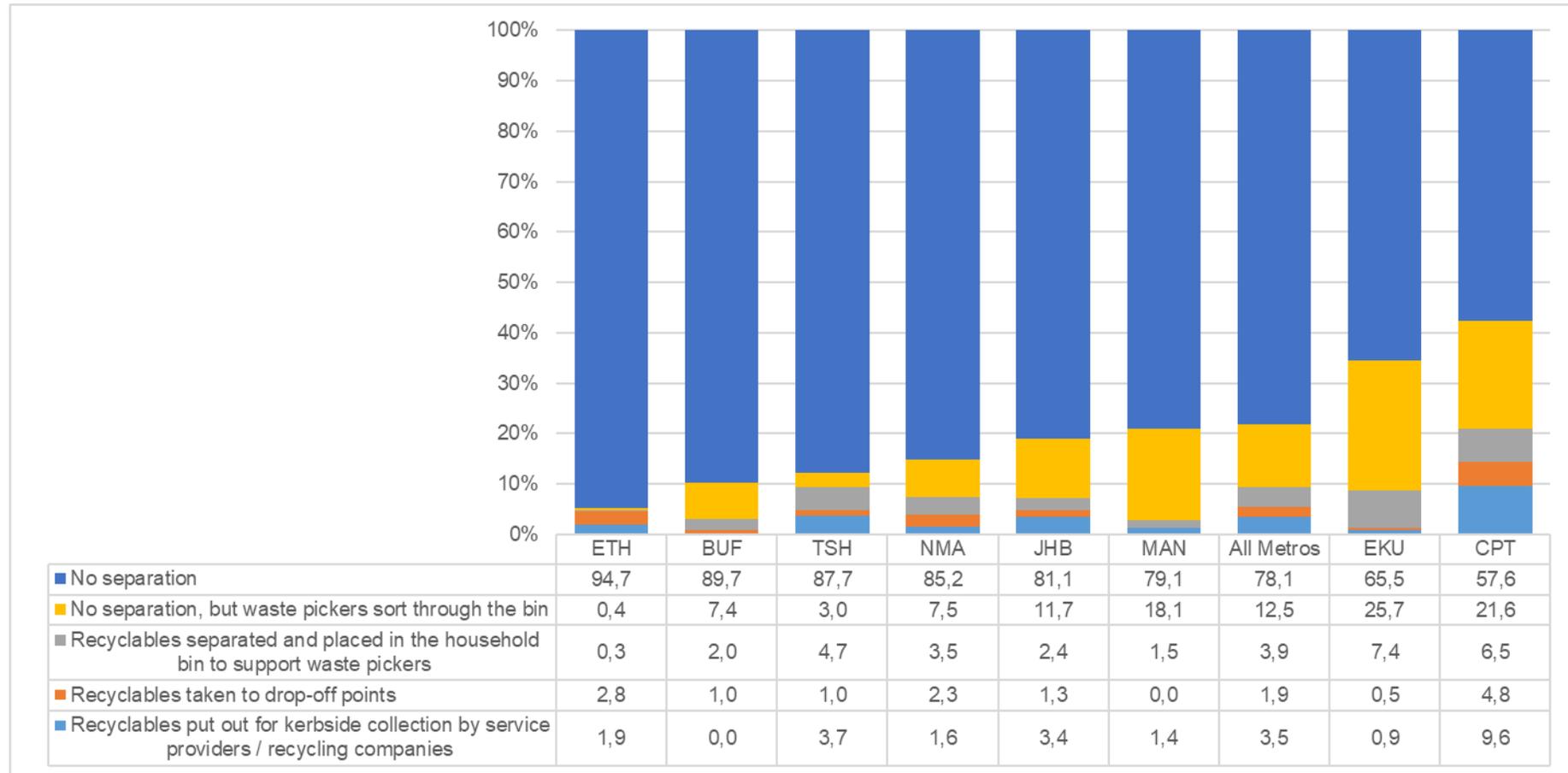
It is important to note that the City of Tshwane metropolitan area includes a very large rural hinterland where refuse removal services do not take place.

Households were asked whether the household separated or sorted household waste for recycling. Figure 12.3 shows that 90,6% of all metropolitan households did not separate waste, although 12,5% believed that waste pickers picked out the most valuable recyclables from the household trash in any case.

Not separating trash was most common amongst households in Mangaung (97,2%), Buffalo City (97,1%), and eThekweni (95,1%) and least common in Cape Town (79,2%). A quarter (25,7%) of households in Ekurhuleni and 21,6% of households in Cape Town reported that waste pickers would pick out the recyclable items. Only 3,5% of metropolitan household used a kerbside collection service, and even fewer (1,9%) dropped off their recyclables at drop-off points.

Cape Town had the highest percentage of households that used a kerbside collection service for recyclable materials (9,6%) or which took recyclables to drop-off points was highest in Cape Town (4,8%).

Figure 12.3: Percentage distribution of households who separate or sort waste for recycling by metropolitan areas, 2022



13 Environmental trends

The GHS includes a number of questions on the environment, the most important of which have been included in the questionnaire from 2003 onwards. These questions specifically ask households whether they have experienced any of a list of environmental problems in the area where they live. Figure 13.1 summarises these responses for all odd years between 2003 and 2022.

Figure 13.1: Percentage distribution of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2022

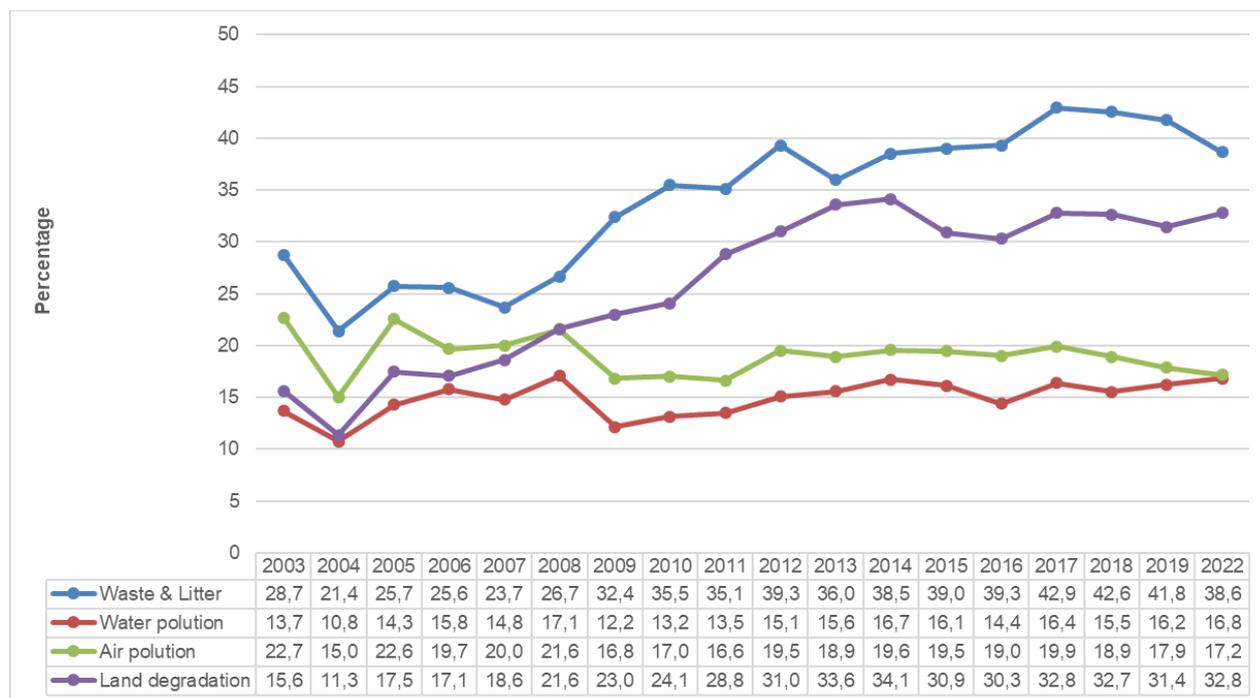


Figure 13.1 reveals that waste removal problems and littering¹ (38,6%), and land degradation and soil erosion (32,8%), were the two environmental problems that concerned the highest percentage of households in 2022. The proportion of households that felt that there were problems with littering and waste removal in their areas increased notably since 2003 when 28,7% of households regarded this as a problem. Households that considered air pollution to be a problem decreased from 22,7% in 2003 to 17,2% in 2022. This corresponds with a switch from wood and coal to electricity as a main source of energy.

¹ The question related to waste removal/littering was asked slightly differently in 2009 in that the two categories were separated in 2009, whilst it was combined as an option in the previous years. For the purposes of comparison they were grouped together again for 2009. This slight modification may also have contributed to the higher number of households concerned about waste removal/littering.

Figure 13.2: Percentage distribution of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems by metropolitan area, 2022

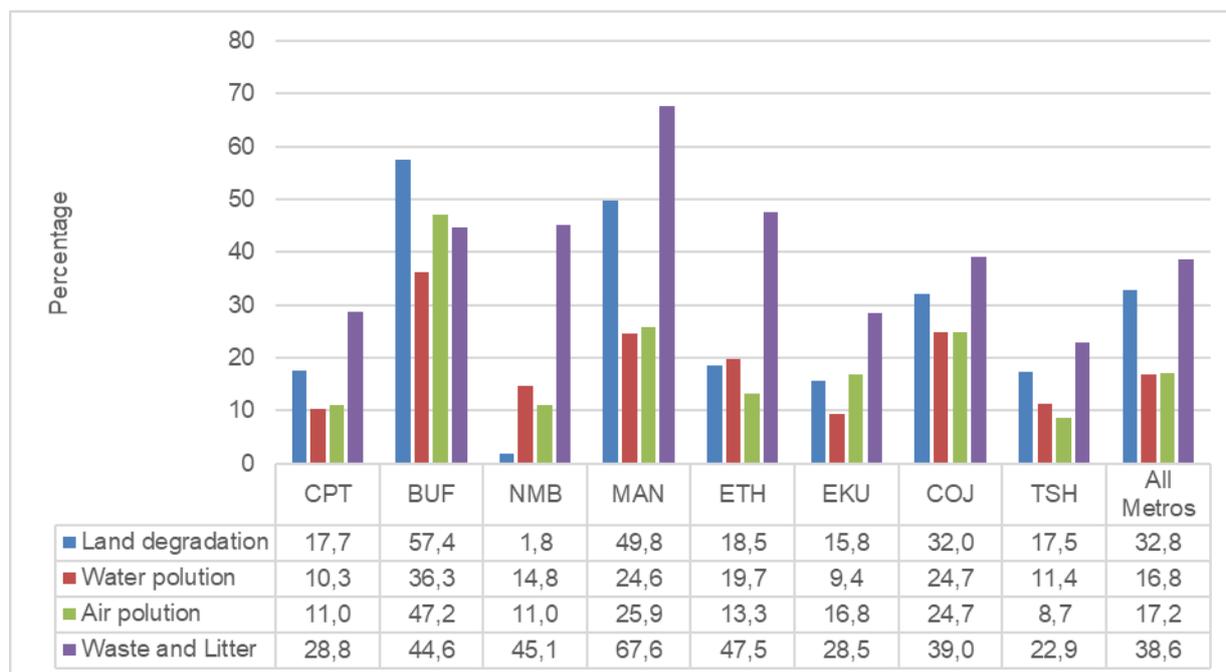


Figure 13.2 shows that waste removal problems and littering (38,6%), and land degradation (32,8%) were the most common environmental problems in metros. With the exception of Buffalo City where land degradation (57,4%) was considered the most important environmental problem. Waste removal and littering was considered most important across most of the other metros. Two-thirds (67,6%) of households in Mangaung considered waste removal and littering a problem. Water and air pollution were generally considered the least common problems across all metropolitan areas.

14 Communication and postal services

Communication plays an important role in the fundamental operation of a society. It links people and businesses, facilitating communication and the flow of ideas and information, and coordinating economic activities and development.

14.1 Landlines and cell phones

Figure 14.1 summarises statistics collected on access to functional landlines and cellular (mobile) phones within the sampled dwelling units during 2022. Nationally, only 4,1% of households did not have access to either landlines or cellular phones while only 0,1% of South African households exclusively used landlines. By comparison, 88,7% of South African households exclusively use cellular phones. The exclusive use of cellular phones was most common in Mpumalanga (93,5%) and Limpopo (92,1%) and least common in Western Cape (80,4%). Households that used both cellular phones and landlines were most common in Western Cape (14,7%) and Free State (10,4%).

Figure 14.1: Percentage distribution of households who have a functional landline and cellular telephone in their dwellings by province, 2022



14.2 Internet access

The Internet is a vital resource to access information and to communicate with others. Having access to the Internet has become so ubiquitous that it is difficult to imagine how access have expanded over the years. Figure 14.2 shows that the percentage of households who could access the Internet through a fixed connection (be it dial-up, ADSL or, more recently, fibre) has remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2021, before increasing slightly to 13,0% in 2022. By contrast, mobile broadband – connecting to the Internet through a cell phone – increased by 47,3 percentage points over the same period, growing from 28,0% in 2010 to 75,3% in 2022.

Figure 14.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet at home or through all means province, 2010–2022

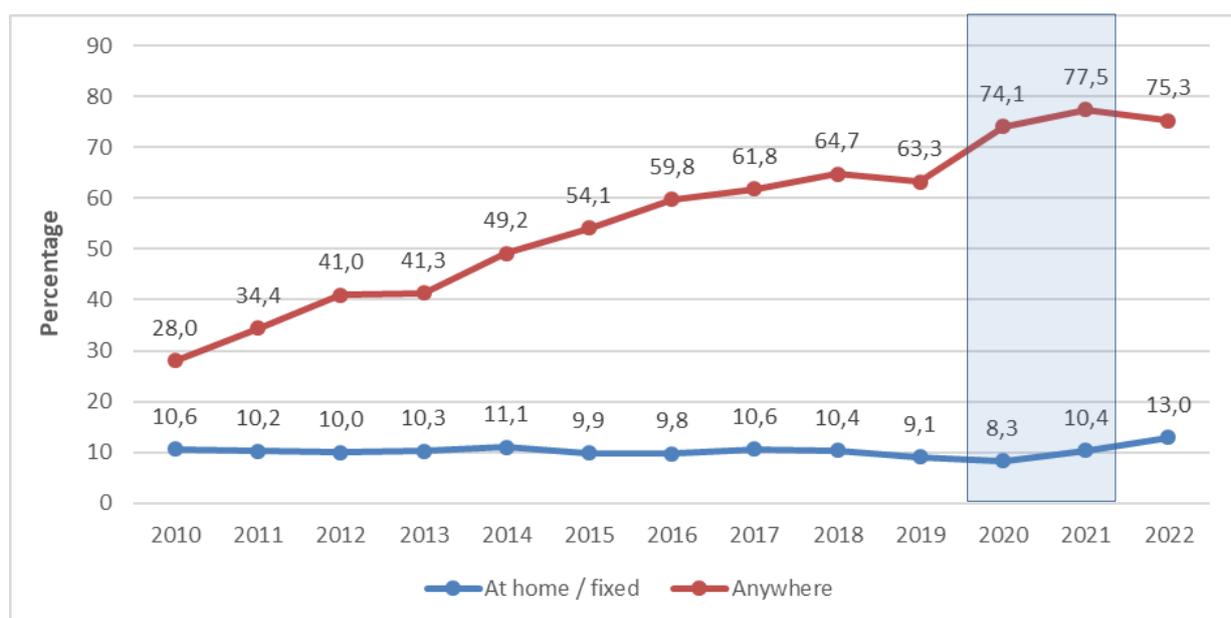


Table 14.1: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet by province and type of internet access, 2022

Type of internet access	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Mobile	68,5	63,6	66,1	68,2	74,6	65,7	71,5	76,2	60,8	69,6
Fixed internet at home	34,7	6,6	8,4	6,2	8,3	3,5	18,6	3,9	3,4	13,0
Internet at work	19,8	9,8	10,9	8,6	11,6	6,2	19,3	5,0	4,8	12,9
Public Wi-Fi	13,4	4,2	9,4	5,1	6,8	6,2	11,5	5,5	1,6	8,0
Internet Café	7,0	2,8	1,2	3,2	1,6	2,0	12,3	3,7	1,3	5,8
At educational facility	9,0	4,7	1,6	4,8	4,1	3,0	6,8	1,2	1,4	5,0
At a library	4,3	1,0	1,3	2,6	3,1	1,4	4,5	0,5	0,6	2,8
Any kind of access	84,6	66,9	68,5	72,6	75,9	67,8	80,0	78,8	62,2	75,3

Table 14.1 shows that three-quarters (75,3%) of South African households had at least one member who had access to, or used the Internet at one or more locations such as their homes, work, place of study, internet cafés, or at public hot spots. Access to the Internet using all available means was highest in Western Cape (84,6%) and Gauteng (80,0%), and lowest in Limpopo (62,2%) and Eastern Cape (66,9%). About one-eighth (13,0%) of South African households had access to fixed Internet at home. Access to the Internet at home was highest among households in Western Cape (34,7%) and Gauteng (18,6%), and lowest in Limpopo (3,4%) and Mpumalanga (3,9%). Just under seven-tenths (69,6%) of households could access the Internet using mobile technology. Access to Public Wi-Fi spots was highest in Western Cape (13,4%) and Gauteng (11,5%).

Table 14.2: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet by metro and type of internet access, 2022

Type of internet access	CPT	BUF	NMA	MAN	ETH	EKU	JHB	TSH	Metros	RSA
Mobile	70,8	59,0	76,7	70,6	86,7	75,2	77,9	60,6	74,1	69,6
Fixed internet at home	39,4	6,3	21,9	7,1	15,1	14,3	21,1	23,1	21,4	13,0
Internet at work	17,7	26,3	10,0	10,2	17,8	25,2	21,5	11,2	18,6	12,9
Public Wi-Fi	10,4	2,4	11,7	4,7	4,5	13,3	11,2	10,6	9,8	8,0
Internet Café	9,7	14,2	0,5	3,0	3,2	17,0	16,7	2,8	10,2	5,8
At educational facility	7,8	9,9	4,2	7,1	7,0	9,8	6,1	6,1	7,2	5,0
At a library	2,2	4,2	0,4	1,7	4,8	8,8	3,0	1,1	3,7	2,8
Any kind of access	88,1	68,7	79,8	74,2	88,0	86,7	82,4	75,2	83,0	75,3

A larger percentage of households in metropolitan areas (83,0%) could access the Internet than South African households in general (75,3%). Almost three-quarters (74,1%) of metro residents had access to mobile internet (compared to 69,6% of South African households in general), while 21,5% of metropolitan households had a fixed internet connection at home (compared to 13% of households in general). It is notable that 39,4% of households had fixed internet in Cape Town, compared to 23,1% in Tshwane, 21,9% in Nelson Mandela Bay and 21,1% in Johannesburg. Overall, average access to the Internet trailed access in metropolitan areas across all seven categories outlined in Table 14.2.

Table 14.3: Households' access to the Internet by place of access, urban/rural status and province, 2022

Place where Internet is accessed	Rural/Urban status	Province (per cent)									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
At home	Metro	39,4	15,6	,	7,1	15,1	,	19,6	,	,	21,4
	Urban	29,0	3,8	9,4	5,4	9,0	7,6	11,4	6,3	9,3	10,7
	Rural	5,1	0,5	6,3	7,9	1,1	0,5	12,8	2,0	1,9	1,6
	Total	34,7	6,6	8,4	6,2	8,3	3,5	18,6	3,9	3,4	13,0
At work	Metro	17,7	16,6	,	10,2	17,8	,	19,9	,	,	18,6
	Urban	25,2	8,7	12,9	7,6	13,9	9,7	15,5	6,0	12,6	12,7
	Rural	16,2	4,8	6,7	8,9	3,9	3,7	2,8	4,2	2,7	4,1
	Total	19,8	9,8	10,9	8,6	11,6	6,2	19,3	5,0	4,8	12,9
Using mobile devices	Metro	70,8	69,5	,	70,6	86,7	,	72,6	,	,	74,1
	Urban	67,6	69,7	67,8	66,9	75,9	73,5	64,6	82,0	68,2	71,2
	Rural	41,3	55,9	62,6	68,7	61,6	60,2	46,0	71,7	58,9	61,1
	Total	68,5	63,6	66,1	68,2	74,6	65,7	71,5	76,2	60,8	69,6
At Internet cafes or educational facilities	Metro	17,3	12,4	,	8,2	10,4	,	19,1	,	,	16,6
	Urban	19,4	6,4	4,2	7,8	4,8	7,6	11,9	6,3	5,3	8,7
	Rural	3,9	3,7	1,8	2,3	3,7	3,1	8,6	4,5	1,7	3,2
	Total	17,3	7,4	3,4	7,3	6,6	5,0	18,2	5,3	2,5	10,8

Table 14.3 shows that household access to the Internet at home was highest in Western Cape (34,7%) and Gauteng (18,6%) and lowest in Limpopo (3,4%) and Mpumalanga (3,9%). While 21,4% of households in metropolitan areas had access to the Internet at home, this was true for only 1,6% of rural households in general and less than one per cent of rural households in Eastern Cape (0,5%) and North West (0,5%). A large percentage of households accessed the Internet at work (12,9%), Internet cafés or at educational institutions (10,8%) and at home (13,0%). Households in Western Cape (19,8%) and Gauteng (19,3%) were most likely to access the Internet at work, while only 4,8% of households in Limpopo did so.

