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# General Household Survey 2022

*Measuring the progress of development in the country*

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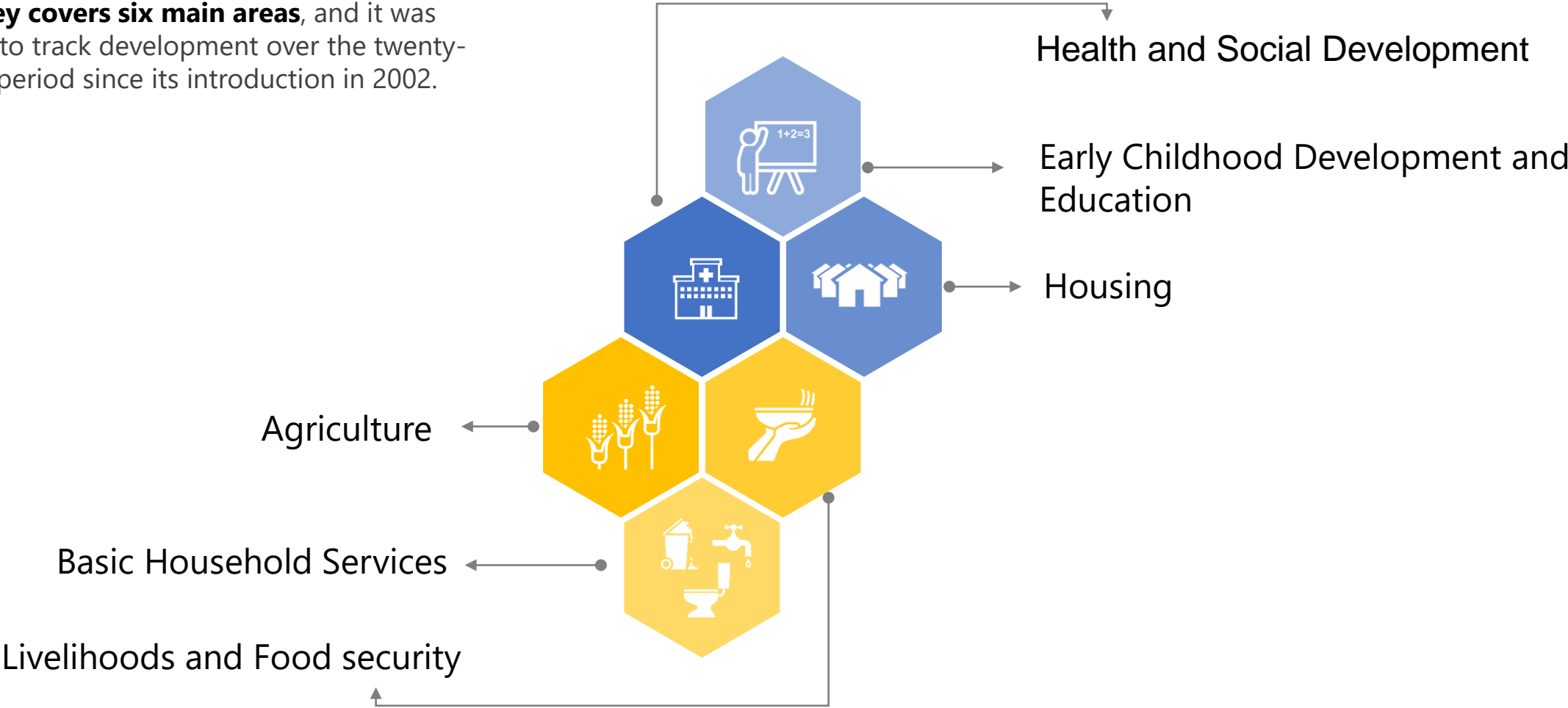
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# General Household Survey 2022

The survey covers six main areas, and it was designed to track development over the twenty-one-year period since its introduction in 2002.



# Household Characteristics



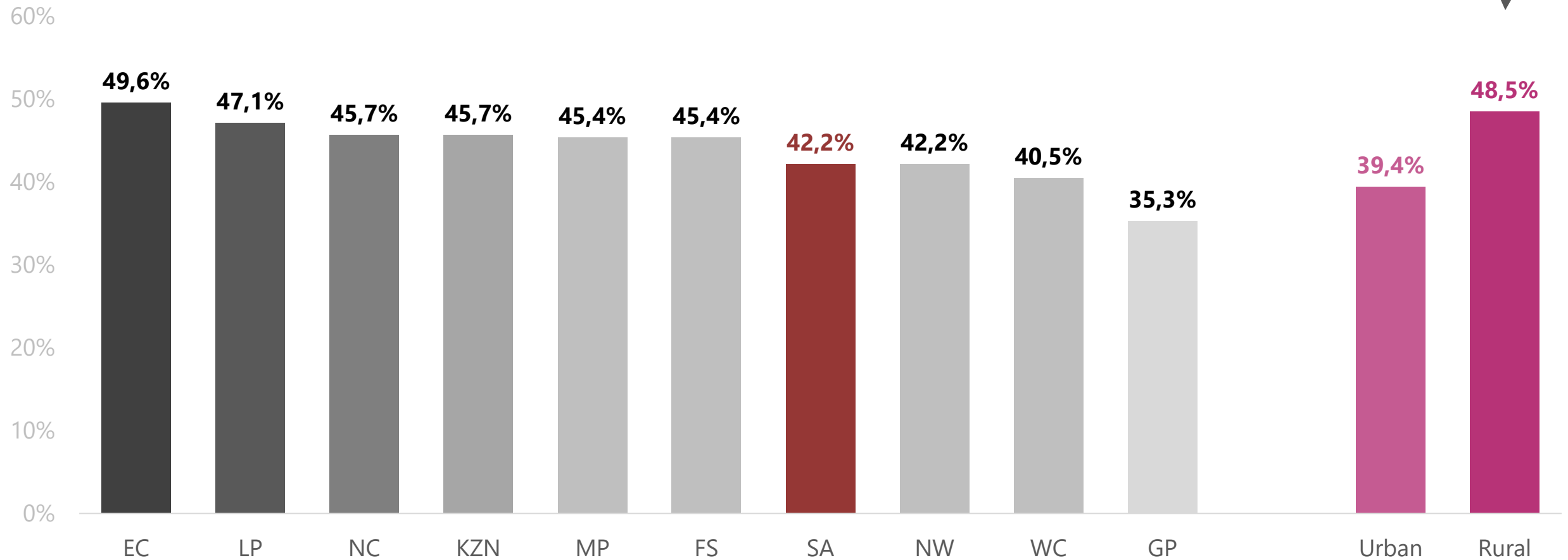
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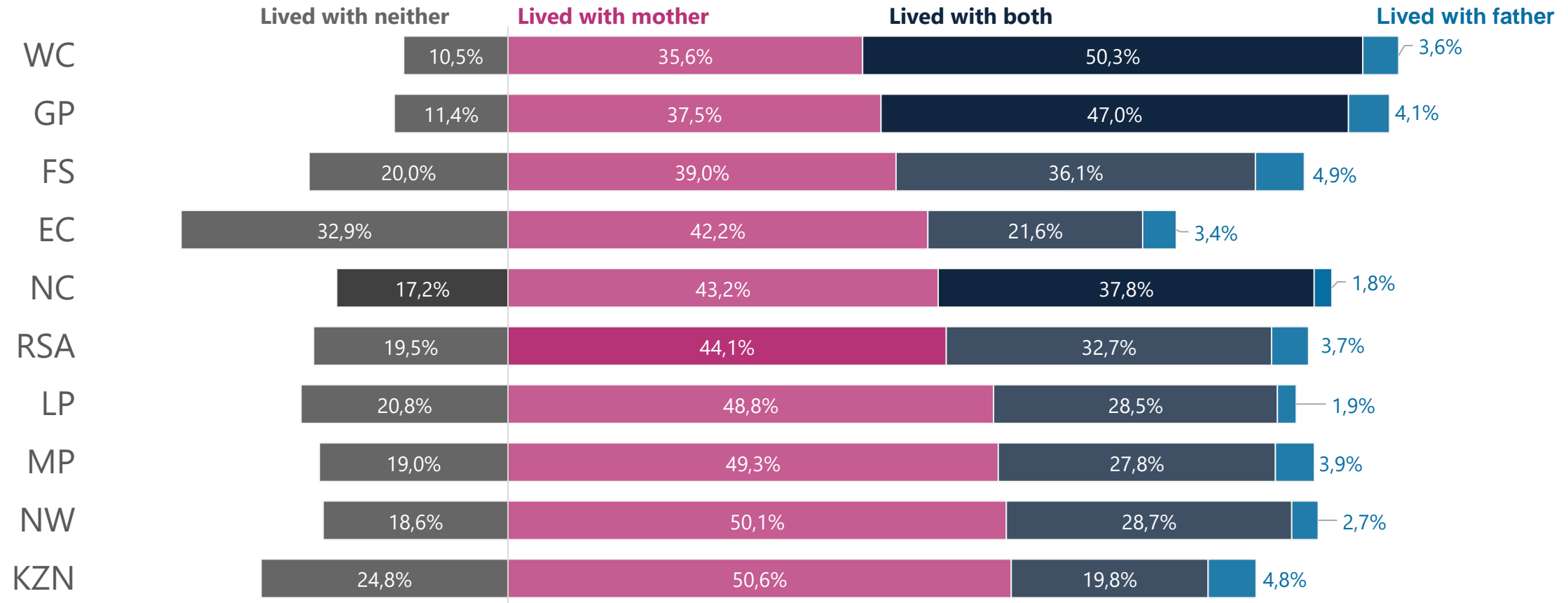
# Female headed households are more prevalent in rural areas.

