

General Household Survey 2020

Measuring the progress of development in the country Statistician-General: Risenga Maluleke







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COVID-19 Impact on Data Collection



- Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement.
- Mode of data collection changed from face-to-face CAPI (Computer Assister Personal Interviews) to CATI (Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews) to facilitate data collection during successive phases of COVID.
- ❖ Households that provided usable telephone numbers in 2019 were called. The sample, therefore, excluded households that were out-of-scope, or who could not participate in 2019, as well as those where telephone numbers were incorrect or have changed, or where households have moved.
- Only realised 8 896 households and 34 370 Individuals
- Conducted Bias-Adjustment to adjust for possible differences in the characteristics of households that provided contact details, and those that did not.
- GHS 2020 calibrated to the 2017 series Mid-Year Population Estimates for 2020.

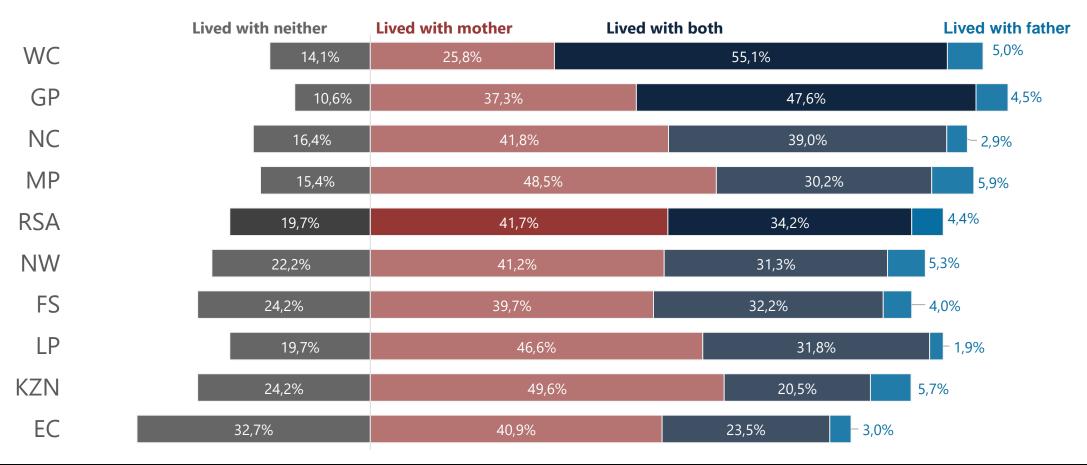






Nationally, one-third of children lived with both parents whilst 42% lived with mothers only. Children in affluent provinces (WC and GP) were most likely to live with both parents.

Percentage of children living arrangements by province, 2020



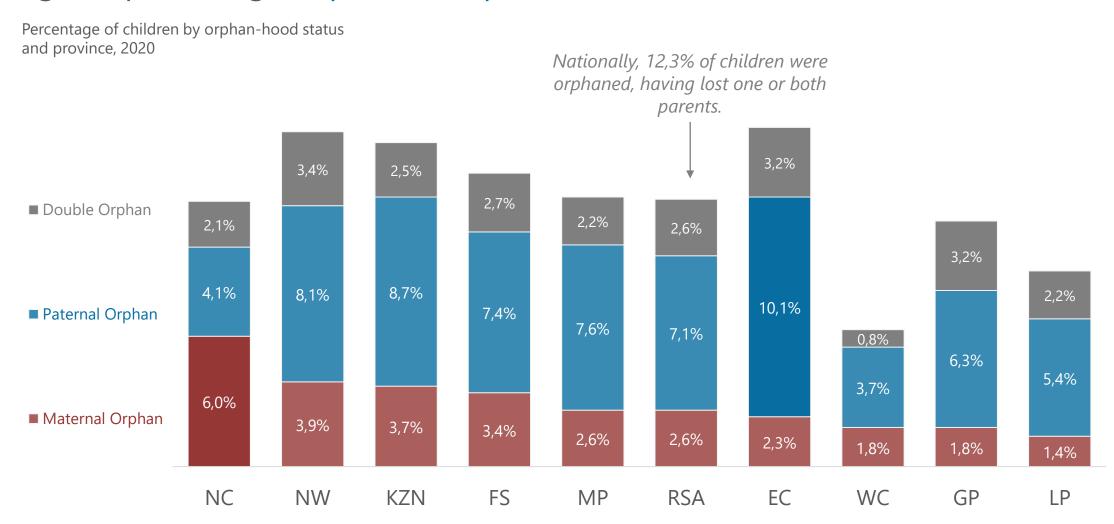
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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2020





In 2020, NC had the highest percentage of maternal orphans (6%) while EC had the highest percentage of paternal orphans (10,1%).



