

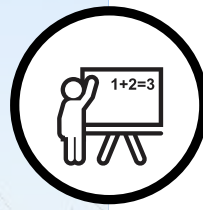


# General Household Survey 2018

Measuring the progress of development in the country - May 2019

Statistician-General: Risenga Maluleke

The survey covers 6 areas. It provides trends across the seventeen-year period since the GHS was introduced in 2002



**Education**



**Health and Social Development**



**Housing**



**Household access to services and facilities**



**Food security**



**Agriculture**



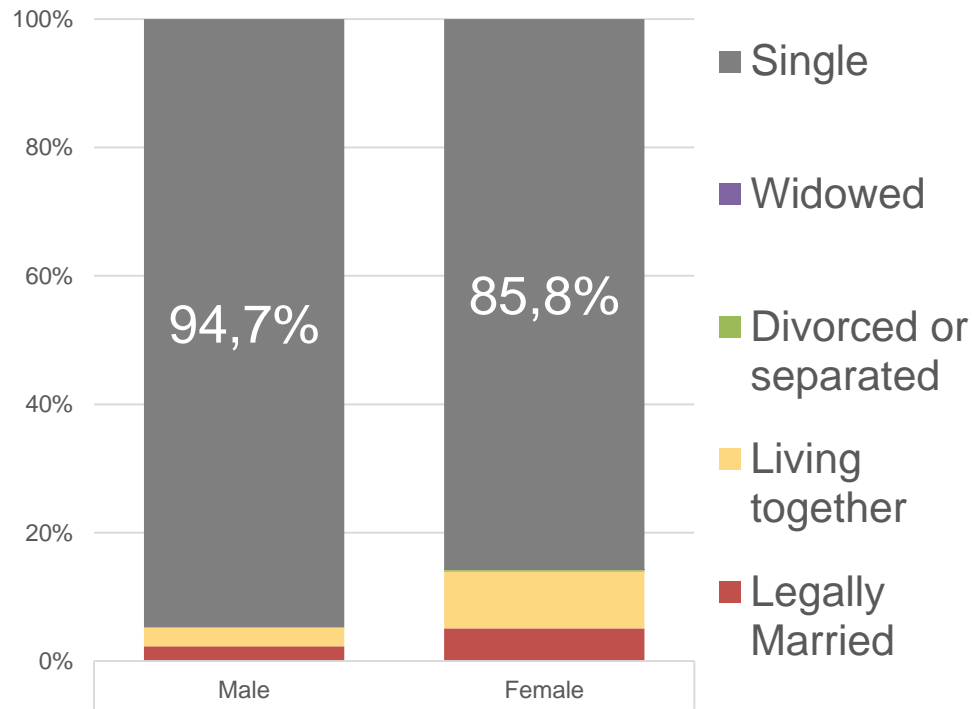
# Methodology

- GHS 2018 calibrated to the 2017 series Mid-Year Population Estimates for 2018.
- Realized sample of **20 908** households
- Information about **71 137** individuals
- Face-to-face interviews were conducted
- Interview household heads or, alternatively, 16 years of age or older

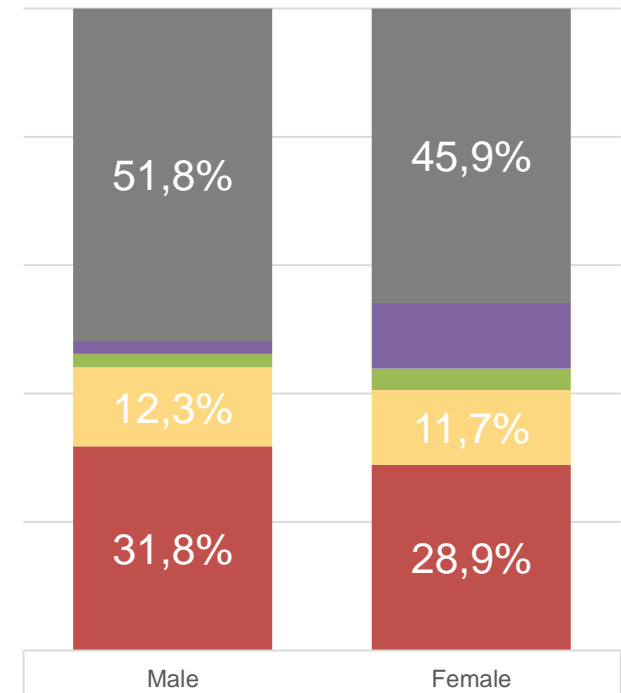
**Nationally about half of individuals aged 18 years and older were single.** *The 18 to 34 year age grouping shows very high ratio of single (never married or not living together). Although marriage and cohabitation becomes more common with age, being single remains relatively common throughout all age groups.*

*Percentage of individuals by marital status and selected ages, 2018*

## 18-34



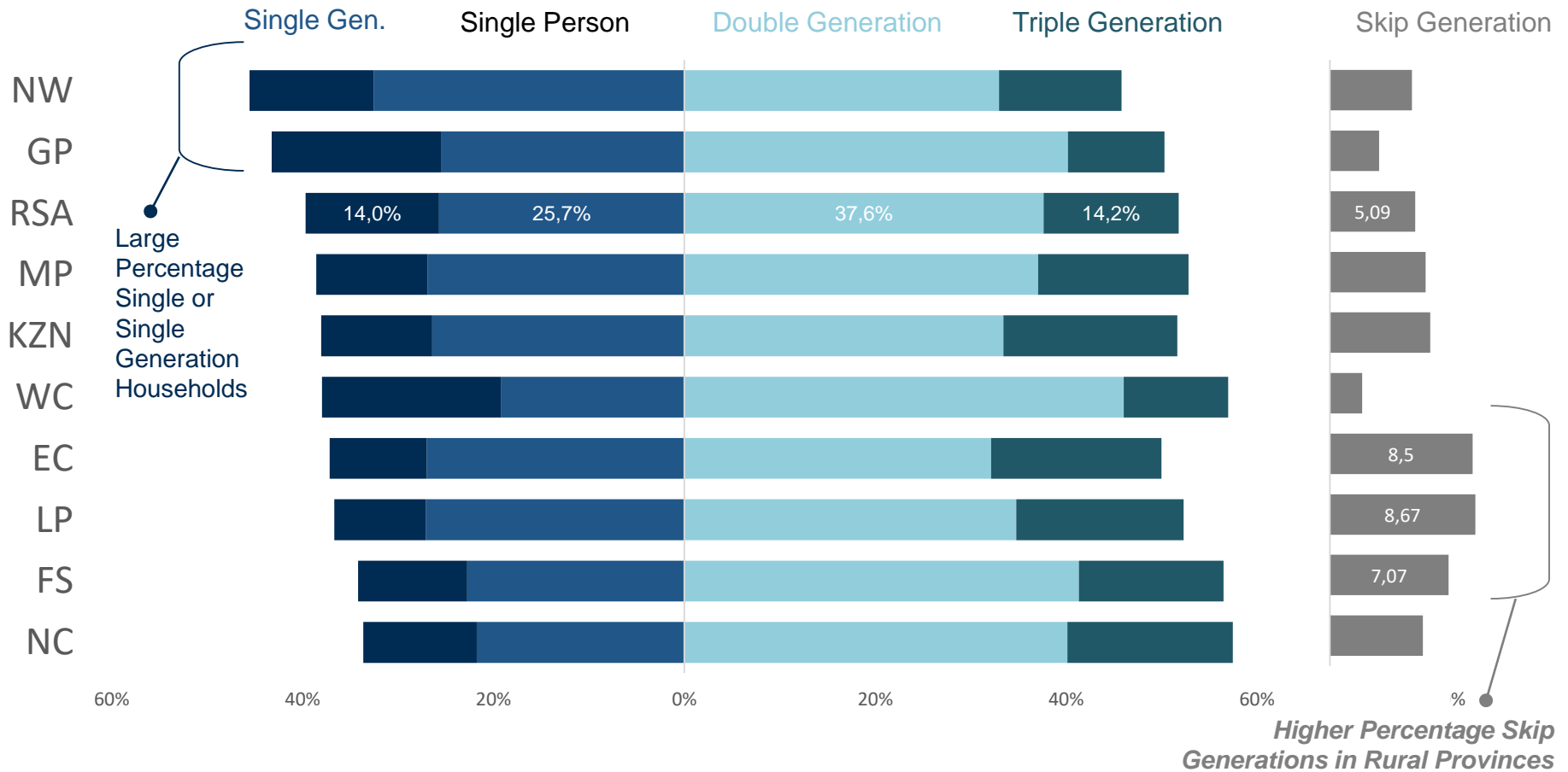
## All Ages 18+





# Households growing faster than population. *This phenomenon is largely driven by fact that one-quarter of households consist of one person.*