Percentage of female-headed households by province, 2022



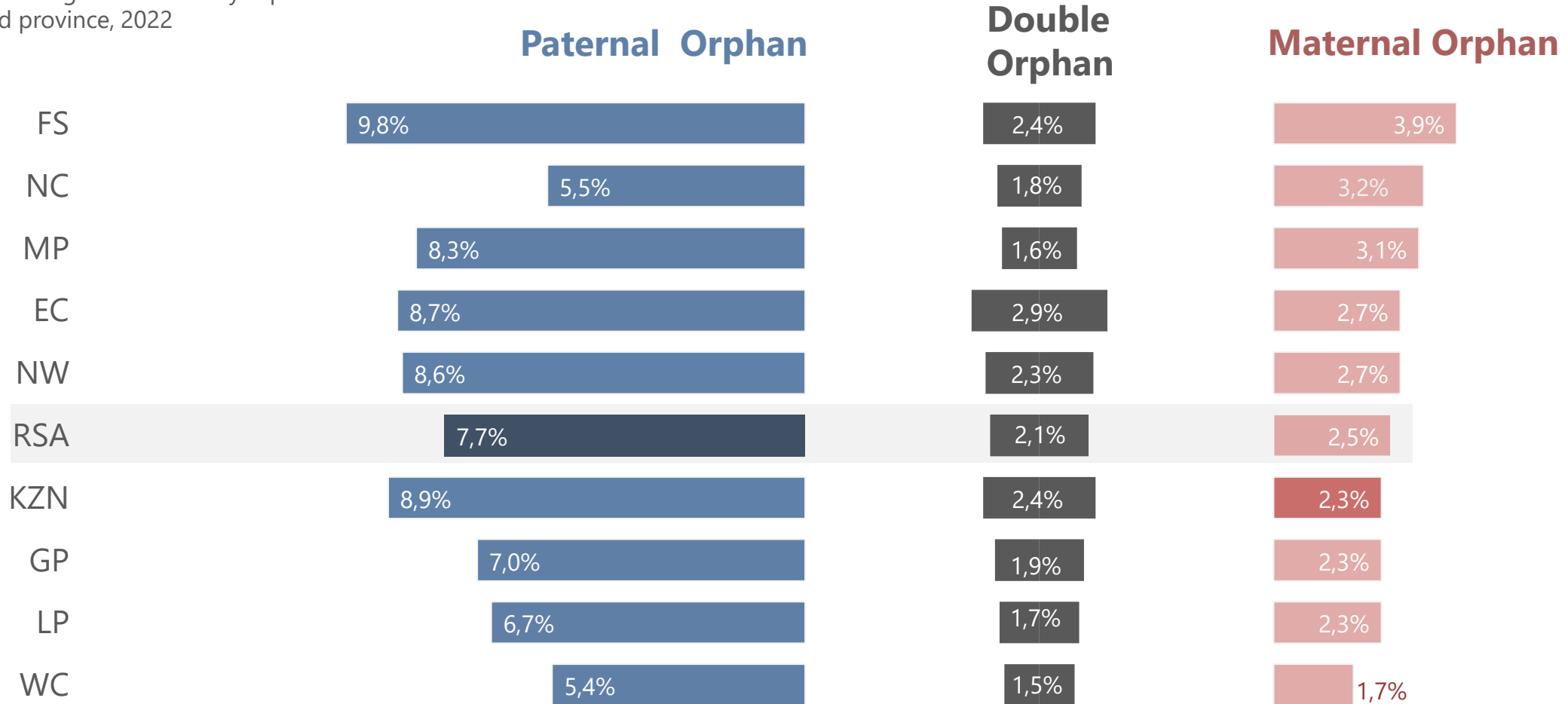
Nationally, **44,1% of children lived with mothers only** while about one-third lived with both parents. *Children in more affluent provinces (WC and GP) were more likely to live with both parents.*

Percentage of children living arrangements by province, 2022



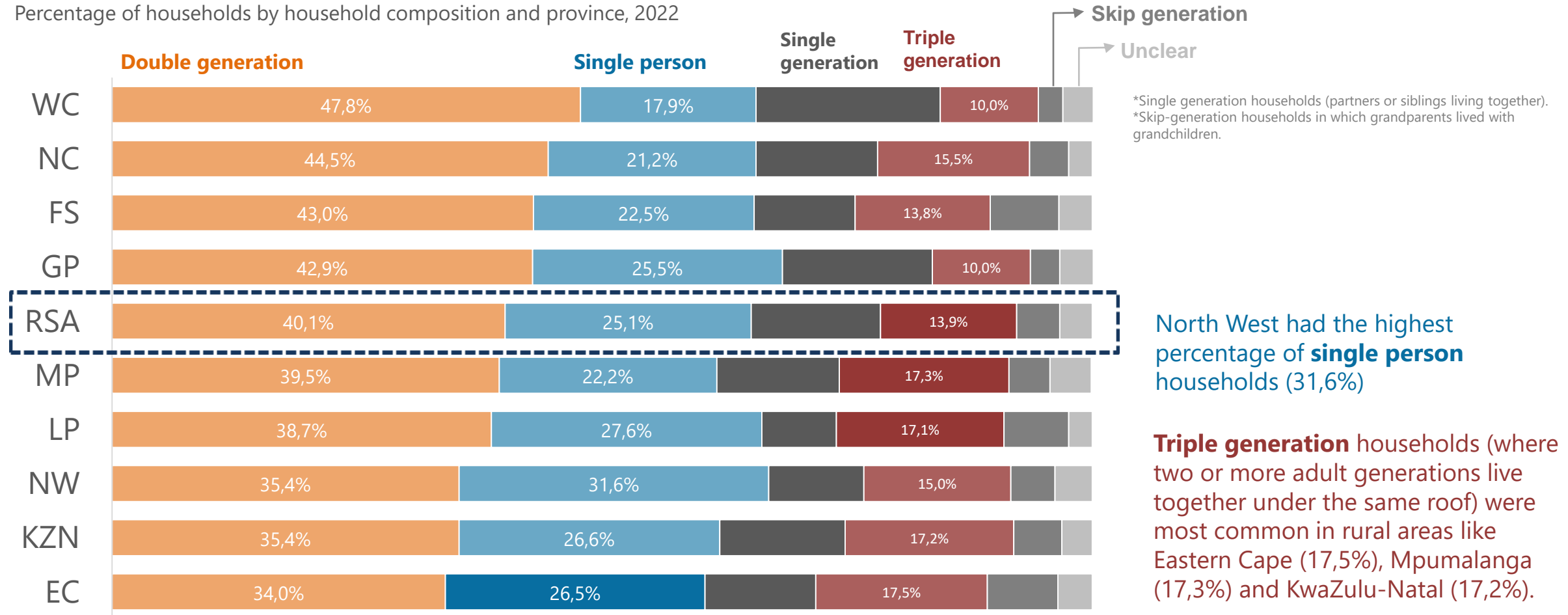
Nationally, **12,3% of children had lost one or both parents**. Most orphaned children were in FS (16,1%) and the least were in WC (8,6%). EC had the highest percentage of **double orphans** (2,9%) and Free State the highest percentage of both **paternal (9,8%)** and **maternal (3,9%)** orphans.

Percentage of children by orphanhood status and province, 2022



Nationally, **40,1%** of households were classified as **double generation households** (comprising parents and children), **13,9%** were classified as **triple generation households** (with members of all three generations living together)