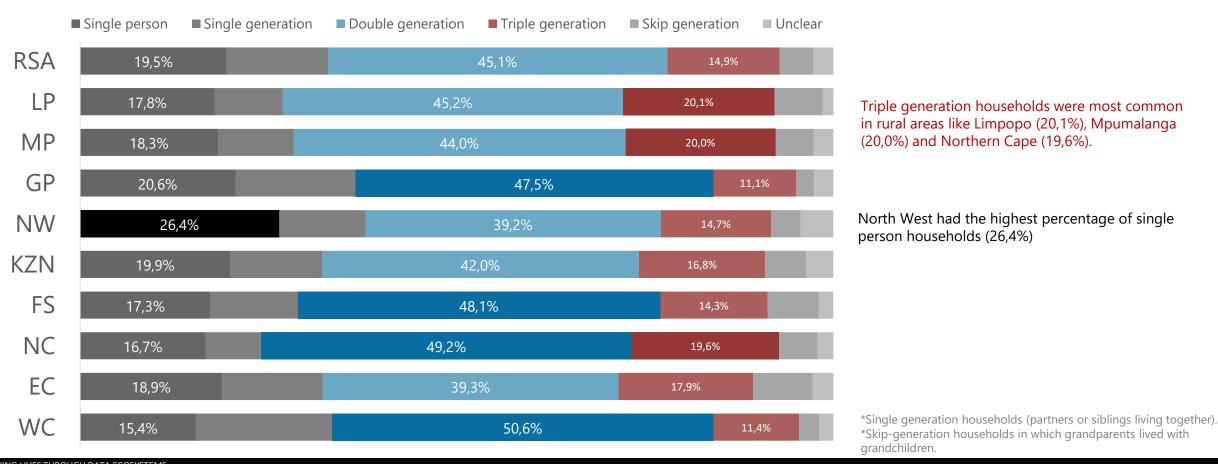
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Nationally, 45,1% of households were classified as double generation households (comprising parents and children). *GP, FS, NC and WC* were higher than the national average.

Percentage of households by household composition and province, 2020









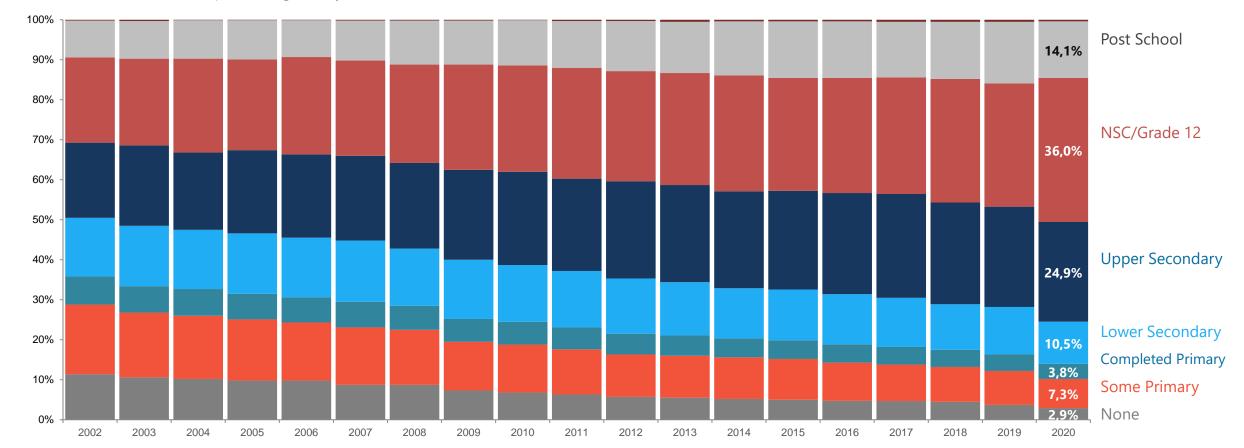






The percentage who attained Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 21,3% in 2002 to 36% in 2020.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002-2020

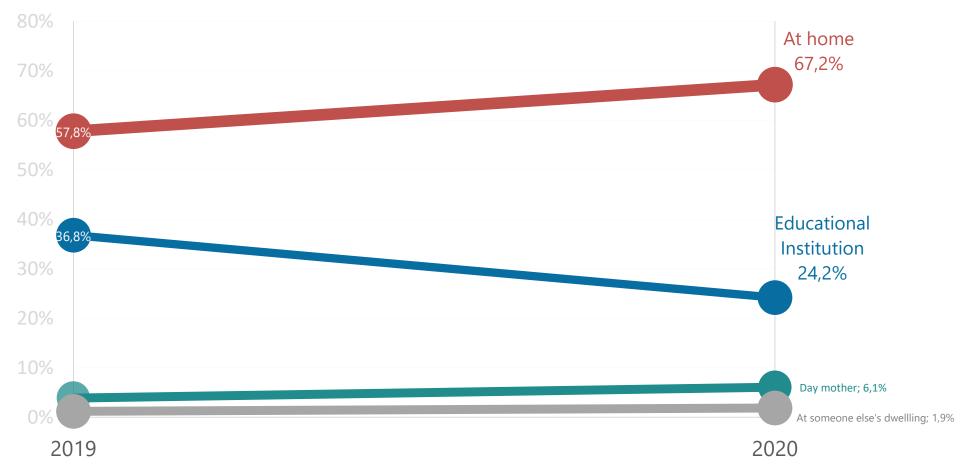






Growing percentage of children aged 0—4 kept at home with parents or other guardians in 2020. While children who attended educational institutions declined sharply.

Children aged 0—4 years using different child care arrangements by province, 2020 (top 4)