Percentage of households by household composition and province, 2018



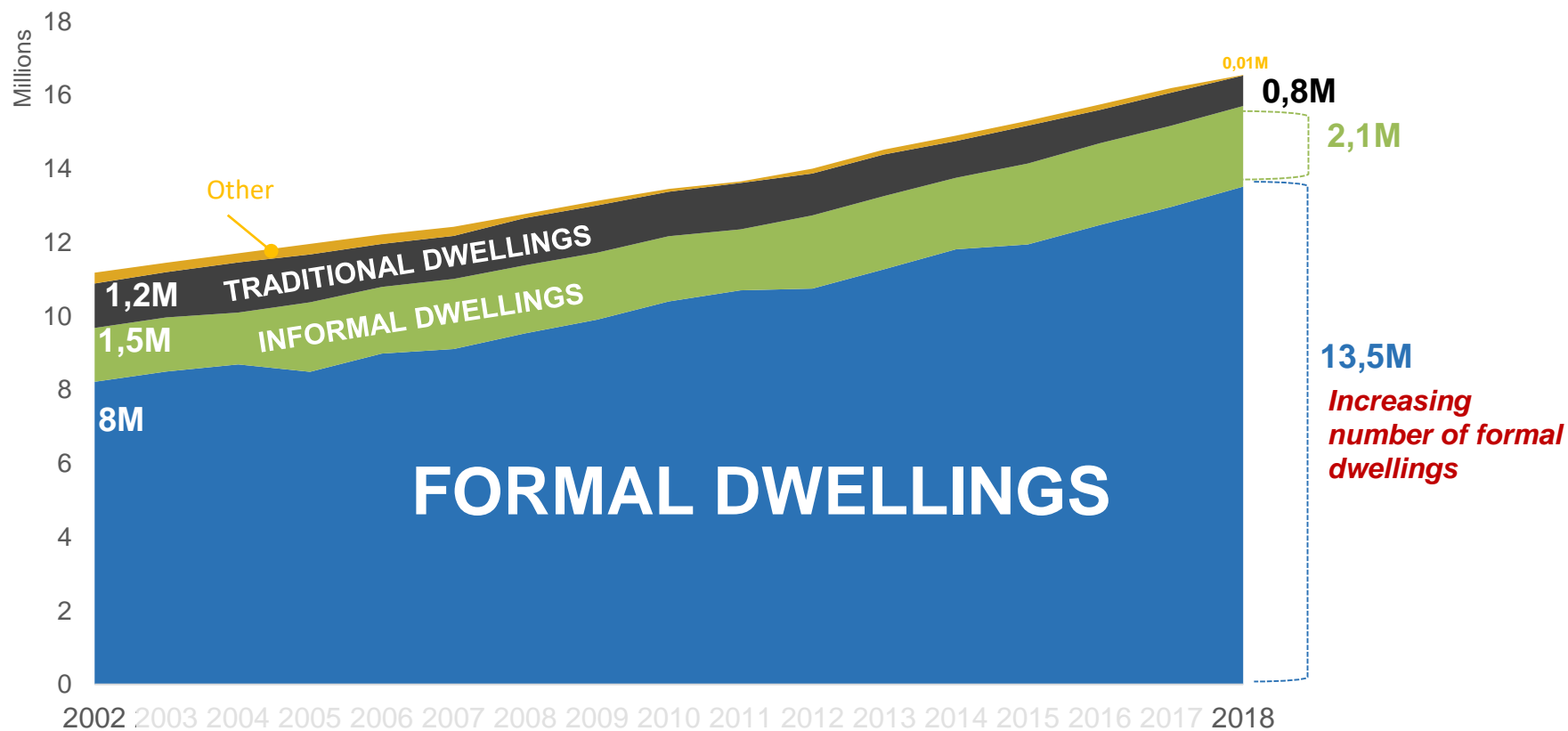


# Housing and Service Delivery



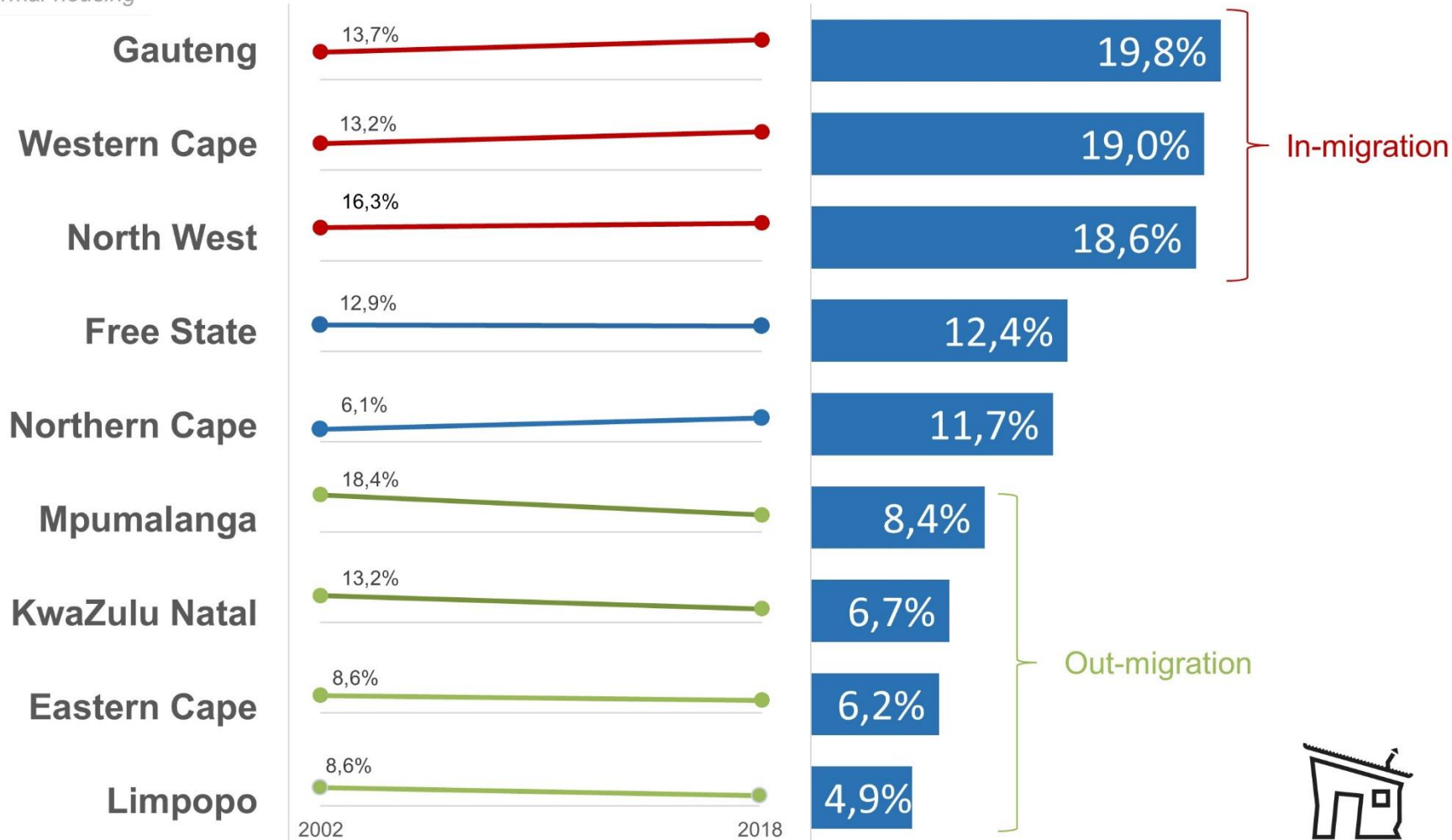
**To meet the increasing need for housing, the number of formal dwellings have increased sharply over the past 17 years.** *The shortfall is, however, filled by an increase in informal dwellings.*

Number of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings, 2018



**Approximately one-fifth of households lived in informal dwellings in North West, Western Cape and Gauteng.** Nationally, overall household growth of 472 000 was estimated between 2017 and 2018, of which over a third (175 000) was in Gauteng.

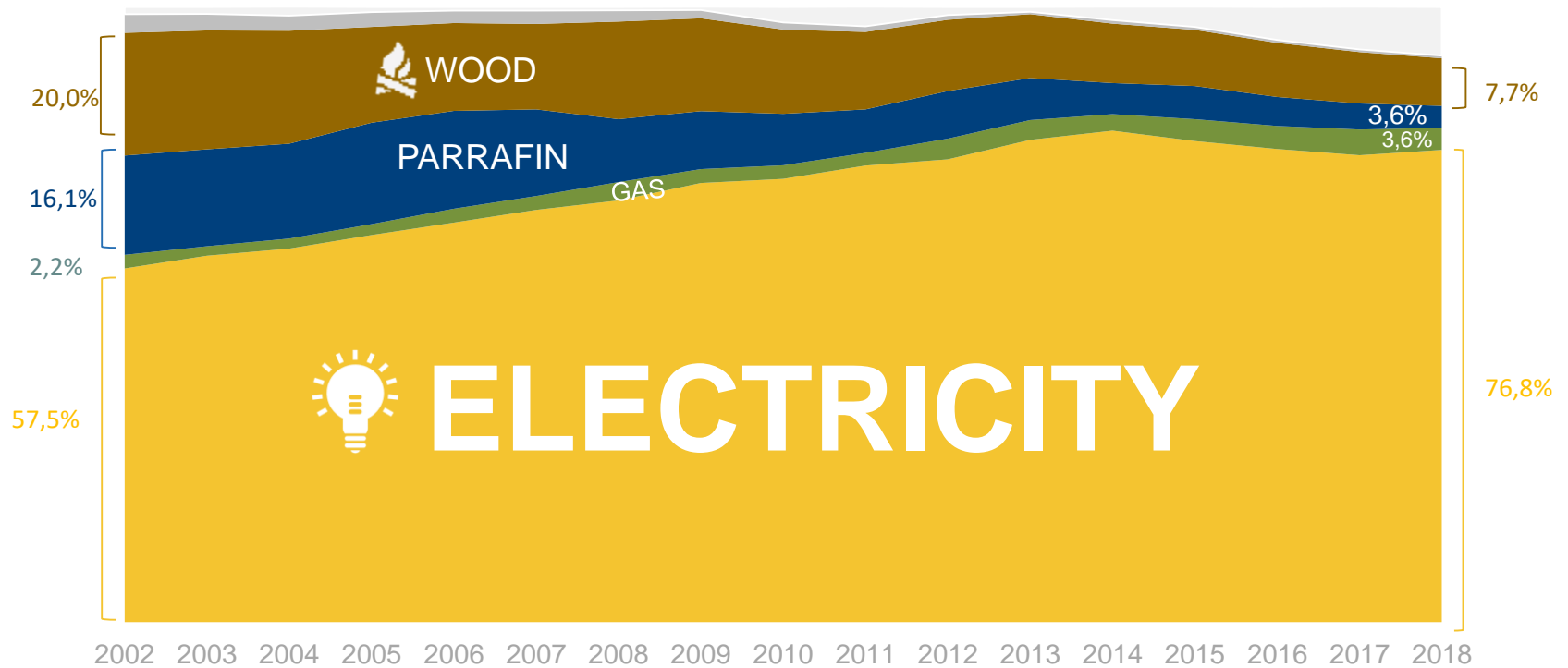
2018 Informal housing





## Paraffin and wood as a source of energy for cooking continues to decline as electricity becomes more accessible.

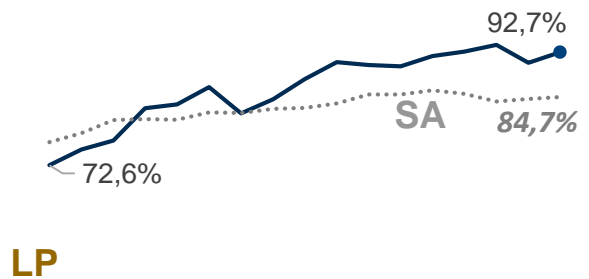
Energy used for cooking,  
2002-2018



# Declines in connection to **electricity** in Gauteng can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by the province. Household growth in Gauteng can be attributed to in-migration.

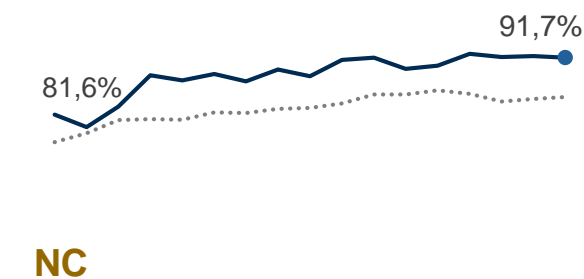


Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2018



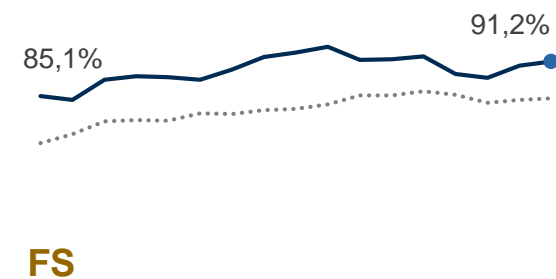
**LP**

2002 2018



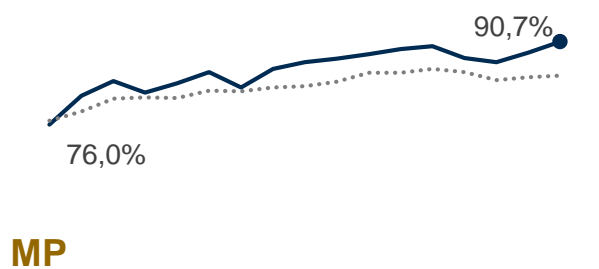
**NC**

2002 2018



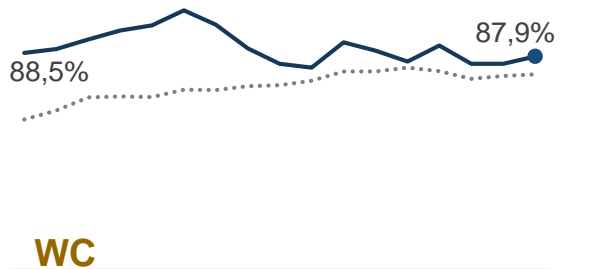
**FS**

2002 2018



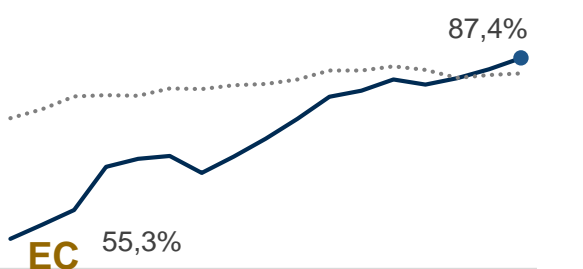
**MP**

2002 2018



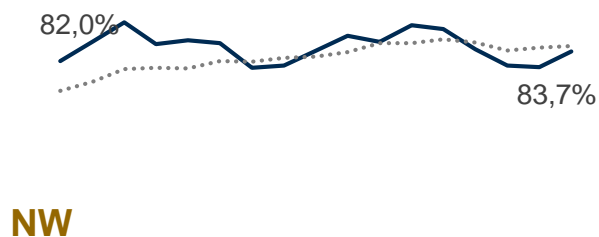
**WC**

2002 2018



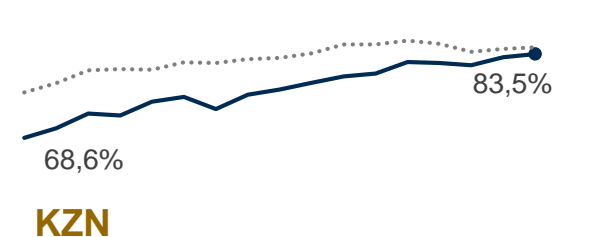
**EC**

2002 2018



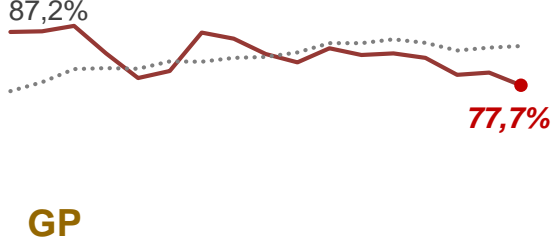
**NW**

2002 2018



**KZN**

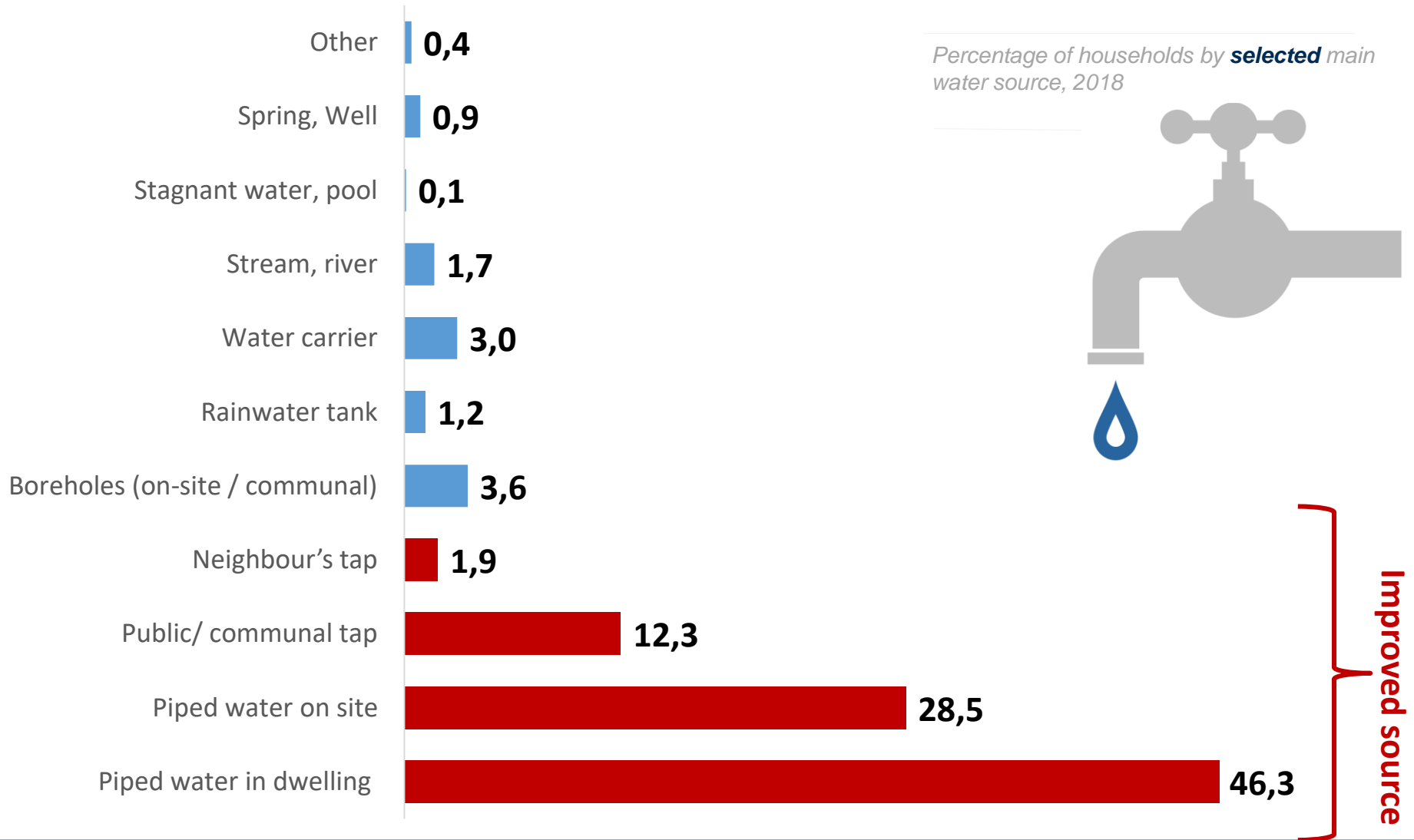
2002 2018



**GP**

2002 2018

**Around 1,8% of Households relied on streams, rivers, dams or stagnant water, for main sources of drinking water.** *89,0% of SA households have access to improved water sources*