Percentage of households by household composition and province, 2022



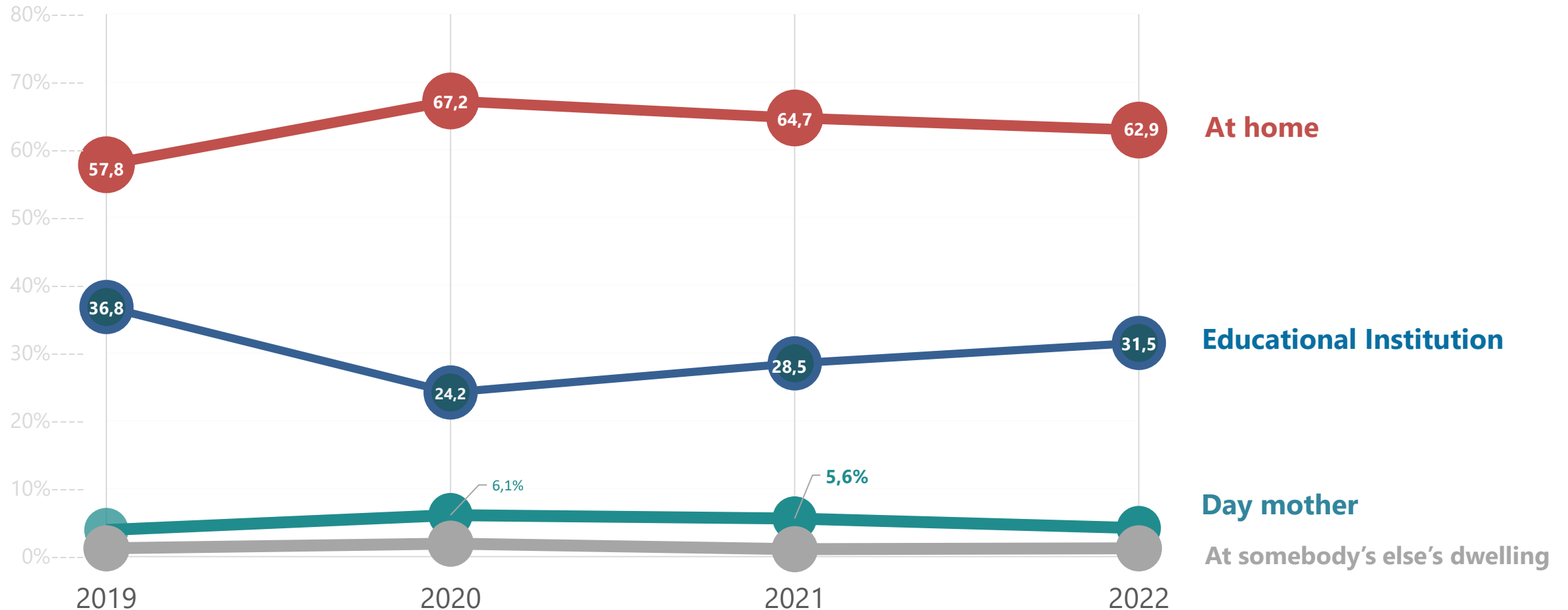
# Education





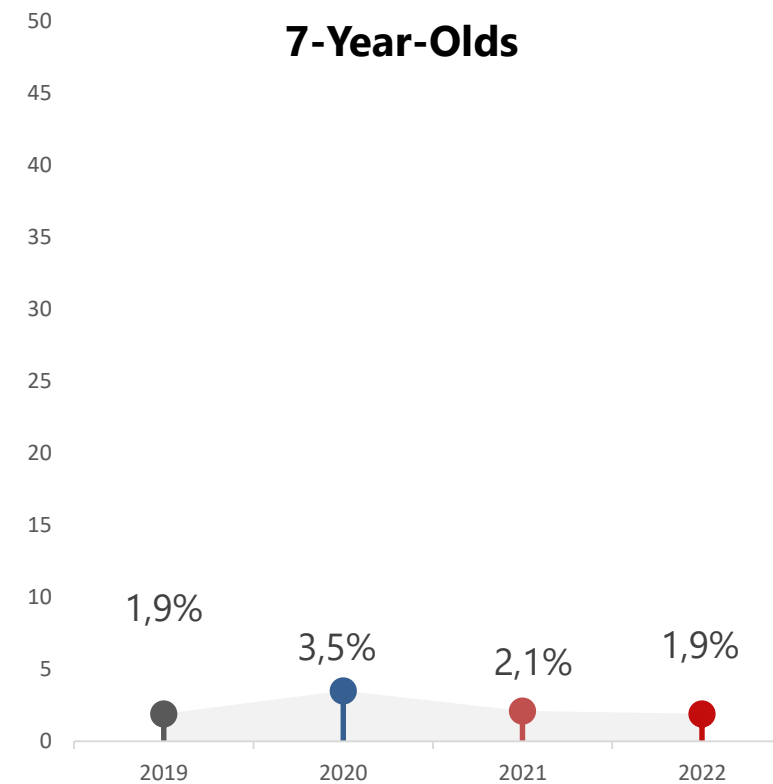
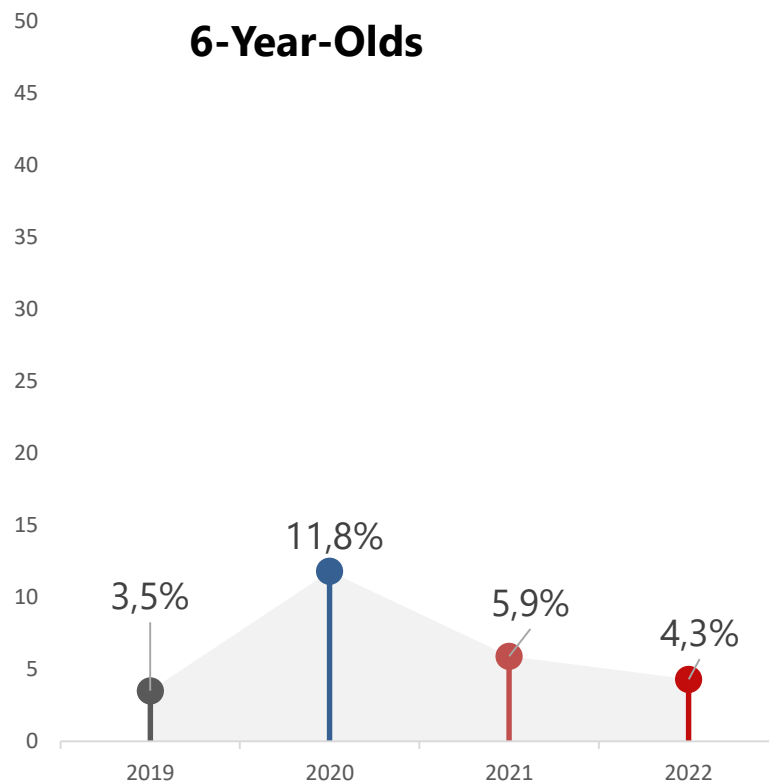
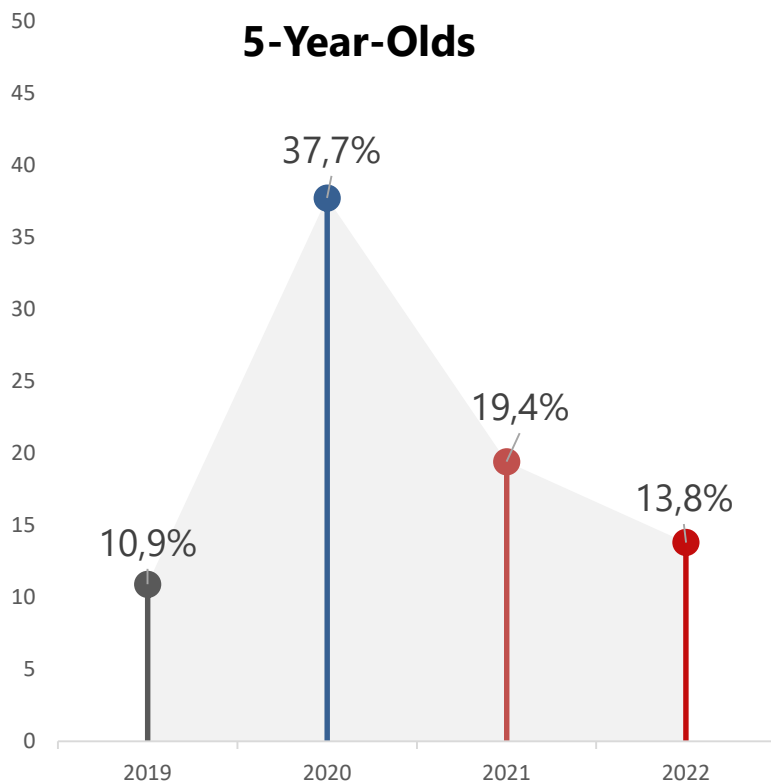
When compared to 2019, children aged **0-4** were still less likely to attend an educational institution in 2022 (**31,5% compared to 36,8% in 2019**).

Children aged 0-4 years using different childcare arrangements by province, 2022 (top 4)



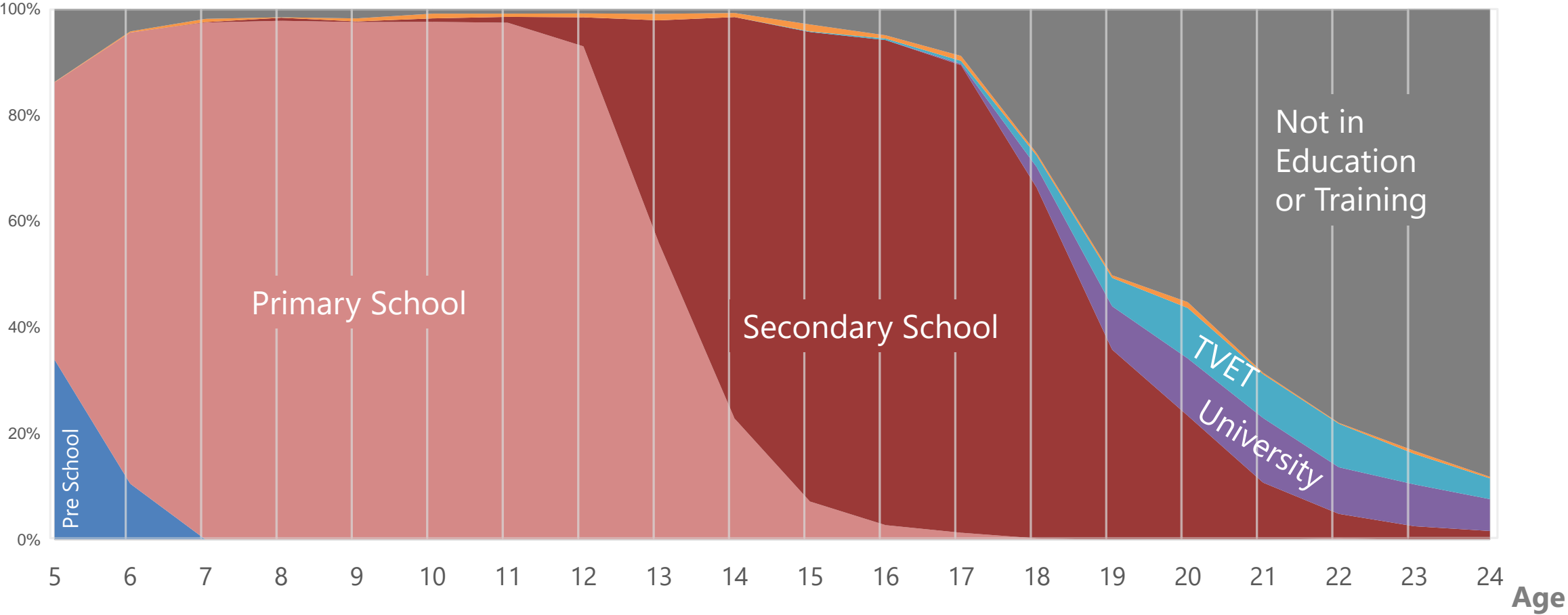
Restoration of pre-COVID-19 patterns almost completed. The percentage of **children aged five and six years** who were not attending educational institutions in 2020 have declined notably over time.

\* Percentage of individuals aged 5,6 and 7 years who did not attend educational institutions, 2019–2022



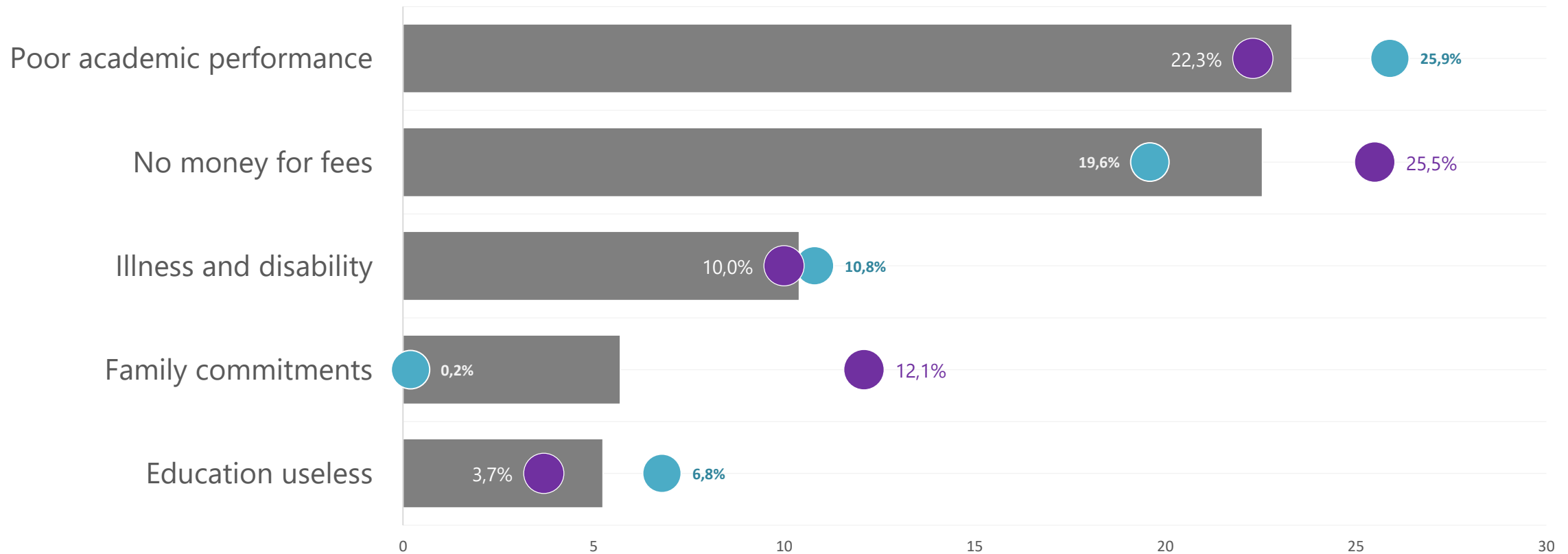
# High Transition between **Primary School** and **Secondary School**, however smaller transition rates to **TVET** or **University**.

Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5–24 years, 2022



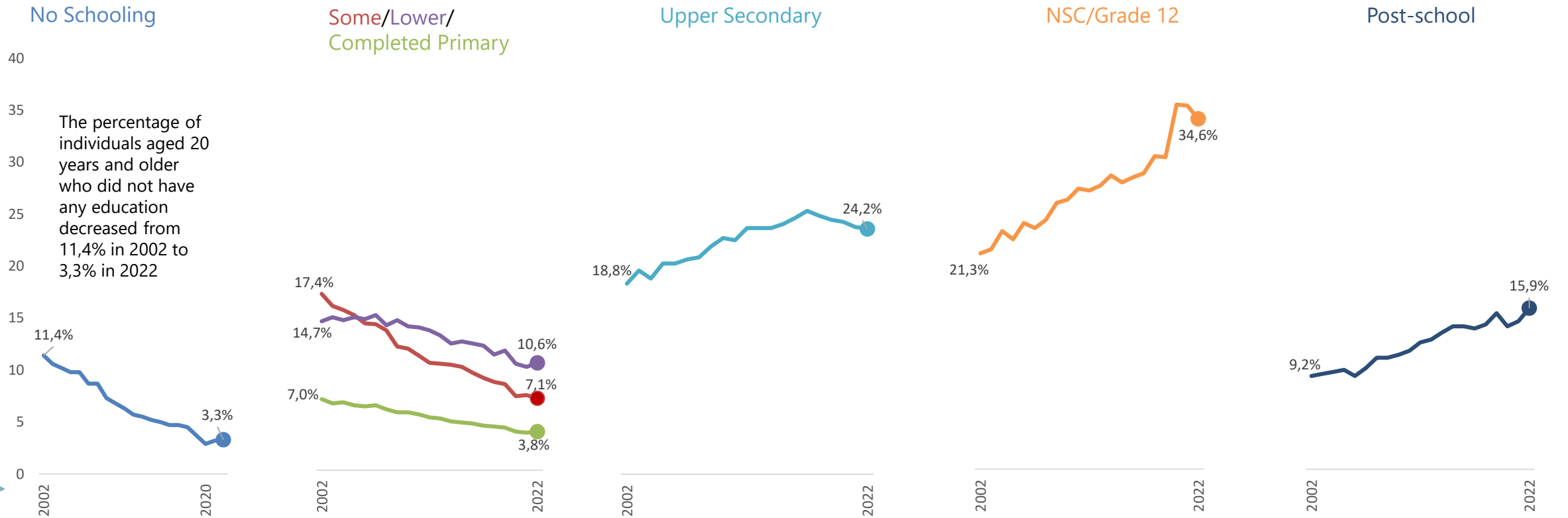
# Top reasons for males not attending school was **poor academic performance**, with large gender disparity in **family commitment** as a reason for not attending school