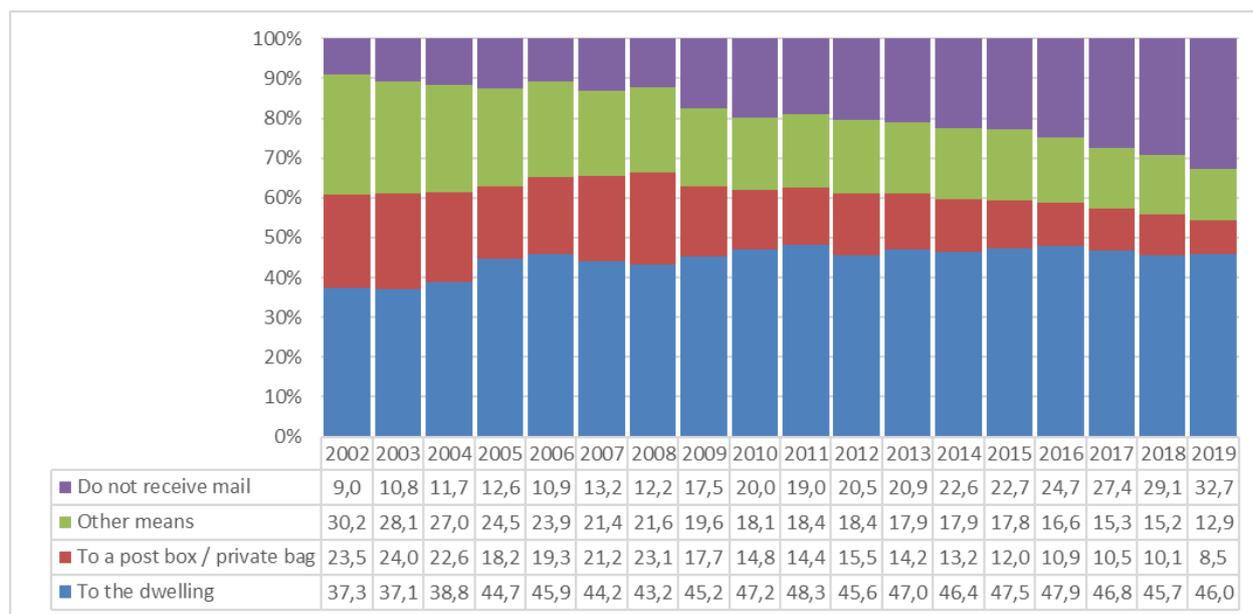
Using mobile devices to access the Internet includes access on cellular telephones or using mobile access devices such as 3G cards. It is clear from Table 14.3 that mobile access to the Internet has made it much more accessible to households in rural areas. Nationally, Internet access using mobile devices (69,6%) was the most common form of access to the Internet. Although the use of mobile Internet access devices in rural areas (61,1%) still lags behind its use in urban (71,2%) and metro areas (74,1%), it is much more common in rural areas than any of the alternative methods.

14.3 Mail

The volume of mail that is handled by the South African Post Office has declined precipitously over the past few decades as the traditional medium has been substituted by electronic alternatives such as email and other messaging services, as well as competition from the private sector.

Despite the undeniable decrease in the volume of post, Figure 14.3 shows that the percentage of households that mainly received their mail at home increased from 37.3% in 2002 to 46,0% in 2019. The increase is, however, more than offset by a decline in the percentage of households that still used a post box or private bag (declining from 23,5% to 8,5% over the corresponding period), and households that received their mail through other means (declining from 30,2% in 2002 to 12,9% in 2019). During this period the percentage of households that did not receive any mail increased from 9,0% to almost one-third (32,7%) of all households.

Figure 14.3: Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service, 2002–2019



The mail question was, unfortunately, not asked in 2020 and 2021, the use of a comparable question asked in 2022 shows that the percentage of households that did not receive any mail increased from 32,7% in 2019 to 47,3% in 2022. This is presented in Figure 14.4.

Figure 14.4: Percentage distribution of households without any mail services, 2002–2022

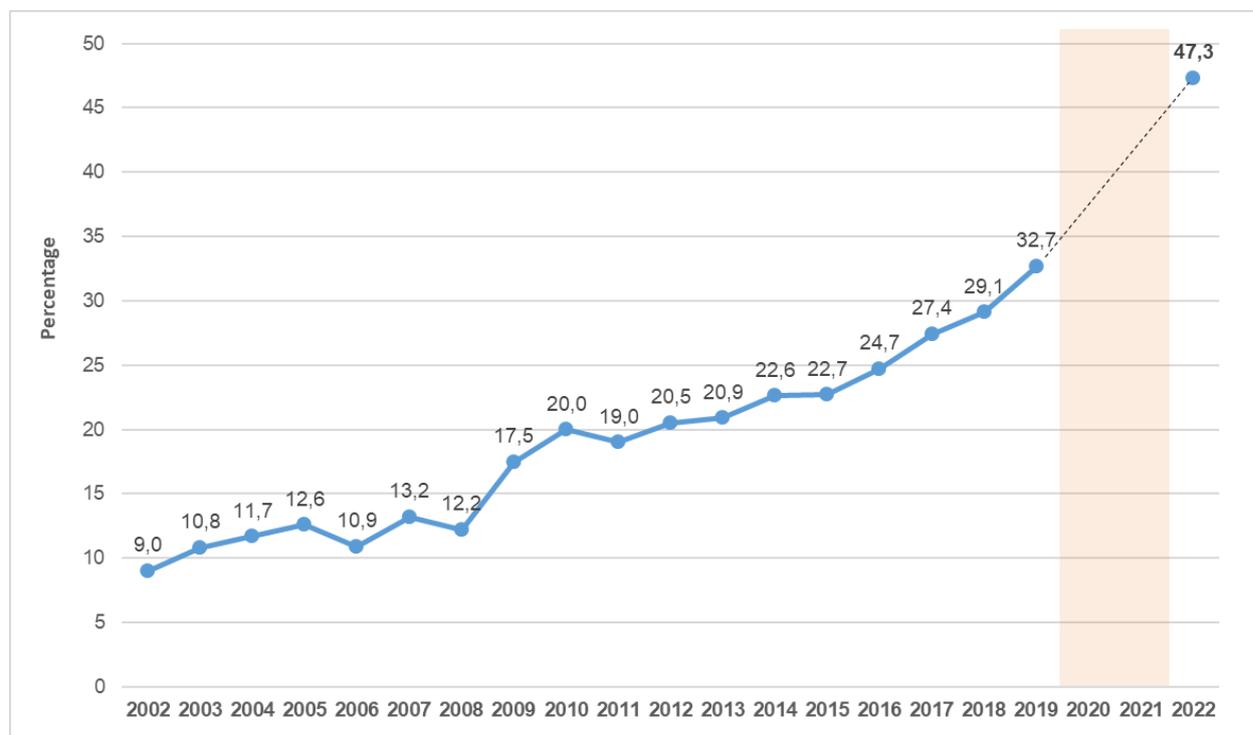


Figure 14.5: Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service and geotype, 2022

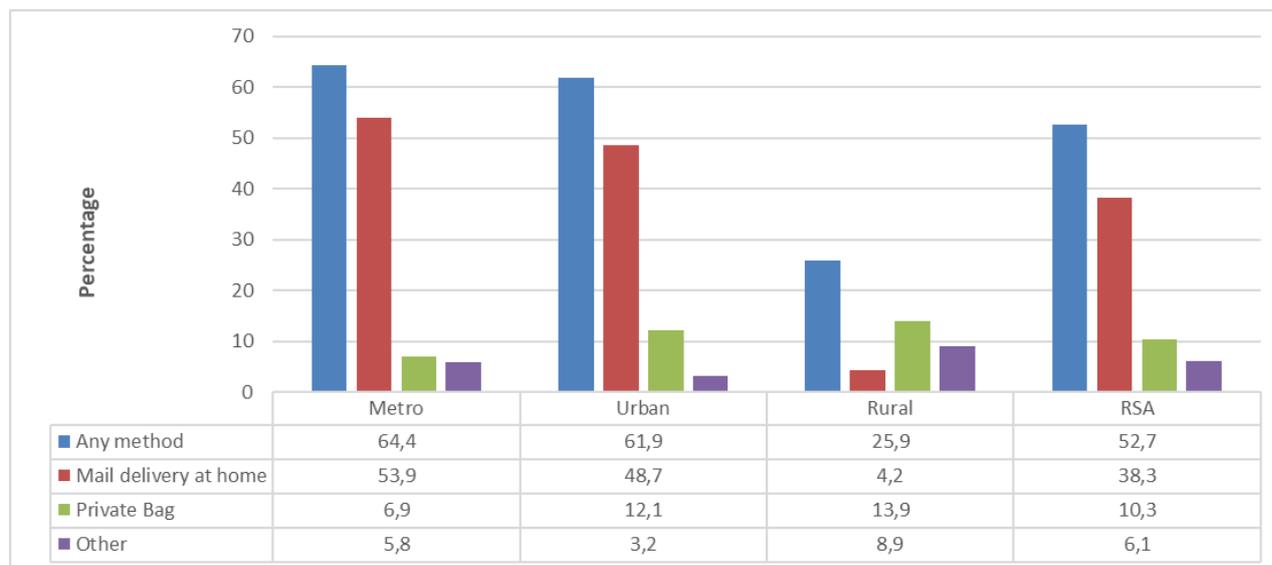


Figure 14.5 shows that households in rural areas have poorer access to mail services than their counterparts in urban and metropolitan areas. More than six-tenths of metro (64,4%) and urban (61,9%) households could access mail services compared to a 25,9% of rural households. Only 4,2% of rural households had access to mail delivery at home compared to 48,7% of households in urban, and 53,9% of households in metro areas. However, it is notable that a larger percentage of rural household used post boxes or private bags (13,9%) than households in metro (6,9%) or urban areas (12,1%). The use of other arrangement to get post (i.e. getting it through a school, community leader or at work) was also more common in rural areas (8,9%) than in metro (5,8%) or urban (3,2%) areas.

15 Transport

The transport questions asked in the GHS usually focus primarily on the use of public and/or state-subsidised transport, the cost of transport to households and the types of transport and time needed to travel to work, school and healthcare facilities.

Table 15.1: Mode of transport used by household members to travel to school and work, 2022

Mode of transport	Usual transport to school		Usual transport to work	
	N	%	N	%
Walking	10 528	63,3	3 878	22,4
Bicycle/motorcycle	16	0,1	80	0,5
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	1 291	7,8	4 330	25,0
Bus	756	4,6	672	3,9
Train	5	0,0	23	0,1
Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for	302	1,8	n/a	n/a
Vehicle hired by a group of parents	2 001	12,0	n/a	n/a
Own car or other private vehicle	1 672	10,1	5 628	32,5
Lift club	n/a	n/a	459	2,7
None, studies/works from home	n/a	n/a	2 211	12,8
Other	57	0,3	56	0,3
Total	16 628	100,0	17 338	100,0

Table 15.1 shows that just under two-thirds (63,3%) of the learners walked to school, while a further 12,0% used transport that were arranged by parents, 10,1% travelled by private car, and 7,8% used taxis. The most commonly used mode of transport to travel to work was a private car (32,5%), followed by taxis (25,0%) and walking (22,4%). The survey found that 12,8% of the working population worked from home and that they therefore had no need for transport.

Figure 15.1: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2022

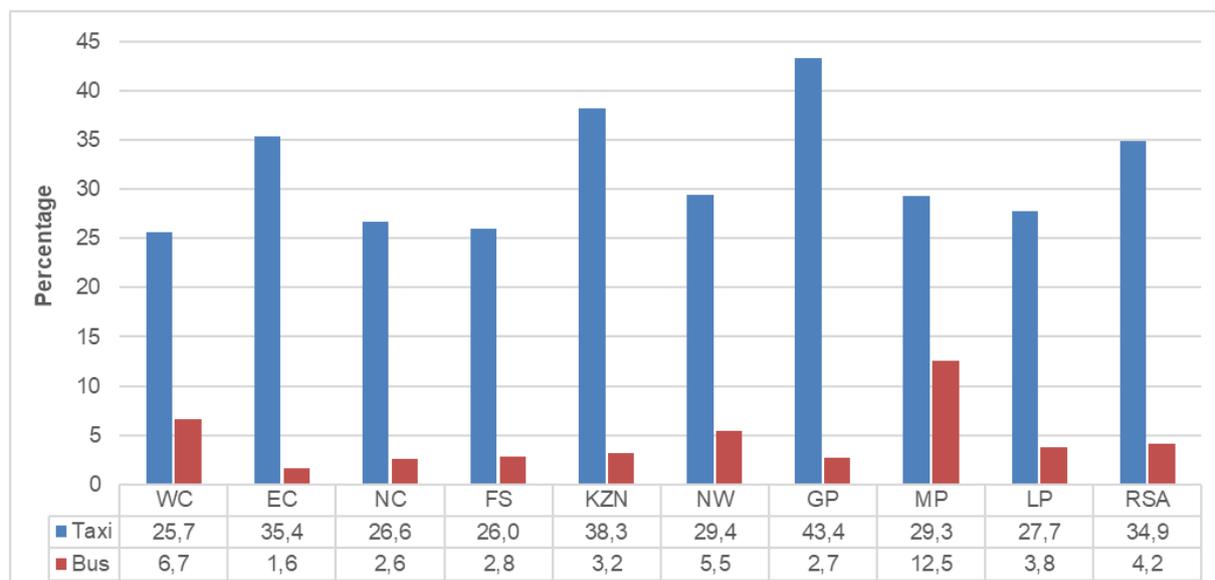
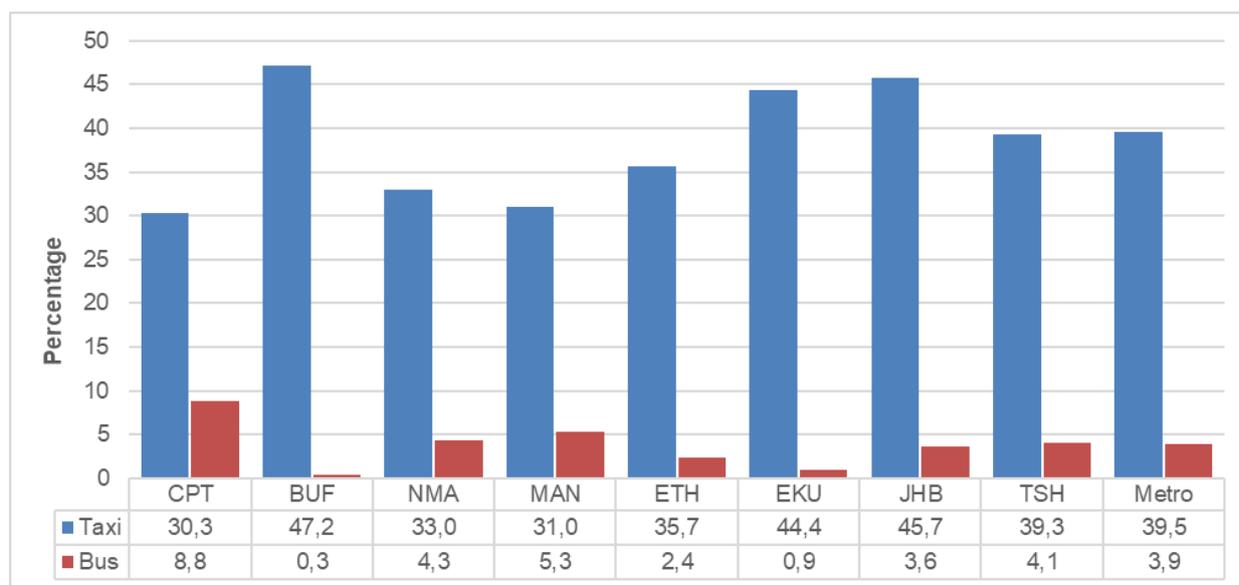


Figure 15.1 shows that 34,9% of South African households had at least one household member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. The use of minibus taxi was most common in Gauteng (43,4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (38,3%). By comparison, 4,2% of South African households used a bus during the preceding week. It is notable that 12,5% of households in Mpumalanga used the bus. Although 1,8% of households used train nationally in 2019 (4,2% in Western Cape and 3,7% in Gauteng), too few households used the train in 2022 to provide any reliable estimates at provincial level.

Figure 15.2: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by metropolitan area, 2022



In metropolitan areas, 39,5% of households included at least one member who used a minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi during the week preceding the survey. This percentage was the highest in Buffalo City (47,2%) and City of Johannesburg (45,7%). By comparison, 3,9% of households used buses during the previous week. The uses of buses were most common in City of Cape Town (8,8%), Mangaung (5,3%) and Nelson Mandela Bay (4,3%).

16 Household assets and sources of income

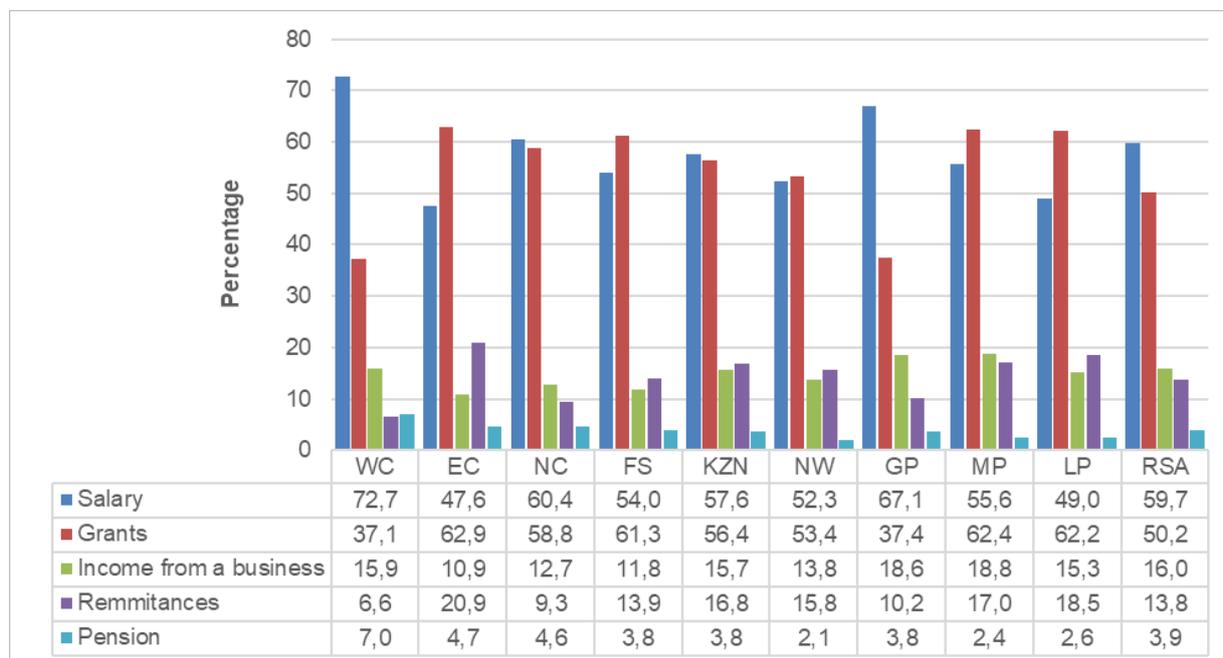
16.1 Household sources of income

The diversification of livelihood strategies is considered an important strategy to reduce poverty and to improve the livelihoods of households. A range of possible factors could motivate households to diversify the various sources of income they receive. These could, inter alia, include the need to generate enough income to ensure a sufficient livelihood; and limit the risk associated with relying on a single source of income. Households were requested to list all their sources of income from a list of seven categories which included: salaries and wages; income from a business; remittances; grants; pensions; income from farming; and income generated through rental income and interest.

Figure 16.1 summarises the percentage of households according to the various sources of income reported by them. Nationally, salaries (59,7%) and grants (50,2%) were the most common sources of income reported by households. Provincially, salaries as a source of income was most common in Western Cape (72,7%) and Gauteng (67,1%), and least common in Eastern Cape (47,6%) and Limpopo (49,0%). Grants were more prevalent than salaries as a source of income in five provinces: Eastern Cape (62,9% vs 47,6%), Limpopo (62,2% vs 49,0%), Mpumalanga (62,4% vs 55,6%), Free State (61,3% vs

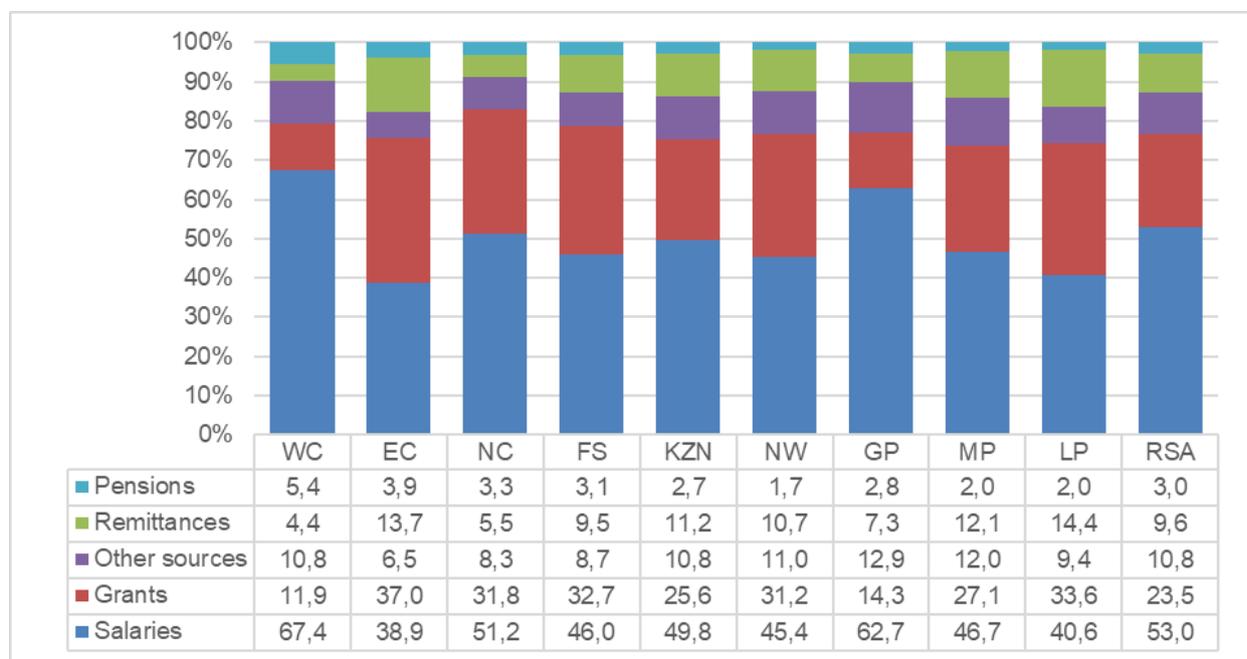
54,0%) and North West (53,4% vs 52,3%). Remittances as a source of income played an important role in most provinces, but especially in Eastern Cape (20,9%), Limpopo (18,5%) and Mpumalanga (17,0%).