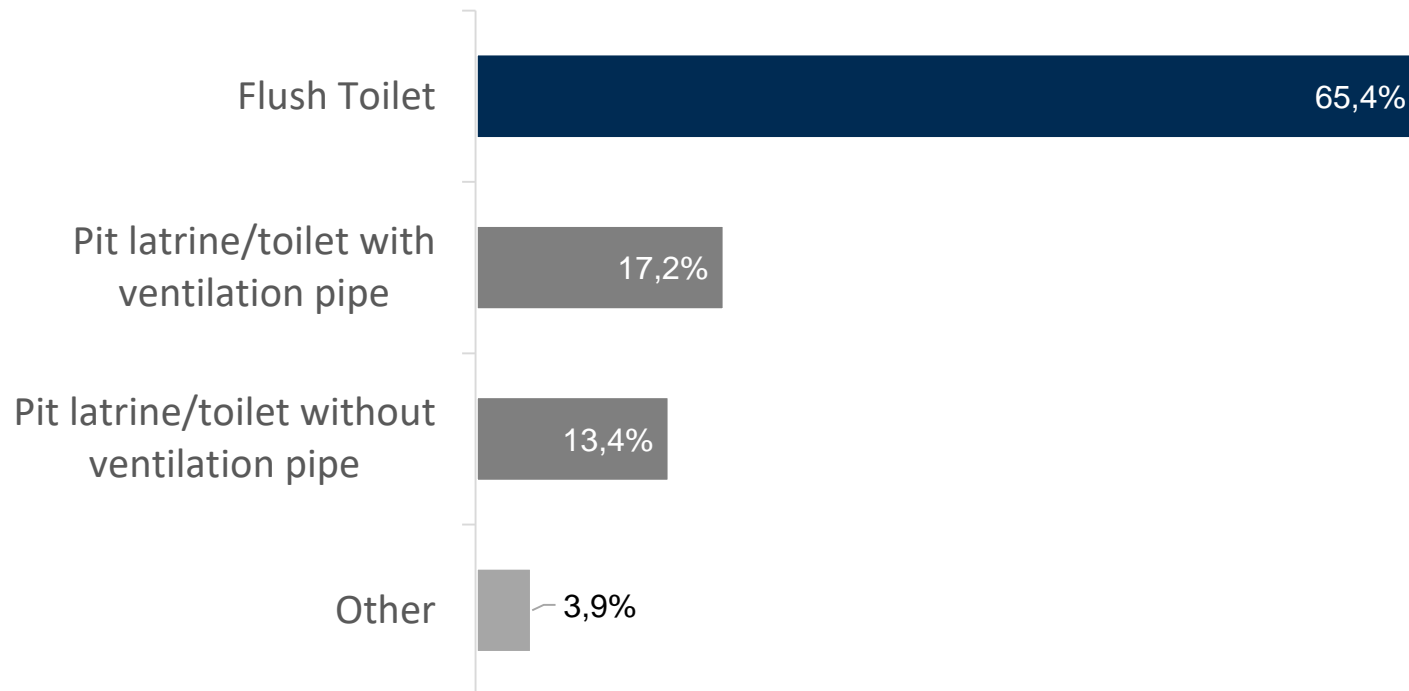




# Sanitation

**Almost two-thirds of South African households have access to flush toilets while 82,6% had access to improved sanitation. 1,4% no access to sanitation facilities.**

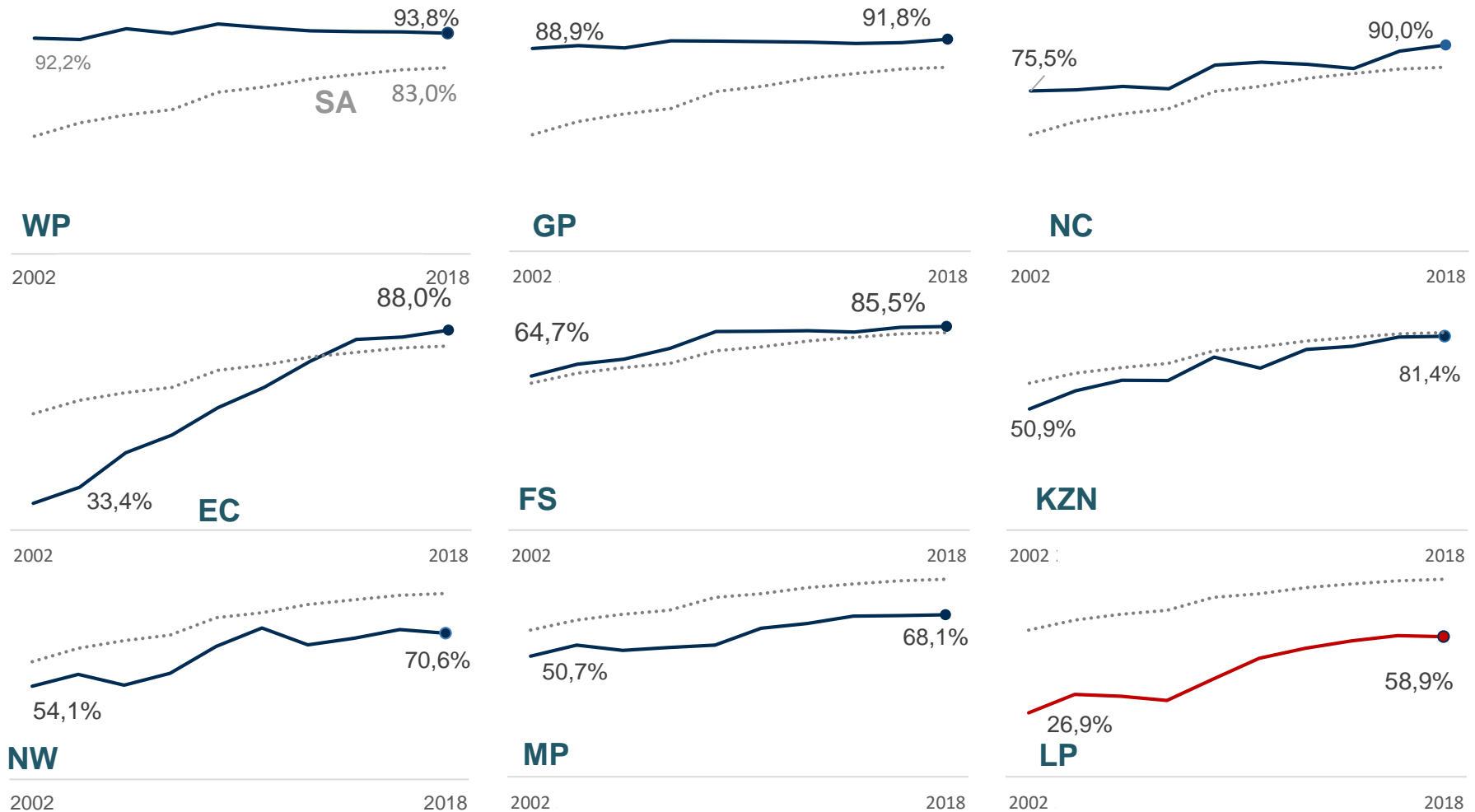
*Percentage of households by type of toilet facility and province, 2018*



*Due to rounding numbers may not add up to 100%*

# Despite nearly doubling **access to improved sanitation** since 2002, access remains the most limited in Limpopo. *EC had large improvements in ventilated toilets*

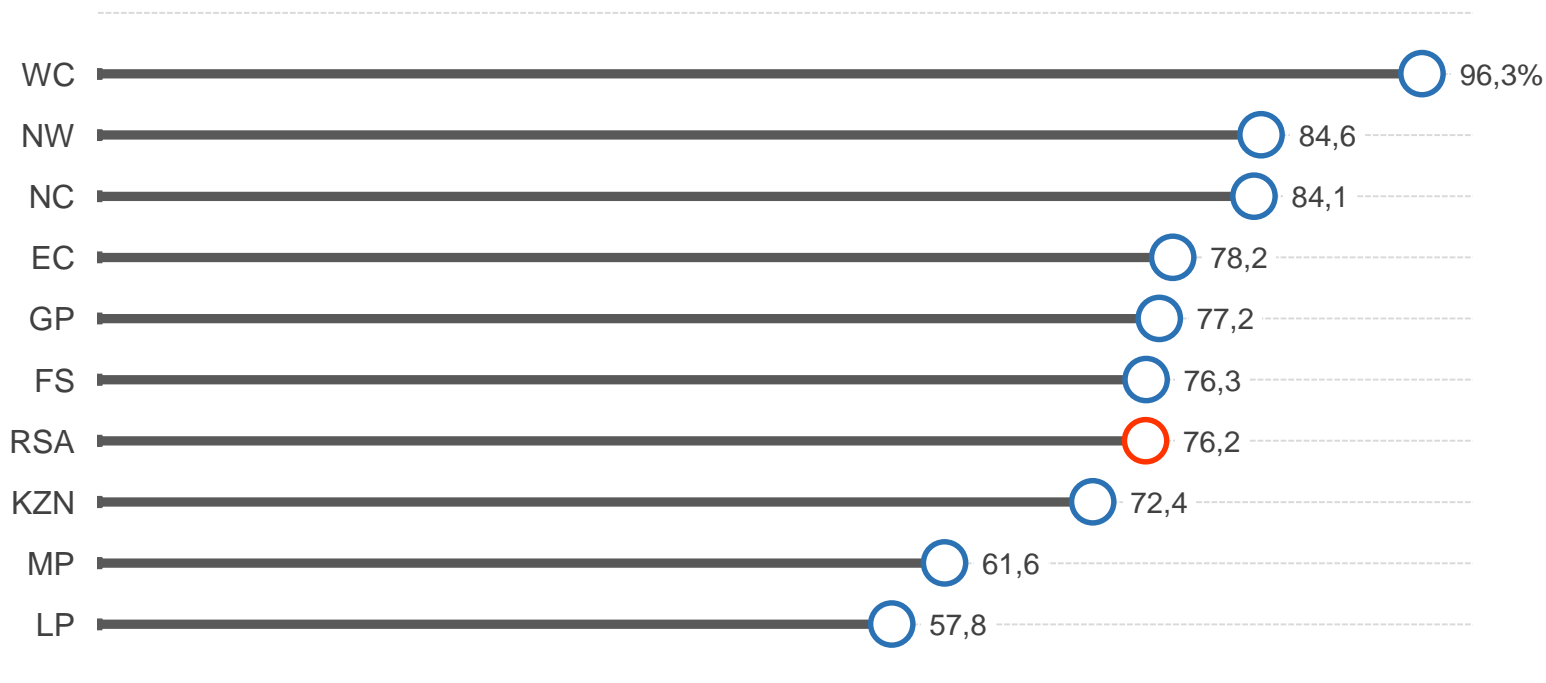
Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2018





**More than three-quarters (76,2%) of households indicated that their members usually wash their hands with soap and water after they had used the toilet.**  
*However only two-thirds (67,5%) said that they had easy access to hand washing facilities with soap.*

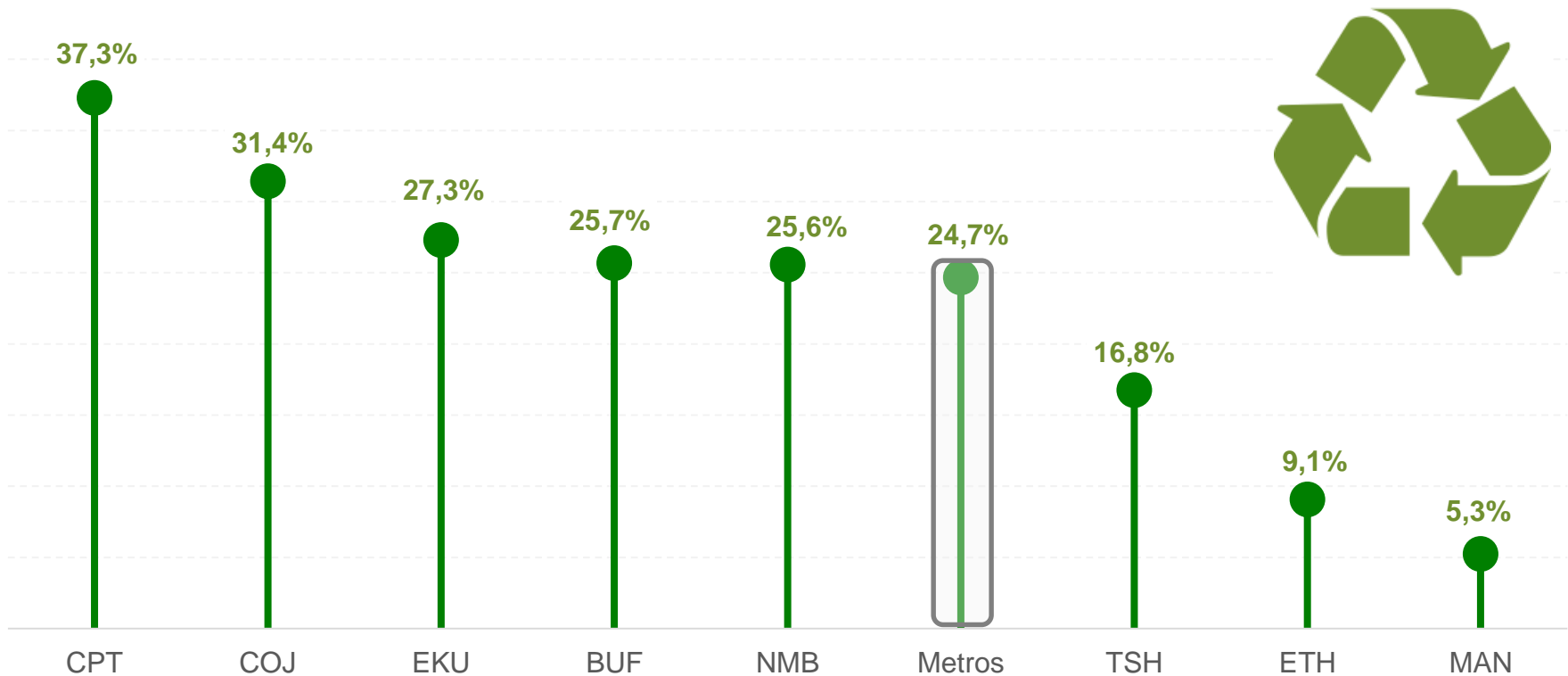
*Percentage of households who wash their hands with soap after using the toilet by Province, 2018*



## A quarter of households across all metros separated waste for recycling.

Fewer households living in Mangaung, eThekweni and Tshwane reported separating waste for recycling purposes.