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



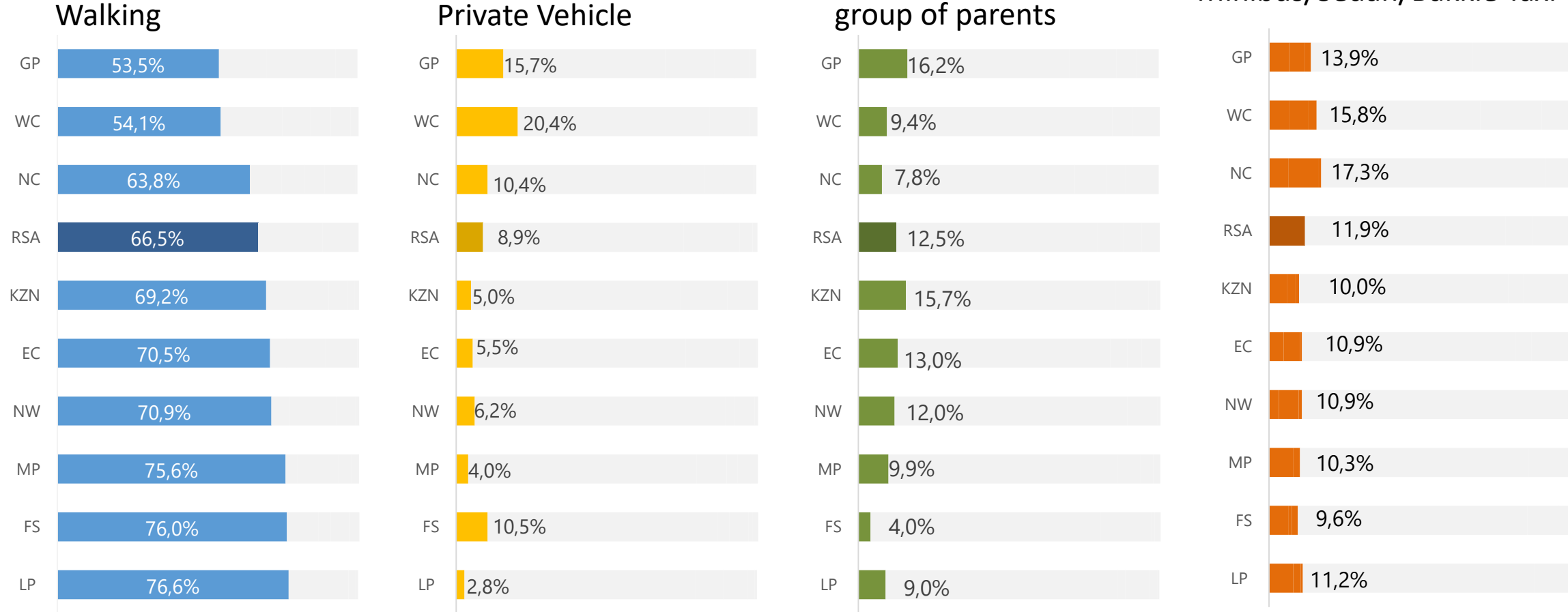
The percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who **did not have any education** decreased from 11,4% in 2002 to 3,3% in 2022. *Those with at least a grade 12 qualification increased from 30,5% to 50,5% over the same period.*

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002-2022



Nationally, **66,5%** of children **walked** to school, while **8,9%** were transported by **private vehicle**. Walking to school is more common in rural provinces such as Limpopo (76,6%) and least common in WC (54,1%) and GP (53,5%).

Main mode of getting to school for learners who attended school, 2022

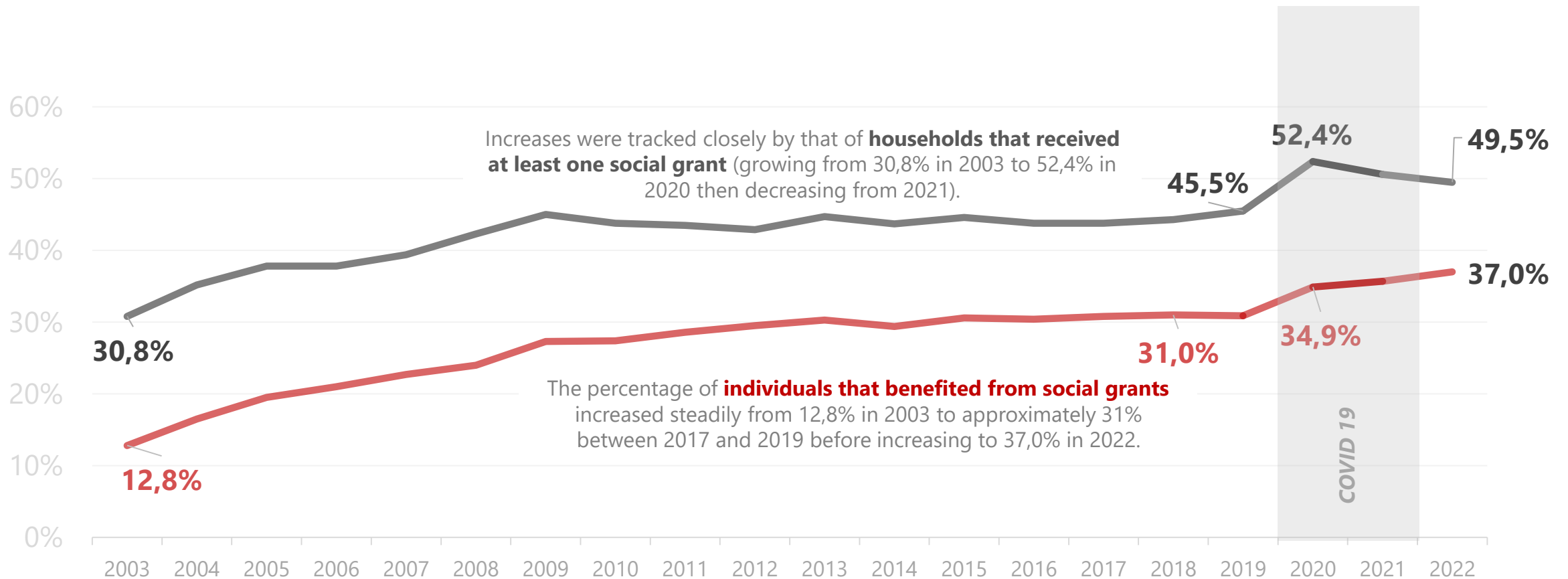


# Grants and sources of income



# An increase in the percentage of individuals who accessed social grants in 2022 was mainly due to the large uptake of COVID-19 **Social Relief of Distress grants**.

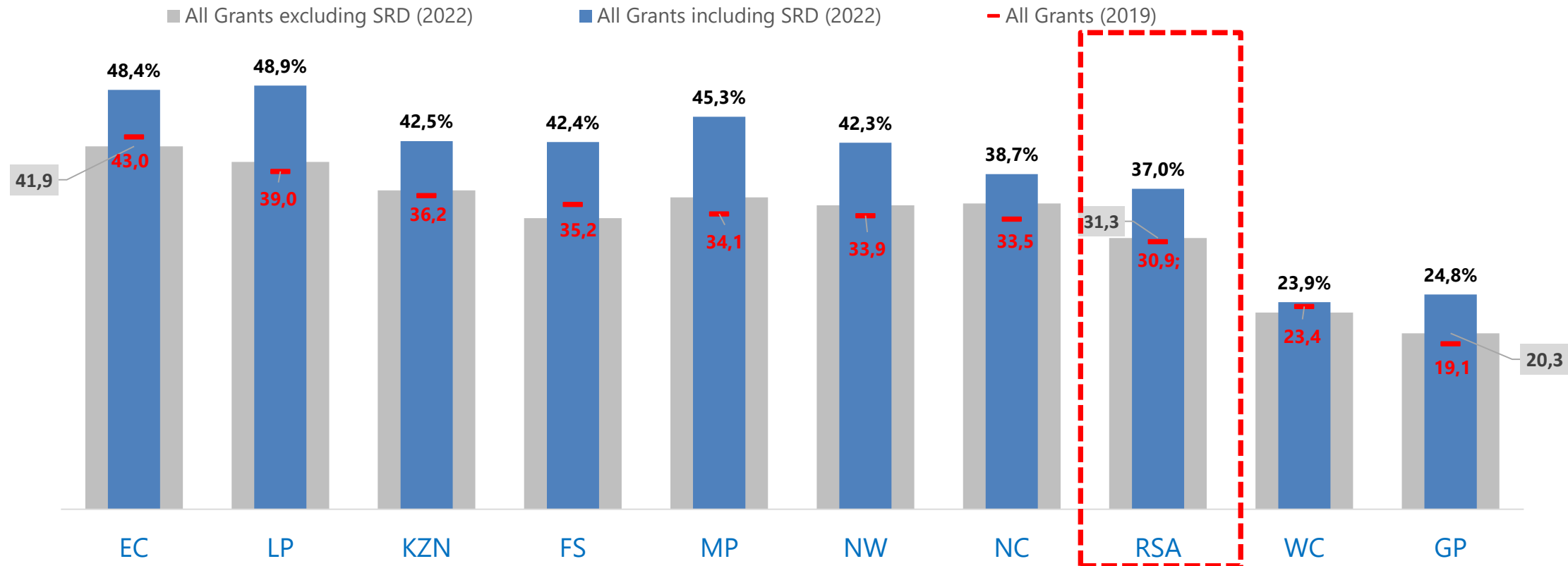
Percentage of households and individuals who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2022