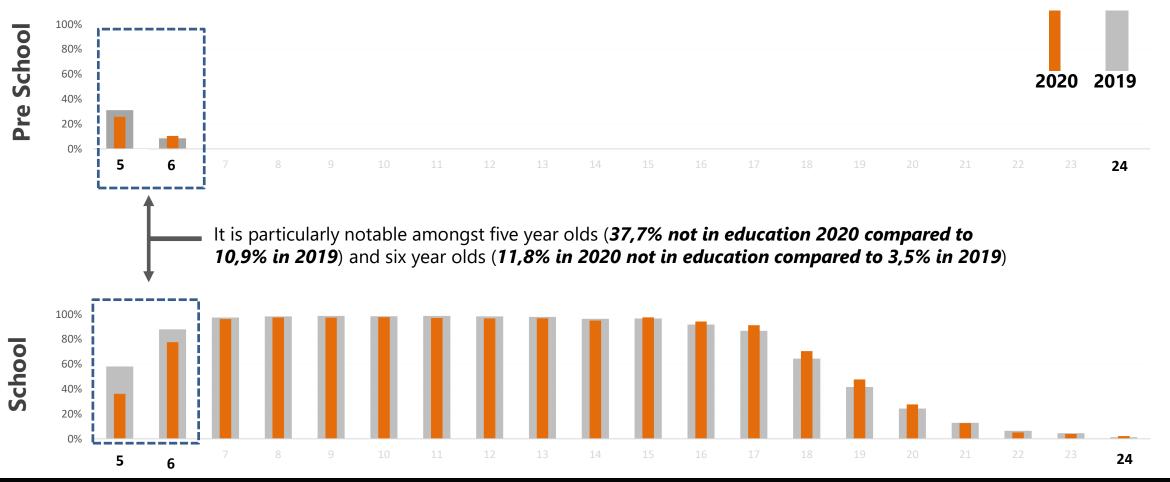






Compared to 2019, a higher percentage of children between the ages of five and 14 was generally not attending educational institutions in 2020.

Percentage of individuals aged 5 to 18 years who did not attend educational institutions, 2002 and 2020

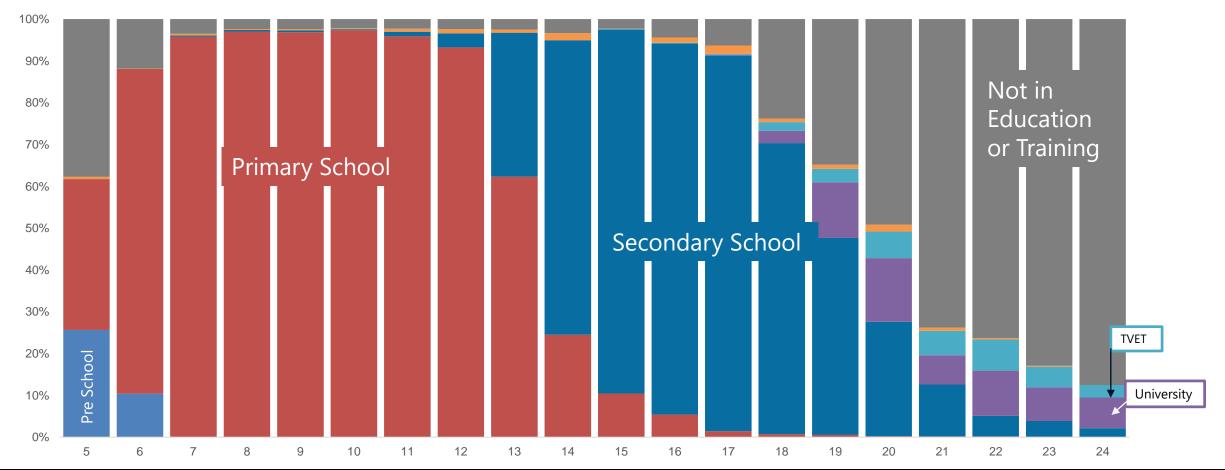






Continued representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools. Slight increase in individuals who are not in education

Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5-24 years, 2020







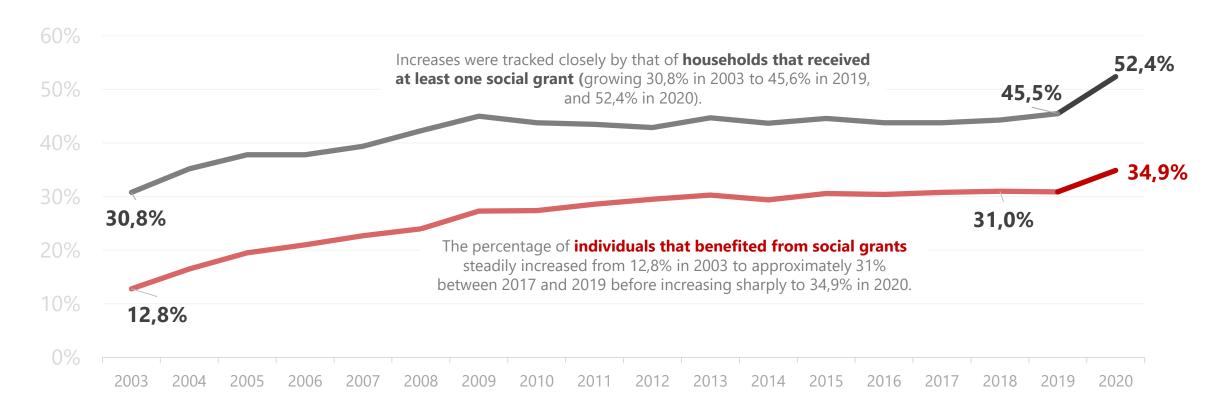






An increase in the percentage of persons and individuals who accessed social grants in 2020 was mainly due to the large uptake of COVID-19 **Social Relief of Distress grants**.

Percentage of households and individuals who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2020



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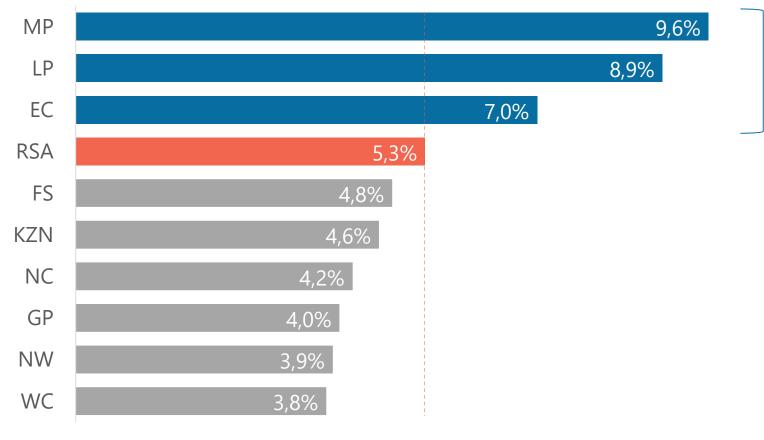
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Nationally, 5,3% of respondents aged 18 years and older were beneficiaries of the special COVID-19 Social Relief of Distress grant nationally.