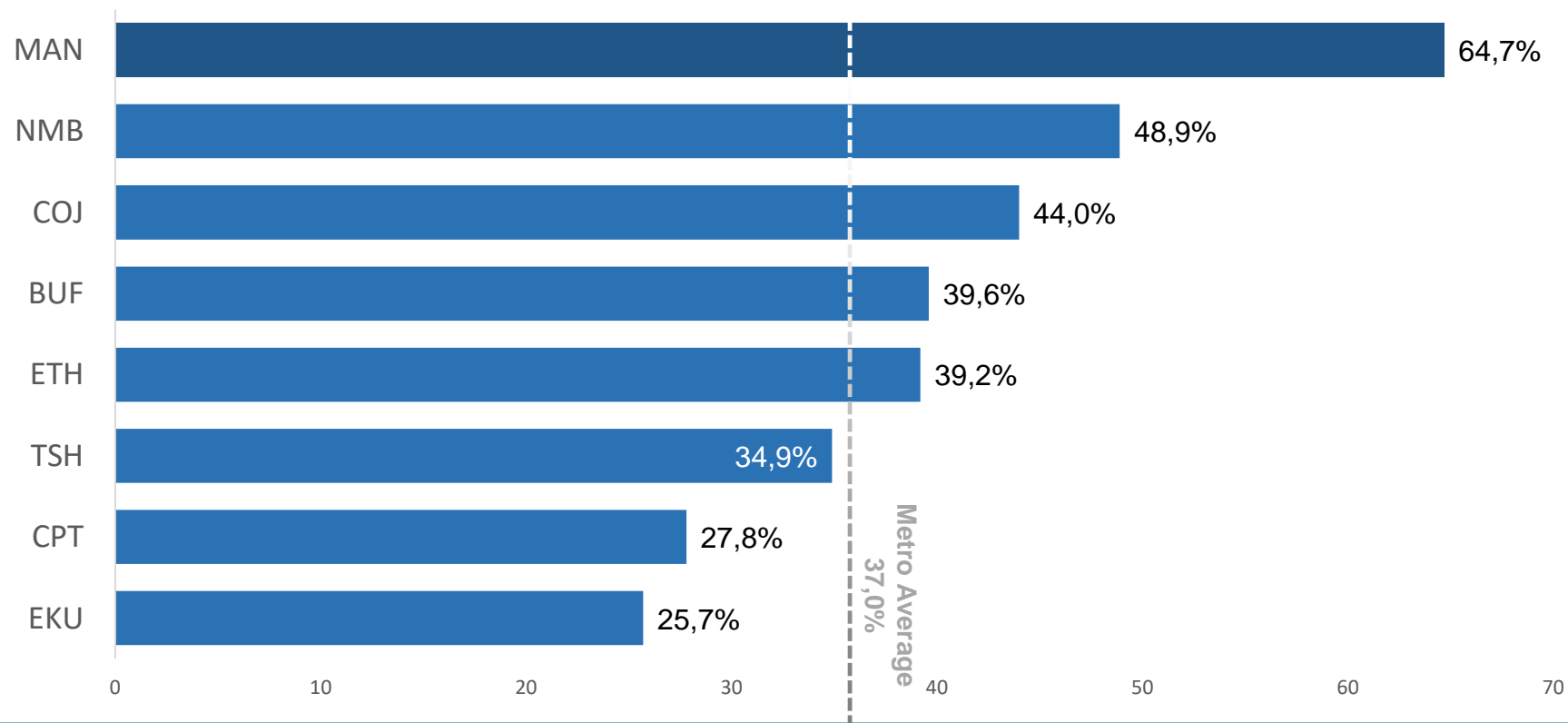
Households that separate waste for recycling 2018



## Waste removal and littering was considered most important across all metros.

Regular refuse removal for almost 90% of metro households. Satisfaction levels vary and the case of Mangaung well documented.

Percentage of households who experienced waste removal problems by metropolitan area, 2018

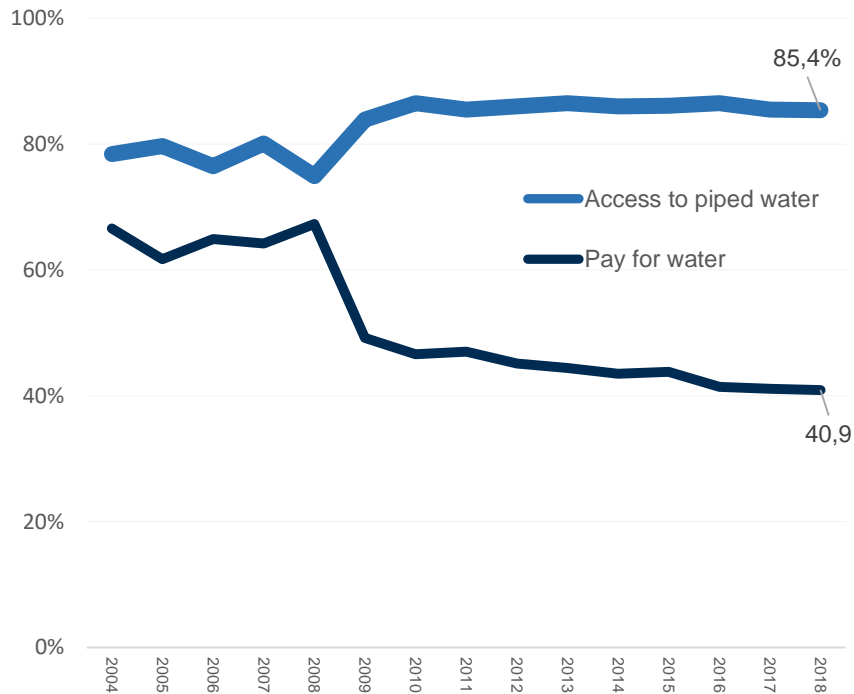




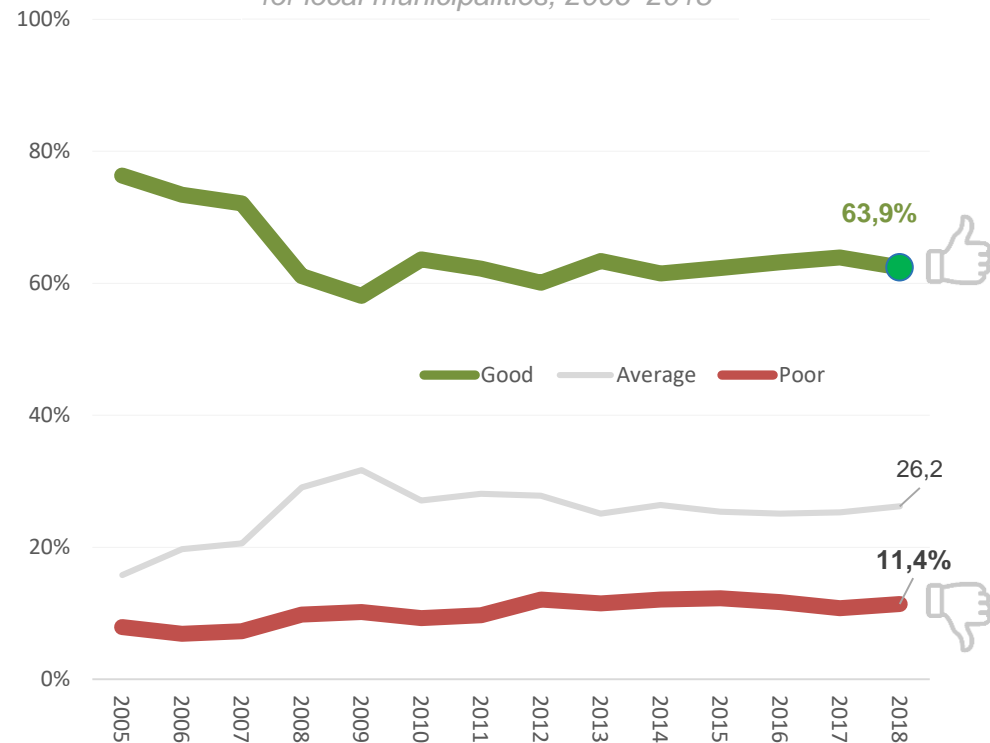
# THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER HAD INCREASED SINCE 2006.

However, this coincided with a decline in the percentage of households who paid for the piped water they received.

Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment for local municipalities, 2006–2018



Access to piped municipal water supplies, payment and service ratings for local municipalities, 2006–2018

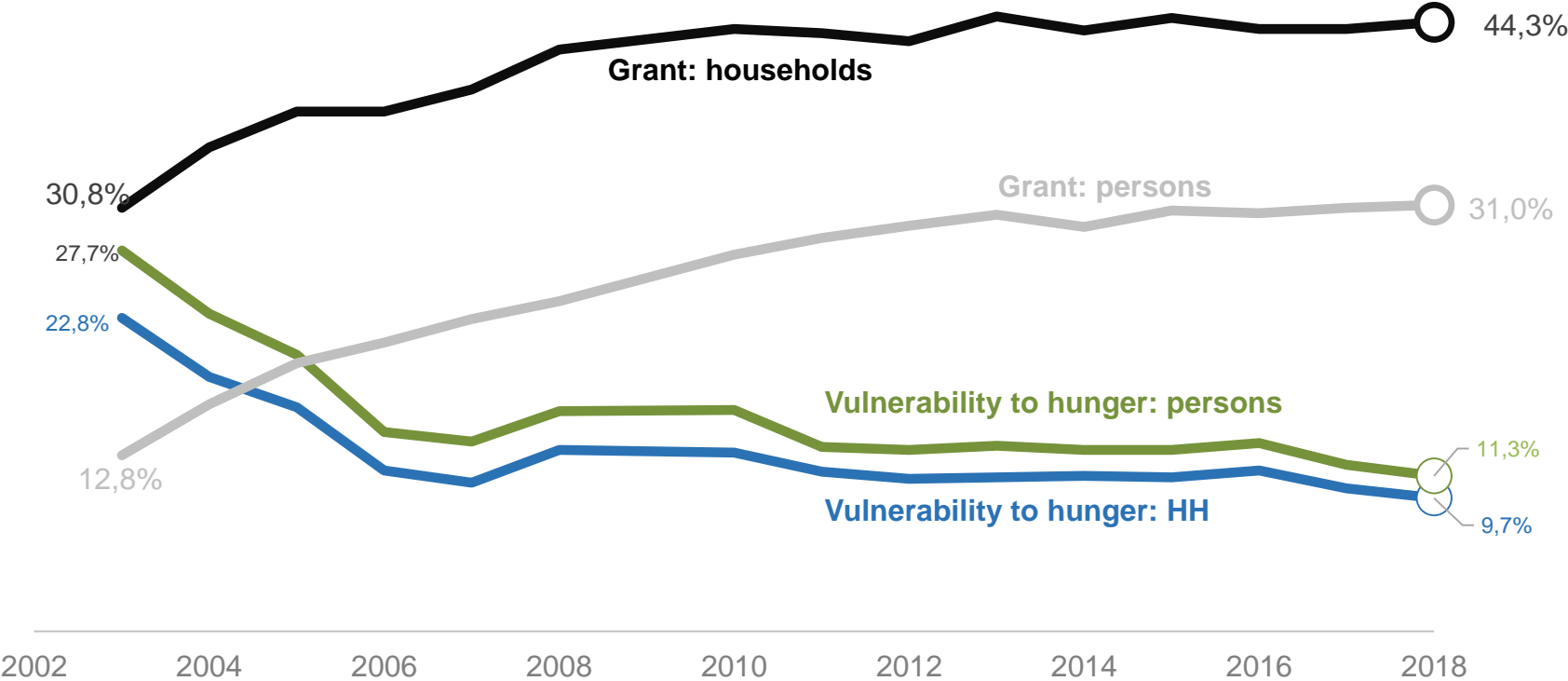




# Households livelihood

# Vulnerability to hunger at an individual and household level has been declining whilst access to grants has been increasing.

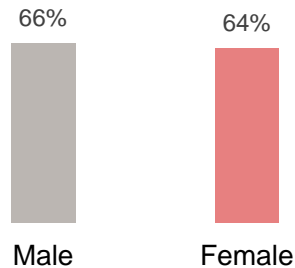
Grants and Vulnerability to hunger  
2002 - 2018



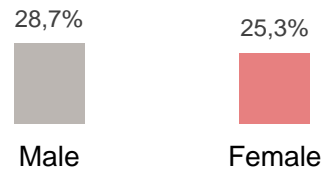
Nearly two-thirds of South Africans own a bank account. A quarter of individuals in the country indicated having an investment account. Males were more likely than females to own a pension and the opposite was true for informal savings. Dwelling and land were the two financial assets which were most likely to be owned jointly.