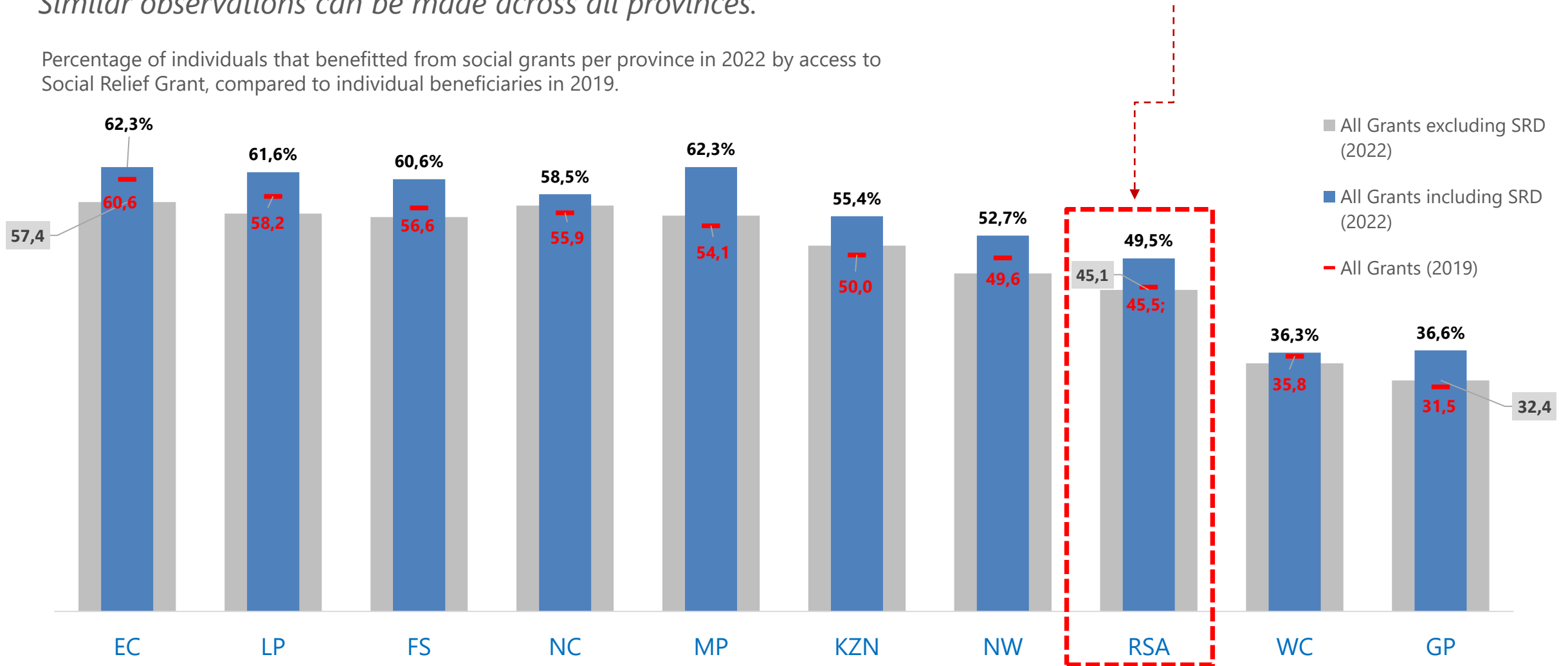
Nationally, 37,0% of the country's population accessed any type of grant if **Social Relief of Distress grants** are included. The figures falls to 31,3% if SRDs are excluded, very similar to the estimates reported in 2019 (30,9%). *Similar observations can be made across all provinces.*

Percentage of individuals that benefitted from social grants per province in 2022 by access to Social Relief Grant, compared to individual beneficiaries in 2019.



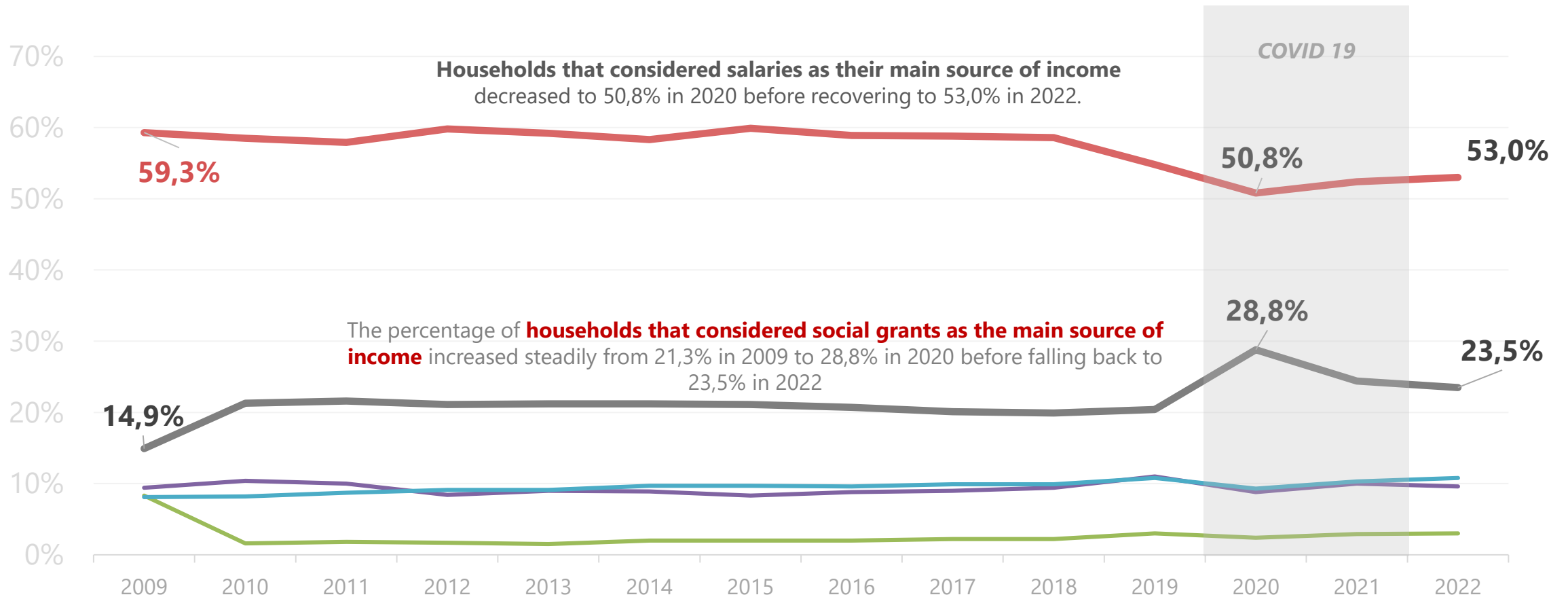
Nationally, 49,5% of all households accessed any type of grant if **Social Relief of Distress grants** are included. The figure falls to 45,5% if SRDs are excluded, very similar to the estimates for 2019 (45,1%). *Similar observations can be made across all provinces.*

Percentage of individuals that benefitted from social grants per province in 2022 by access to Social Relief Grant, compared to individual beneficiaries in 2019.



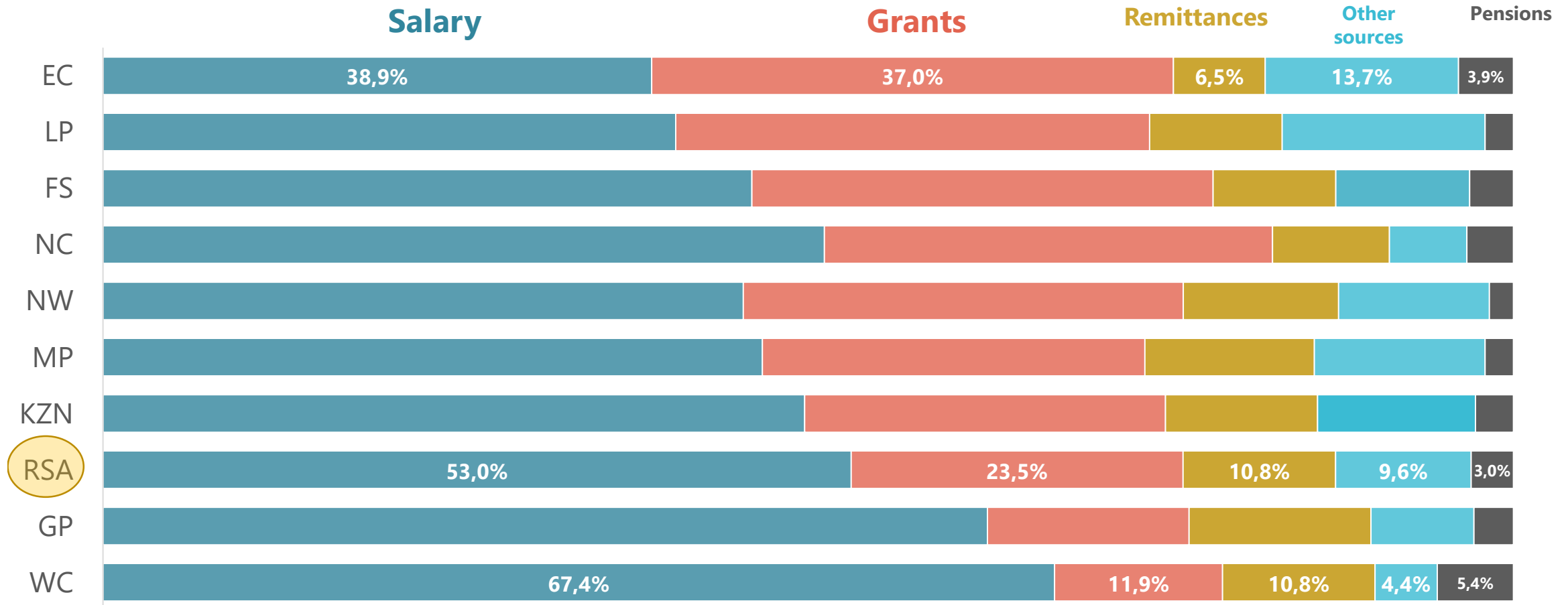
Households that considered grants their main source of income increased sharply in 2020 (mainly due to the large uptake of COVID-19 **Social Relief of Distress grants**) and has declined since then.

Percentage of households by main source of income, 2009–2022



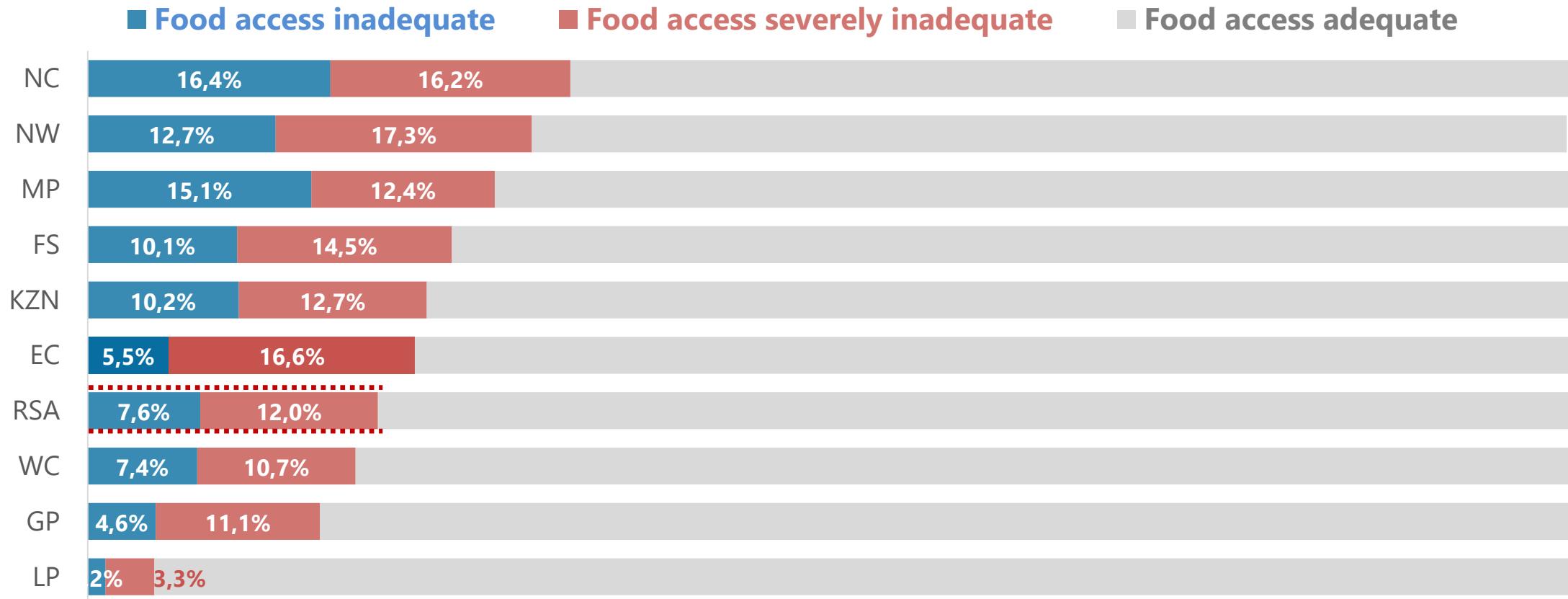
**Grants** are the main source of income for almost one-quarter (23,5%) of households nationally.