Percentage of individuals aged 18 years and older that benefitted from the special COVID-19 social relief of distress grant by province, 2020



The highest uptake of SRD grants was noted in Mpumalanga (9,6%), Limpopo (8,9%) and Eastern Cape (7,0%).

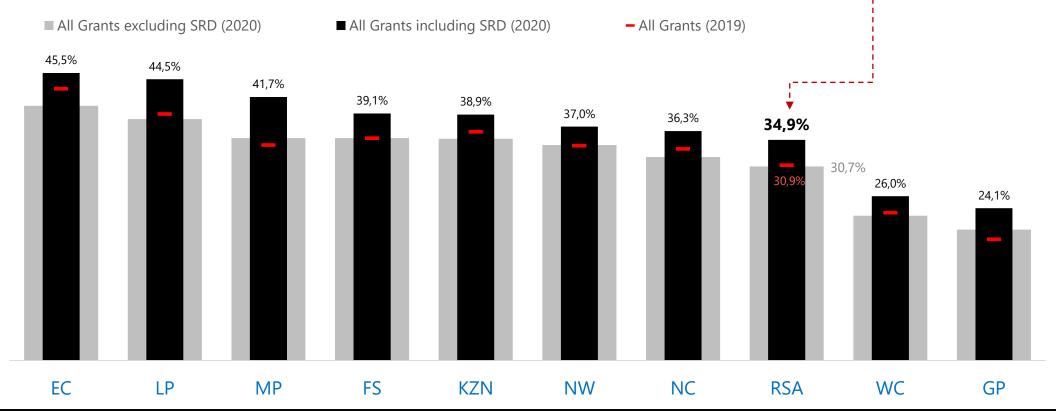
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Nationally, although **34,9%** of beneficiaries accessed grants if SRDs are included, the figures falls to 30,7% if SRDs are excluded, very similar to the estimate reported in 2019 (30,9%). *Similar observations can be made across all provinces*.

Percentage of individuals that benefitted from social grants per province in 2020 by access to Social Relief Grant, compared to individual beneficiaries in 2019.



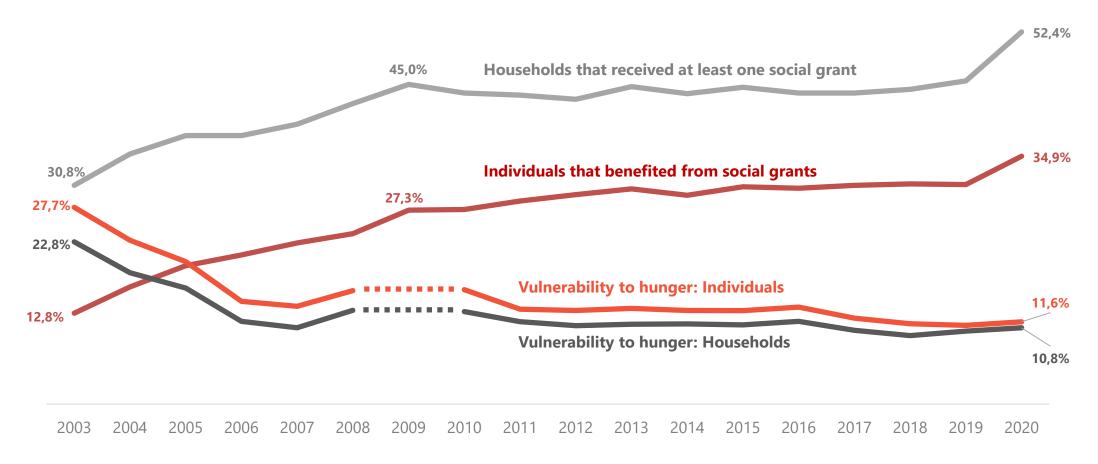
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Vulnerability to hunger at an **individual** and **household** level has been declining until 2019 whilst access to grants has been increasing. However, slight increases were observed in 2020.

Access to grants vs estimated percentage of households and persons vulnerable to hunger in South Africa, 2002-2020



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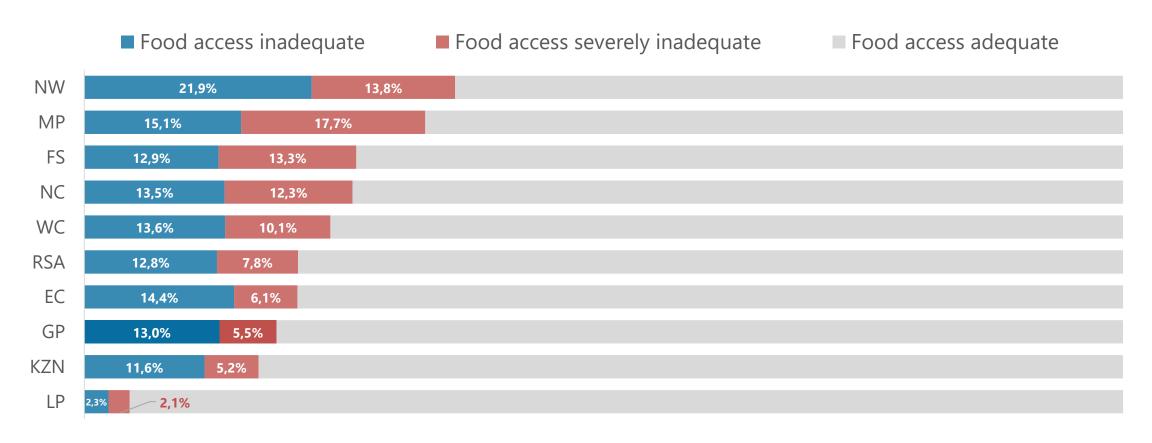
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20,6% of households nationally, considered their access to food as **inadequate** or **severely inadequate**. Food access problems were the most common in North West (35,7%), Mpumalanga (32,8%), Free State (26,2%) and Northern Cape (25,8%).

Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2020



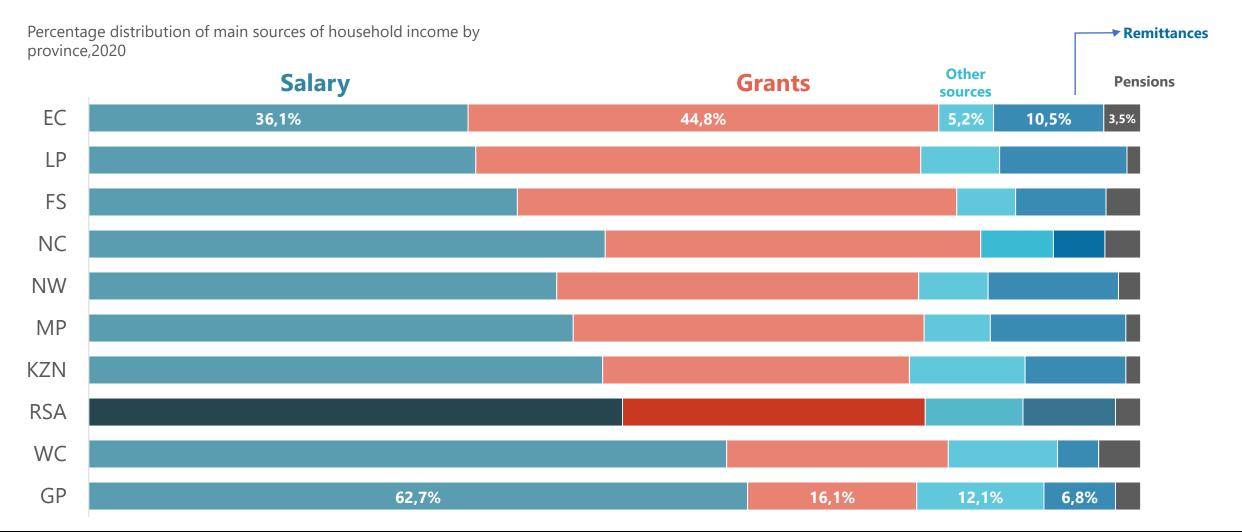
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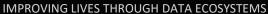
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There is an increased reliance on **grants as main source of income** (20,4% in 2019 to 28,8% in 2020) and a slight decrease in salaries and wages (54,8% to 50,8%) and remittances (11,0% to 8,8%).



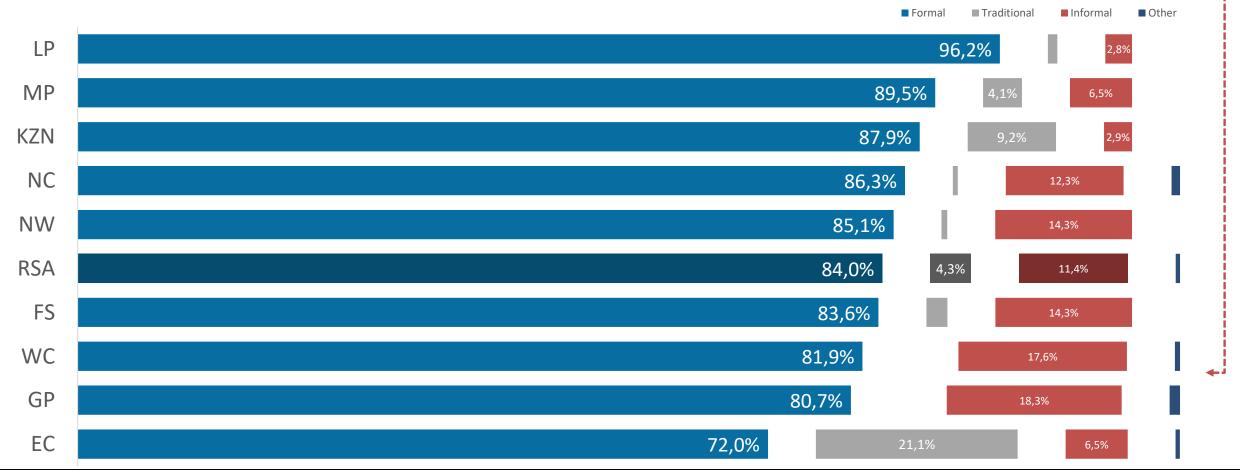






Slightly more than eight-tenths (84,0%) of South African households lived **in formal dwellings in 2020.** Approximately one-fifth of households in Gauteng (18,3%) and Western Cape (17,8%) lived in informal dwellings

Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2020







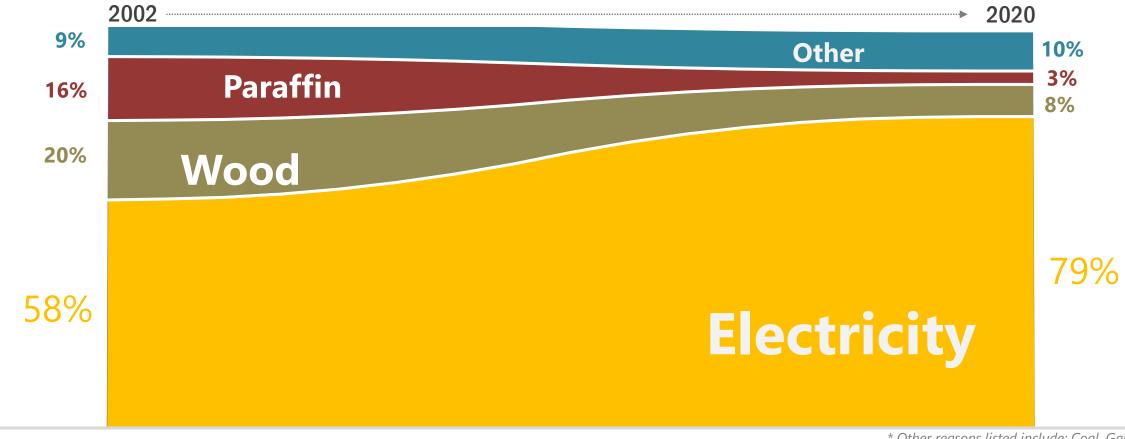






Paraffin and wood as a source of energy for cooking continues to decline as electricity becomes more accessible.

Energy used for cooking, 2002-2020





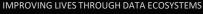




Declines in **connection to electricity** in **Gauteng** can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by the province.

Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2020









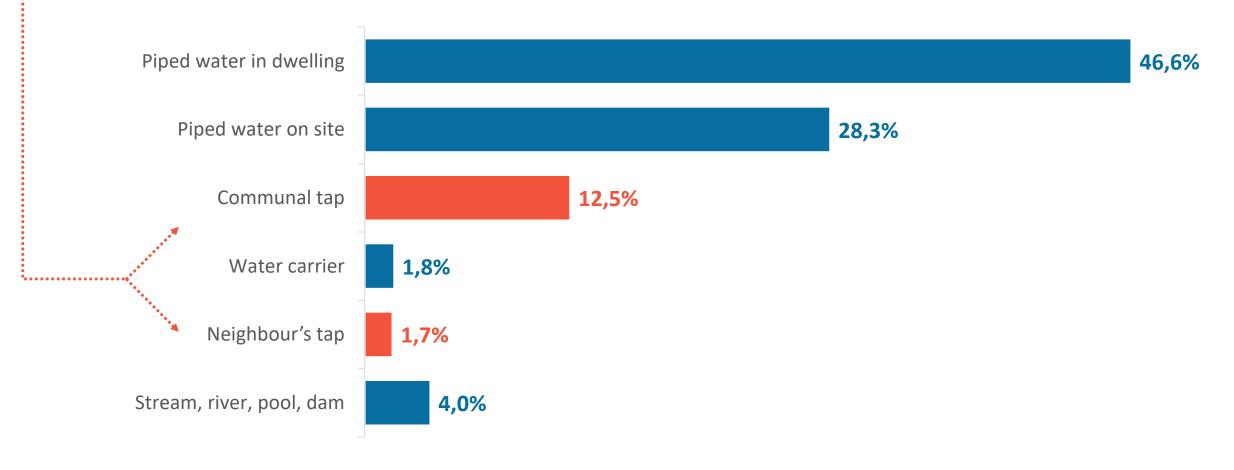




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Around 14% of Households relied on a communal or neighbours tap, for main sources of drinking water. 89,1% of SA households have access to improved water sources

Percentage of households by selected main water source, 2020

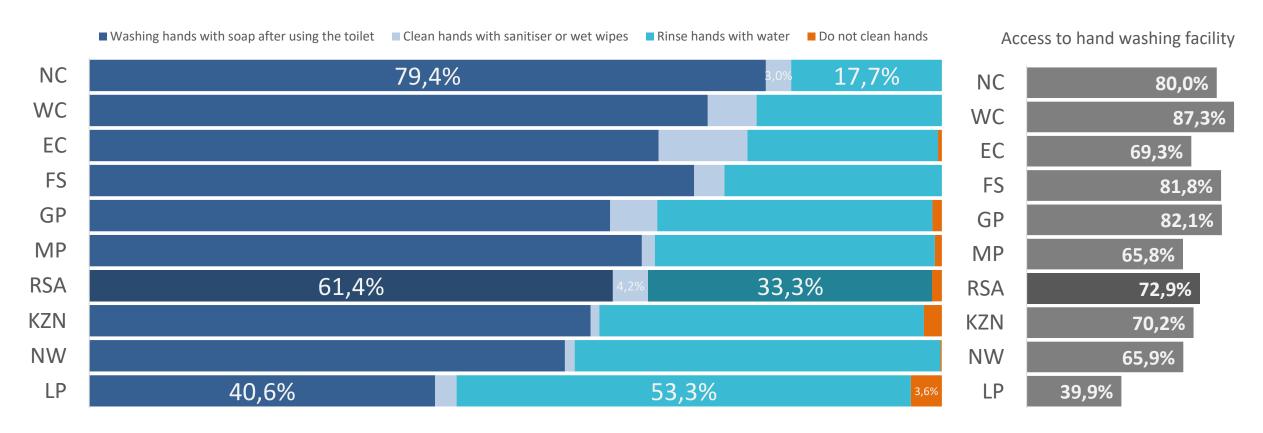






Six-tenths (61,4%) of households indicated that their members washed hands with soap after using the toilet, while one-third (33,3%) only rinsed their hands with water.