Individual Ownership of Assets for individuals aged 18 years and older by sex, 2018

### Bank Account



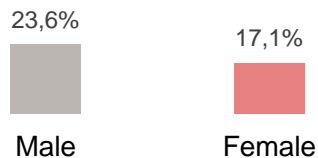
### Investment Account



### Dwelling ownership



### Pension



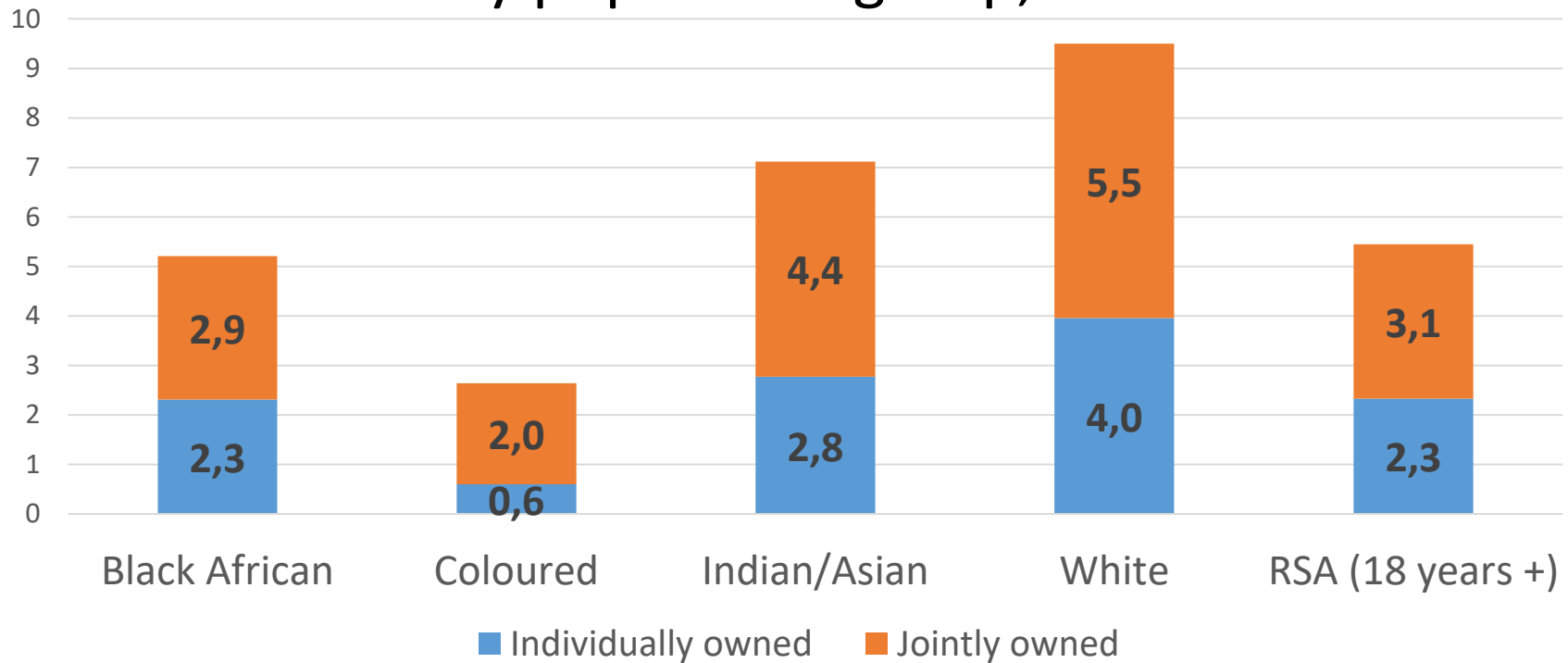
### Informal Savings



### Land Ownership



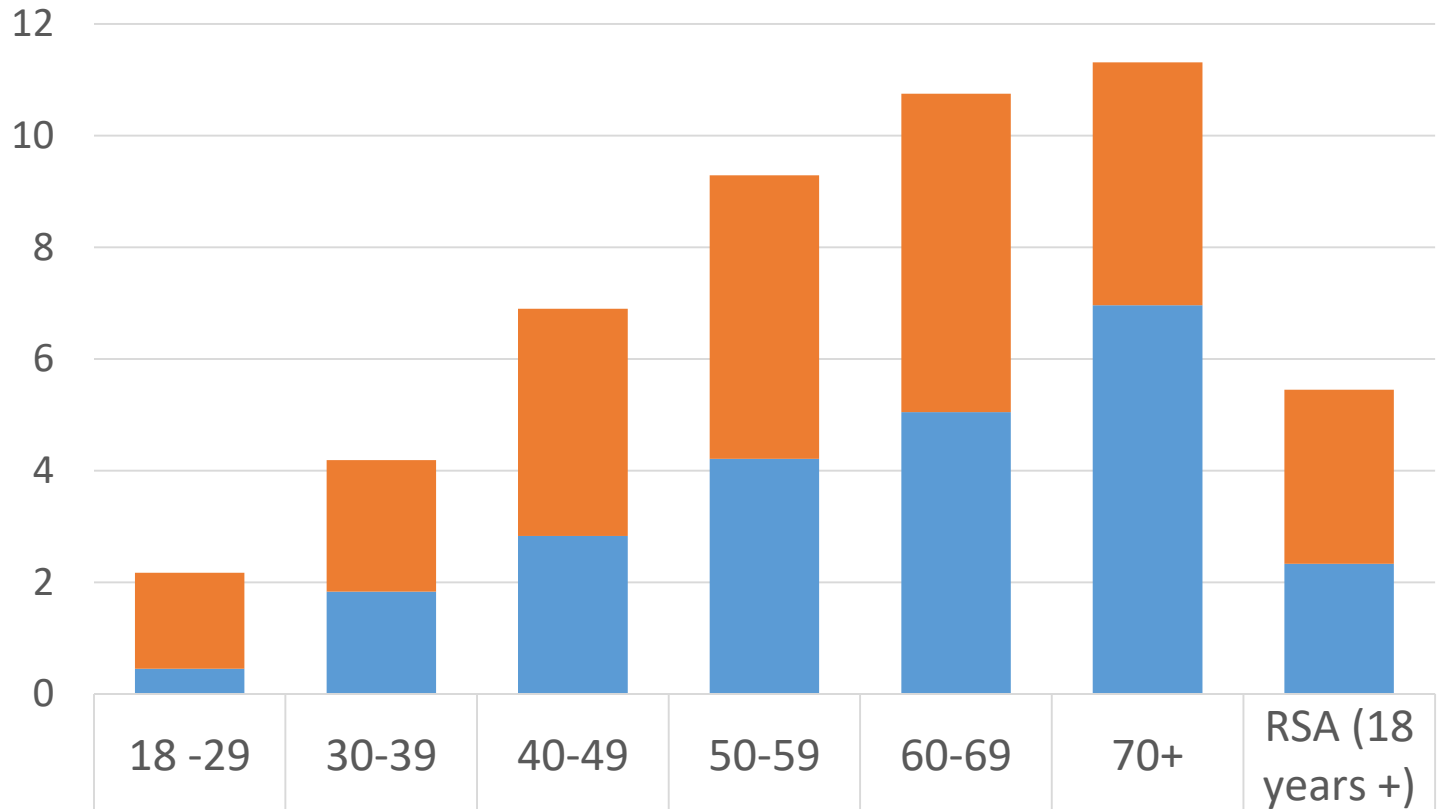
# Ownership of land by individuals age 18 years and older by population group, 2018



	Individually owned	Jointly owned	Not owned
Black African	681 959	855 705	27 980 000
Coloured	20 132	68 995	3 284 935
Indian/Asian	30 531	47 998	1 025 333
White	141 483	197 890	3 230 967
<b>RSA (&gt;17 yrs)</b>	<b>874 104</b>	<b>1 170 588</b>	<b>35 520 000</b>



# Ownership of land by individuals age 18 years and older by age categories, 2018



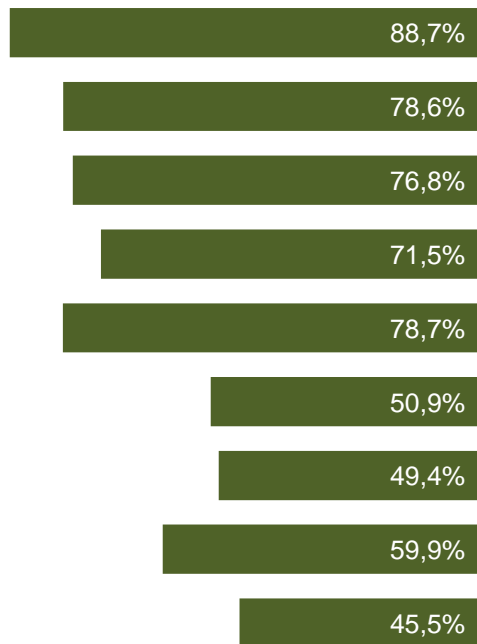
Jointly owned	1,7	2,4	4,1	5,1	5,7	4,4	3,1
Individually owned	0,5	1,8	2,8	4,2	5,1	7,0	2,3

# Nationally, more than three-quarters (78,5%) of households that were involved in agriculture were involved in an attempt to secure an additional source of food.

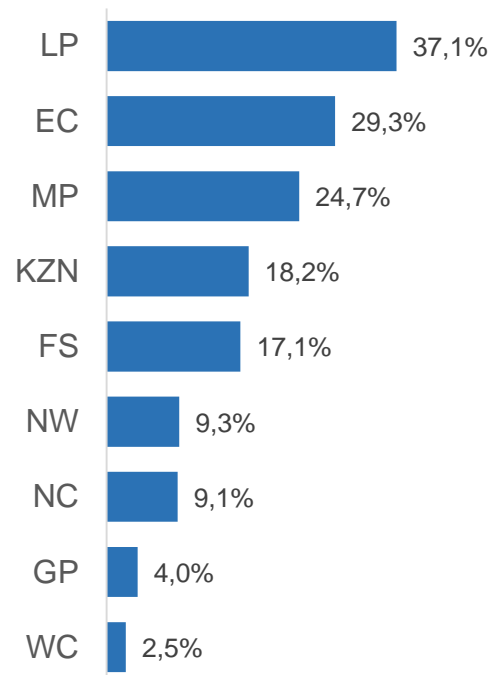
*Agriculture plays an important role in the process of economic development and can contribute significantly to household food security.*

Percentage distribution of the main reasons for agricultural involvement by province, 2018