Figure 16.1: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2022



A specific household can have more than one source of income. Percentages, therefore, do not add up to 100%.

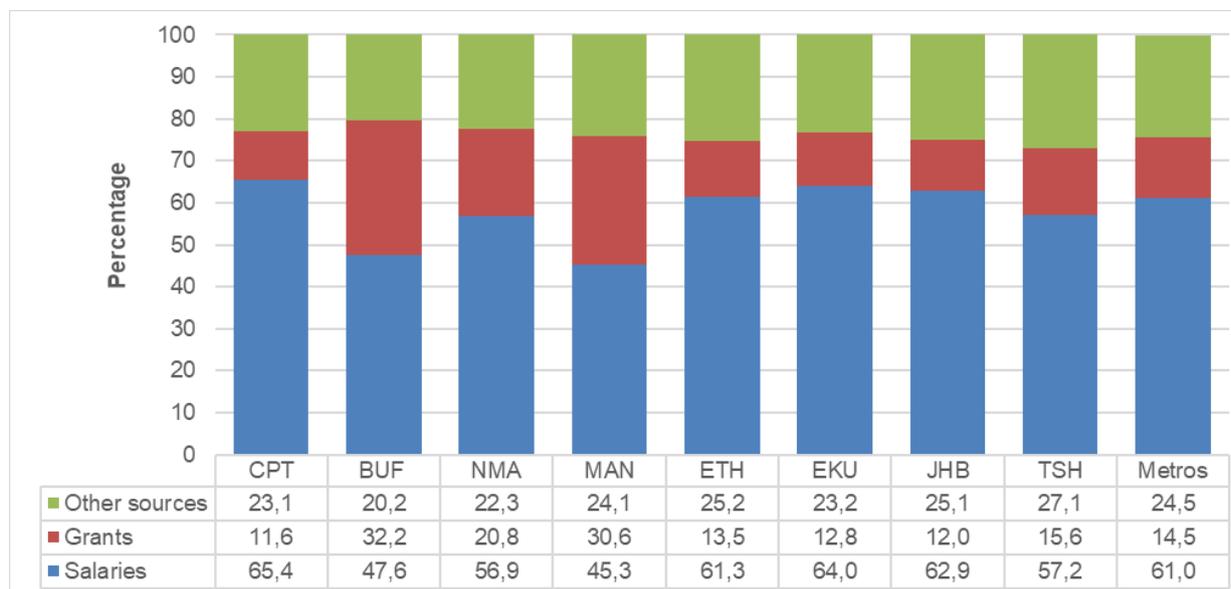
Figure 16.2: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2022



Households' main sources of income are presented in Figure 16.2. Nationally, 53,0% of households reported salaries/wages/commission as their main sources of income, followed by grants (23,5%), other sources of income (10,8%) and remittances (9,6%). Sources of main income varies considerably across provinces. Western Cape (67,4%) and Gauteng (62,7%) were the only two provinces in which more than three-fifths of households reported salaries as their main sources of income. By comparison, more than a third of households in Eastern Cape (37,0%) and Limpopo (33,6%) listed social grants as their main

source of income. Remittances were the main source of income for 14,4% of households in Limpopo and 13,7% of household in Eastern Cape.

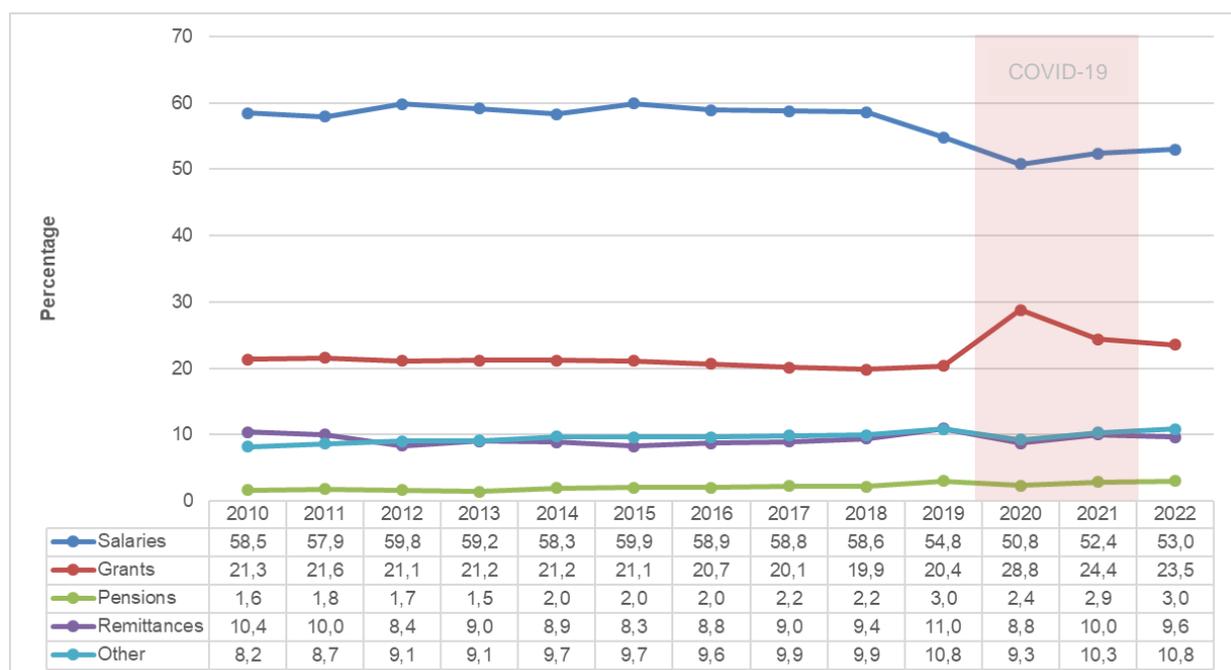
Figure 16.3: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by metropolitan area, 2022



Note: Other sources of income refers to income from pensions, remittances, rental income, interest, income from a business or sales of farming products or services.

Households' main sources of income by metropolitan area are presented in Figure 16.3. Three-fifths (61,0%) of metropolitan households reported salaries or wages as their main source of income, while 14,5% of households reported social grants as the main source of income. Salaries and wages as the main source of income was most common in Cape Town (65,4%), Ekurhuleni (64,0%) and Johannesburg (62,9%), and least common in Mangaung (45,3%) and Buffalo City (47,6%). Social grants were most commonly considered the main source of income in Buffalo City (32,2%) and Mangaung (30,6%).

Figure 16.4: Percentage distribution of main source of household income, 2010–2022



As can be seen in Figure 16.4, the relative distribution of main income sources has remained fairly consistent until the start of COVID-19. Although wages and salaries as main source of income already declined to 54,8% in 2019, it declined to an all-time low (50,8%) in 2020 in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic before rebounding somewhat to 53,0% in 2022. Government introduced the Special Covid-19 Special Relief of Distress (SRD) grants during 2020 to ameliorate the loss of income from wages and salaries. Faced with decline in salaries and wages, the percentage of households that considered social grants as their main source of income increased from 20,4% in 2019 to 28,8% in 2020, before falling back to 24,4% in 2021, and 23,5% in 2022. It is notable that the percentage of households that considered remittances as their main source of income declined somewhat to 8,8% in 2020, before returning to the usual levels by 2021.

16.2 Household assets

Assets, whether they are owned by individuals or by households, may provide a range of direct and indirect benefits, including status and security, to their owners. Household assets influence the extent to which households can diversify their livelihoods. Asset poverty is an economic and social condition that is more persistent and prevalent than income poverty.

Table 16.1: Percentage distribution of households by selected assets owned, by urban/rural status, 2022

	Rural	Urban	Metro	South Africa
Electric Stove	85,3	88,6	89,7	88,2
Refrigerator	75,8	83,0	86,5	82,5
Television	75,2	81,6	85,4	81,5
Microwave Oven	42,1	65,5	69,3	60,5
Pay-tv decoder	54,2	61,0	59,7	58,4
Built in kitchen sink	14,1	47,6	55,7	41,6
Washing Machine	21,9	47,7	47,3	40,1
Radio	36,1	32,6	33,5	34,0
Working Vehicle	16,1	34,4	38,6	31,0
DVD Player	25,1	30,6	31,4	29,4
Geyser	7,9	31,0	40,3	28,6
Computer	11,5	25,3	34,8	25,6
Freezer	23,9	25,7	20,4	22,8
Gas Stove	12,9	20,4	22,1	19,0
Home security	1,9	10,8	18,9	11,9
Home Theatre	4,8	11,3	16,0	11,6
Vacuum Cleaner	2,6	12,2	15,4	10,9
Rainwater tank	19,7	4,8	3,6	8,6
Tumble Drier	3,1	8,8	9,5	7,5
Air Conditioning	2,9	9,4	9,2	7,4
Dish Washer	1,4	6,8	7,9	5,8
Swimming pool	0,5	3,9	6,6	4,2
Solar Geyser	1,1	3,5	4,7	3,3
Borehole	6,6	2,1	1,7	3,2
Solar Panels	0,7	1,7	2,9	2,0
Piano	0,3	1,2	1,6	1,2

Table 16.1 shows that households commonly owned electric stoves (88,2%), refrigerators (82,5%) and televisions (81,5%) and that ownership of these items were more common in metropolitan and urban

areas than in rural areas. Even so, ownership of electric stoves (85,3%), refrigerators (75,8%), and televisions (75,2%) was still quite common amongst rural households. Nationally, 58,4% of households owned DStv or Openview television decoders in working condition. The question did not ask whether households had an active subscription at the time of the interview. It is notable that there is a relatively small gap between the ownership of pay-tv decoders in rural (54,2%), urban (61,0%) and metro (59,7%) areas.

By comparison, geysers, computers and home security services are much more common in metro and urban areas than rural areas. Two-fifths (40,3%) of metropolitan households owned a geyser compared to 7,9% of rural households. Similarly, a larger percentage of metropolitan households than rural households owned computers (34,8% compared to 11,5%), and vehicles (38,6% compared to 16,1%). Slightly more than one-tenth (11,9%) of South African households had home security services. Household with access to security at home was more common in metro areas (18,9%) than in rural areas (1,9%). Approximately one-fifth (19,0%) of households owned a gas stove. Ownership ranged from 22,1% in metro, to 20,4% in urban areas, and 12,9% in rural areas.

Compared to households in general, a larger percentage of rural households had rainwater tanks (19,7% vs 8,6%) and boreholes (6,6% v 3,2%).

The survey found that solar geysers (3,3%) and solar panels (2,0%) remained relatively rare in 2022, the latter being slightly more common than household pianos.

17 Access to food

Between 2002 and 2008, the GHS asked households to indicate whether, and how often adults and children went hungry because there was not enough food in the household. The question was discontinued in 2009 but reinstated in the 2010 questionnaire and has been asked annually since then. Figure 17.1 shows that the percentage of persons that experienced hunger decreased from 29,3% in 2002 to 12,9% in 2022. The percentage of households who were vulnerable to hunger reflects a similar pattern as experienced by persons as it declined from 24,2% in 2002 to 11,6% in 2022.

Since 2009, the GHS questionnaire has also included a set of questions based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) to determine households' access to food. These questions aim to measure households' food access by asking households about modifications they made in their diet or eating patterns during the previous month because of limited sources available where they could obtain food. The index provides a slightly more sensitive measure of food access than the question on hunger. The question used in 2009 was expanded in 2010 with the addition of a question on possible decreases in the variety of foods consumed. The index seems to reflect a similar pattern, though it is slightly higher.

Figure 17.1 shows that the percentage of households that had limited access to food decreased from 23,6% in 2010 to 17,8% in 2019 after which it increased to 20,9% in 2021 before once again decreasing to 19,6% in 2022. Simultaneously, the percentage of persons with more limited access to food declined from 25,2% in 2011 to 19,5% in 2019. The percentage of persons with limited access to food increased to 23,8% during the COVID-19 years before declining somewhat to 22,0% in 2022.

Figure 17.1: Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2022

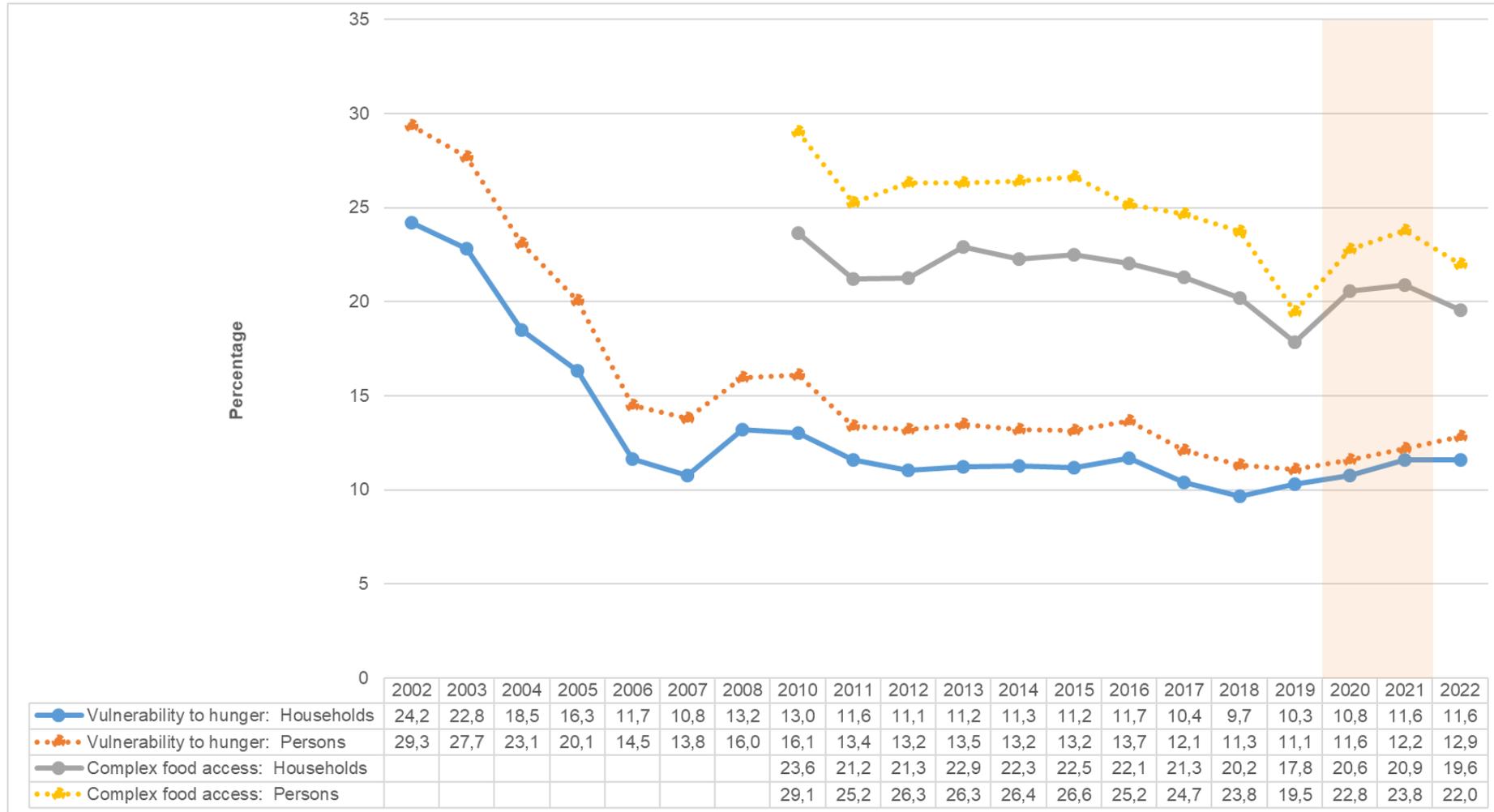


Figure 17.2: Percentage distribution of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2022

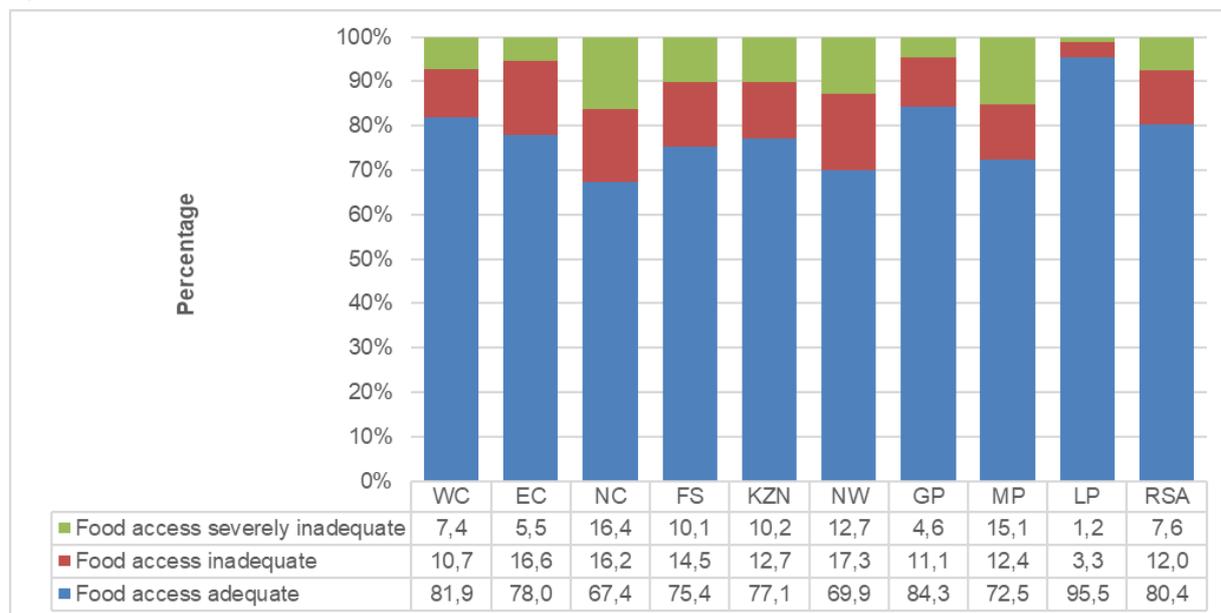


Figure 17.2 shows that approximately one-fifth (19,6%) of households, nationally, considered their access to food as inadequate or severely inadequate. Food access problems were most common in Northern Cape (32,6%), and North West (30,1%). Only 4,5% of households in Limpopo had inadequate or severely inadequate access to food.

Figure 17.3: Percentage distribution of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by metropolitan areas, 2022

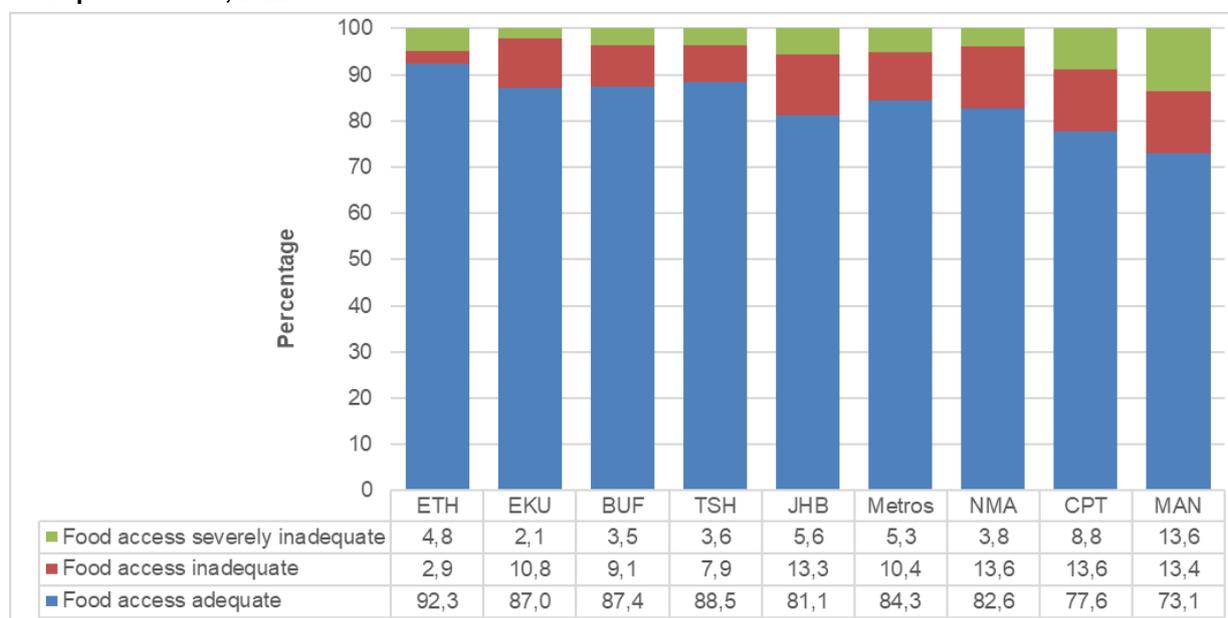


Figure 17.3 shows that 15,7% of metropolitan households had experienced inadequate or severely inadequate access to food during the preceding year. Food access problems were most common in Mangaung (26,9%) and Cape Town (22,4%).

18 Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security.