Percentage of households by access to hand washing facility, 2020



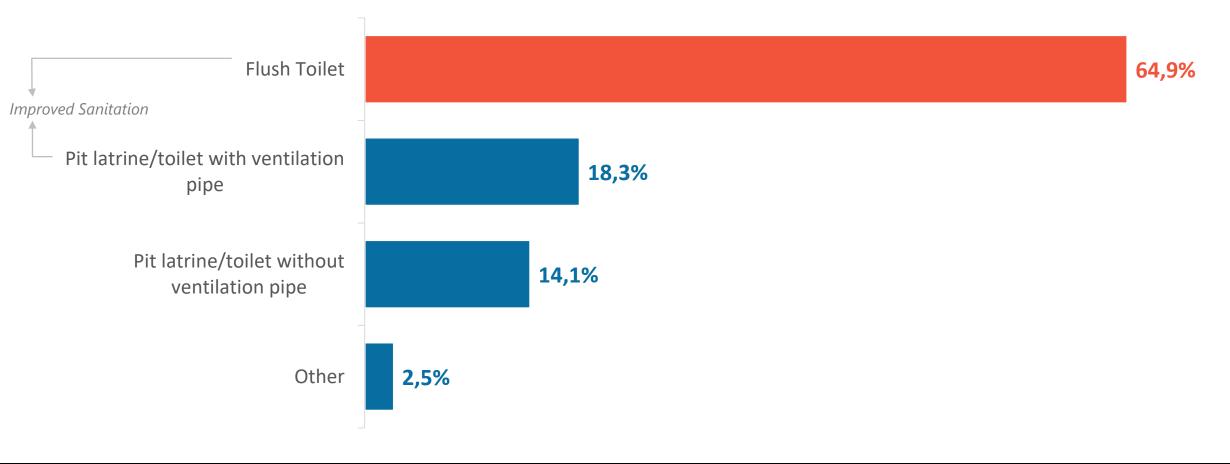






Almost two-thirds of South African households have access to flush toilets while 83,2% had access to improved sanitation. Less than 1% no access to sanitation facilities.

Percentage of households by type of toilet facility and province, 2020







Majority of households in WC (93,9%) and GP (90,5%) had access to improved sanitation, access was most limited in Limpopo and Mpumalanga, 2020 SA Averages is 83,2%

Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2020 81,2% EC FS NW NC 33,4% 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

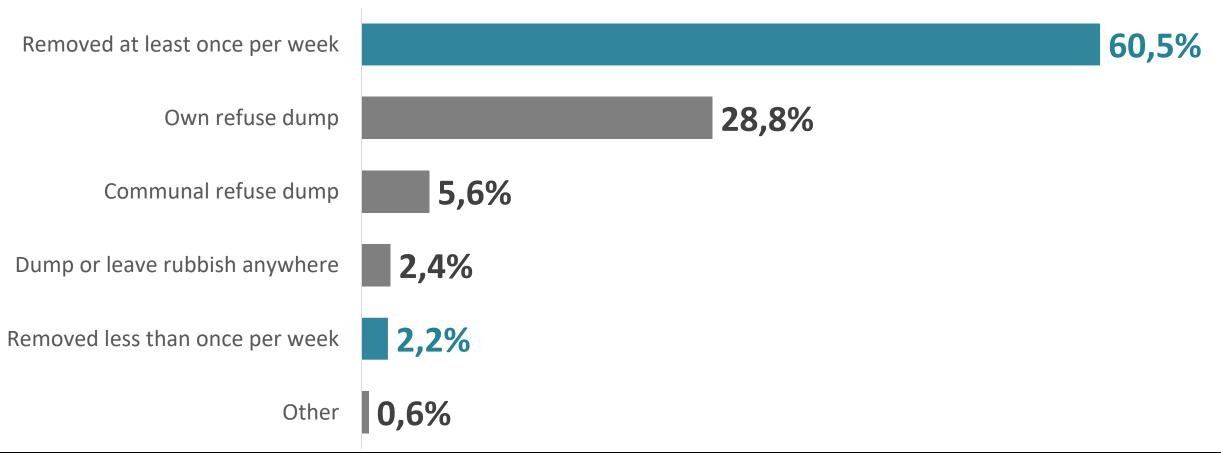






Regular refuse removal for almost 62,7% of households. Almost one-third (28,8%) however used own refuse dumps in the absence of services.

Percentage of households by type of refuse removal services, 2020















Public Healthcare facilities still first port of call for the vast majority of South Africa.

Healthcare facility normally consulted by household when someone is ill, 2020

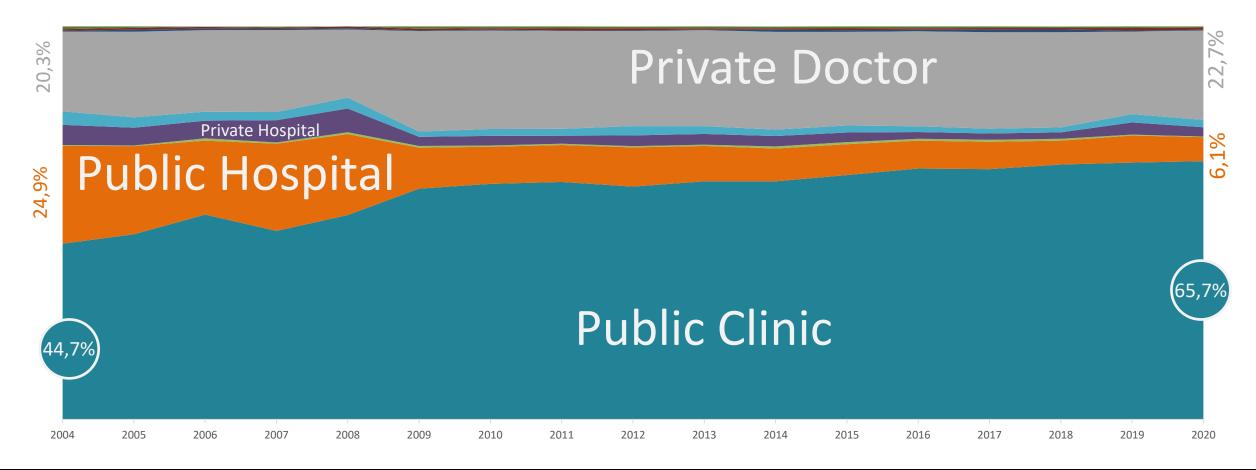






In 2020 **65,7%** of household members first consult a **Public Clinic health care facility**.

Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by the households when members fall ill or get injured 2004 - 2020







Approximately 15,2% of the population have medical aid coverage. Only WC and GP have coverage rates higher than 20%

Individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2020







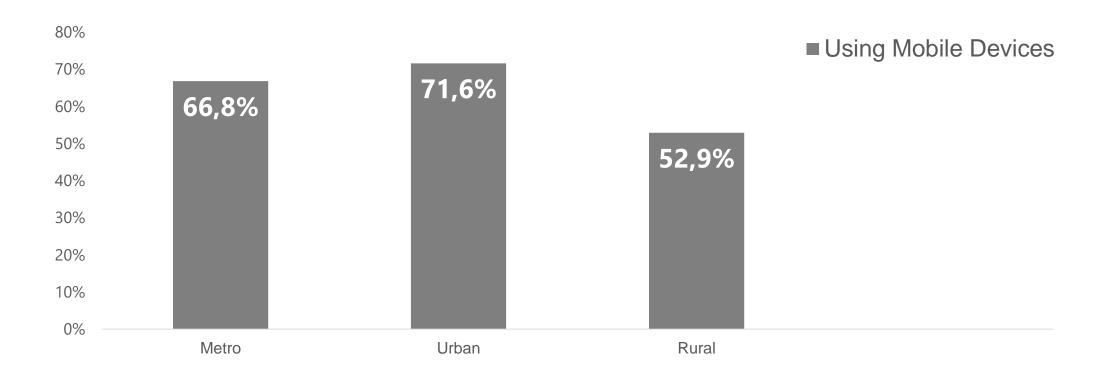






Mobile devices have revolutionized internet access. Access is generally much higher, although still lacking in rural areas

Access to the Internet using mobile devices, 2020





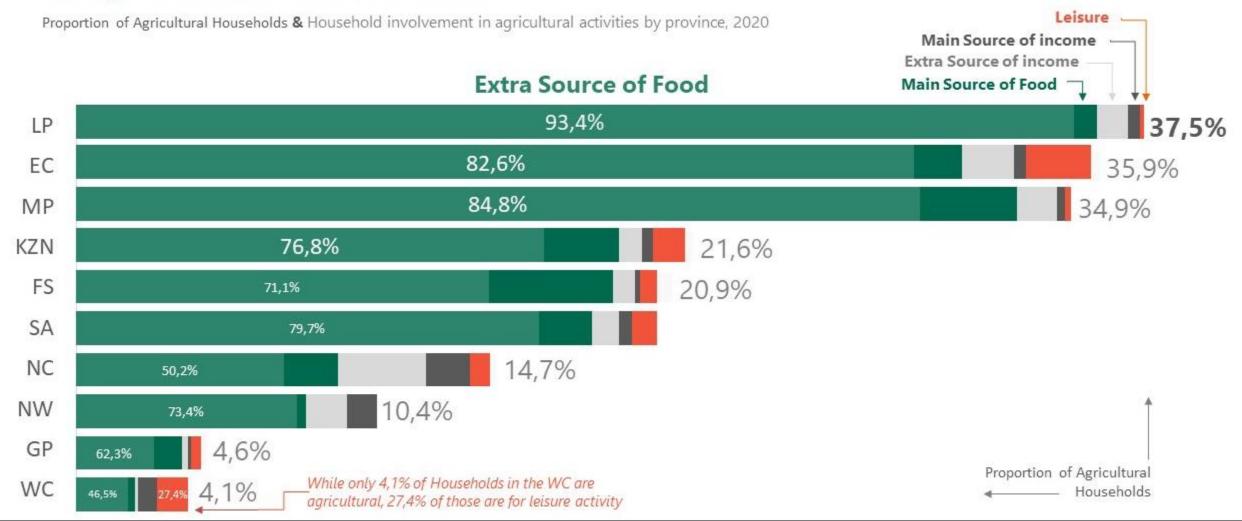








37,5% of Households in Limpopo are Agricultural with 93,4% of the involvement being for extra sources of food.



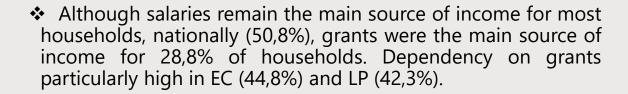






Recap GHS 2020

- ❖ One-fifth of children did not live with either their biological parents while 34,2% lived with both parents, and 41,7% lived with their mothers.
- ❖ Approximately one-fifth (19,5%) of households consisted of a single person, while 57% of households contained three or less members.



- ❖ A comparison with 2019 estimates shows a larger percentage of children in the age group 0–4 years remained at home with a parent, guardian in 2020 (67,2% compared to 57,8% a year earlier), while a smaller percentage attended grade R, preschool, nursery school, crèche, and edu-care centres (24,2% compared to 36,8%).
- ❖ Attendance almost universal at ages 7-15 years, 25,6% of persons aged 5–24 not attending educational institutions. Participation rates particularly low for 5/6 year olds during COVID.

GHS 2020

Thank you.