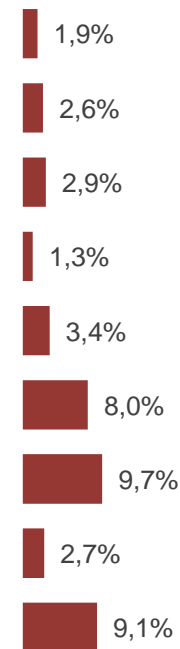
## Extra Source of Food



## Involvement in agriculture



## Main source of income

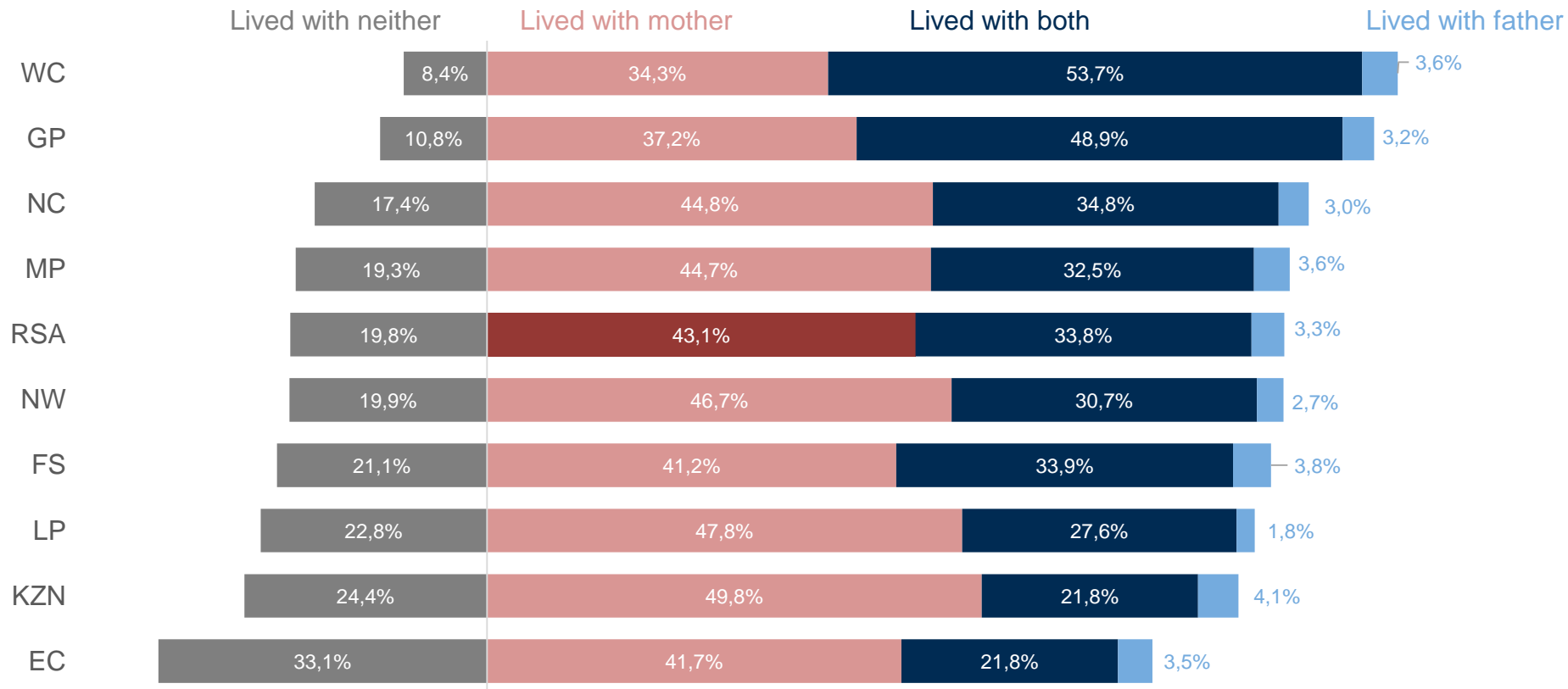




# Education

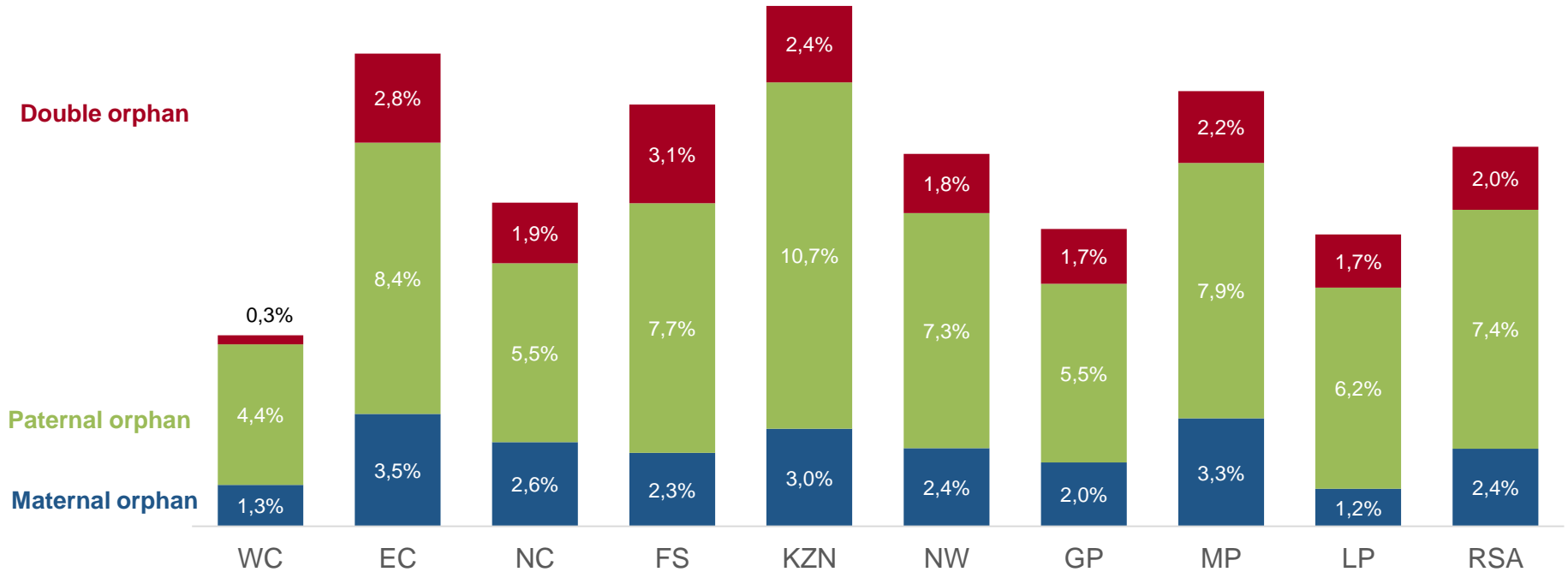
**Nationally, one-third of children lived with both parents whilst 43 per cent lived with mothers only.** Children in affluent provinces were most likely to live with both parents. Children's living arrangements was likely to affect their performance at school.

Percentage of children living arrangements, 2018



**Around one-tenth of children in South Africa were orphans. Fewer children were double orphans.** *One-tenth of children in Kwazulu-Natal are paternal orphans. This is in line with life expectancy as women had slightly higher life expectancy than males.*

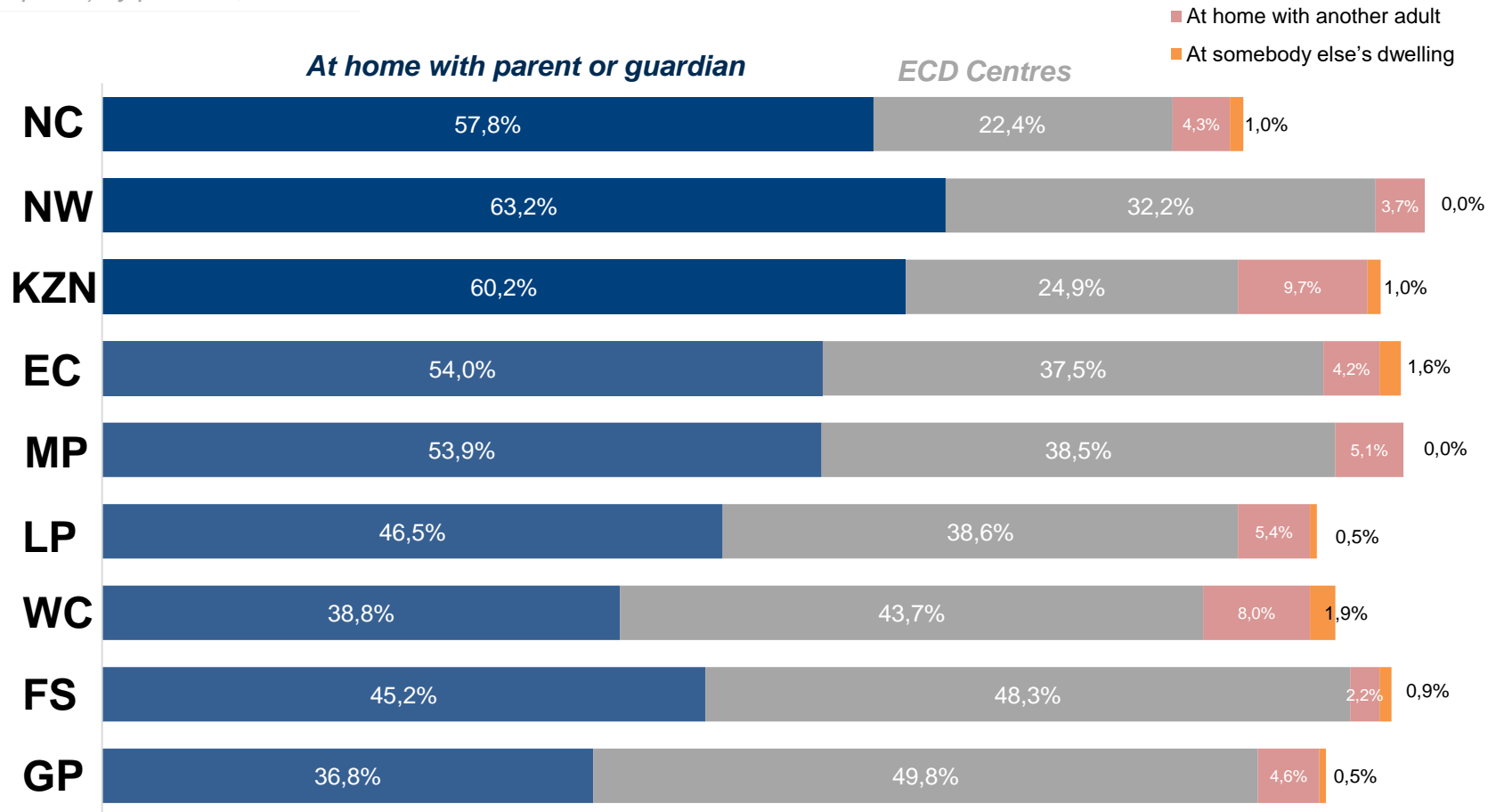
Percentage of children by orphanhood status and province, 2018





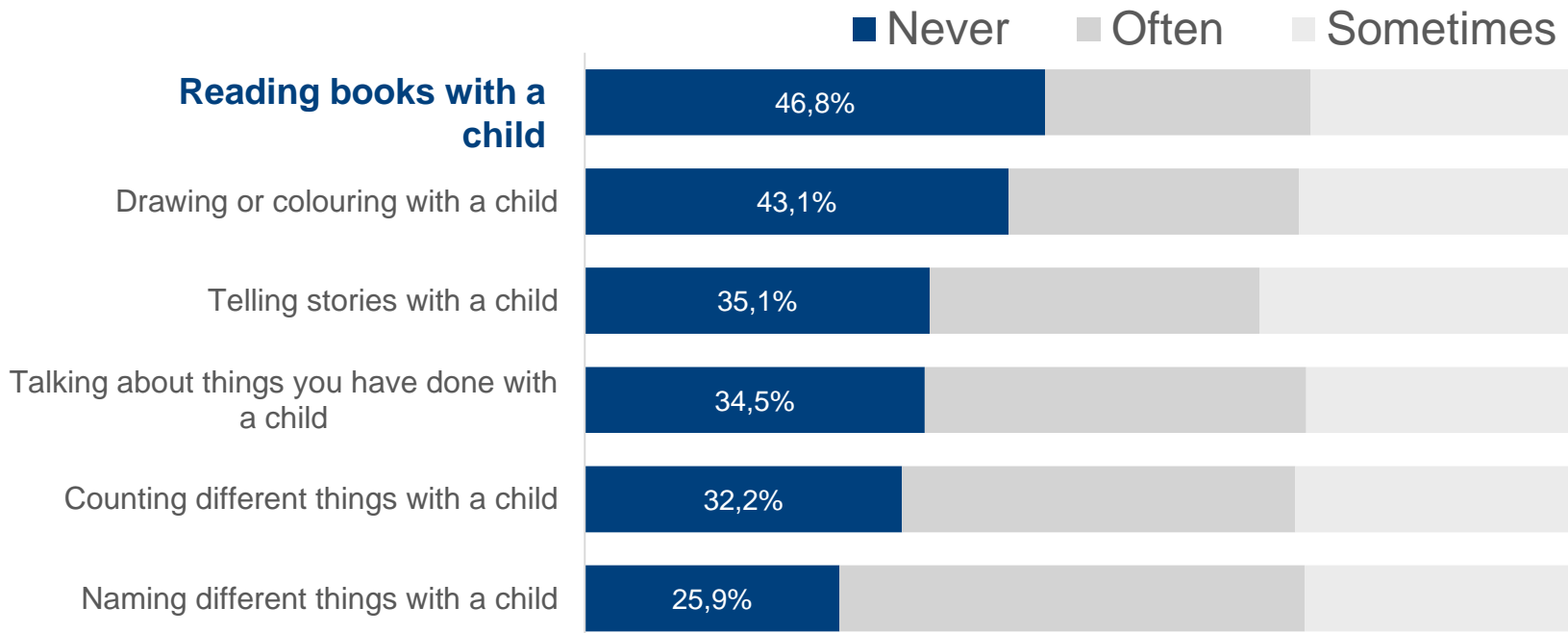
# MAJORITY OF CHILDREN AGED 0–4 ARE STILL KEPT AT HOME WITH PARENTS OR OTHER GUARDIANS IN MOST PROVINCES.

Children aged 0 - 4 years using different child care arrangements (top four) by province, 2018



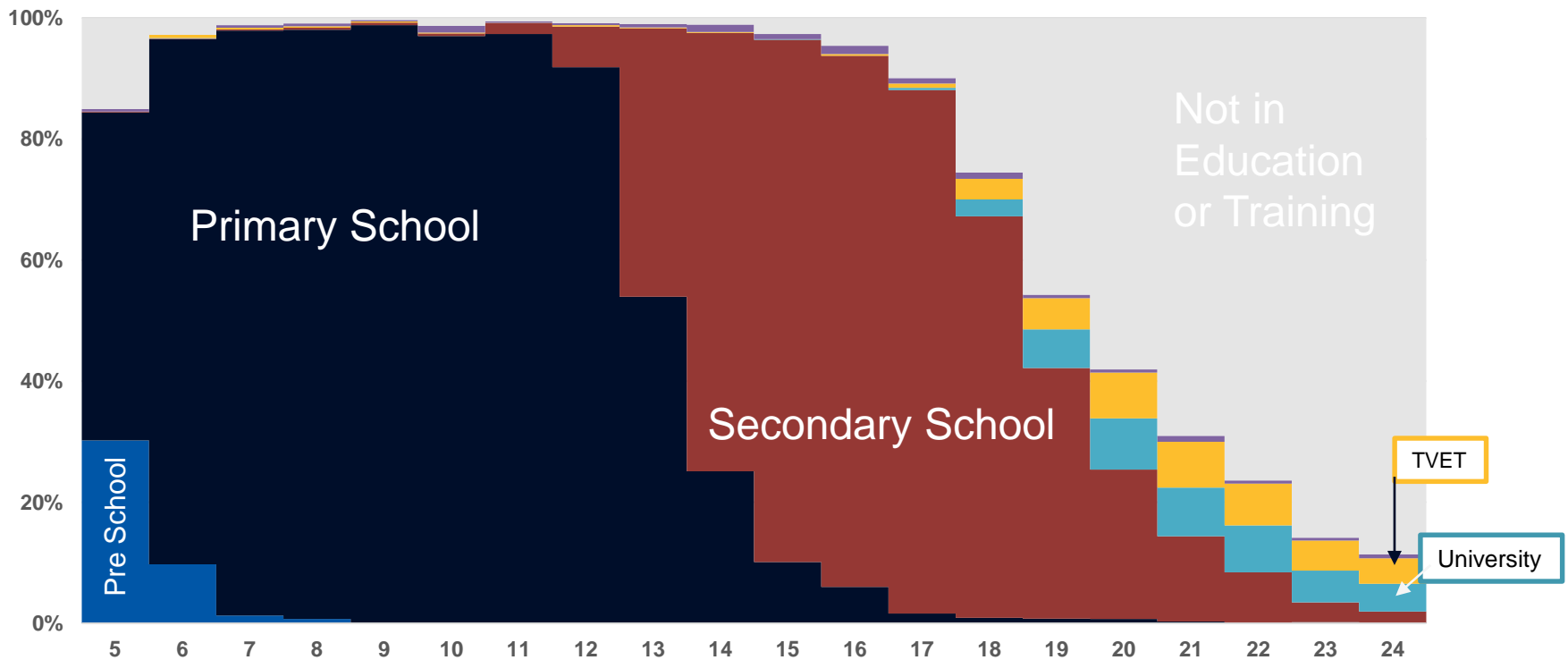
# Nearly half of children have never read a book or drawn with a parent or guardian.