Figure 18.1: Percentage distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by province, 2022

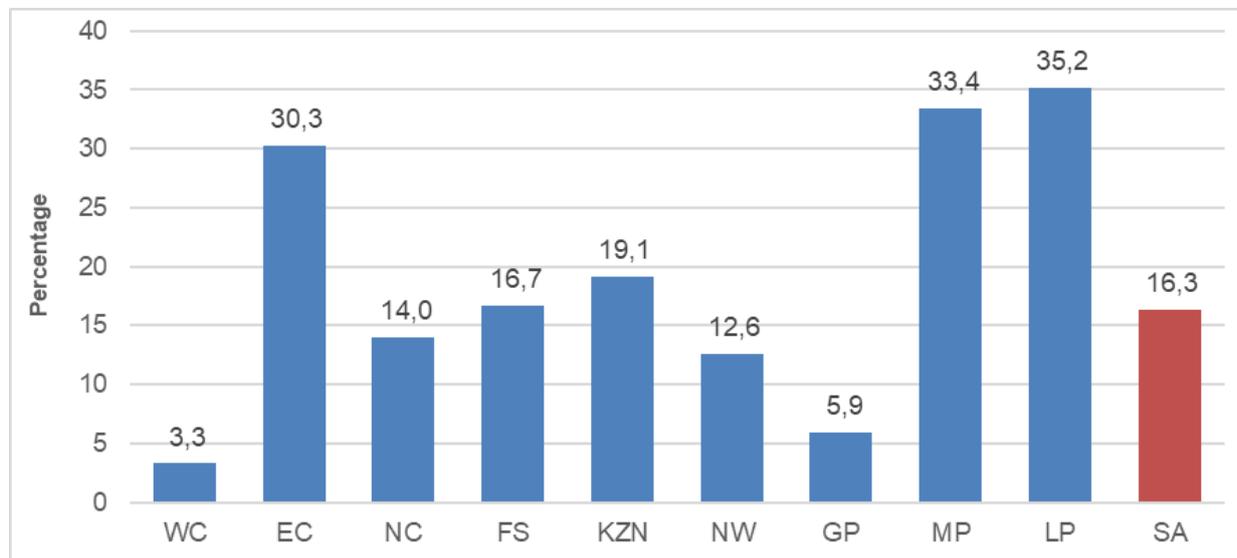


Figure 18.1 shows that only 16,3% of South African households were involved in some sort of agricultural production activities during the reference period. Households in Limpopo (35,2%), Mpumalanga (33,4%) and Eastern Cape (30,3%) were most involved, while only 3,3% of households in Western Cape, and 5,9% of households in Gauteng engaged in some agricultural activity.

Figure 18.2: Percentage distribution of households' main reasons for agricultural involvement in South Africa by province, 2022



Figure 18.2 shows that the vast majority of South African households that engaged in agriculture did so in an attempt to secure an additional (72,9%) or a main (12,9%) source of food. The production of an additional source of food was most commonly reported in Limpopo (90,6%) and Mpumalanga (81,5%). By contrast, only 37,2% of households in Western Cape, and 41,8% of households in Northern Cape used

the production of an additional source of food as a reason to engage in agriculture. Only 8,5% of households engaged in agriculture to generate income. Participation in agriculture to generate an extra source of income was most common in Northern Cape (25,1%) and North West (21,2%). It is notable that 32,3% of households in Western Cape engaged in agriculture as a leisure activity.

Table 18.1: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2022

Production activity	Statistic (Thousands)	Province									
		WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Livestock production	Number	7	325	24	15	241	61	11	72	135	892
	Percentage	10,8	61,7	45,8	9,5	39,4	36,0	3,4	15,0	22,1	29,6
Poultry production	Number	6	350	18	12	398	85	20	151	140	1181
	Percentage	8,4	66,4	35,0	7,4	65,0	50,3	6,1	31,3	23,0	39,2
Grains and food crops	Number	6	255	3	33	363	22	19	240	464	1406
	Percentage	9,4	48,4	5,9	20,1	59,3	12,9	5,9	49,7	76,3	46,7
Fruit and vegetable crops	Number	52	275	20	145	124	73	294	373	400	1756
	Percentage	76,6	52,1	37,9	89,3	20,2	42,9	89,5	77,3	65,7	58,3

A particular household can be involved in more than one activity and percentages therefore do not add up to 100%.

Table 18.1 shows that, of the households that were engaged in agricultural production, 58,3% grew fruit and vegetables, 46,7% cultivated grains and 39,2% produced poultry. Livestock were produced by 29,6% of the country's households.

19 Technical notes

19.1 Response rates

The national response rate for the survey was 81,23%. The highest response rate (95,2%) was recorded in Limpopo and the lowest in Gauteng (65,5%). This is presented in Table 19.1.

Table 19.1: Response rates per province, GHS 2022

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response rates
Western Cape	77,38
Non Metro	83,38
City of Cape Town	74,52
Eastern Cape	93,32
Non Metro	97,36
Buffalo City	78,92
Nelson Mandela Bay	90,39
Northern Cape	82,99
Free State	89,83
Non Metro	94,00
Mangaung	81,24
KwaZulu-Natal	88,65
Non Metro	90,63
eThekweni	84,86
North West	81,73
Gauteng	65,47
Non Metro	82,16
Ekurhuleni	86,10
City of Johannesburg	48,02
City of Tshwane	60,79
Mpumalanga	89,85
Limpopo	95,15
South Africa	81,23

19.2 Sample design

The General Household Survey (GHS) uses the Master Sample frame which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys that have design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the GHS. The GHS 2022 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample that is, in turn, based on information collected during the 2011 Census conducted by Stats SA.

In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs, were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample, since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflect an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the GHS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro. The sample for the GHS is based on a stratified two-stage design with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling of PSUs in the first stage, and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling in the second stage.

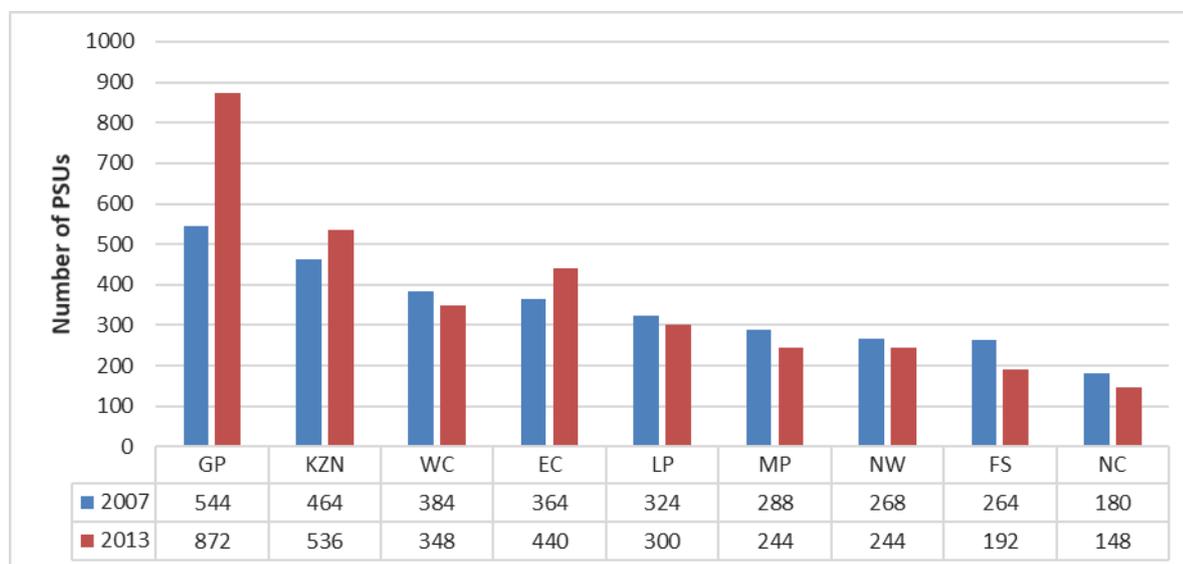
Table 19.2: Comparison between the 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)

	2007 Master Sample (GHS 2008-2014)	2013 Master Sample (GHS 2015 onwards)
Design	Two-stage stratified design	Two-stage stratified design
Number of primary sampling units (PSUs)	3 080 PSUs	3 324 PSUs
Number of dwelling units (DUs)	Approximately 30 000 DUs	Approximately 33 000 DUs
Stratification	No stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros	Stratification by geo-type within metros/non-metros
Geo-types	4 geo-types, namely urban formal, urban informal, tribal areas, and rural formal	3 geo-types, namely urban, traditional, and farms
Sample	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels, but estimates only produced to provincial level	Sample representative at national, provincial and metro levels Weights produced to publish estimates at metro level

There are a number of aspects in which the two Master Samples differ. The number of geo-types were, firstly, reduced from four to three (excluding urban informal, and keeping urban, rural traditional and rural farms). The new Master Sample, furthermore, allows for the publication of estimates at metro level.

Primary stratification occurred at provincial and metro/non-metro levels, for mining, and geography type, while the secondary strata were created within the primary strata based on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Given the change in the provincial distribution of the South African population between 2001 and 2011, the Master Sample was accordingly adjusted. This is presented in Figure 18.1. There was also an 8% increase in the sample size of the Master Sample of PSUs to improve the precision of the GHS estimates. In particular, the sample sizes increased most notably in Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Figure 19.1: Distribution of primary sampling units by province, 2007 (old) Master Sample and the new Master Sample (designed in 2013)



19.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata²

The randomised PPS systematic sampling method is described below. This procedure was applied independently within each design stratum.

Let N be the total number of PSUs in the stratum, and the number of PSUs to be selected from the stratum is denoted by n . Also, let x_i denote the size measure of the PSU i within the stratum, where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. Then, the method for selecting the sample of n PSUs with the Randomised PPS systematic sampling method can be described as follows:

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

The list of N PSUs within the stratum can be randomised by generating uniform random between 0 and 1, and then by sorting the N PSUs in ascending or descending order of these random numbers. Once the PSUs have been randomised, we can generate permanent sequence numbers for the PSUs.

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

We denote by x_i the measure of size (MOS) of PSU i within the design stratum. Then, the measure of size

for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$. We define the normalised size measure p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total number of PSUs in the design stratum. Then, p_i is

the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata. It should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one.

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

Let R be the stratum inverse sampling rate (ISR). The stratum ISR is the same as the corresponding provincial ISR because of the proportional allocation within the province. It should also be noted that the proportional allocation within the province also results in a self-weighting design.

Then, the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) are obtained as follows:

First, define N real numbers $Z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to verify that $\sum_{i=1}^N Z_i = n \times R$.

Next, round the N real numbers $Z_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ to integer values $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ such that each R_i is as close as possible to the corresponding Z_i value and the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. In other words, the sum of the absolute differences between the R_i and the corresponding Z_i values is minimised subject to the constraint that the R_i values add up to $n \times R$ within the stratum. Drew, Choudhry and Gray (1978) provide a simple algorithm to obtain the integer R_i values as follows:

² Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

Let " d " be the difference between the value $n \times R$ and the sum $S = \sum_{i=1}^N [Z_i]$, where $[\cdot]$ is the integer function, then R_i values can be obtained by rounding up the " d " Z_i values with the largest fraction parts, and by rounding down the remaining $(N-d)$ of them. It should be noted that the integer sizes $R_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

We denote by $C_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ the cumulative ISRs of the PSUs within the stratum. It should be noted that the PSUs within the stratum have been sorted according to the sequence numbers that were assigned after the randomisation. Then, the cumulative ISRs are defined as follows:

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

$$C_j = C_{(j-1)} + R_j; \quad j = 2, 3, \dots, N.$$

It should be noted that the value C_N will be equal to $n \times R$, which is also the total number of systematic samples of dwelling units that can be selected from the stratum.

Step 5: Generate an integer random number r between 1 and R , and compute n integers r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n as follows:

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

.

.

$$r_i = r_{(i-1)} + R$$

.

.

$$r_n = r_{(n-1)} + R.$$

Step 6: Select n PSUs out of the N PSUs in the stratum with the labels (sequence numbers) number i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n such that:

$$C_{i_1-1} < r_1 \leq C_{i_1}$$

$$C_{i_2-1} < r_2 \leq C_{i_2}$$

.

.

$$C_{i_n-1} < r_n \leq C_{i_n}.$$

Then, the n PSUs with the labels i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n would get selected with probabilities proportional to size, and the selection probability of the PSU i will be given by R_i/R .

19.4 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage sample design was used in this survey, which is based on a stratified design with probability proportional to size selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage and sampling of dwelling units (DUs) with systematic sampling at the second stage. After allocating the sample to the provinces, the sample was further stratified by geography (primary stratification), and by population attributes using Census 2011 data (secondary stratification). Survey officers employed and trained by Stats SA visited all the sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces. During the first phase of the survey, sampled dwelling units were visited and informed about the coming survey as part of the publicity campaign. The actual interviews took place four weeks later. A total of 19 351 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Approximately 233 enumerators and 62 provincial and district coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 27 quality assurors were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National refresher training took place over a period of two days. The national trainers then trained provincial trainers for two days at provincial level.

The GHS sample is divided into twelve relatively equal parts meant to be completed between January and December each year. Due to practical considerations, data collection usually starts towards the end of January before concluding by mid-December before the annual Christmas holidays.

To accommodate the enumeration of Census 2022 data, GHS data collection only started in May. Where applicable, questions to dwelling units scheduled to be interviewed during the first quarter (January to March) were asked retrospectively to ensure as much comparability with previous sample periods as possible. Due to the late start, the completion of the quarter 2 sample was also delayed into the early part of quarter 3.

19.5 Editing and imputation

Historically the GHS used a conservative and hands-off approach to editing. Manual editing, and little if any imputation was done. The focus of the editing process was on clearing skip violations and ensuring that each variable only contained valid values. Very few limits to valid values were set, and data were largely released as they were received from the field.

With GHS 2009, Stats SA introduced an automated editing and imputation system that was continued for GHS 2010–2015. The challenge was to remain true, as much as possible, to the conservative approach used prior to GHS 2009, and yet, at the same time, to develop a standard set of rules to be used during editing which could be applied consistently across time. When testing for *skip violations* and doing automated editing, the following general rules are applied in cases where *one question follows the filter question* and the skip is violated:

- If the filter question had a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the subsequent question which had a valid value.
- If the values of the filter question and subsequent question are inconsistent, the filter question's value is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing or, if that fails, printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

In cases where *skip violations* take place for questions where *multiple questions follow the filter question*, the rules used are as follows:

- If the filter question has a missing value, the filter is allocated the value that corresponds with the value expected given the completion of the remainder of the question set.
- If the filter question and the values of subsequent questions values were inconsistent, a counter is set to see what proportion of the subsequent questions have been completed. If more than 50% of the subsequent questions have been completed, the filter question's value is modified to correspond with the fact that the rest of the questions in the set were completed. If less than 50% of the subsequent questions in the set were completed, the value of the filter question is set to missing and imputed using either the hot-deck or nearest neighbour imputation techniques. The imputed value is then once again tested against the skip rule. If the skip rule remains violated the questions in the set that follows the filter question are set to missing.

When dealing with *internal inconsistencies*, as much as possible was done using logical imputation, i.e. information from other questions is compared with the inconsistent information. If other evidence is found to back up either of the two inconsistent viewpoints, the inconsistency is resolved accordingly. If the internal consistency remains, the question subsequent to the filter question is dealt with by either setting it to missing and imputing its value or printing a message of edit failure for further investigation, decision-making and manual editing.

Two imputation techniques were used for imputing missing values: hot deck and nearest neighbour. In both cases the already published code was used for imputation. The variable composition of hot decks is based on a combination of the variables used for the Census (where appropriate), an analysis of odds ratios and logistic regression models. Generally, as in the QLFS system, the GHS adds geographic variables such as province, geography type, metro/non-metro, population group, etc. to further refine the decks. This was not done for Census 2001 and it is assumed that the reason for this is the differences in deck size and position for sample surveys as opposed to a multi-million record database.

The 'No' imputations assume that if the 'Yes'/'No' question had to be completed and there is a missing value next to any of the options, the response should have been 'No'. Missing values are therefore converted to the code for 'No', namely '2'. This is only done if there is some evidence that the questions have been completed. Otherwise, all remain missing. For questions for which each option represents a question, no 'No' imputations were made.

19.6 Weighting³

The sample weights were constructed in order to account for the following: the original selection probabilities (design weights), adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming, and benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Analysis Division within Stats SA.

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed so that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire civilian population of South Africa. The design weights, which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the province, are assigned to each of the households in a province.

Mid-year population estimates produced by the Demographic Analysis Division were used for benchmarking. The final survey weights were constructed using regression estimation to calibrate to national level population estimates cross-classified by 5-year age groups, gender and race, and provincial population estimates by

³ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. HussainChoudhry, 2007.

broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 55–59, 60–64; and 65 and over. The provincial level age groups are 0–14, 15–34, 35–64; and 65 years and over. The calibrated weights were constructed such that all persons in a household would have the same final weight.

The Statistics Canada software StatMx was used for constructing calibration weights. The population controls at national and provincial level were used for the cells defined by cross-classification of Age by Gender by Race. Records for which the age, population group or sex had item non-response could not be weighted and were therefore excluded from the dataset. No additional imputation was done to retain these records.

Household estimates that were developed using the UN headship ratio methodology were used to weight household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

19.7 Data revisions

Stats SA survey data are benchmarked data against mid-year population estimates which are informed by the best available population data and most recent assumptions. Since populations change and estimates become less accurate the further they are projected into the future, benchmark figures have to be reviewed and replaced with more appropriate figures from time to time.

GHS data was reweighted in 2013 based on the 2013 series Mid-Year Population estimates which were released after the publication of Census 2011 data. Recent comparisons have, however, shown a discrepancy between the size and structure of the benchmark population and the Census 2011 data, and other complimentary data sources. It was therefore decided to replace the 2013 series MYPEs with the more recent 2017 series MYPEs as benchmarks for weighting the GHS data files.

In order to ensure comparability across the whole data series, the introduction of new benchmark totals means that all historical data also have to be reweighted. Weighting and benchmarking were also adjusted for the provincial boundaries that came into effect in 2011. The data for the GHS 2002 to 2022 as presented in this release are therefore comparable.

As a result of statistical programs used for weighting, which discard records with unspecified values for the benchmarking variables, namely age, sex and population group, it became necessary to impute missing values for these variables. A combination of logical and hot-deck imputation methods was used to impute the demographic variables of the whole series from 2002 to 2022.

Household estimates, developed using the UN headship ratio methodology, were used to calibrate household files. The databases of Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007 and Census 2011 were used to analyse trends and develop models to predict the number of households for each year. The weighting system was based on tables for the expected distribution of household heads for specific age categories, per population group and province.

Missing values and unknown values were excluded from totals used as denominators for the calculation of percentages, unless otherwise specified. Frequency values have been rounded off to the nearest thousand. Population totals in all tables reflect the population and sub-populations as calculated with SAS and rounded off. This will not always correspond exactly with the sum of the preceding rows because all numbers are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

19.8 Sampling and the interpretation of the data

Caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the GHS at low levels of disaggregation. The sample and reporting are based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2011. These new boundaries resulted in

minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2006, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

19.9 Comparability with previous surveys

GHS questions and response options are modified from time to time to address changing government priorities as well as gaps identified through stakeholder interaction. When modifying the questionnaire, a balance is always struck between trying to maintain comparability over time and improving the quality of our measurements over time. As a result, variables do not always remain comparable over time and it is advisable to consult the meta data or to contact Stats SA to establish comparability when in doubt.

In most instances, changes do not negatively affect comparability. Modifications in the questions on marital status, highest level of education, and social grants have, for instance, not affected comparability at all. However, the questions used to measure disability until 2008 and thereafter are not comparable as a set of questions devised by the Washington Group replaced the questions used until 2008. Each individual is asked to rate their ability to perform six different tasks and their inability to perform two or more of the activities, of alternatively being unable to do one renders them disabled. Similarly, the comparison of the total number of rooms in a dwelling should also be treated with caution as a single room with multiple uses were added in 2014, based on the Census 2011 categories.

The transition to CAPI has also required some modifications to the questions and response options. Although modifications were tested before they were implemented, slight variations linked to the electronic format, and changes in the question order, response options and entrenched skip patterns and enabling conditions might occur.

19.10 Questionnaire

Table 19.3 summarises the details of the questions included in the GHS questionnaire. The questions are covered in 15 sub-sections, each focusing on a particular aspect. Depending on the need for additional information, the questionnaire is adapted on an annual basis. New sections may be introduced on a specific topic for which information is needed or additional questions may be added to existing sections. Likewise, questions that are no longer necessary may be removed.

The GHS questionnaire has undergone some revisions over time. These changes were primarily the result of shifts in focus of government programmes over time. The 2002–2004 questionnaires were very similar. Changes made to the GHS 2005 questionnaire included additional questions in the education section with a total of 179 questions. Between 2006 and 2008, the questionnaire remained virtually unchanged. For GHS 2009, extensive stakeholder consultation took place during which the questionnaire was reviewed to be more in line with the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the various government departments. Particular sections that were modified substantially during the review process were the sections on education, social development, housing, agriculture, and food security.