Percentage distribution of main sources of household income by province, 2022



**Nationally, 19,6%** of households considered their access to food as **inadequate** or **severely inadequate**. Food access problems were the most common in Northern Cape (32,6%), North West (30,0%), Mpumalanga (27,%) and Free State (24,6%)

Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2022



# Health



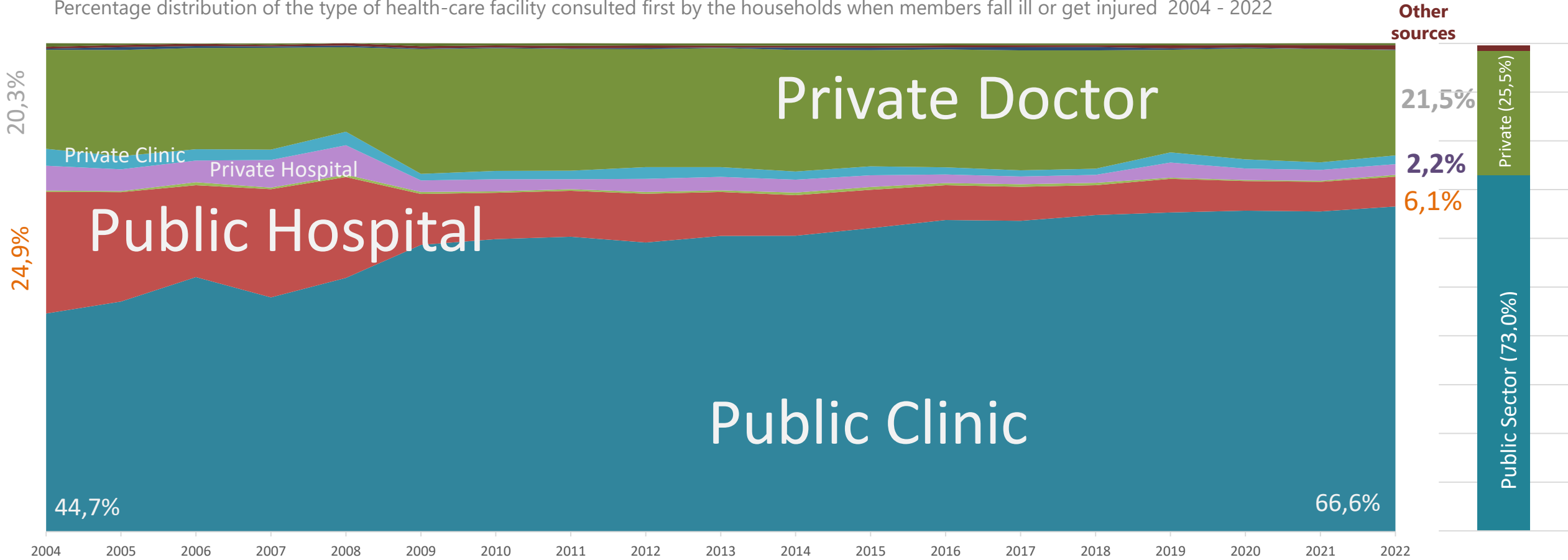
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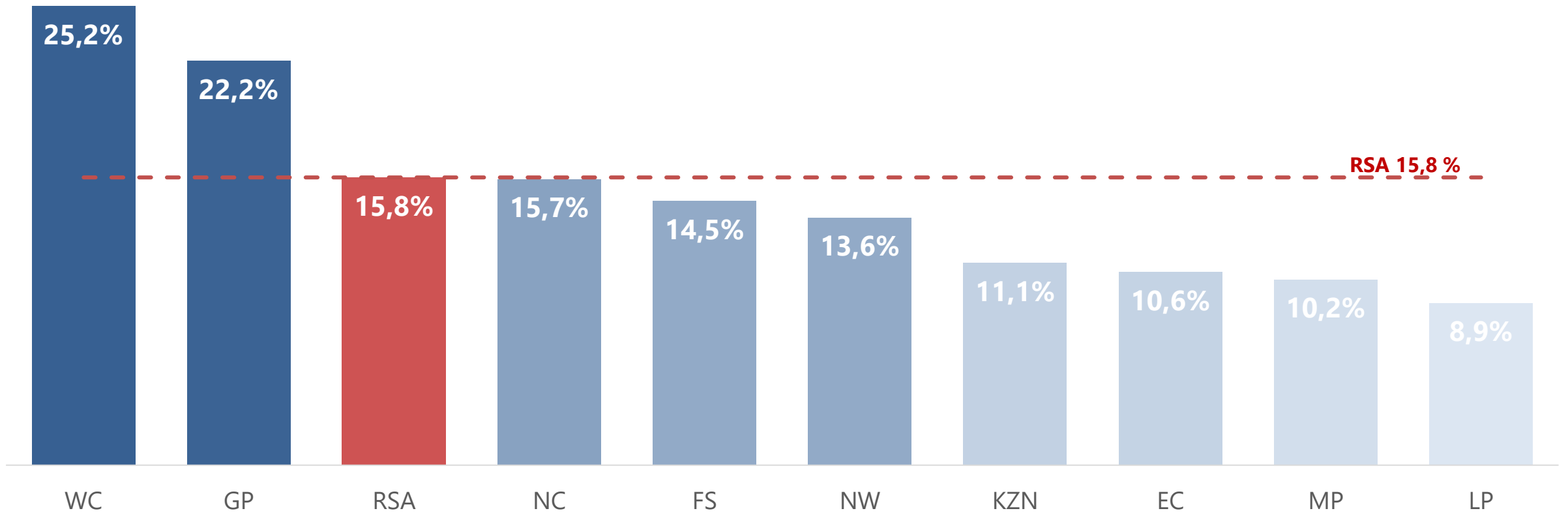
In 2022, **73%** of household members first consulted personnel at a **Public Clinic or hospital** while **25,5%** turned to the **private sector**.

Percentage distribution of the type of health-care facility consulted first by the households when members fall ill or get injured 2004 - 2022



Approximately 15,8 % of individuals had medical aid coverage in 2022. Only WC and GP have coverage rates higher than 20%

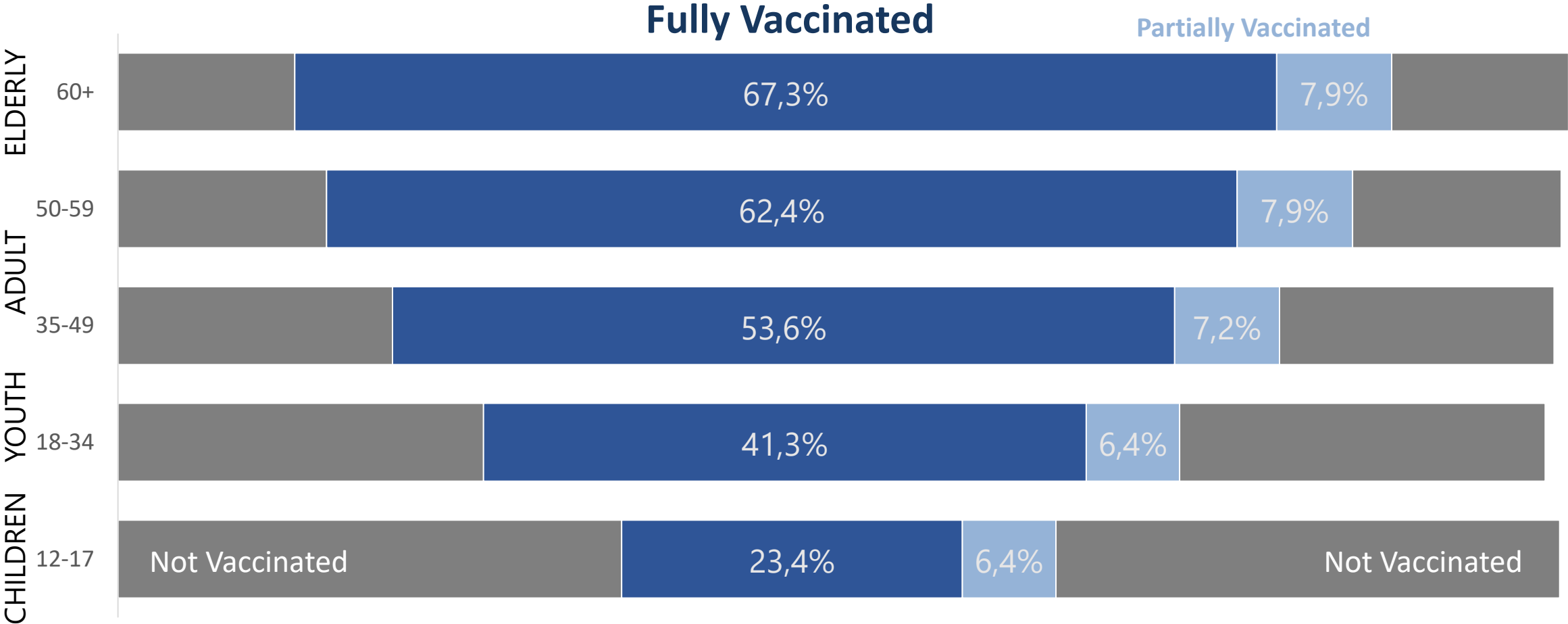
Individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 2022