Type of ECD stimulation  
received by children 0-4, 2018



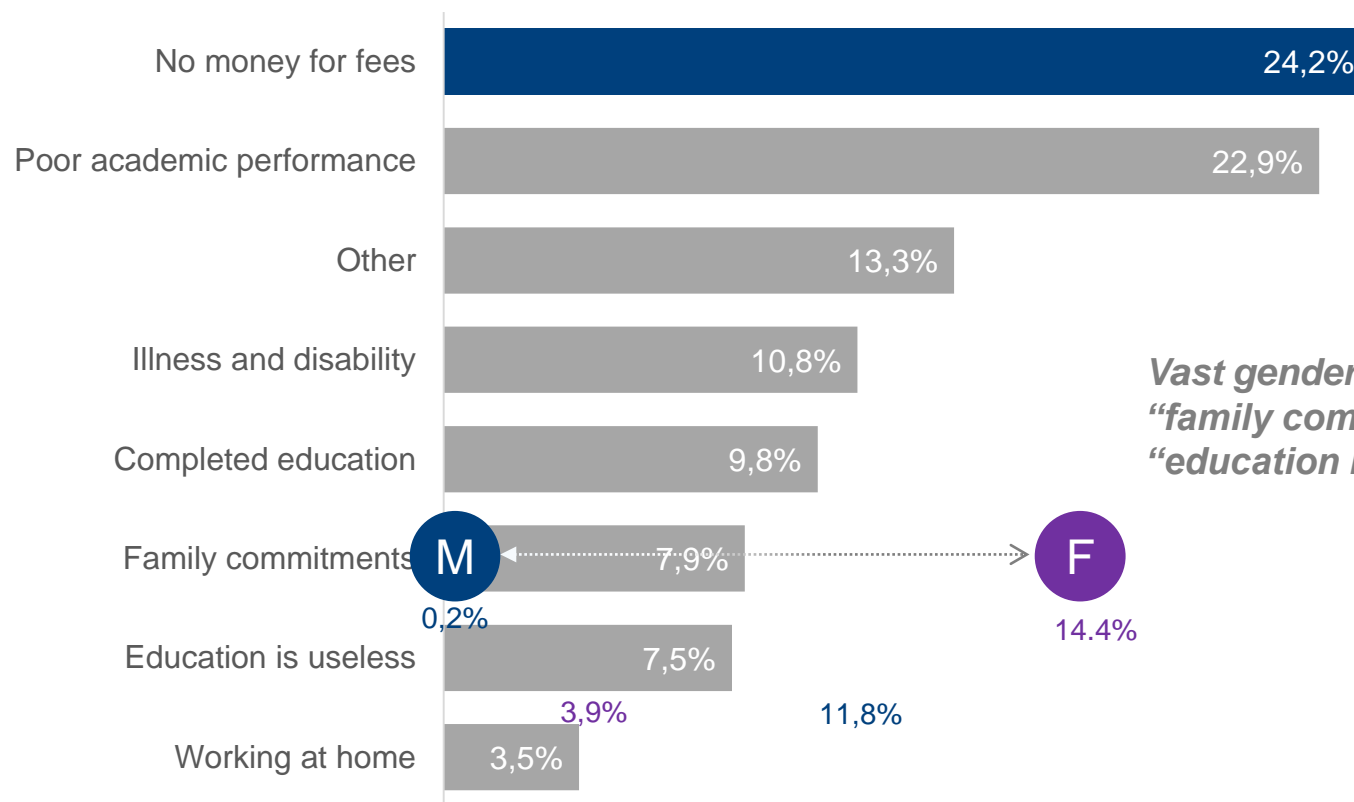
## There is noticeable representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

Percentage of those aged 5 – 24 years who attend educational institution, 2018



**Over a fifth of learners cited a lack of money as the main reason for not attending an educational institution.** Some reasons for not attending an educational institution are particularly affected by gender.

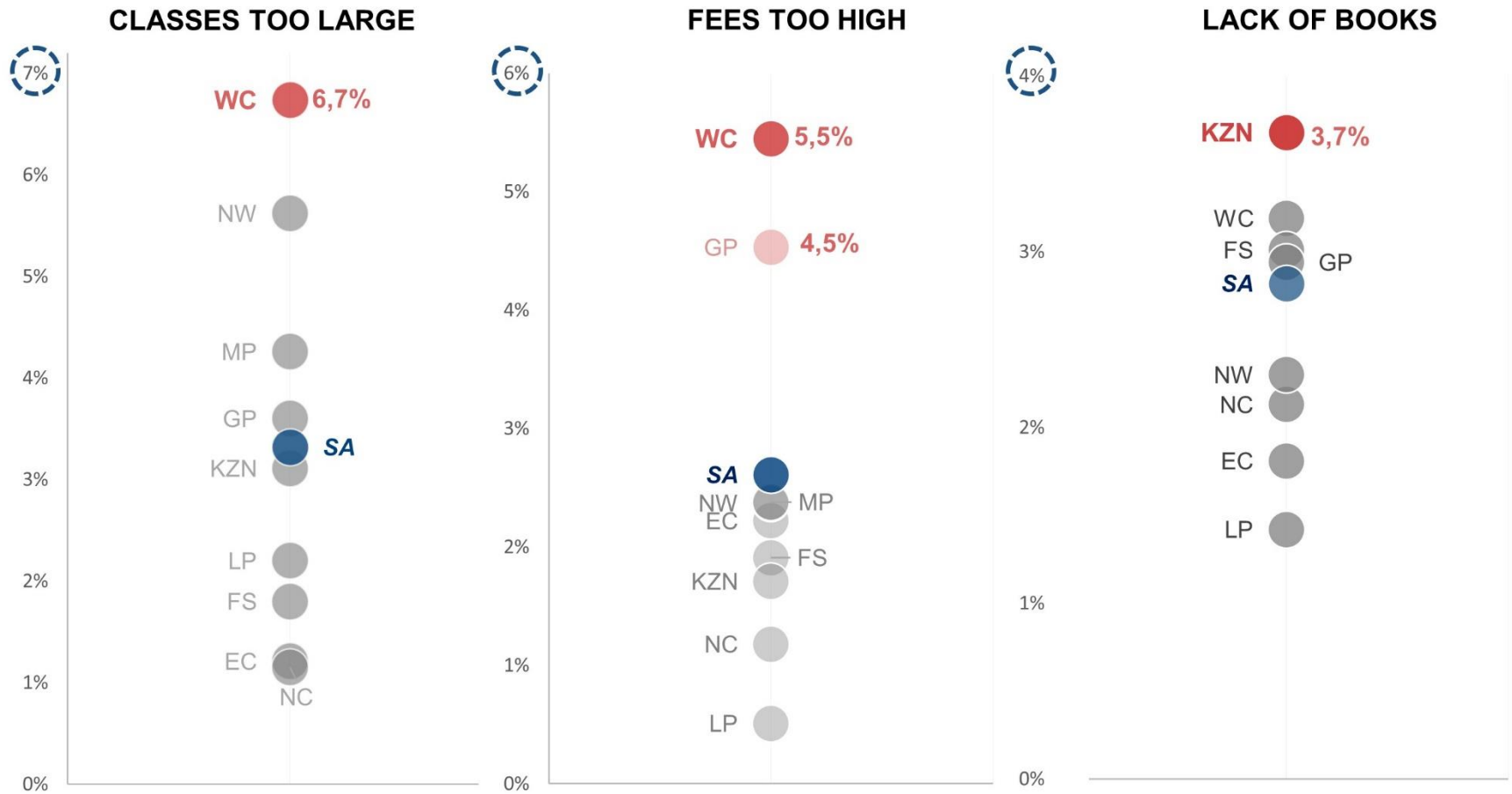
*Main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution, 2018*



*Vast gender disparities in “family commitment” and “education is useless”*

**Books, class size and fees remain key concerns in schools. NW learners had issues with large class sizes, WC and GP generally had more issues than the other provinces with fees while lack of teachers was a particular concern for learners in EC.**

*Nature of the problems experienced by all learners who attended public schools per province, 2018*

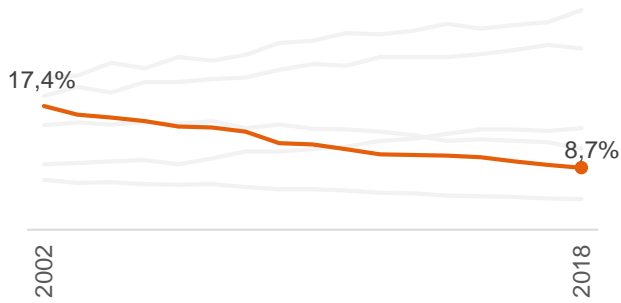




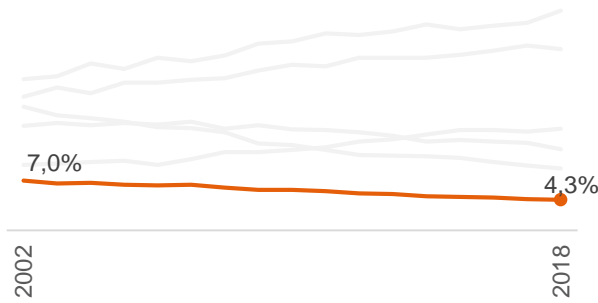
**NSC/GRADE 12 CONTINUES ITS UPWARD TREND.** The percentage who attained Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,3% in 2002 to 30,9% in 2018.

*Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older , 2002 - 2018*

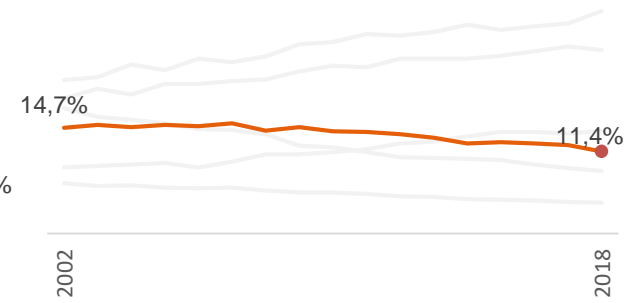
**Some Primary**



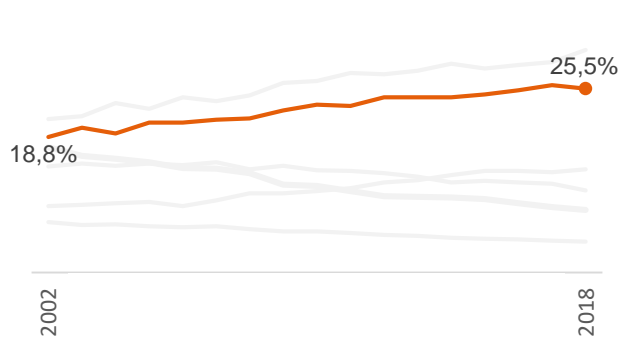
**Completed Primary**



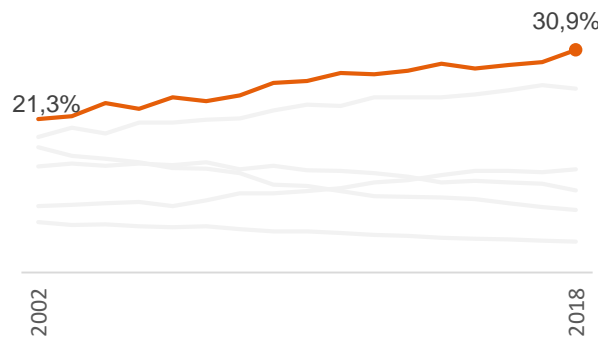
**Lower secondary**



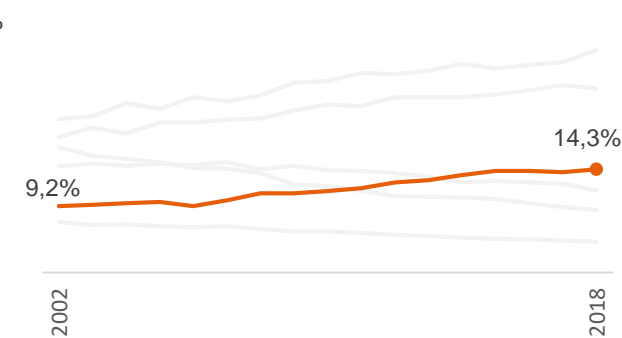
**Upper Secondary**



**NSC/Grade 12**

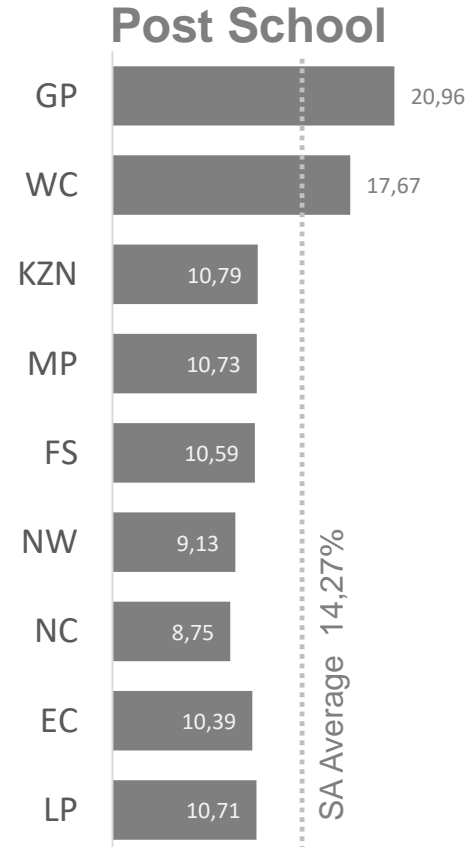
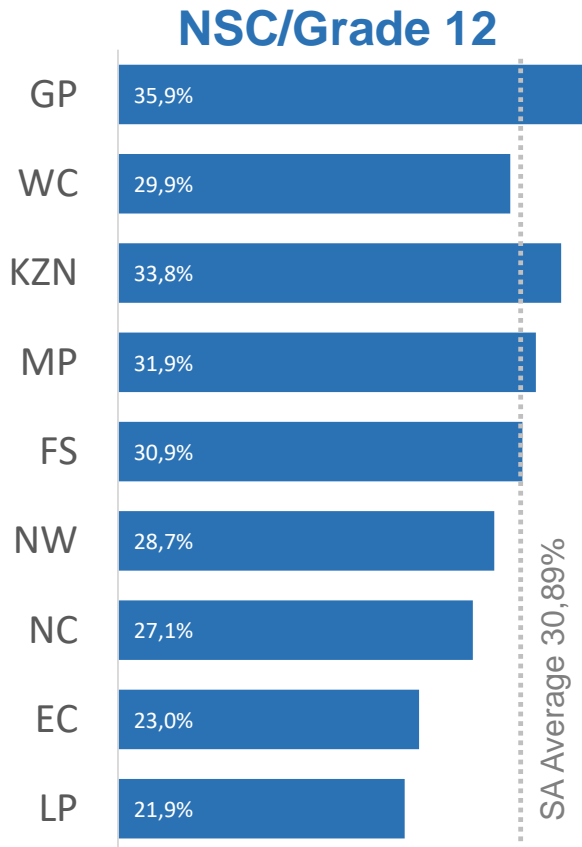