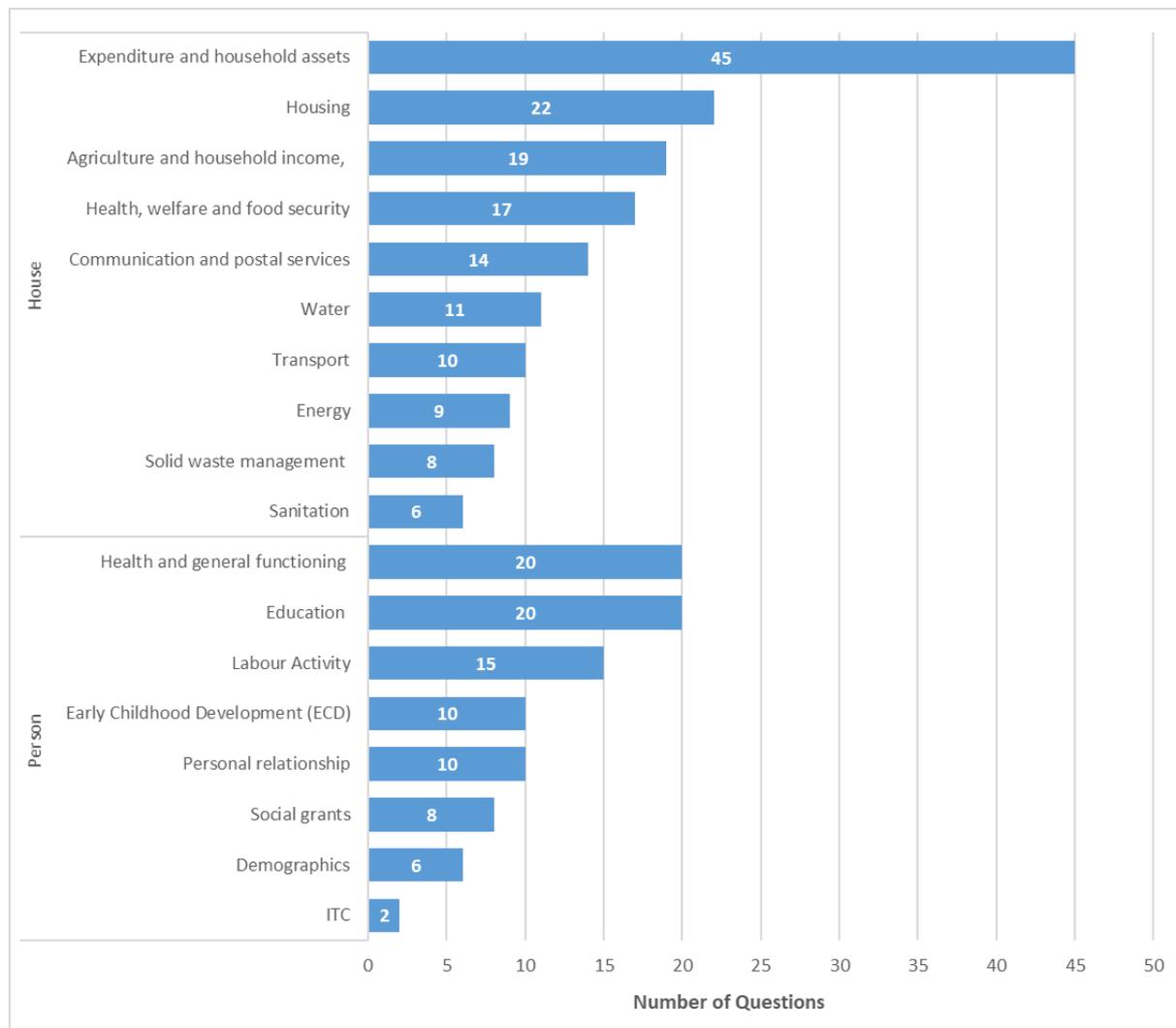
Even though the number of sections and pages in the questionnaire remained the same, questions in the GHS 2009 were increased from 166 to 185 between 2006 and 2008. Following the introduction of a dedicated survey on Domestic Tourism, the section on tourism was dropped for GHS 2010. Due to a further rotation of questions, particularly the addition of a module on Early Childhood Development (ECD) in 2015, the GHS 2016 questionnaire contained 219 questions. The number of ECD questions were decreased in 2019 in order to reduce respondent burden.

As from 2019, computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI) replaced paper and pen data collection (PAPI). Although the structure of the questionnaire remained recognisable, sections, questions and response options

were modified, in most cases very slightly, to satisfy the requirements of the electronic platform. The number of questions were also further reduced to reduce interview time.

Although the overall length of the CAPI questionnaire was shortened significantly in 2020 and 2021 to accommodate the telephonic interviews, the longer 2019 questionnaire was reintroduced in 2022.

Figure 19.2: Summary of the sections covered by the GHS



19.11 Measures of precision for selected variables of the General Household Survey

Since estimates are based on sample data, they differ from figures that would have been obtained from complete enumeration of the population using the same instrument. Results are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors include biases from inaccurate reporting, processing, and tabulation, etc., as well as errors from non-responses and incomplete reporting. These types of errors cannot be measured readily. However, to some extent, non-sampling errors can be minimised through the procedures used for data collection, editing, quality control, and non-response adjustment. The variances of the survey estimates are used to measure sampling errors.

19.11.1 Variance estimation

The most commonly used methods for estimating variances of survey estimates from complex surveys such as the QLFS are the Taylor-series Linearization, Jack-knife Replication, Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), and Bootstrap methods (Wolter, 2007). The Fay's BRR method has been used for variance estimation in the QLFS because of its simplicity.

19.11.2 Coefficient of variation

It is more useful in many situations to assess the size of the standard error relative to the magnitude of the characteristic being measured (the standard error is defined as the square root of the variance). The coefficient of variation (cv) provides such a measure. It is the ratio of the standard error of the survey estimate to the value of the estimate itself expressed as a percentage. It is very useful in comparing the precision of several different survey estimates, where their sizes or scales differ from one another.

Coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of the relative size of error defined as 100 X (standard error / estimated value).

19.11.3 P-value of an estimate of change

The p-value corresponding to an estimate of change is the probability of observing a value larger than the particular observed value under the hypothesis that there is no real change. If the p-value 0,05, the difference is not significant.

Figure 19.3: CV Thresholds

<u>Alphabetic</u>	<u>CV</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
A.	0.0% - 0.5%	 <p>Reliable enough for most purposes</p>
B.	0.6% - 1.0%	
C.	1.1% - 2.5%	
D.	2.6% - 5.0%	
E.	5.1% - 10.0%	
F.	10.1% - 16.5%	
G.	16.6% - 25.0%	 <p>Use With Caution</p>
H.	25.1% - 33.4%	
I.	33.5% +	 <p>Data Not Published</p>

Table 19.3: Measures of precision for relationship to the household head

Educational institution attended	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Head /Acting Head	17 046 057	27,8	27,5	28,2	0,2	0,7*	1,1
Spouse / Partner	6 725 728	11,0	10,7	11,2	0,1	1,2*	1,1
Son/Daughter/step- or adopted child	20 586 887	33,6	33,1	34,1	0,2	0,7*	1,7
Sibling	2 319 050	3,8	3,5	4,0	0,1	3,4*	3,1
Parent	243 785	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,0	8,4*	1,8
Grandparent	29 065	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	21,2**	1,4
Grandchild	9 471 059	15,5	14,9	16,0	0,3	1,8*	4,1
Other relative	4 379 173	7,1	6,8	7,5	0,2	2,7*	3,8
Non-related persons	473 955	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,1	8,0*	3,3

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.4: Measures of precision for marital status

Educational institution attended	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Legally married	11 139 094	18,1	17,7	18,6	0,2	1,4*	2,7
Living together like husband and wife/partners	4 718 974	7,7	7,3	8,0	0,2	2,4*	3,1
Divorced	735 042	1,2	1,1	1,3	0,1	4,3*	1,5
Separated, but still legally married	285 815	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,0	6,0*	1,1
Widowed	2 671 958	4,4	4,2	4,5	0,1	1,9*	1,1
Single, but have lived together with someone as husband/wife before	933 703	1,5	1,4	1,7	0,1	5,3*	2,9
Single and have never been married/never lived together as husband/wife before	40 843 245	66,5	66,0	67,1	0,3	0,4*	2,3

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.5: Measures of precision for educational institution attended

Educational institution attended	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Pre-school	511 002	2,2	2,0	2,4	0,1	5,4*	1,7
Grade R - 12	15 346 749	65,6	64,9	66,3	0,4	0,6*	1,6
ABET/AET	3 896	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	53,9***	1,2
Higher education institutions	1 026 284	4,4	4,0	4,8	0,2	4,7*	2,6
TVET	370 779	1,6	1,4	1,8	0,1	6,4*	1,7
Other colleges	273 124	1,2	0,9	1,4	0,1	9,9*	3,0
Home schooling	41 721	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	25,8**	3,1

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.6: Measures of precision for highest level of education

Highest level of education	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
No schooling	2 702 820	4,9	4,7	5,1	0,1	2,1*	1,3
Grade R - 4	11 658 394	21,3	20,9	21,7	0,2	1,0*	1,5
Grade 5	2 797 012	5,1	4,9	5,3	0,1	2,0*	1,3
Grade 8 - 11	17 471 596	31,9	31,4	32,4	0,3	0,8*	1,7
Grade 12	13 598 598	24,9	24,3	25,4	0,3	1,1*	2,5
NTCI -II	103 902	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	13,2*	1,9
NTCIII	160 952	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0	9,6*	1,6
N4 - N6	620 176	1,1	1,0	1,3	0,1	5,3*	1,9
Certificate/diploma without Grade12	140 895	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0	13,1*	2,6
Certificate/diploma with Grade12	2 453 599	4,5	4,2	4,7	0,1	2,8*	2,2
Post matric qualifications	2 990 909	5,5	5,1	5,8	0,2	3,1*	3,3

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.7: Measures of precision for disability status

Disability status	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
No	52 915 831	95,2	95,0	95,5	0,1	0,1*	2,1
Yes	2 656 889	4,8	4,5	5,0	0,1	2,6*	2,1

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.8: Measures of precision for medical aid coverage

Medical aid coverage	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Yes	9 699 315	15,8	15,1	16,5	0,3	2,2*	5,8
No	51 589 760	84,0	83,4	84,7	0,3	0,4*	5,8
Do not know	95 093	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	13,5*	1,9

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.9: Measures of precision for Main Dwelling

Main Dwelling	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Brick/concrete house	12 119 871	65,8	64,6	66,9	0,6	0,9*	3,0
Traditional dwelling	788 834	4,3	3,9	4,7	0,2	4,9*	2,1
Flat or apartment	826 124	4,5	3,9	5,1	0,3	6,9*	4,3
Cluster house in complex	145 610	0,8	0,5	1,1	0,1	17,9**	4,9
Town house	268 560	1,5	1,1	1,8	0,2	12,0*	4,1
Semi-detached house	353 334	1,9	1,6	2,2	0,2	8,3*	2,6
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	897 318	4,9	4,3	5,5	0,3	6,5*	4,1
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	627 050	3,4	3,0	3,8	0,2	5,5*	2,1
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 640 426	8,9	8,1	9,7	0,4	4,7*	4,2
Room/flatlet on a property	761 333	4,1	3,7	4,6	0,2	5,9*	2,9

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.10: Measures of precision for type of toilet facility

Type of toilet	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error of Percent	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Flush toilet (connected to public sewerage system)	11 229 955	61,0	59,9	62,2	0,6	1,0*	2,7
Flush toilet (with septic tank or conservancy tank)	834 278	4,5	4,0	5,0	0,3	5,7*	3,0
Pour flush toilet	87 829	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,1	16,4*	2,5
Chemical toilet	171 670	0,9	0,6	1,2	0,1	15,8*	4,5
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	3 224 742	17,5	16,7	18,4	0,4	2,4*	2,4
Pit toilet without ventilation	2 485 414	13,5	12,7	14,3	0,4	3,2*	3,0
Bucket toilet	150 337	0,8	0,6	1,1	0,1	16,2*	4,1
Portable flush toilet	20 091	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	28,6**	1,7
Composting toilet	14 644	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	32,8**	1,6
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, or bush)	177 556	1,0	0,8	1,2	0,1	11,2*	2,4

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.11: Measures of precision for main source of drinking water

Main source of drinking water	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits for		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Piped water in dwelling	8 459 172	46,1	45,0	47,2	0,5	1,2*	2,3
Piped water in yard	5 539 551	30,2	29,1	31,3	0,6	1,8*	2,8
Borehole in yard	421 198	2,3	2,0	2,6	0,2	6,7*	2,0
Rain water tank	344 557	1,9	1,7	2,1	0,1	6,2*	1,4
Neighbour's tap	370 414	2,0	1,8	2,3	0,1	6,3*	1,6
Public tap	1 977 018	10,8	9,9	11,6	0,4	4,0*	3,7
Water tanker	265 022	1,4	1,1	1,8	0,2	11,1*	3,5
Water vendor	309 598	1,7	1,4	2,0	0,1	8,7*	2,5
Borehole outside yard	196 591	1,1	0,8	1,3	0,1	11,1*	2,6
Flowing water/river/stream	276 156	1,5	1,3	1,7	0,1	7,9*	1,8
Dam/pool/stagnant water	21 665	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	22,4**	1,1
Well	42 576	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	19,0**	1,6
Spring	130 655	0,7	0,5	0,9	0,1	12,3*	2,1

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.12: Measures of precision for tenure status

Tenure status	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Rented from private owner	3 815 655	20,8	19,9	21,8	0,5	2,3*	2,7
Rented from other	303 223	1,7	1,3	2,0	0,2	11,6*	4,4
Owned but not yet paid off to bank	1 176 705	6,4	5,9	7,0	0,3	4,4*	2,6
Owned but not yet paid off to private owner	205 560	1,1	0,9	1,4	0,1	10,5*	2,4
Owned and fully paid off	10 401 373	56,8	55,7	57,9	0,6	1,0*	2,4
Occupied rent free	2 407 580	13,1	12,4	13,9	0,4	3,1*	2,7

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.13: Measures of precision for refuse removal

Refuse Removal	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Removed by local authority/private company/community at least once a week	11 064 381	60,1	59,0	61,2	0,6	1,0*	2,6
Removed by local authority/private company/community less often than once a week	495 350	2,7	2,3	3,1	0,2	7,1*	2,7
Communal refuse dump	634 124	3,4	3,0	3,9	0,2	6,9*	3,3
Communal container	424 979	2,3	1,9	2,7	0,2	9,1*	3,7
Own refuse dump	5 329 165	28,9	28,0	29,9	0,5	1,6*	2,0
Dump anywhere	461 709	2,5	2,1	2,9	0,2	8,3*	3,4

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.14: Measures of precision for main source of energy used for cooking

Main source of energy used for cooking	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Electricity from mains	14 138 055	77,3	76,2	78,3	0,5	0,7*	2,9
Other sources of electricity	891 399	4,9	4,3	5,5	0,3	6,1*	3,7
Gas	1 236 209	6,8	6,2	7,3	0,3	4,0*	2,2
Paraffin	520 165	2,8	2,4	3,3	0,2	7,9*	3,5
Wood	1 419 086	7,8	7,3	8,3	0,3	3,3*	1,7
Coal	72 849	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,1	17,3**	2,3
Animal dung	7 965	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	31,1**	0,8
Solar	15 319	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	41,9***	2,8

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.15: Measures of precision for main source of energy used for lighting

Main source of energy used for lighting	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Electricity from mains	16 350 860	89,4	88,6	90,3	0,4	0,5*	3,8
Other sources of electricity	930 073	5,1	4,5	5,7	0,3	6,1*	3,8
Gas	30 764	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	22,7**	1,7
Paraffin	160 165	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,1	11,1*	2,1
Candles	688 689	3,8	3,3	4,3	0,3	6,9*	3,6
Solar	127 700	0,7	0,4	1,0	0,1	20,0**	5,4

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

Table 19.16: Measures of precision for health facility used by households

Health facilities used by households	Weighted Frequency	Percent	95% Confidence Limits		Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
Public hospital	1 128 974	6,1	5,6	6,7	0,3	4,7*	2,8
Public clinic	12 291 269	66,7	65,7	67,6	0,5	0,7*	2,1
Other public institution	62 734	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,1	28,0**	5,2
Private hospital	405 706	2,2	1,9	2,5	0,2	7,3*	2,3
Private clinic	331 792	1,8	1,5	2,1	0,1	8,0*	2,3
Private doctor	3 972 927	21,5	20,7	22,4	0,4	1,9*	2,0
Traditional healer	22 983	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	22,1**	1,2
Spiritual healer's/church	14 486	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	28,1**	1,2
Pharmacy	171 015	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,1	10,4*	1,9
Health facility provided by employer	20 969	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	26,2**	1,5
Alternative medicine	15 424	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	36,1***	2,1

* Indicates 0% to 16,5% Coefficient of Variation for reliable enough statistics

** Indicates 16,6% to 33,4% Coefficient of Variation for statistics that should be used with caution

*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%

19.12 Limitations of the study

The questionnaires for the GHS series were revised extensively in 2009 and some questions might not be exactly comparable to the data series before then.

Analysts and users of the data are also advised not to do a comparative analysis over time before studying the questionnaires of the years concerned in detail, as there have also been small modifications to options to a number of questions.

In addition to changes to the questions, the data collection period has also changed since 2002. Between 2002 and 2008 data were gathered during July. The data collection period was extended to 3 months (July to September) between 2010 and 2012. As from 2013, the data collection period was extended to 12 months (January to December). Although the extension is not necessarily a limitation, it should be borne in mind when using the data for comparative purposes.

20 Glossary

Household	<p>Group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.</p> <p>Note: The persons basically occupy a common dwelling unit (or part of it) for at least four nights in a week on average during the past four weeks prior to the survey interview, sharing resources as a unit. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.</p> <p>Persons who occupy the same dwelling unit but do not share food or other essentials, are regarded as separate households. For example, people who share a dwelling unit, but buy food separately, and generally provide for themselves separately, are regarded as separate households within the same dwelling unit. They are generally referred to as multiple households (even though they may be occupying the same dwelling).</p> <p>Conversely, a household may occupy more than one structure. If persons on a plot, stand or yard eat together, but sleep in separate structures (e.g. a room at the back of the house for single young male members of a family), all these persons should be regarded as one household.</p>
Multiple household	When two or more households live in the same dwelling unit. Note: If there are two or more households in the selected dwelling unit and they do not share resources, all households are to be interviewed. The whole dwelling unit has been given one chance of selection and all households located there were interviewed using separate questionnaires.
Household head	Main decision-maker, or the person who owns or rents the dwelling, or the person who is the main breadwinner.
Acting household head	Any member of the household acting on behalf of the head of the household.
Nuclear households	Consist of spouses living alone, or with their children
Extended households	Family that extends beyond the nuclear family and which consists of parents, their children, and other family members such as aunts, uncles, grandparents and cousins, all living in the same household.
Complex households	Consist of a nuclear or extended household core and non-related individuals.
Single generation households	Consist of family members from the same generation (i.e. siblings, parents) living together.
Double generation households	Consist of family members from at least two generations, i.e. parents and children.
Triple generation households	Contains three generations of families (grandparents, parents and grandchildren) in the same household.

Skip generation households	Comprised of grandchildren living with one or more grandparents in the absence of any biological parents.
Formal dwelling	Structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with <i>informal dwelling</i> and <i>traditional dwelling</i> .
Informal dwelling	Makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example <i>shacks</i> or <i>shanties</i> in <i>informal settlements</i> or in backyards.
Piped water in dwelling or on-site	Piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard. It excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.
Hygienic toilet facility	Flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.
UN disability	Concentrating and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' with two or more of the six categories, then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more categories they are classified as disabled.
Severe disability	If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more categories they are classified as severely disabled.
Social Relief of Distress Grant	<p>Social Relief of Distress is paid to South African citizens or permanent residents, who have insufficient means and meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant is awaiting payment of an approved social grant. • The applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months. • The bread winner is deceased and application is made within three months of the date of death. • No maintenance is received from parent, child or spouse obliged in law to pay maintenance, and proof is furnished that efforts made to obtain maintenance have been unsuccessful. • The bread winner of that person's family has been admitted to an institution funded by the state (prison, psychiatric hospital, state home for older persons, treatment centre for substance abuse or child and youth care centre). • The applicant has been affected by a disaster as defined in the Disaster Management Act or the Fund Raising Act, 1978. • The person is not receiving assistance from any other organization or. • Refusal of the application for social relief of distress will cause undue hardships. • Period of Social Relief of Distress (New Policy) <p>Social Relief of Distress is issued monthly for a maximum period of 3 months. An extension a further 3 months may be granted in exceptional cases.</p>
COVID-19 SRD grants	A special grant of R350 per month that was implemented by Government to ameliorate the impact of COVID-19. The grant is aimed at individuals who are currently unemployed, or who do not receive any form of income, social grant or UIF payment. The grant was initially meant to be paid for six months, but it has been extended a number of times.
Improved source of water	'Piped water in dwelling or in yard', and 'Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap' are also included provided that the distance to the water source is less than 200 metres.