# More than **two-thirds (67,3%)** of elderly were fully vaccinated

Individuals aged 12 years and older by vaccination status, 2022

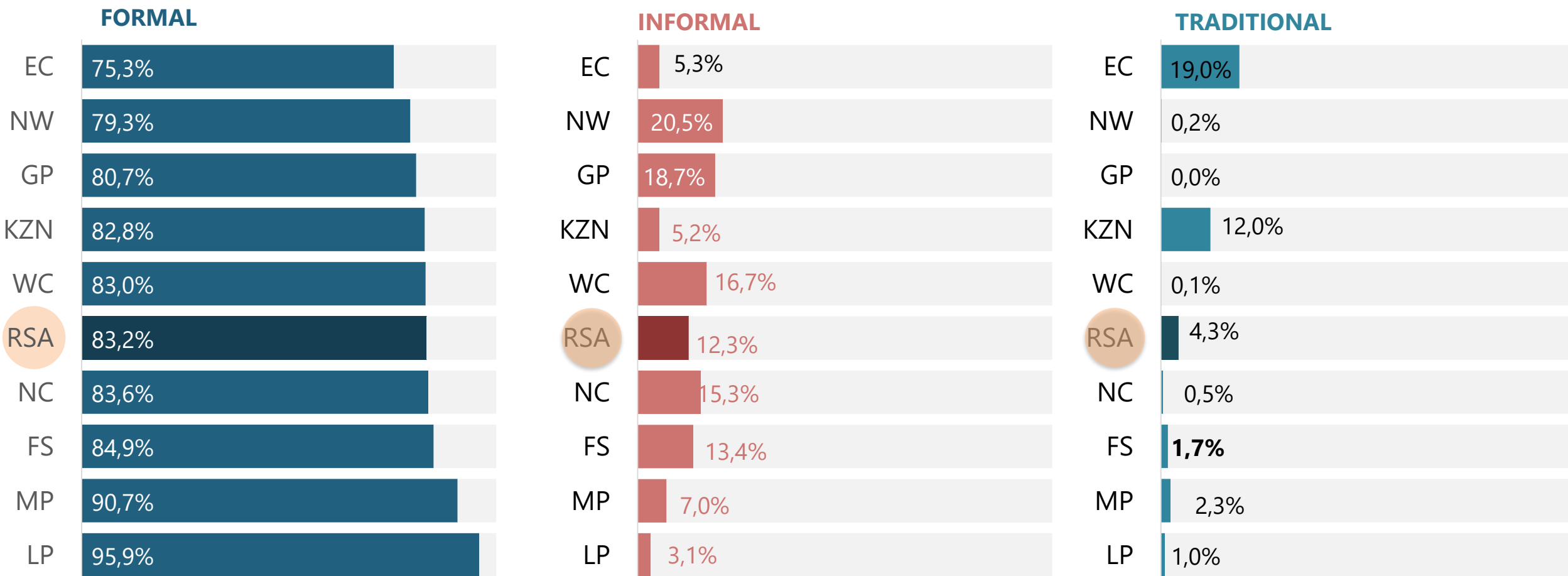


# Housing and Service Delivery



# Slightly more than four-fifths (83,2%) of South African households lived **in formal dwellings in 2022.** *Approximately one in five households in NW (20,5%) and GP (18,7%) lived in informal dwellings*

Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2022

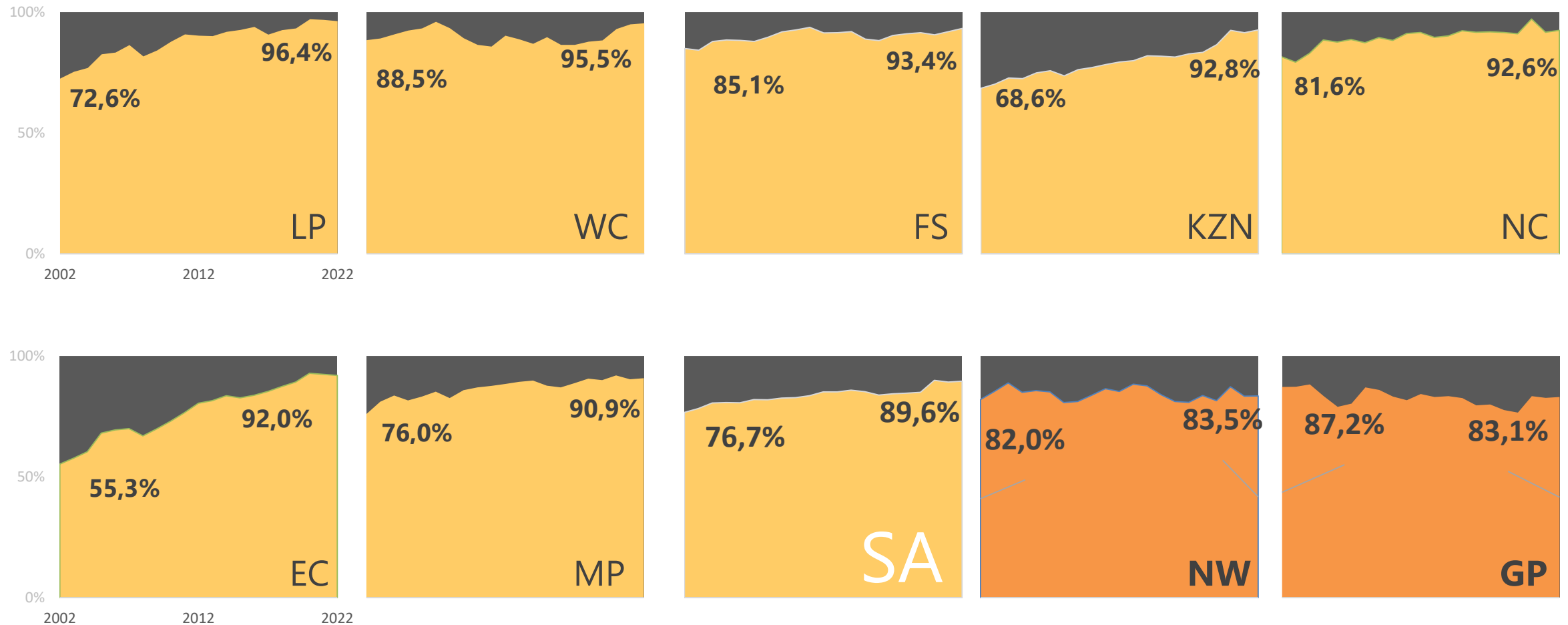


# Energy



# All provinces except for **NW and GP** had **90%+** mains electricity connection

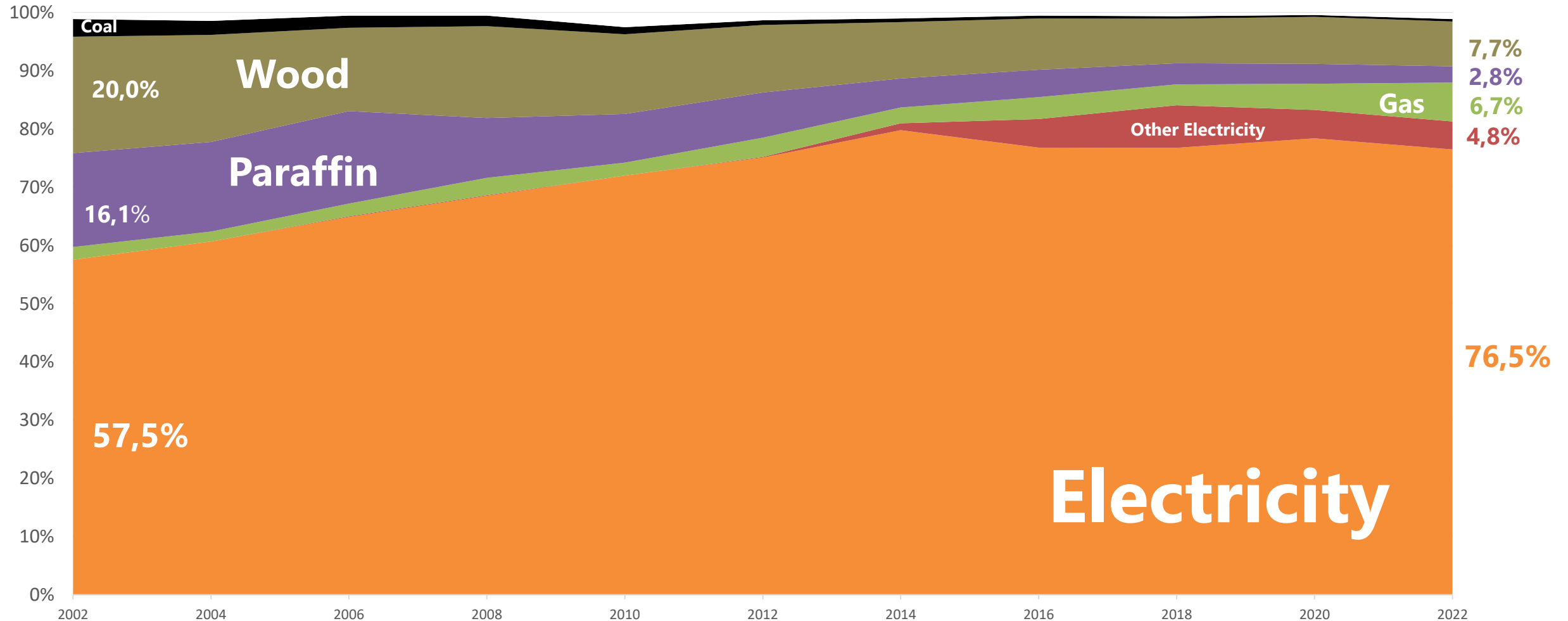
Percentage of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province, 2002–2022



Declines in connection to electricity in Gauteng can be associated with the rapid in-migration experienced by the province, with NW having high informal settlement development in the recent past

The use of **alternative sources of electricity** (such as generators) **for cooking** has increased noticeably since 2014. *Gas usage has more than doubled over the last 10 years from 2,2% to 6,7%*

Energy used for cooking, 2002-2022



# Water and Sanitation



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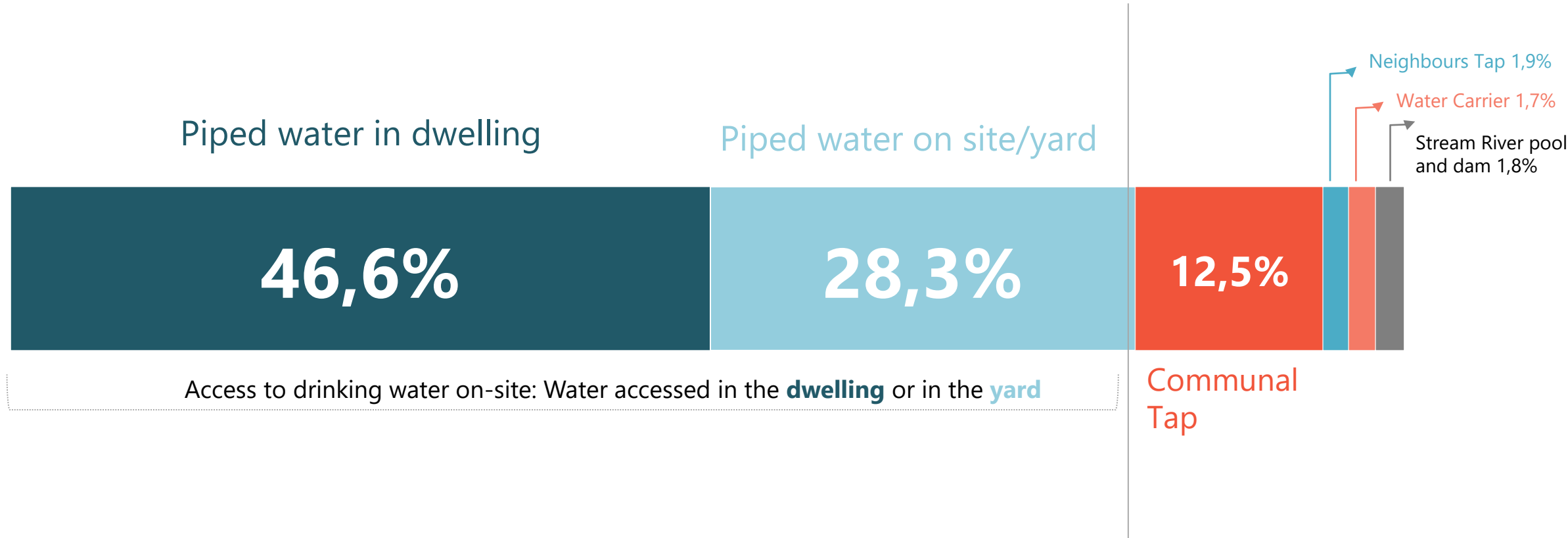
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One-eighth (12,5%) of households relied on a communal or neighbour's tap as a main source of drinking water. 88,5% of SA households have access to improved water sources