**Post School**



# Most provinces are closer to the SA average for obtaining NSC, however still large disparity in obtaining post school qualifications by province

Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older by province, 2018

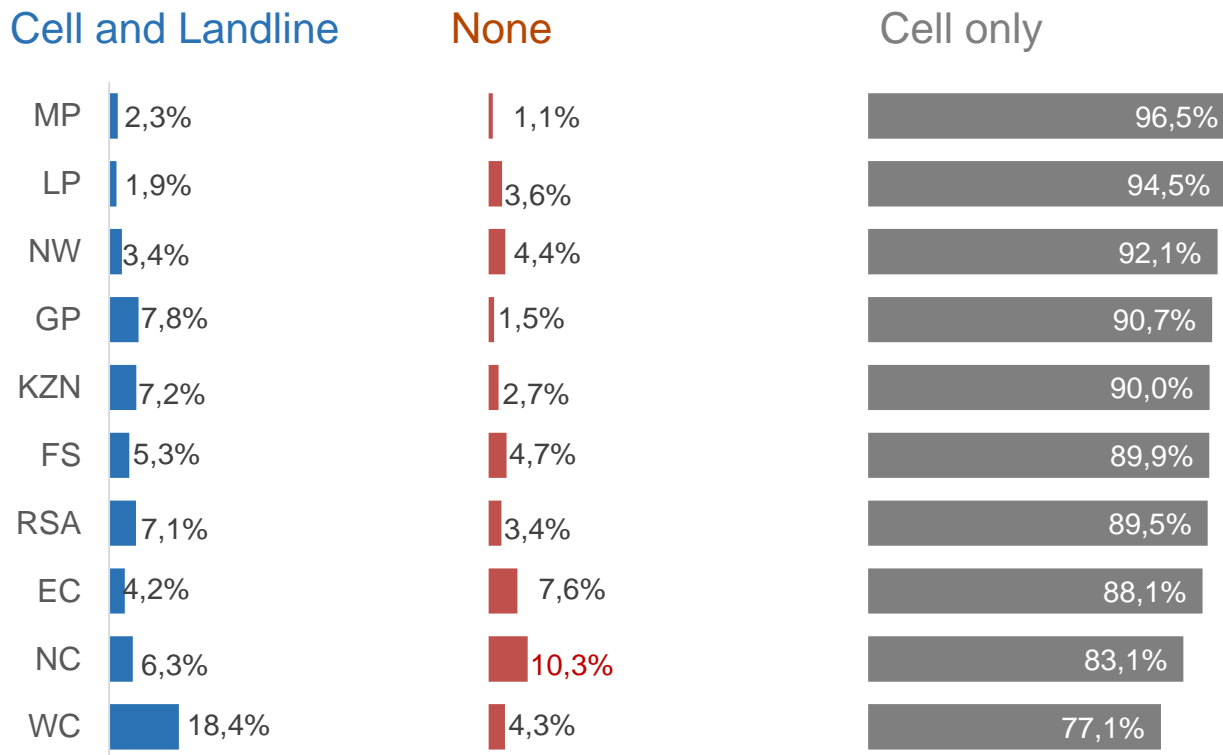


A man with short dark hair and glasses, wearing a white and blue striped polo shirt, is leaning forward and looking intently at a smartphone held in his hands. He has a tattoo on his left forearm. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a brick ledge and a window.

# TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**Telecommunications access is primarily driven by widespread adoption of cellular communication.** *Many households in Northern Cape still experience the digital divide with around 10% with no access at all.*

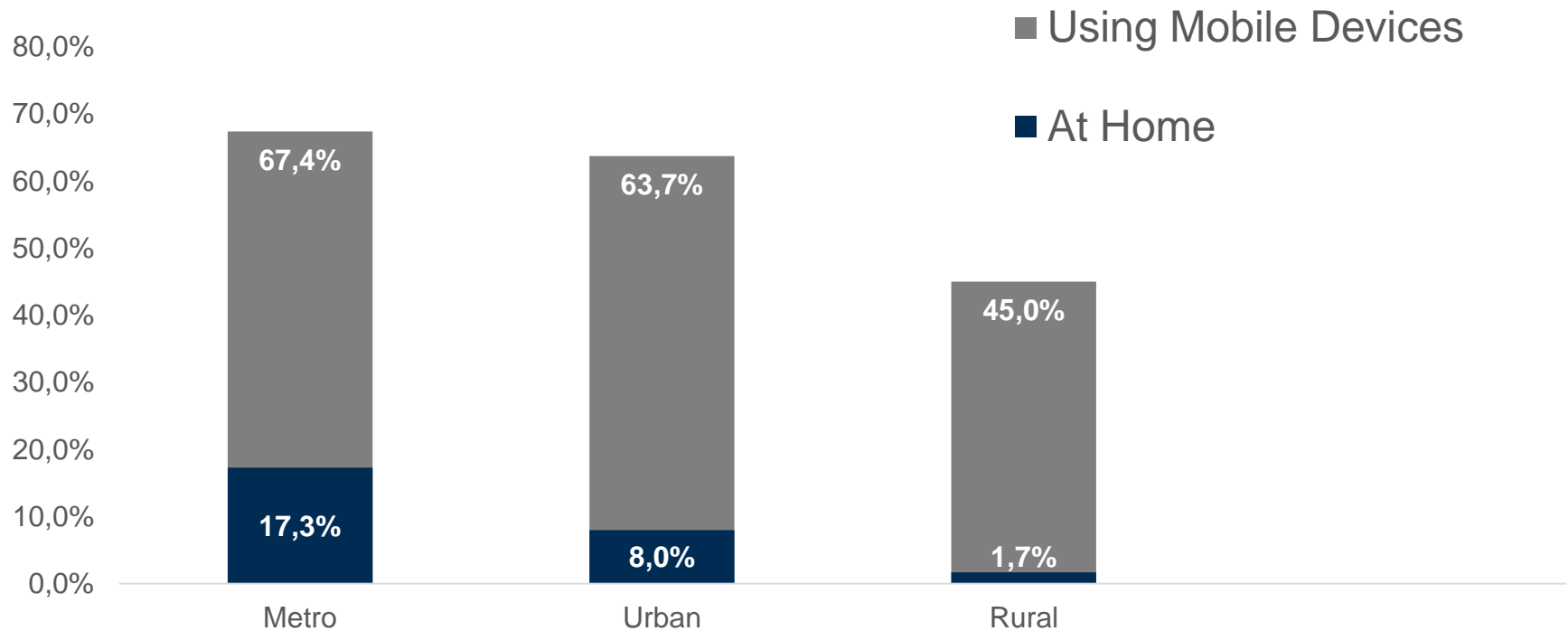
Household access to landlines and cell phones by Province, 2018



## MOBILE DEVICES HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED INTERNET ACCESS.

Access is generally much higher, although still lacking in rural areas

*Access to the Internet at home, or using mobile devices, 2018*





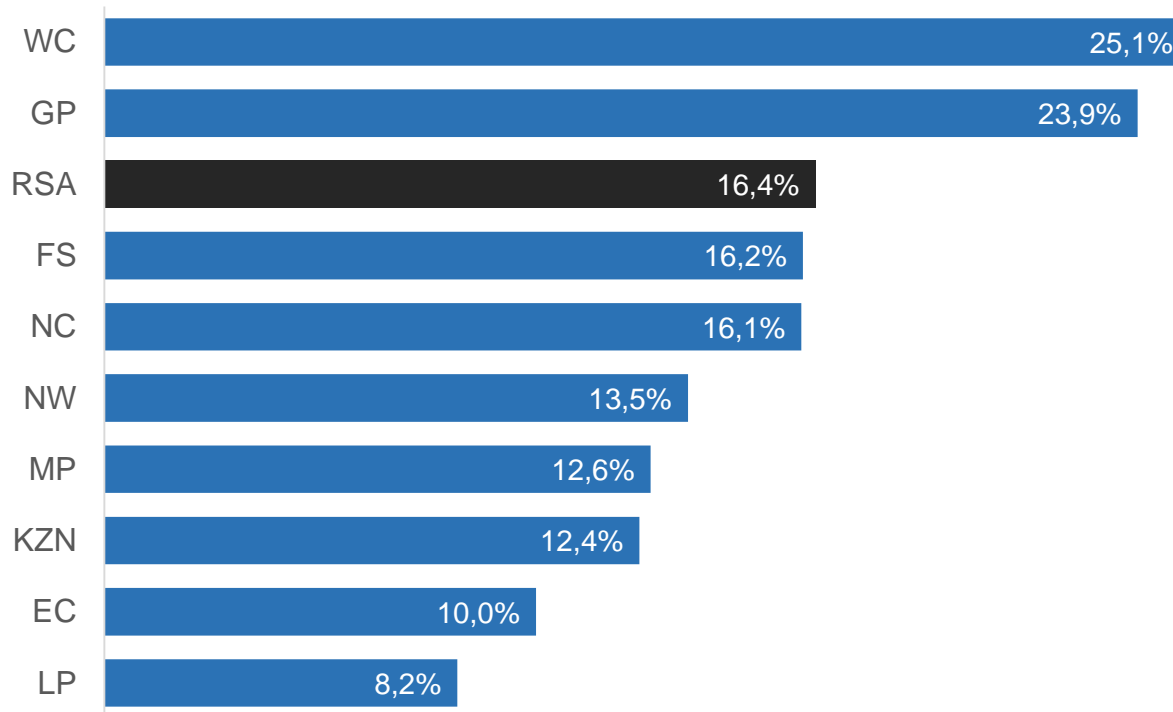


# Health

*Factors such as where we live, the state of our environment, genetics, our income and education level, all have considerable impacts on health*

**On average, less than 17% of the population have medical aid coverage.** *Only highly urbanised provinces of Gauteng and WC have medical aid coverage rates higher than the average*

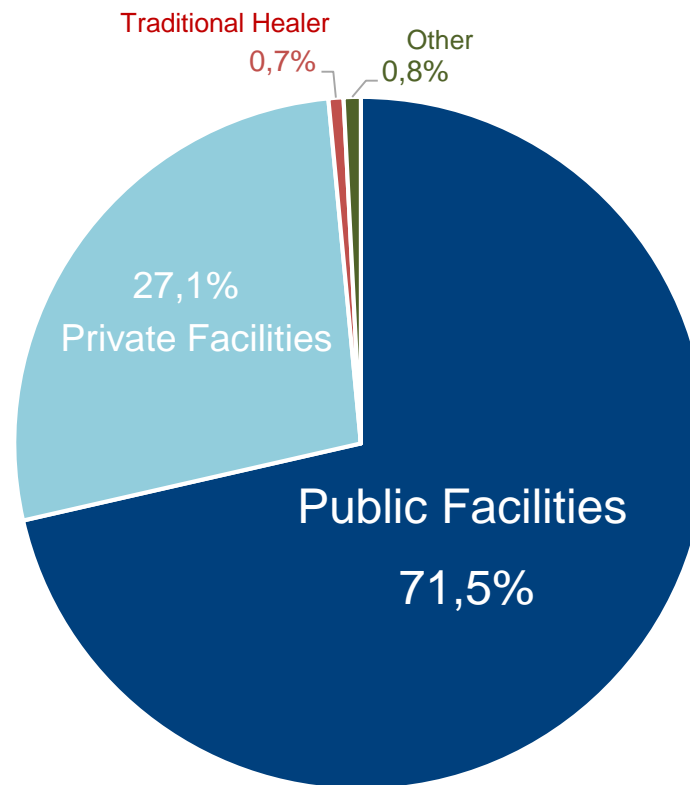
*% of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2018*



## PUBLIC FACILITIES STILL FIRST PORT OF CALL FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Only highly urbanised provinces of Gauteng and WC have medical aid coverage rates higher than the average

*Healthcare facility normally consulted by household when someone is ill, 2018*

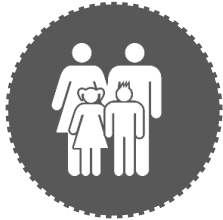


*Due to rounding numbers may not add up to 100%*

# Recap

GHS 2018

## ORPHANHOOD STATUS



One-fifth of children did not live with either their biological parents while 33,8% lived with both parents, and 43,1% lived with their mothers.

Approximately 11,7% of children were orphaned.

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



More than one-quarter (25,7%) of households consisted of a single person, while 62% of households contained three or less members.

Nuclear households that is comprised of parents and children made up 39,1% of all households

## OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS



More than two-thirds (64,9%) of individuals aged 18 years and older owned one or more bank accounts individually or jointly with others.

Only 5,5% of adults owned any land, with virtually no difference between males and females.

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS



Marriage and cohabitation are more common among women than men in the age group 18-34 years. The situation is reversed in older age groups.

Living arrangements raises challenges of providing basic services to households, and maintaining social cohesion.

# Recap

GHS 2018

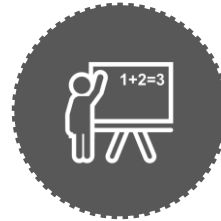
## EDUCATION



About a quarter of premature school leavers charged 'lack of money' for not studying.

Family commitments cited by 14,4% of females and 0,2% of males.

## EDUCATION



Attendance almost universal at ages 7-15 years, 25,5% of persons aged 5-24 not attending educational institutions

Participation rates at higher education institutions are low for black African and coloured students.

# Ndzi hela kwala!