ADDENDUM TABLES

1. Population

1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2022

Province	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western Cape	1 110	1 245	2 355	1 700	1 835	3 536	75	62	137	580	623	1 203	3 465	3 765	7 231
Eastern Cape	2 773	2 923	5 696	237	250	487	17	15	32	149	176	325	3 176	3 363	6 539
Northern Cape	331	332	664	237	269	506	*	*	*	65	59	124	633	661	1 294
Free State	1 279	1 375	2 654	43	54	97	10	5	14	126	109	235	1 457	1 543	3 000
KwaZulu-Natal	5 075	5 409	10 484	43	51	95	454	469	924	146	174	319	5 719	6 103	11 822
North West	1 903	2 063	3 967	12	8	20	4	*	5	112	102	215	2 032	2 175	4 206
Gauteng	7 043	6 707	13 750	260	221	481	197	164	361	808	866	1 674	8 308	7 958	16 267
Mpumalanga	2 259	2 398	4 657	12	12	24	6	*	9	82	85	168	2 359	2 498	4 857
Limpopo	2 842	3 186	6 028	*	5	8	20	13	33	50	48	98	2 915	3 252	6 168
South Africa	24 616	25 640	50 256	2 548	2 706	5 253	783	732	1 515	2 118	2 242	4 360	30 065	31 319	61 384

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

1. Population

1.2 By age group, population group and sex, 2022

Age group	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00-04	2 527	2 505	5 032	240	236	476	49	47	96	106	102	208	2 922	2 889	5 811
05-09	2 558	2 548	5 106	243	240	483	50	48	98	118	113	231	2 970	2 949	5 919
10-14	2 502	2 506	5 008	235	232	467	49	46	95	128	124	252	2 914	2 908	5 822
15-19	2 186	2 209	4 395	214	212	426	46	43	88	123	120	243	2 569	2 583	5 152
20-24	2 001	2 027	4 028	205	203	408	49	45	94	116	115	231	2 370	2 391	4 761
25-29	2 248	2 264	4 513	214	213	427	65	56	121	120	120	240	2 647	2 654	5 300
30-34	2 422	2 439	4 862	215	216	431	76	63	139	133	132	265	2 847	2 850	5 697
35-39	2 223	2 213	4 436	196	199	394	80	65	145	149	149	297	2 647	2 625	5 272
40-44	1 725	1 689	3 415	161	169	329	73	58	130	146	146	292	2 105	2 061	4 166
45-49	1 287	1 243	2 529	147	153	300	62	52	114	157	165	322	1 653	1 612	3 265
50-54	918	999	1 917	136	156	292	52	47	98	165	170	335	1 271	1 372	2 642
55-59	688	879	1 567	118	144	262	42	43	85	146	156	301	993	1 222	2 216
60-64	532	711	1 243	94	118	212	33	37	70	139	156	295	798	1 022	1 820
65-69	375	555	930	62	88	150	25	30	56	123	139	262	585	813	1 397
70-74	228	382	610	38	61	99	17	23	40	104	126	229	386	592	979
75+	195	470	665	31	66	97	15	29	44	147	211	358	389	775	1 164
Total	24 616	25 640	50 256	2 548	2 706	5 253	783	732	1 515	2 118	2 242	4 360	30 065	31 319	61 384

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2022

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
None	55	154	30	49	306	130	124	181	213	1 240
Grade R/0	*	5	*	2	14	9	*	*	*	35
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	11	29	7	7	25	13	23	9	20	144
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	16	41	4	21	65	29	26	26	34	263
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1/AET 1	23	44	10	19	80	42	43	28	39	328
Grade 4/Standard 2	42	85	13	22	120	68	72	43	49	514
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2/AET 2	78	107	14	27	106	53	83	54	56	579
Grade 6/Standard 4	85	133	28	67	151	88	120	79	90	841
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3/AET 3	211	229	47	68	257	127	237	132	127	1 435
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	274	292	60	131	296	141	380	141	191	1 906
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/AET 4/NCV Level 1	303	285	74	153	336	188	392	159	247	2 137
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/NCV Level 2	577	411	100	234	627	296	1 042	289	440	4 018
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3	474	539	81	190	1 033	250	1 530	377	498	4 972
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NCV Level 4	1 613	926	231	619	2 665	774	4 308	995	888	13 017
NTC 1/N1	5	*	*	*	4	*	5	*	*	24
NTC 2/N2	8	6	4	*	4	6	26	12	9	76
NTC 3/N3	22	6	3	8	25	8	39	22	28	161
N4/NTC 4/Occupational certificate-NQF Level 5	17	11	4	13	14	8	68	21	26	181
N5/NTC 5/Occupational certificate-NQF Level 5	13	9	9	9	15	6	61	16	15	153
N6/NTC 6/Occupational certificate-NQF Level 5	29	13	5	22	50	18	89	24	37	286
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	4	9	*	4	3	4	19	*	6	51

2. Education

2.1 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education and province, 2022 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	5	7	2	7	13	*	43	*	8	88
Higher/National/Advance certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	41	43	11	20	48	31	184	40	48	468
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10 / Certificate-NQF Level 6	326	211	34	72	295	108	619	140	175	1 979
Higher Diploma / Occupation Certificate (B-Tech)-NQF Level 7	61	27	*	12	36	14	203	16	23	394
Post Higher Diploma (University/University of Technology Masters degree)-NQF Level 9	337	98	21	60	322	65	651	75	82	1 710
Bachelors Degree / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 7	78	41	11	9	67	22	207	17	49	501
Honours Degree / Postgraduate diploma / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 8	64	7	*	11	36	*	141	7	14	284
Doctoral Degrees (NQF Level 10)	14	4	*	*	14	9	48	*	*	95
Other	21	22	*	*	20	7	123	*	11	208
Do not know	78	23	9	13	80	67	256	18	37	581
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Total population aged 20 years and older	4 887	3 820	817	1 875	7 127	2 591	11 164	2 932	3 467	38 680

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

This table measures the highest level of education for adults over the age of 20 years.

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2022

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	429	729	1 159	28	36	64	*	8	12	*	*	6	464	776	1 240
Grade R/0	16	16	32	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	18	35
Grade 1 / Sub A/Class 1	68	63	131	7	7	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	74	70	144
Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2	117	130	246	2	14	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	119	144	263
Grade 3/Standard 1/ ABET / AET 1	142	164	306	11	10	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	154	174	328
Grade 4/ Standard 2	240	221	461	20	26	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	264	250	514
Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET / AET 2	255	234	490	33	48	80	*	5	5	*	*	*	289	290	579
Grade 6/Standard 4	407	335	742	43	42	85	4	8	13	*	*	*	455	387	841
Grade 7/Standard 5/ ABET 3	577	627	1 204	89	105	194	7	11	18	8	11	19	681	754	1 435
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	743	782	1 525	142	144	286	14	26	40	27	29	55	925	981	1 906
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ ABET / AET 4/NCV Level 1	950	838	1 788	122	149	271	23	19	42	20	17	36	1 115	1 022	2 137
Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3/NCV Level 2	1 592	1 567	3 159	230	247	477	61	36	97	122	163	285	2 005	2 013	4 018
Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4/NCV Level 3	2 157	2 448	4 605	120	143	262	30	22	52	22	31	53	2 329	2 643	4 972
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)/NCV Level 4	4 901	5 122	10 024	530	551	1 081	241	230	471	657	783	1 441	6 330	6 687	13 017
NTC 1/ N1	9	8	17	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	9	24
NTC 2/ N2	32	19	51	*	*	2	*	*	*	22	*	22	56	20	76
NTC 3/ N3	75	41	115	6	3	9	*	*	8	24	*	28	110	51	161
N4/NTC 4 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	61	93	154	*	4	7	*	*	*	15	*	20	78	103	181
N5/NTC 5 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	58	73	131	*	5	6	*	*	*	10	*	13	73	80	153
N6/NTC 6 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	110	108	218	15	9	23	11	*	11	26	7	34	162	123	286
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	20	21	41	*	6	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	23	28	51

2. Education

2.2 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, population group and sex, 2022 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	29	30	58	7	6	14	*	*	*	6	6	11	47	41	88
Higher/National/Advance certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	159	196	355	12	11	23	*	10	13	41	36	77	215	253	468
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10 / Certificate-NQF Level 6	538	762	1 300	68	95	163	58	39	97	183	236	419	847	1 132	1 979
Higher Diploma / Occupation Certificate (B-Tech)-NQF Level 7	130	145	275	14	20	33	7	*	17	33	35	68	184	210	394
Post Higher Diploma (University/University of Technology Masters degree)-NQF Level 9	437	555	992	51	52	103	71	70	142	227	247	474	786	924	1 710
Bachelors Degree / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 7	120	159	279	9	12	21	14	27	40	75	85	161	218	283	501
Honours Degree / Postgraduate diploma / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 8	75	61	136	*	8	11	*	14	21	67	49	116	152	132	284
Doctoral Degrees (NQF Level 10)	19	20	39	*	*	*	8	*	11	31	12	43	59	37	95
Other	106	75	181	10	4	14	4	*	5	3	4	7	124	84	208
Do not know	268	227	495	32	24	57	*	4	7	10	12	22	314	267	581
Unspecified	4	*	6	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	3	11
Total population aged 20 years and older	14 843	15 872	30 715	1 615	1 787	3 402	590	548	1 137	1 643	1 784	3 427	18 691	19 990	38 680

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2022

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	11	16	27	40	18	58	50	40	90	363	703	1 066	464	776	1 240
Grade R/0	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	10	5	15	20	17	18	35
Grade 1/ Sub A/Class 1	*	*	*	6	*	9	8	*	11	60	61	121	74	70	144
Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2	*	*	*	5	3	9	19	15	33	92	126	218	119	144	263
Grade 3/Standard 1/ ABET / AET 1	6	*	7	15	6	21	30	15	44	103	153	256	154	174	328
Grade 4/ Standard 2	15	7	21	27	11	39	46	20	66	176	212	388	264	250	514
Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET / AET 2	14	9	22	45	19	64	56	35	91	174	228	402	289	290	579
Grade 6/Standard 4	32	18	50	106	44	150	85	47	132	231	277	509	455	387	841
Grade 7/Standard 5/ ABET 3	60	38	98	128	89	217	159	126	284	334	502	836	681	754	1 435
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	74	84	158	230	167	397	222	174	396	400	556	956	925	981	1 906
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ ABET / AET 4/NCV Level 1	160	107	267	352	291	643	328	250	578	275	375	650	1 115	1 022	2 137
Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3/NCV Level 2	303	200	503	590	540	1 130	506	510	1 016	606	762	1 369	2 005	2 013	4 018
Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4/NCV Level 3	389	372	761	784	915	1 699	694	800	1 494	462	556	1 017	2 329	2 643	4 972
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)/NCV Level 4	1 104	1 215	2 320	2 191	2 241	4 432	1 591	1 656	3 246	1 444	1 575	3 019	6 330	6 687	13 017
NTC 1/ N1	*	*	4	*	5	7	8	*	10	*	*	*	15	9	24
NTC 2/ N2	8	8	16	15	8	23	13	*	15	19	3	22	56	20	76
NTC 3/ N3	16	14	30	39	22	61	24	11	35	30	*	34	110	51	161
N4/NTC 4 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	9	23	32	26	41	67	26	26	51	18	13	31	78	103	181
N5/NTC 5 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	9	28	37	27	27	55	18	19	37	19	5	24	73	80	153
N6/NTC 6 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5	7	22	29	68	62	130	46	29	76	40	10	50	162	123	286
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	*	3	6	9	13	22	9	5	14	*	7	9	23	28	51

2. Education

2.3 Population aged 20 years and older, by highest level of education, age group and sex, 2022 (concluded)

Highest level of education	Thousands														
	20–24			25–34			35–44			45+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	5	*	7	13	9	22	17	15	32	12	16	28	47	41	88
Higher/National/Advance certificate with Grade 12/Std 10	9	24	33	72	82	154	71	70	142	63	76	139	215	253	468
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10 / Certificate-NQF Level 6	44	69	113	254	339	593	229	328	557	319	397	716	847	1 132	1 979
Higher Diploma / Occupation Certificate (B-Tech)-NQF Level 7	5	15	20	56	47	103	44	59	103	79	89	167	184	210	394
Post Higher Diploma (University/University of Technology Masters degree)-NQF Level 9	41	71	112	224	309	533	228	228	455	294	317	610	786	924	1 710
Bachelors Degree / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 7	8	9	18	51	95	146	58	77	135	101	101	202	218	283	501
Honours Degree / Postgraduate diploma / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 8	*	6	8	12	35	47	54	46	100	84	45	129	152	132	284
Doctoral Degrees (NQF Level 10)	*	*	*	*	9	10	12	8	20	45	20	65	59	37	95
Other	20	16	36	44	32	77	34	21	55	25	15	40	124	84	208
Do not know	4	8	12	51	21	72	61	47	108	198	191	388	314	267	581
Unspecified	7	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	3	11
Total population aged 20 years and older	2 370	2 391	4 761	5 494	5 504	10 997	4 752	4 686	9 438	6 075	7 409	13 484	18 691	19 990	38 680

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2022

Population group and age group		Thousands			
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Total
Black African	05–06	1 787	170	*	1 957
	07–15	8 990	128	*	9 119
	16–20	3 133	1 142	*	4 277
	21–25	757	3 335	*	4 092
	26+	563	25 209	6	25 778
	Total	15 230	29 984	10	45 224
Coloured	05–06	152	24	*	176
	07–15	833	17	*	850
	16–20	243	174	*	418
	21–25	47	392	*	440
	26+	41	2 851	*	2 894
	Total	1 317	3 458	*	4 777
Indian/Asian	05–06	28	*	*	33
	07–15	179	*	*	181
	16–20	65	17	*	82
	21–25	28	77	*	105
	26+	19	999	*	1 017
	Total	317	1 102	*	1 419

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2022 (concluded)

Population group and age group		Thousands			
		Attending	Not attending	Do not know	Total
White	05–06	87	8	*	95
	07–15	460	*	*	462
	16–20	167	50	*	217
	21–25	61	163	*	224
	26+	49	3 105	*	3 154
	Total	824	3 329	*	4 153
Total	05–06	2 055	207	*	2 262
	07–15	10 462	150	*	10 613
	16–20	3 607	1 384	*	4 994
	21–25	893	3 968	*	4 861
	26+	672	32 164	7	32 843
	Total	17 688	37 872	12	55 573

Totals exclude not applicable attendance.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2022

Educational institution	Thousands																	
	05-06			07-15			16-20			21-25			26+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	287	224	511	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	287	224	511
School	758	783	1 541	5 188	5 193	10 380	1 612	1 575	3 187	116	87	203	17	19	35	7 690	7 657	15 347
Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Higher educational institution	*	*	*	*	*	*	90	125	216	174	217	391	200	219	419	465	562	1 026
TVET	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	51	95	75	109	184	34	57	91	154	217	371
Other college	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	47	73	41	58	99	32	68	100	100	173	273
Home-based education/home schooling	*	*	*	17	14	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	20	42
Other than any of the above	*	*	*	37	12	49	13	14	27	7	6	13	4	17	22	61	52	113
Total	1 045	1 009	2 055	5 242	5 220	10 462	1 791	1 816	3 607	414	478	893	288	384	672	8 781	8 907	17 688

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2022

Educational institution	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	68	57	18	35	72	33	154	42	31	511
School	1 431	1 922	297	767	3 308	1 070	3 293	1 323	1 936	15 347
Adult Education and Training Learning Centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Higher Educational Institution	156	54	11	54	152	52	423	46	79	1 026
TVET	36	23	8	25	50	17	133	26	52	371
Other College	21	19	3	2	14	15	169	20	10	273
Home based education/home schooling	7	*	*	*	8	*	13	*	*	42
Other than any of the above	28	2	4	4	5	8	50	6	4	113
Total population 5 years and older attending educational institution	1 747	2 080	347	888	3 611	1 201	4 239	1 464	2 112	17 688

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2022

Educational institution	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-school	225	177	402	28	19	47	8	7	15	26	21	47	287	224	511
School	6 712	6 675	13 387	562	575	1 137	125	111	236	292	296	587	7 690	7 657	15 347
Adult Education and Training Learning Centre	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Higher Educational Institution	359	425	784	29	38	67	28	30	59	48	69	117	465	562	1 026
TVET	136	204	340	8	10	18	*	*	*	10	*	11	154	217	371
Other College	82	155	237	9	6	15	*	*	*	9	10	19	100	173	273
Home based education/home schooling	*	*	5	*	*	4	*	*	*	17	12	29	22	20	42
Other than any of the above	39	31	70	19	10	29	*	1	1	3	11	13	61	52	113
Total	7 558	7 672	15 230	657	660	1 317	163	154	317	404	420	824	8 781	8 907	17 686

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2022

Tuition fees	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	5 071	4 969	10 040	341	338	678	7	9	16	20	13	33	5 439	5 329	10 768
R1 - R100	214	210	424	16	14	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	230	224	455
R101 - R200	235	232	467	8	20	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	243	253	496
R201 - R300	207	185	392	18	9	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	226	196	421
R301 - R500	212	193	405	24	19	43	*	*	*	4	*	5	242	216	459
R501 - R1 000	179	164	343	34	41	75	*	*	6	7	5	12	222	213	435
R1 001 - R2 000	166	197	363	40	41	81	24	20	45	18	24	41	247	283	530
R2 001 - R3 000	87	111	198	15	10	25	21	14	35	*	*	25	130	152	283
R3 001 - R4 000	83	88	171	14	20	34	*	*	8	14	14	28	116	124	240
R4 001 - R8 000	216	250	467	36	31	67	21	*	24	21	13	34	294	298	591
R8 001 - R12 000	203	254	457	17	26	43	6	11	17	54	46	100	281	337	618
R12 001 - R16 000	140	162	302	14	21	36	8	*	11	53	48	101	216	234	450
R16 001 - R20 000	114	142	257	20	11	31	10	18	28	39	35	73	183	206	389
R20 001 - R40 000	159	209	368	16	28	45	30	28	58	72	80	153	278	345	623
R40 001 - R80 000	87	78	165	12	4	16	16	23	38	50	67	117	165	171	336
More than R80 000	28	27	55	5	*	6	*	*	*	7	29	35	41	58	99
Do not know	155	198	353	25	22	47	*	12	17	22	15	37	207	247	455
Not applicable	*	*	5	*	*	4	*	*	*	17	12	29	22	20	42
Total	7 558	7 672	15 230	657	660	1 317	163	154	317	404	420	824	8 781	8 907	17 688

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2022

Tuition fees	Thousands								Total
	Pre-school	School	Adult Education and Training Learning Centre	Higher Educational Institution	TVET	Other College	Home-based education/home schooling	Other than any of the above	
None	62	10 387	*	145	87	34	*	49	10 768
R1 - R100	28	426	*	*	*	*	*	*	455
R101 - R200	38	458	*	*	*	*	*	*	496
R201 - R300	38	382	*	*	*	*	*	*	421
R301 - R500	42	409	*	*	*	*	*	*	459
R501 - R1 000	62	360	*	*	3	*	*	6	435
R1 001 - R2 000	46	452	*	8	9	*	*	11	530
R2 001 - R3 000	37	216	*	8	11	9	*	*	283
R3 001 - R4 000	15	185	*	13	18	8	*	*	240
R4 001 - R8 000	37	434	*	58	47	9	*	8	591
R8 001 - R12 000	27	417	*	82	48	34	*	10	618
R12 001 - R16 000	22	303	*	64	36	22	*	*	450
R16 001 - R20 000	16	204	*	120	23	25	*	*	389
R20 001 - R40 000	19	307	*	213	23	50	*	10	623
R40 001 - R80 000	*	150	*	140	10	32	*	*	336
More than R80 000	*	37	*	52	*	*	*	*	99
Do not know	18	221	*	120	49	37	*	9	455
Not applicable	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	*	42
Total	511	15 347	4	1 026	371	273	42	113	17 688

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2022

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Pre-school	Male	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
	Total	*	3	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	13
School	Male	132	130	6	12	128	4	125	17	54	609
	Female	154	100	9	14	121	5	135	10	63	611
	Total	287	230	15	26	249	9	259	27	117	1 220
Higher Educational Institution	Male	24	11		12	20	4	89	4	15	180
	Female	25	12	2	16	33	17	62	21	29	218
	Total	50	22	2	28	53	21	151	25	45	398
TVET	Male	*	*	*	3	7	*	23	*	9	51
	Female	10	7	2	4	12	5	35	9	13	96
	Total	13	8	2	8	18	8	58	11	22	148
Other College	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	15
	Female	5	*	*	*	*	*	29	*	*	44
	Total	6	4	*	*	*	*	39	4	*	59

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.7 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution that benefited from reductions or partial bursaries, by type of institution, sex and province, 2022 (concluded)

Educational institution		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other than any of the above	Male	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	8
	Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	13
Total	Male	160	148	8	28	155	11	255	24	80	870
	Female	197	120	13	36	166	30	265	45	109	983
	Total	358	269	21	64	321	42	520	70	189	1 853

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.8 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade and by province, 2022

School grade	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Grade R/0	81	92	20	41	125	59	141	88	124	770
Grade 1	115	154	27	53	276	84	265	92	138	1 205
Grade 2	116	168	27	65	287	97	256	94	163	1 273
Grade 3	109	163	27	57	262	96	261	112	167	1 255
Grade 4	145	179	24	68	277	69	253	115	166	1 296
Grade 5	109	176	17	73	232	95	272	90	153	1 217
Grade 6	115	148	23	69	246	101	240	94	151	1 186
Grade 7	118	174	23	67	275	94	267	130	145	1 293
Grade 8	117	172	27	69	291	74	278	123	138	1 289
Grade 9 / NCV Level 1	113	137	25	52	290	83	255	95	162	1 213
Grade 10 / NCV Level 2	92	148	16	67	275	87	319	111	167	1 283
Grade 11 / NCV Level 3	92	126	23	51	252	61	251	69	142	1 067
Grade 12/Matric / NCV Level 4	108	84	18	34	217	68	232	109	122	991
N1 / NTC1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
N2 / NTC2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
N3 / NTC 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total	1 431	1 922	297	767	3 308	1 070	3 293	1 323	1 936	15 347

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.9 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend or not, and by province, 2022

Province	Thousands		
	Attend	Do not attend	Total
Western Cape	224	389	613
Eastern Cape	192	468	660
Northern Cape	33	98	130
Free State	117	162	279
KwaZulu-Natal	306	787	1 093
North West	111	322	433
Gauteng	462	835	1 296
Mpumalanga	138	367	505
Limpopo	241	469	711
South Africa	1 823	3 896	5 719

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

3. Attendance at an educational institution

3.10 Population aged 0–4 years attending a day care centre, crèche, early childhood development centre (ECD) playgroup, nursery school or pre-primary school, by whether they attend these institutions, and by population group and sex, 2022

Population group and sex		Thousands		
		Attend	Do not attend	Total
Black African	Male	776	1 702	2 477
	Female	794	1 673	2 467
	Total	1 570	3 375	4 945
Coloured	Male	64	177	240
	Female	57	178	234
	Total	120	354	475
Indian/Asian	Male	8	39	47
	Female	9	37	47
	Total	17	77	94
White	Male	64	41	105
	Female	51	49	101
	Total	115	90	206
Total	Male	911	1 959	2 870
	Female	912	1 938	2 849
	Total	1 823	3 896	5 719

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.1 Medical aid coverage, by province and population group, 2022

Province		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Covered	Black African	210	344	92	292	624	403	2 051	368	489	4 872
	Coloured	635	97	44	23	33	*	114	4	*	954
	Indian/Asian	40	22	*	*	409	*	258	*	*	738
	White	940	229	67	119	247	165	1 191	120	58	3 136
	Total	1 825	693	203	435	1 313	574	3 614	494	549	9 699
Not Covered	Black African	2 140	5 349	572	2 359	9 837	3 559	11 666	4 286	5 534	45 301
	Coloured	2 899	389	461	73	62	17	364	20	7	4 293
	Indian/Asian	97	9	*	13	514	*	103	6	32	776
	White	263	95	57	115	72	50	480	48	40	1 220
	Total	5 398	5 842	1 090	2 561	10 484	3 628	12 614	4 360	5 613	51 590
Do not know	Black African	6	*	*	*	24	5	33	3	6	84
	Coloured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	White	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Total	8	4	2	5	25	5	39	3	6	95
Total	Black African	2 355	5 696	664	2 654	10 484	3 967	13 750	4 657	6 028	50 256
	Coloured	3 536	487	506	97	95	20	481	24	8	5 253
	Indian/Asian	137	32	*	14	924	5	361	9	33	1 515
	White	1 203	325	124	235	319	215	1 674	168	98	4 360
	Total	7 231	6 539	1 294	3 000	11 822	4 206	16 267	4 857	6 168	61 384

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.2 Medical aid coverage, by population group and sex, 2022

Population group and sex		Thousands			
		Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	Total
Black African	Male	2 302	22 265	49	24 616
	Female	2 570	23 036	34	25 640
	Total	4 872	45 301	84	50 256
Coloured	Male	444	2 100	3	2 548
	Female	510	2 193	3	2 706
	Total	954	4 293	6	5 253
Indian/Asian	Male	371	413	*	783
	Female	368	363	*	732
	Total	738	776	*	1 515
White	Male	1 490	625	*	2 118
	Female	1 646	595	*	2 242
	Total	3 136	1 220	*	4 360
Total	Male	4 607	25 402	56	30 065
	Female	5 093	26 187	39	31 319
	Total	9 699	51 590	95	61 384

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

4. Medical aid coverage

4.3 Medical aid coverage, by age group, 2022

Age group	Thousands			Total
	Covered	Not Covered	Do not know	
00–09	1 478	10 240	12	11 730
10–19	1 433	9 531	10	10 974
20–29	1 031	9 009	21	10 061
30–39	1 671	9 272	25	10 969
40–49	1 626	5 789	17	7 431
50–59	1 229	3 620	9	4 858
60+	1 230	4 128	3	5 361
Total	9 699	51 590	95	61 384

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.1 General health perception, by province, 2022

Province	Thousands						
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure	Total
Western Cape	2 877	1 320	2 550	386	85	12	7 231
Eastern Cape	2 191	1 839	2 035	339	134	*	6 539
Northern Cape	294	250	614	106	31	*	1 294
Free State	657	945	1 064	277	57	*	3 000
KwaZulu-Natal	2 820	3 656	4 770	415	158	*	11 822
North West	686	1 230	1 897	273	115	*	4 206
Gauteng	4 806	5 264	5 262	771	147	16	16 267
Mpumalanga	1 416	1 462	1 727	200	52	*	4 857
Limpopo	2 276	1 709	1 879	242	60	*	6 168
South Africa	18 022	17 674	21 798	3 010	839	42	61 384

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.2 The household's normal place of consultation by province, 2022

Place of consultation		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Public sector	Public hospital	284	97	14	49	153	73	294	52	114	1 129
	Public clinic	851	1 302	253	649	2 371	960	3 437	1 125	1 343	12 291
	Other in public sector	6	4	*	4	15	32	*	*	*	63
	Total	1 141	1 402	267	702	2 539	1 066	3 731	1 178	1 457	13 483
Private sector	Private hospital	66	21	3	28	47	16	199	13	12	406
	Private clinic	31	21	9	17	68	8	122	23	32	332
	Private doctor/specialist	796	280	86	218	496	227	1 437	218	214	3 973
	Traditional healer	*	*	*	*	3	3	7	*	5	23
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	4	*	14
	Pharmacy/chemist	36	13	4	6	37	8	59	8	*	171
	Health facility provided by employer	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	21
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	15
	Other in private sector	*	*	*	*	7	*	3	*	*	18
	Total	936	339	104	273	661	283	1 844	267	267	4 974
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	5	21
	Total	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	5	21
Total	Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.3 The household's normal place of consultation and whether at least one member is covered by medical aid, 2022

Place of consultation		Thousands			
		Covered	Not Covered	Unspecified	Total
Public sector	Public hospital	129	999	*	1 129
	Public clinic	626	11 664	*	12 291
	Other in public sector	*	60	*	63
	Total	757	12 724	*	13 483
Private sector	Private hospital	349	57	*	406
	Private clinic	178	154	*	332
	Private doctor/specialist	2 782	1 190	*	3 973
	Traditional healer	*	23	*	23
	Spiritual healer's workplace/church	*	14	*	14
	Pharmacy/chemist	64	107	*	171
	Health facility provided by employer	16	5	*	21
	Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist	*	10	*	15
	Other in private sector	6	12	*	18
	Total	3 400	1 573	*	4 974
Unspecified/Do not know	Unspecified/Do not know	5	15	*	21
	Total	5	15	*	21
Total	Total	4 163	14 312	*	18 477

Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

5. Health

5.4 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2022

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Asthma	Male	85	42	14	13	47	21	109	26	11	369
	Female	130	69	19	20	48	31	156	36	17	527
	Total	215	111	33	34	95	52	266	62	28	895
Diabetes	Male	154	58	15	34	67	38	160	27	34	587
	Female	221	151	23	54	191	54	281	61	52	1 088
	Total	375	209	39	89	258	91	440	88	86	1 675
Cancer	Male	11	6	*	2	*	*	38	*	*	69
	Female	23	4	*	4	3	*	37	4	4	83
	Total	33	10	2	6	5	6	75	8	7	153
HIV and AIDS	Male	17	56	16	40	123	56	129	48	34	520
	Female	42	122	15	64	291	88	190	73	51	935
	Total	59	178	31	104	415	143	319	121	85	1 455
Hypertension/high blood pressure	Male	303	162	67	109	170	137	440	99	83	1 570
	Female	449	446	102	224	469	288	812	232	182	3 204
	Total	752	608	169	333	639	425	1 252	331	265	4 774
Arthritis	Male	61	31	6	14	36	12	49	6	4	220
	Female	141	92	16	41	156	45	190	46	30	756
	Total	202	123	22	55	192	57	239	52	35	976
Stroke	Male	23	14	3	8	20	4	24	6	4	105
	Female	17	15	2	6	15	5	21	8	3	91
	Total	40	29	5	14	35	9	44	14	7	197

5. Health

5.4 Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2022 (continued)

Chronic health condition		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Tuberculosis	Male	14	46	3	3	22	7	32	5	5	137
	Female	13	24	2	1	13	7	26	2	7	96
	Total	28	70	5	4	35	14	58	7	12	233
Pneumonia	Male	12	*	*	3	6	4	28	*	4	60
	Female	20	7	*	*	13	13	19	*	*	78
	Total	32	9	2	6	19	17	47	*	5	138
Covid-19	Male	196	39	6	8	69	25	60	6	6	415
	Female	191	68	7	13	63	25	85	8	8	468
	Total	386	108	13	21	132	50	145	14	14	883
Total population	Male	3 465	3 176	633	1 457	5 719	2 032	8 308	2 359	2 915	30 065
	Female	3 765	3 363	661	1 543	6 103	2 175	7 958	2 498	3 252	31 319
	Total	7 231	6 539	1 294	3 000	11 822	4 206	16 267	4 857	6 168	61 384

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2022

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Seeing	Some difficulty	366	237	135	204	267	178	1 076	118	143	2 724
	A lot of difficulty	60	33	21	29	58	31	73	25	20	351
	Unable to do	5	4	*	*	6	5	5	*	5	34
	Total	431	274	157	236	332	214	1 154	143	167	3 108
Hearing	Some difficulty	109	106	37	62	122	68	264	42	49	857
	A lot of difficulty	27	24	6	16	33	14	28	10	11	169
	Unable to do	12	6	*	*	15	*	7	*	3	44
	Total	147	136	43	78	169	83	299	53	63	1 070
Walking	Some difficulty	170	175	50	48	192	71	260	50	109	1 125
	A lot of difficulty	65	96	13	23	115	38	112	43	26	531
	Unable to do	24	19	6	6	27	15	29	14	9	149
	Total	259	290	69	77	334	124	401	107	144	1 806
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	96	190	32	89	220	115	236	42	71	1 092
	A lot of difficulty	37	71	11	30	65	50	54	28	20	367
	Unable to do	5	10	*	*	7	5	10	5	*	47
	Total	138	272	43	122	292	170	300	76	92	1 507
Self-care	Some difficulty	68	135	30	35	213	62	161	64	130	897
	A lot of difficulty	38	57	15	24	84	33	63	36	30	380
	Unable to do	39	27	7	10	31	32	39	14	14	212
	Total	146	219	52	69	327	126	263	115	174	1 489

6. Disabilities

6.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2022 (concluded)

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Communication	Some difficulty	38	36	19	17	68	6	164	21	42	411
	A lot of difficulty	12	19	8	10	28	4	20	12	12	124
	Unable to do	12	6	30	5	12	5	31	6	31	138
	Total	62	62	57	31	107	16	215	39	85	673
Total aged 5 years and older		6 616	5 880	1 164	2 722	10 659	3 774	14 955	4 350	5 456	55 573

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Only individuals aged five years and older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2022

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Seeing	Some difficulty	1 161	701	1 861	185	115	300	59	43	102	255	205	461	1 660	1 063	2 724
	A lot of difficulty	148	94	242	27	26	53	6	*	8	36	13	48	217	134	351
	Unable to do	15	14	29	4	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	15	34
	Total	1 323	809	2 132	217	141	358	65	45	110	291	218	509	1 896	1 212	3 108
Hearing	Some difficulty	341	238	579	46	50	96	16	6	22	84	76	160	487	370	857
	A lot of difficulty	66	46	112	12	14	26	*	*	*	19	11	30	97	72	169
	Unable to do	14	19	33	6	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	23	44
	Total	422	303	725	65	67	132	16	7	23	103	88	191	606	464	1 070
Walking	Some difficulty	487	297	784	81	51	132	13	16	28	111	70	181	691	434	1 125
	A lot of difficulty	250	126	376	36	33	69	8	*	12	46	28	74	340	191	531
	Unable to do	49	57	106	11	9	20	*	*	*	11	11	21	72	77	149
	Total	786	480	1 266	128	93	222	21	20	41	167	109	276	1 103	703	1 806
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	485	346	831	57	45	102	28	13	40	63	56	119	632	460	1 092
	A lot of difficulty	164	141	305	13	21	35	*	*	5	17	7	24	194	173	367
	Unable to do	15	22	36	4	3	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	26	47
	Total	663	508	1 172	74	69	143	29	16	45	82	65	147	848	659	1 507

6. Disabilities

6.2 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by population group and sex, 2022 (concluded)

Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out		Thousands														
		Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Self-care	Some difficulty	377	352	730	36	25	61	11	16	26	50	30	79	474	422	897
	A lot of difficulty	168	152	320	14	16	30	*	7	14	8	8	16	197	183	380
	Unable to do	92	81	173	13	10	24	*	*	*	6	9	15	111	101	212
	Total	637	586	1 223	64	51	115	18	22	41	63	47	111	782	706	1 489
Communication	Some difficulty	162	130	292	27	27	54	4	9	14	30	21	52	223	188	411
	A lot of difficulty	47	56	103	6	5	12	*	*	*	*	*	7	56	68	124
	Unable to do	49	46	94	21	15	36	*	*	*	*	*	7	74	65	138
	Total	258	231	489	54	47	101	6	11	17	35	31	66	353	320	673
Total aged 5 years and older		23 135	22 089	45 224	2 470	2 307	4 777	685	734	1 419	2 140	2 012	4 153	28 429	27 143	55 573

Totals exclude the 'don't know' and 'No difficulty' options as well as unspecified.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

Only individuals aged five years or older are used for this analysis as children below the age of five years are often mistakenly categorised as being unable to walk, remember, communicate or care for themselves when it is due to their level of development rather than any innate disabilities they might have. These issues are however actively addressed during training of fieldworkers.

7. Social welfare

7.1 Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by population group, sex and province, 2022

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	274	1 470	120	560	2 381	790	1 788	1 068	1 416	9 867
	Female	331	1 493	138	651	2 422	953	1 909	1 111	1 585	10 593
	Total	605	2 963	258	1 210	4 803	1 743	3 698	2 179	3 001	20 460
Coloured	Male	471	88	109	20	17	6	65	5	*	783
	Female	581	84	122	15	22	5	77	5	*	916
	Total	1 052	172	231	34	40	11	142	10	6	1 699
Indian/Asian	Male	5	*	*	*	64	*	13	*	*	83
	Female	6	*	*	*	96	*	9	*	*	114
	Total	11	2	*	*	160	*	22	*	*	197
White	Male	25	10	5	17	8	9	76	*	6	155
	Female	34	15	6	9	9	17	97	11	6	205
	Total	58	25	11	26	17	26	174	11	12	359
Total	Male	775	1 568	234	596	2 470	805	1 943	1 074	1 423	10 888
	Female	953	1 594	266	675	2 549	975	2 093	1 128	1 595	11 827
	Total	1 727	3 162	500	1 271	5 020	1 780	4 035	2 201	3 018	22 715

Totals exclude unspecified grant receipt.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

8.1.1 All population groups, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands			
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 272	3 511	7 337	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	191	258	340	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	176	458	192	826
Cluster house in complex	5	51	90	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	84	178	269
Semi-detached house	36	133	184	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	831	45	21	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	594	25	7	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 328	259	53	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	678	61	21	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	4
Other	38	3	3	45
Total	5 159	4 892	8 427	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

8.1.2 Black African population group, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands			
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 191	3 147	5 447	9 784
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	191	257	338	786
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	161	281	118	560
Cluster house in complex	*	37	42	82
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	46	71	119
Semi-Detached house	17	38	23	79
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	813	37	18	868
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	573	18	6	597
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	1 294	242	45	1 581
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	658	52	17	726
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	4
Other	38	*	*	41
Total	4 941	4 160	6 126	15 227

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.1 Type of dwelling, by number of rooms in the dwelling

8.1.3 Other** population groups, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands			
	1–3 rooms	4–5 rooms	6+ rooms	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	82	364	1 890	2 336
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	*	*	3
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	16	177	74	266
Cluster house in complex	*	14	48	63
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	39	106	150
Semi-Detached house	19	95	161	274
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	18	8	*	29
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	22	7	*	30
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	34	18	8	59
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	21	10	4	35
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	3
Total	217	732	2 301	3 250

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

** Other includes coloured, Asian/Indian and white.

8. Dwellings and services

8.2 Type of dwelling of households, by province, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 248	1 191	286	747	2 220	957	2 740	1 223	1 508	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	*	330	2	16	384	*	*	33	17	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	165	29	6	33	110	21	429	25	8	826
Cluster house in complex	19	5	*	*	17	*	100	*	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	67	6	*	9	18	*	155	*	5	269
Semi-detached house	178	45	12	*	88	*	24	*	*	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	15	7	*	12	15	36	749	15	48	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	91	18	4	22	42	45	372	7	26	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	255	74	52	108	124	232	672	94	28	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	35	28	4	23	181	49	313	40	87	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	*	7	2	*	*	*	30	*	*	45
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands							
	Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	Borehole on site	Rain-water tank on site	Neighbours tap	Public tap	Water-carrier /Tanker	Water vendor
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 434	3 060	340	234	241	934	141	279
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	11	142	11	97	14	229	22	5
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	768	45	*	*	2	*	*	*
Cluster house in complex	138	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	263	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Semi-detached house	322	23	*	*	*	3	*	2
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	176	693	8	*	*	6	*	*
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	35	506	*	*	18	50	4	*
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	73	626	20	*	84	701	88	13
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	211	428	32	10	12	44	10	4
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	25	10	*	*	*	8	*	*
Total	8 459	5 540	421	345	370	1 977	265	310

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.3 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of water, 2022 (concluded)

Type of dwelling	Thousands						
	Borehole off site / communal	Flowing water / Stream / River	Dam / Pool / Stagnant water	Well	Spring	Other	Total
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	134	129	6	29	65	93	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	38	134	11	11	62	*	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	*	*	*	*	*	*	826
Cluster house in complex	*	*	*	*	*	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	*	*	*	*	*	*	269
Semi-detached house	*	*	*	*	*	4	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	3	*	*	*	*	*	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	*	*	*	*	*	*	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	13	*	*	*	*	9	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	*	*	*	*	*	5	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	45
Total	197	276	22	43	131	123	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.4 Households by type of dwelling, by tenure status, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands								
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	1 163	60	976	160	8 304	1 363	68	26	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	12	*	5	*	638	131	*	*	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	482	164	33	11	81	51	*	*	826
Cluster house in complex	58	*	33	16	26	*	7	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	88	9	87	9	59	12	*	*	269
Semi-detached house	54	27	36	6	188	38	*	*	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	643	*	*	*	127	116	7	*	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	395	4	*	*	117	104	4	*	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	340	*	*	*	817	450	28	*	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	573	25	*	*	35	118	7	*	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	9	*	*	*	6	23	*	*	45
Total	3 816	303	1 177	206	10 401	2 408	136	31	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.5 Tenure status of households, by province, 2022

Province	Thousands								
	Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Western Cape	452	111	309	29	978	168	26	5	2 079
Eastern Cape	179	19	50	6	1 181	292	13	*	1 742
Northern Cape	46	7	13	4	255	46	*	*	371
Free State	145	17	18	11	613	167	4	*	975
KwaZulu-Natal	457	37	147	39	1 988	512	13	8	3 200
North West	226	10	30	5	944	133	*	*	1 349
Gauteng	1 879	77	564	84	2 140	762	67	14	5 587
Mpumalanga	180	11	26	15	1 046	163	5	*	1 445
Limpopo	252	15	19	13	1 256	165	6	*	1 729
South Africa	3 816	303	1 177	206	10 401	2 408	136	31	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.6 Type of ownership of the dwellings of households, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022

Population group and sex		Thousands								
		Rented	Rented from other	Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution	Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender	Owned and fully paid off	Occupied rent-free	Other	Do not know	Total
Black African	Male	2 176	128	358	91	4 421	1 358	79	9	8 621
	Female	1 030	49	151	40	4 473	823	31	9	6 606
	Total	3 206	177	509	130	8 894	2 181	110	18	15 227
Coloured	Male	111	32	120	14	334	77	7	*	696
	Female	61	45	37	6	327	79	*	*	562
	Total	172	77	157	20	661	156	11	4	1 258
Indian/Asian	Male	88	*	90	9	96	18	*	*	306
	Female	29	*	9	*	74	17	*	*	130
	Total	117	*	98	10	170	35	*	*	436
White	Male	191	26	318	30	453	25	10	6	1 060
	Female	128	20	94	15	222	10	5	*	496
	Total	320	46	413	45	675	35	15	7	1 556
Total	Male	2 567	189	886	143	5 304	1 478	96	19	10 683
	Female	1 248	115	291	62	5 097	929	40	12	7 794
	Total	3 816	303	1 177	206	10 401	2 408	136	31	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

8.7.1 For cooking, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	None	Other	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	9 981	119	874	94	984	43	*	7	7	9	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	461	7	20	21	270	*	3	*	*	*	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	748	16	56	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	826
Cluster house in complex	138	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	226	*	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	269
Semi-detached house	302	*	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	627	182	29	10	7	*	*	*	*	41	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	310	214	26	41	11	*	*	*	*	24	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	767	192	124	338	126	24	*	7	9	51	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	538	153	10	13	17	*	*		*	27	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	37	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45
Total	14 138	891	1 236	520	1 419	73	8	15	19	157	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

8.7.2 For heating, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands										
	Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar energy	None	Other	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	6 615	72	576	593	1 354	145	5	17	2 697	47	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	188	*	5	57	408	5	*	*	117	5	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	596	12	36	*	*	*	*	*	172	4	826
Cluster house in complex	117	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	14	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	190	*	34	*	*	*	*	*	40	*	269
Semi-detached house	199	*	9	16	13	*	*	*	115	*	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	491	142	15	16	6	*	*	*	182	44	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	204	149	6	23	20	5	*	*	195	24	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	415	129	12	132	248	57	*	*	587	54	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	393	75	*	13	19	*	*	*	235	21	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	45
Total	9 438	587	708	859	2 074	219	8	20	4 364	203	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

8. Dwellings and services

8.7 Type of dwelling of households, by main source of energy

8.7.3 For lighting, 2022

Type of dwelling	Thousands								
	Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	None	Other	Total
Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	11 719	117	24	31	168	45	*	12	12 120
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	692	9	*	14	61	9	*	*	789
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	797	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	826
Cluster house in complex	144	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	146
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	268	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	269
Semi-detached house	348	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	353
Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	636	190	*	*	19	*	*	43	897
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	324	220	*	17	28	10	*	26	627
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	827	213	*	89	388	57	2	61	1 640
Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	556	155	*	*	18	*	*	27	761
Caravan/tent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Other	38	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	45
Total	16 351	930	31	160	689	128	15	174	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.1 Main source of water for households, by province, 2022

Main source of water	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	1 640	630	174	414	1 246	350	3 301	432	273	8 459
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	213	269	115	450	919	515	1 850	639	570	5 540
Borehole on site	6	7	8	6	39	76	25	43	212	421
Rain-water tank on site	*	281	*	*	48	*	*	*	6	345
Neighbours tap	7	17	7	17	104	45	41	64	67	370
Public tap	204	301	45	35	445	243	301	117	284	1 977
Water-carrier/Tanker	*	10	6	10	107	31	46	37	17	265
Water vendor	*	7	8	17	11	55	7	55	149	310
Borehole off site/communal	*	10	4	19	53	25	7	19	57	197
Flowing water/Stream/River	*	82	2	*	158	1	*	11	19	276
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	*	11	*	*	7	*	*	*	3	22
Well	*	*	*	*	23	1	*	9	9	43
Spring	*	85	*	*	22	*	*	6	15	131
Other	*	32	*	4	17	8	5	7	48	123
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.2 Households by main source of water, by population group of the household head, 2022

Main source of water	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Piped (Tap) water in dwelling	5 521	1 079	416	1 443	8 459
Piped (Tap) water on site or in yard	5 373	130	11	25	5 540
Borehole on site	376	3	*	40	421
Rain-water tank on site	340	*	*	*	345
Neighbours tap	363	6	*	*	370
Public tap	1 948	28	*	*	1 977
Water-carrier/Tanker	264	*	*	*	265
Water vendor	292	5	*	11	310
Borehole off site/communal	185	*	*	12	197
Flowing water/Stream/River	272	*	*	3	276
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	22	*	*	*	22
Well	43	*	*	*	43
Spring	127	*	*	*	131
Other	100	3	*	18	123
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.3 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by province, 2022

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 891	1 099	314	875	2 507	832	5 147	1 162	942	14 769
No	184	641	56	95	638	466	358	266	771	3 475
Do not know	5	2	2	5	55	51	80	17	15	232
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.4 Households whose main source of water was supplied by the local municipality, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022

Main source of water supplied by local municipality	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	6 790	5 124	11 914	625	513	1 138	273	123	396	882	438	1 320	8 570	6 199	14 769
No	1 688	1 399	3 088	71	46	117	32	6	38	175	58	233	1 966	1 509	3 475
Do not know	142	84	225	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	146	86	232
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	8 621	6 606	15 227	696	562	1 258	306	130	436	1 060	496	1 556	10 683	7 794	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

9. Water services

9.5 Households without water in the dwelling or on site, by the distance household members have to travel to reach the nearest water source, and population group of the household head, 2022

Distance travelled to the nearest water source	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Less than 200m	2 121	35	*	30	2 188
Between 201m–500m	1 061	8	*	8	1 079
Between 501m–1km	278	*	*	*	283
More than 1km	127	*	*	4	133
Do not know	30	*	*	*	30
Total	3 617	44	7	45	3 713

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication

10.1 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands		
		Yes	No	Total
Black African	Male	8 221	399	8 621
	Female	6 375	232	6 606
	Total	14 596	631	15 227
Coloured	Male	645	51	696
	Female	509	53	562
	Total	1 155	104	1 258
Indian/Asian	Male	301	6	306
	Female	124	5	130
	Total	425	11	436
White	Male	1 043	17	1 060
	Female	479	17	496
	Total	1 522	34	1 556
Total	Male	10 210	473	10 683
	Female	7 488	306	7 794
	Total	17 698	779	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.2 Households' ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2022**

Cell phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	1 977	1 600	331	906	3 059	1 293	5 447	1 406	1 680	17 698
No	102	142	40	69	142	56	140	39	49	779
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.3 Households with connection to a landline phone, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022**

Population group and sex of household head		Thousands			
		Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
Black African	Male	473	8 147	*	8 621
	Female	356	6 251	*	6 606
	Total	829	14 398	*	15 227
Coloured	Male	77	619	*	696
	Female	50	512	*	562
	Total	127	1 131	*	1 258
Indian/Asian	Male	61	245	*	306
	Female	20	109	*	130
	Total	82	354	*	436
White	Male	203	856	*	1 060
	Female	92	405	*	496
	Total	294	1 260	*	1 556
Total	Male	814	9 868	*	10 683
	Female	518	7 277	*	7 794
	Total	1 332	17 144	*	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

10. Communication**10.4 Households' ownership of a landline phone, by province, 2022**

Ownership of a landline phone	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	313	60	15	102	296	59	344	54	88	1 332
No	1 766	1 682	356	873	2 904	1 290	5 242	1 391	1 641	17 144
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy

11.1 Electricity connection to the mains, by population group, sex of the household head and province, 2022

Population group and sex		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Black African	Male	413	642	106	415	1 307	570	2 410	649	841	7 353
	Female	291	722	87	371	1 244	477	1 454	596	786	6 028
	Total	704	1 364	193	786	2 551	1 047	3 864	1 245	1 627	13 381
Coloured	Male	428	72	53	11	16	4	76	7	*	668
	Female	339	41	63	21	13	*	59	*	*	542
	Total	767	113	116	32	29	6	135	9	3	1 211
Indian/Asian	Male	27	7	*	7	178	*	71	*	5	301
	Female	7	*	*	*	87	*	29	*	*	126
	Total	34	9	*	8	265	*	100	*	5	428
White	Male	302	73	26	56	98	48	373	38	26	1 041
	Female	179	43	8	29	24	23	163	19	6	493
	Total	481	116	34	85	122	71	536	57	32	1 534
Total	Male	1 171	794	185	489	1 600	626	2 930	696	873	9 364
	Female	815	809	159	422	1 368	501	1 705	617	793	7 190
	Total	1 986	1 603	344	911	2 968	1 127	4 635	1 313	1 666	16 553

11.2 Source of energy**11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province****11.2.1 For cooking, 2022**

Energy for cooking	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 574	1 342	293	840	2 625	1 033	4 259	1 074	1 098	14 138
Other source of electricity	71	11	4	21	150	91	505	29	8	891
Gas	414	132	45	59	106	36	379	46	19	1 236
Paraffin	*	56	6	26	19	60	298	36	15	520
Wood	9	162	22	24	256	114	40	209	584	1 419
Coal	*	*	*	3	6	*	10	51	3	73
Candles	*	2	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	8
Animal dung	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	*	15
Solar energy	*	3	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	19
Other	*	32	*	*	30	11	83	*	*	157
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province****11.2.2 For heating, 2022**

Energy for heating	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	903	369	150	426	2 067	646	3 450	600	826	9 438
Other source of electricity	27	5	*	10	64	65	396	11	8	587
Gas	128	90	12	75	35	22	307	37	3	708
Paraffin	137	408	4	196	14	16	79	4	*	859
Wood	113	350	77	88	396	181	123	241	504	2 074
Coal	*	6	*	11	21	5	68	101	2	219
Animal dung	*	*	*	3	4	*	*	*	*	8
Solar energy	5	4	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	20
None	756	484	125	164	571	403	1 036	443	381	4 364
Other	5	26	*	*	29	7	121	9	3	203
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.2 Main source of energy used by households, by province****11.2.3 For lighting, 2022**

Energy for lighting	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Electricity from mains	1 957	1 594	339	902	2 943	1 116	4 530	1 311	1 658	16 351
Other source of electricity	72	14	5	22	145	92	531	36	12	930
Gas	9	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	31
Paraffin	*	48	4	4	*	19	62	11	5	160
Candles	23	33	17	40	72	101	284	72	47	689
Solar energy	11	19	4	5	*	5	64	12	5	128
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	15
None	*	30	*	*	28	13	99	*	*	174
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head****11.3.1 For cooking, 2022**

Energy for cooking	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	11 611	1 009	364	1 154	14 138
Other source of electricity	863	19	*	7	891
Gas	580	200	68	388	1 236
Paraffin	515	5	*	*	520
Wood	1 395	21	*	*	1 419
Coal	72	*	*	*	73
Animal dung	7	*	*	*	8
Solar energy	9	*	*	6	15
None	18	*	*	*	19
Other	157	*	*	*	157
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Totals exclude households that did not specify electricity connections.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head****11.3.2 For heating, 2022**

Energy for heating	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	7 476	596	368	998	9 438
Other source of electricity	569	9	*	7	587
Gas	383	79	26	220	708
Paraffin	843	14	*	*	859
Wood	1 938	80	*	52	2 074
Coal	204	8	*	7	219
Animal dung	8	*	*	*	8
Solar energy	10	*	*	11	20
None	3 608	472	32	251	4 364
Other	189	*	*	9	203
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

11. Source of energy**11.3 Main source of energy used by households, by population group of the household head****11.3.3 For lighting, 2022**

Energy for lighting	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Electricity from mains	13 220	1 199	422	1 510	16 351
Other source of electricity	890	25	*	13	930
Gas	16	*	*	8	31
Paraffin	154	6	*	*	160
Candles	660	22	7	*	689
Solar energy	99	4	*	24	128
None	14	*	*	*	15
Other	173	*	*	*	174
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.1 Sanitation facility used by households, by province, 2022

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	1 938	772	217	724	1 430	499	4 742	538	369	11 230
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	43	62	37	39	146	163	92	91	162	834
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	9	5	2	3	14	6	40	3	5	88
Chemical toilet	5	*	*	*	68	*	93	*	*	172
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	*	729	56	86	1 010	314	183	290	554	3 225
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	*	109	32	91	484	340	337	493	596	2 485
Bucket toilet	50	12	2	12	3	*	66	*	6	150
Portable flush toilet	10	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	20
Composting toilet	*	3	*	*	4	*	5	*	*	15
Urine diversion dry toilet	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	7
Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)	13	39	22	11	18	25	7	21	21	178
Other	*	9	3	8	19	*	10	7	11	72
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.2 Sanitation facility used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	8 212	1 146	425	1 447	11 230
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	685	39	8	101	834
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	83	4	*	*	88
Chemical toilet	167	*	*	*	172
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	3 203	19	*	*	3 225
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	2 468	15	*	*	2 485
Bucket toilet	138	13	*	*	150
Portable flush toilet	19	*	*	*	20
Composting toilet	14	*	*	*	15
Urine diversion dry toilet	6	*	*	*	7
Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)	164	13	*	*	178
Other	68	4	*	*	72
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation

12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2022

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands					
	Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	Semi-detached house
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	7 330	9	802	144	269	348
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	645	*	6	*	*	4
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	47	*	*	*	*	*
Chemical toilet	41	26	*	*	*	*
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	2 332	492	12	*	*	*
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	1 576	220	3	*	*	*
Bucket toilet	21	*	*	*	*	*
Portable flush toilet	6	*	*	*	*	*
Composting toilet	4	*	*	*	*	*
Urine diversion dry toilet	*	*	*	*	*	*
Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)	79	25	*	*	*	*
Other	33	5	*	*	*	*
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	12 120	789	826	146	269	353

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

12. Sanitation**12.3 Sanitation facility used by households, by type of dwelling, 2022 (concluded)**

Type of sanitation facility	Thousands						
	Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard	Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat	Caravan/tent	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	807	484	464	532	*	37	11 230
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	37	15	49	70	*	*	834
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank	5	6	24	5	*	*	88
Chemical toilet	7	8	87	3	*	*	172
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	24	32	250	79	*	*	3 225
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	15	53	550	65	*	*	2 485
Bucket toilet	*	18	107	*	*	*	150
Portable flush toilet	*	*	10	*	*	*	20
Composting toilet	*	*	8	*	*	*	15
Urine diversion dry toilet	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)	*	*	67	*	*	*	178
Other	*	5	22	*	*	*	72
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	897	627	1 640	761	4	45	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

13. Refuse removal**13.1 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022**

Refuse removal	Thousands				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	7 769	1 109	398	1 327	10 604
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	330	14	7	39	390
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	357	27	6	30	420
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	66	*	4	7	79
Removed by community members at least once a week	26	12	*	*	41
Removed by community members less often than once a week	22	*	*	*	26
Communal refuse dump	599	15	*	17	634
Communal container/central collection point	376	11	10	28	425
Own refuse dump	5 195	37	5	92	5 329
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	438	20	*	4	462
Other	49	10	2	5	66
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*
Total	15 227	1 258	436	1 556	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport

14.1 Number of trips made by household members per week using each of the following modes of transport, by province, 2022

Mode of transport and number of trips		Thousands									
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Taxi	1-10	411	560	90	205	1 006	338	1 947	352	423	5 331
	11-20	89	49	9	40	177	54	391	64	43	914
	21-30	24	6	*	7	27	*	65	4	6	144
	31-40	6	*	*	*	8	*	13	*	5	34
	41+	4	*	*	*	7	*	5	*	*	23
	Not travelled	1 546	1 126	273	722	1 976	952	3 166	1 021	1 249	12 031
Bus	1-10	111	23	9	22	74	62	130	120	58	608
	11-20	24	6	*	5	25	9	19	49	7	145
	21-30	4	*	*	*	4	*	*	10	*	23
	31-40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	41+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Not travelled	1 941	1 714	362	947	3 097	1 275	5 436	1 264	1 663	17 699

Totals exclude unspecified.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2022**

Mode of transport	Distance travelled	Thousands				
		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Taxi	Less than 1km	4 941	239	39	13	5 231
	Between 1km and 3km	963	50	5	7	1 024
	More than 3km	181	8	*	*	191
Bus	Less than 1km	521	50	5	5	580
	Between 1km and 3km	154	14	*	*	171
	More than 3km	24	*	*	*	27

Totals exclude unspecified.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.3 Money spent during the previous calendar week by households per transport mode, by the sex of the household head, 2022**

Mode of transport	Money spent in the previous calendar week	Thousands		
		Male	Female	Total
Taxi	1–199	1 970	1 930	3 900
	200–399	1 045	725	1 770
	400–599	258	189	447
	600–799	105	76	181
	800+	82	64	146
	Unspecified	7 224	4 809	12 033
Bus	0–199	209	197	406
	200–399	135	129	264
	400–599	34	23	57
	600–799	9	10	19
	800+	8	6	14
	Unspecified	10 288	7 429	17 717

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

14. Transport**14.4 Time taken to get to the health facility that members of the household normally go to, by transport mode, 2022**

Mode of transport	Thousands						
	Time in minutes						
	Less than 15 minutes	15–29 minutes	30–89 minutes	90 minutes and more	Do not know	Unspecified	Total
Walking	3 156	3 831	1 355	106	13	*	8 462
Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi	1 375	2 859	813	73	7	*	5 126
Bus	10	47	17	7	*	*	81
Train	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Own transport	2 338	1 859	294	21	6	*	4 519
Bicycle/motorcycle	21	16	4	1	*	*	42
Other	56	76	83	17	10	*	241
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	6 958	8 691	2 566	224	36	*	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.1 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by province, 2022

Environmental problems experienced	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Littering	567	697	164	539	944	418	1 651	668	410	6 057
Irregular or no waste removal	194	552	140	568	735	418	849	758	188	4 403
Water pollution	197	467	90	273	626	266	886	138	161	3 105
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	232	364	90	235	376	418	964	321	172	3 171
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	285	752	144	487	760	748	1 257	1 019	604	6 056
Excessive noise/noise pollution	292	188	63	223	305	191	1 107	150	144	2 663
Total number of household RSA	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

15. Environment

15.2 Environmental problems experienced in the community or neighbouring farms, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022

Nature of environmental problem	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Littering	3 093	2 340	5 434	187	177	364	67	30	98	108	54	161	3 455	2 602	6 057
Irregular or no waste removal	2 291	1 739	4 030	90	73	163	49	27	76	90	43	134	2 520	1 883	4 403
Water pollution	1 642	1 229	2 870	72	64	135	12	*	14	54	31	85	1 780	1 325	3 105
Outdoor/indoor air pollution	1 698	1 225	2 923	73	61	133	17	*	19	64	32	96	1 852	1 319	3 171
Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources	3 156	2 439	5 595	115	99	214	30	*	35	134	78	212	3 435	2 621	6 056
Excessive noise/noise pollution	1 435	932	2 367	91	79	170	26	13	39	53	34	87	1 606	1 057	2 663
Total number of household RSA	8 621	6 606	15 227	696	562	1 258	306	130	436	1 060	496	1 556	10 683	7 794	18 477

Households can experience more than one environmental problem

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.1 Sources of income for households, by province, 2022**

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Salaries/wages/commission	1 512	829	224	526	1 844	706	3 746	804	848	11 038
Grants	772	1 096	218	597	1 806	720	2 089	902	1 075	9 275
Income from a business	330	190	47	115	504	186	1 042	271	264	2 950
Remittances	136	365	35	135	537	213	569	246	319	2 555
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	108	26	10	41	95	35	216	21	17	569
Pensions	146	82	17	37	121	28	211	35	44	722
Sales of farm products and services	*	4	4	*	6	9	3	7	9	44
No income	30	20	10	11	49	24	147	11	33	336
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

More than one source of income is possible per household.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.2 Households' sources of income, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022**

Sources of income	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Salaries/wages/commission	5 575	3 263	8 838	530	380	910	212	83	295	705	290	995	7 022	4 017	11 038
Remittances	902	1 433	2 335	29	63	92	8	26	34	28	65	93	967	1 588	2 555
Grants	3 647	4 552	8 199	334	378	711	80	60	140	123	102	225	4 185	5 091	9 275
Income from a business	1 590	687	2 278	97	25	121	103	22	125	336	90	426	2 126	824	2 950
Other income e.g. rental income, interest	211	170	381	13	19	31	23	12	35	78	44	122	325	244	569
Pensions	136	166	303	36	23	59	24	8	32	215	113	328	411	311	722
Sales of farm products and services	20	10	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	12	34	10	44
No income	207	94	301	8	*	10	*	*	*	14	9	22	230	106	336
Total number of household	8 621	6 606	15 227	696	562	1 258	306	130	436	1 060	496	1 556	10 683	7 794	18 477

More than one source of income is possible per household.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.3 Monthly household expenditure category, by province, 2022**

Expenditure category	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
R0	*	6	6	*	15	5	11	*	5	56
R1–R199	*	4	*	8	10	6	14	*	4	48
R200–R399	8	26	6	27	49	34	63	21	43	276
R400–R799	42	75	15	58	95	84	187	54	153	761
R800–R1 199	49	124	27	75	185	130	319	122	235	1 265
R1 200–R1 799	85	208	32	119	409	183	441	183	295	1 953
R1 800–R2 499	155	333	45	164	581	228	699	263	301	2 769
R2 500–R4 999	416	418	101	212	807	289	1 377	423	384	4 427
R5 000–R9 999	484	334	69	130	421	147	1 009	193	151	2 938
R10 000–R19 999	402	137	44	100	287	118	723	114	111	2 037
R20 000 - R39 999	286	52	20	29	142	52	375	50	25	1 032
R40 000 or more	95	12	3	8	59	12	184	9	11	393
DO NOT KNOW	27	12	*	8	138	49	128	11	9	382
REFUSE	28	*	*	35	*	11	53	*	*	136
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

16. Income and expenditure**16.4 Monthly household expenditure category, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022**

Expenditure category	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
R0	45	8	53	*	3	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	10	56
R1–R199	32	12	45	3	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	12	48
R200–R399	202	67	268	6	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	208	68	276
R400–R799	455	277	732	13	15	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	469	292	761
R800–R1 199	662	555	1 217	13	21	34	*	*	5	5	*	9	684	582	1 265
R1 200–R1 799	959	902	1 861	28	37	65	4	5	9	14	*	18	1 006	948	1 953
R1 800–R2 499	1 270	1 335	2 605	52	65	117	7	9	16	13	20	32	1 341	1 428	2 769
R2 500–R4 999	2 254	1 774	4 027	124	161	285	25	11	36	37	42	78	2 439	1 988	4 427
R5 000–R9 999	1 345	902	2 247	189	149	338	59	32	91	146	116	262	1 738	1 200	2 938
R10 000–R19 999	778	433	1 211	163	73	237	100	42	142	321	126	447	1 363	674	2 037
R20 000 - R39 999	293	115	408	72	28	100	65	24	89	315	120	435	744	288	1 032
R40 000 or more	104	23	127	16	2	18	34	*	35	170	42	212	324	68	393
DO NOT KNOW	169	161	331	9	4	13	8	*	11	13	14	27	200	182	382
REFUSE	51	43	94	8	2	10	2	*	*	21	9	30	82	54	136
Unspecified	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	8 621	6 606	15 227	696	562	1 258	306	130	436	1 060	496	1 556	10 683	7 794	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

17. Household assets, 2022**17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2022**

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
TV Set	1 898	1 378	292	797	2 566	982	4 618	1 155	1 370	15 055
Swimming pool	125	37	8	18	122	32	389	17	19	767
DVD player/ Blu ray player	635	455	114	334	948	355	1 694	352	544	5 430
Pay TV (M-Net/ DSTV/ Top TV) Subscription	1 224	984	237	585	1 734	687	3 238	968	1 137	10 793
Air conditioner (Excluding fans)	255	48	36	48	358	54	401	60	107	1 367
Computer/ Desktop/ Laptop	853	262	88	225	603	252	1 880	280	292	4 735
Vacuum cleaner/ Floor polisher	605	142	37	111	231	85	670	73	61	2 015
Dish washing machine	311	48	14	47	156	42	358	42	46	1 064
Washing machine	1 363	529	217	419	664	538	2 590	552	530	7 401
Tumble dryer	371	66	16	53	176	50	462	71	112	1 377
Deep freezer - free standing	688	252	140	232	801	256	837	397	603	4 207
Refrigerator or combined fridge freezer	1 901	1 418	297	811	2 781	999	4 618	1 149	1 271	15 244
Electric stove	1 813	1 508	325	874	2 938	1 160	4 912	1 281	1 475	16 288
Microwave oven	1 624	1 028	223	669	1 815	684	3 662	763	714	11 181

17. Household assets, 2022**17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2022 (concluded)**

Sources of income	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Built in Kitchen sink	1 514	563	151	395	1 227	338	2 677	528	298	7 691
Home security service	412	98	24	72	358	61	1 027	64	88	2 205
Home theatre system	299	113	35	134	230	132	984	90	122	2 139
Geyser, providing hot water	1 052	300	90	218	759	218	2 117	272	253	5 280
Solar hot water geyser	112	60	16	28	95	20	246	16	23	616
Solar electrical panel	50	26	7	9	46	25	173	13	13	362
Rain water tank	166	564	13	17	290	97	81	107	243	1 579
Borehole	74	17	23	31	38	87	107	38	182	598
Piano	47	18	9	10	28	11	86	6	*	215
Radio	673	565	134	441	1 555	477	1 641	365	434	6 285
Gas stove	667	430	116	164	489	225	1 147	150	126	3 512
Total households	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

18. Agriculture**18.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2022**

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Yes	68	527	52	162	612	170	329	483	609	3 013
No	2 011	1 215	320	813	2 588	1 179	5 258	962	1 120	15 465
Total	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

18. Agriculture**18.2 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by population group and sex of the household head, 2022**

Involved in agricultural production	Thousands														
	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	1 347	1 447	2 794	32	20	52	15	*	15	116	35	152	1 511	1 501	3 013
No	7 273	5 160	12 433	664	543	1 206	291	130	421	943	461	1 404	9 172	6 293	15 465
Total	8 621	6 606	15 227	696	562	1 258	306	130	436	1 060	496	1 556	10 683	7 794	18 477

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Values based on three or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced by asterisks.

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