Percentage of households by selected main water source (top 6 sources shown), 2022

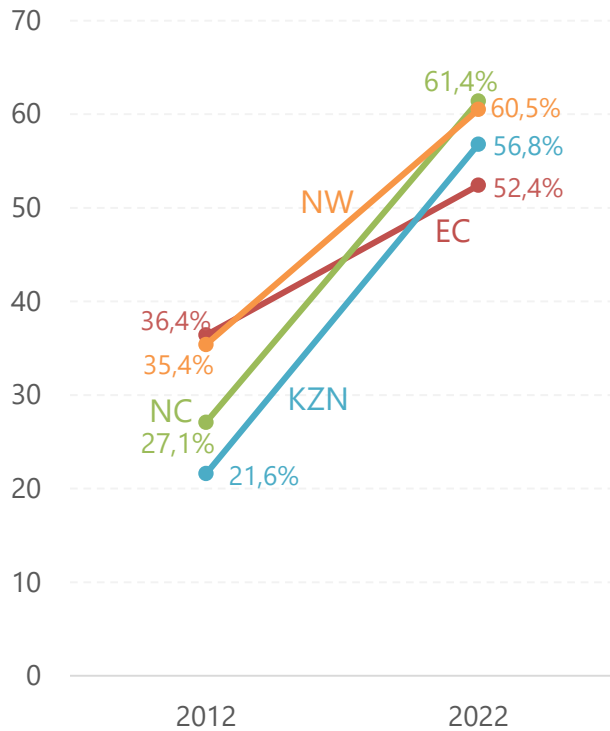




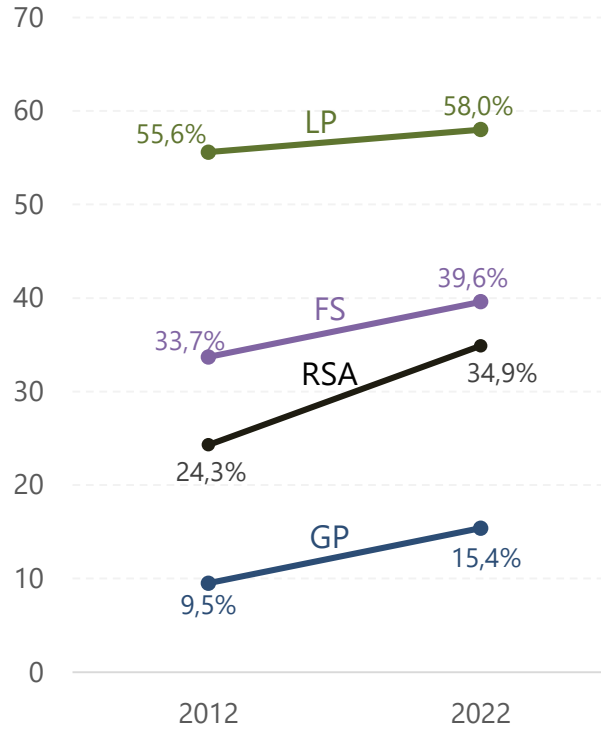
# Percentage of households that experienced water interruptions lasting more than 2 days, or 15 days in total over the past year increased from 24,3% in 2012 to 34,9% in 2022.

Percentage of households that experienced water interruptions lasting more than 2 days, or 15 days in total over the past year

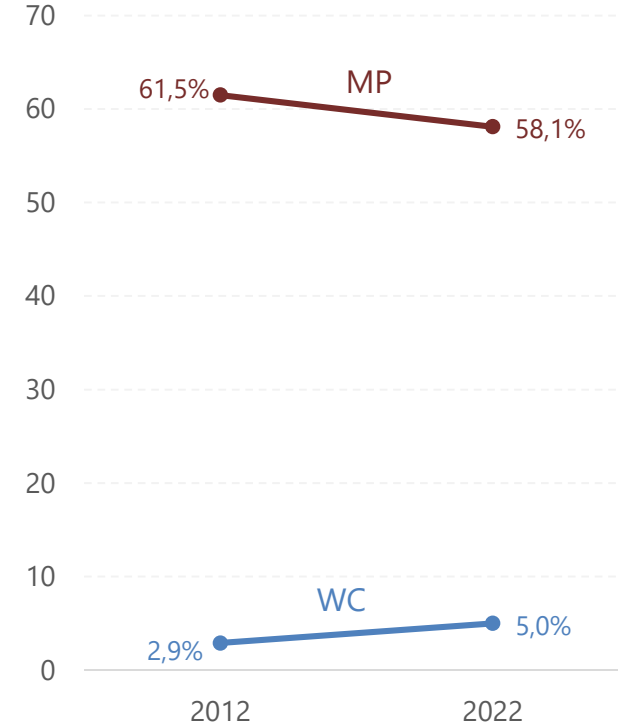
Provinces with rapid increases



Provinces with modest increases

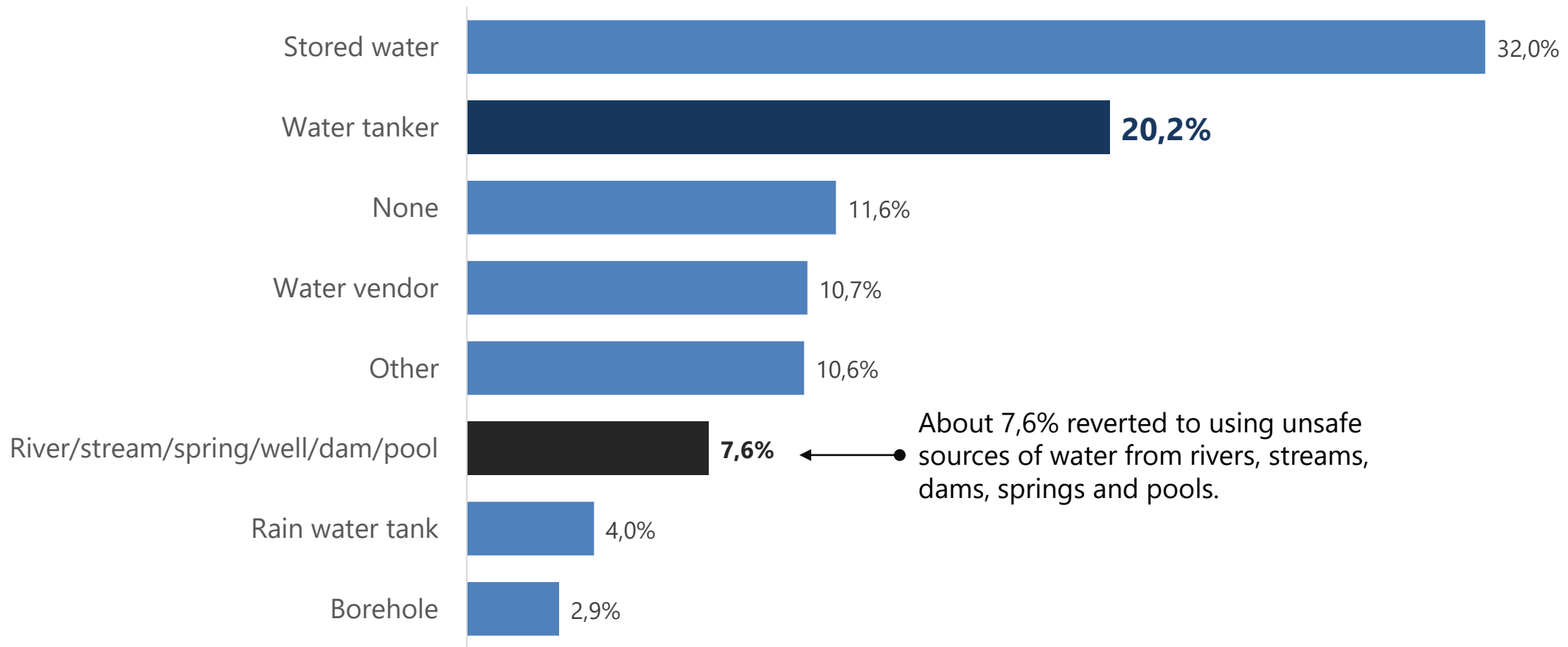


Provinces with low or dropping rates



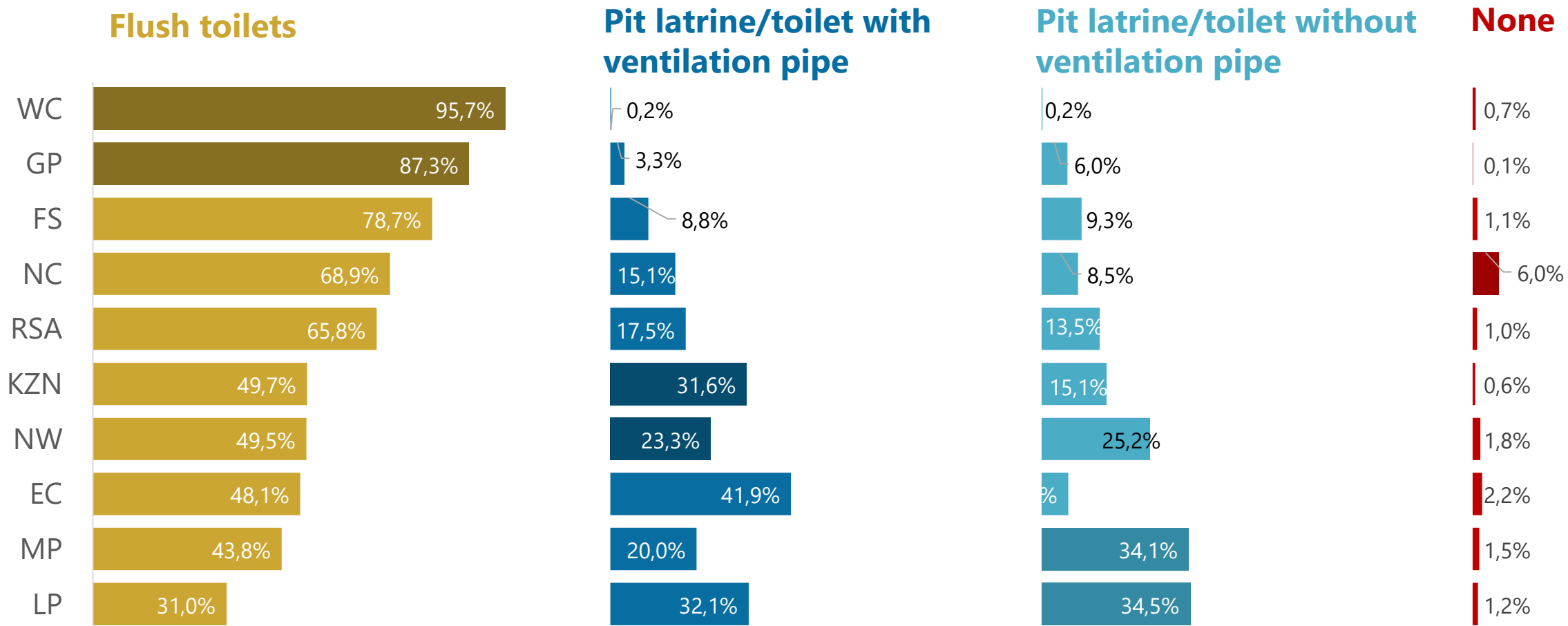
Approximately **one-fifth of households** depended on municipalities to provide water using **tankers** as an alternative source **during water interruptions**.

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



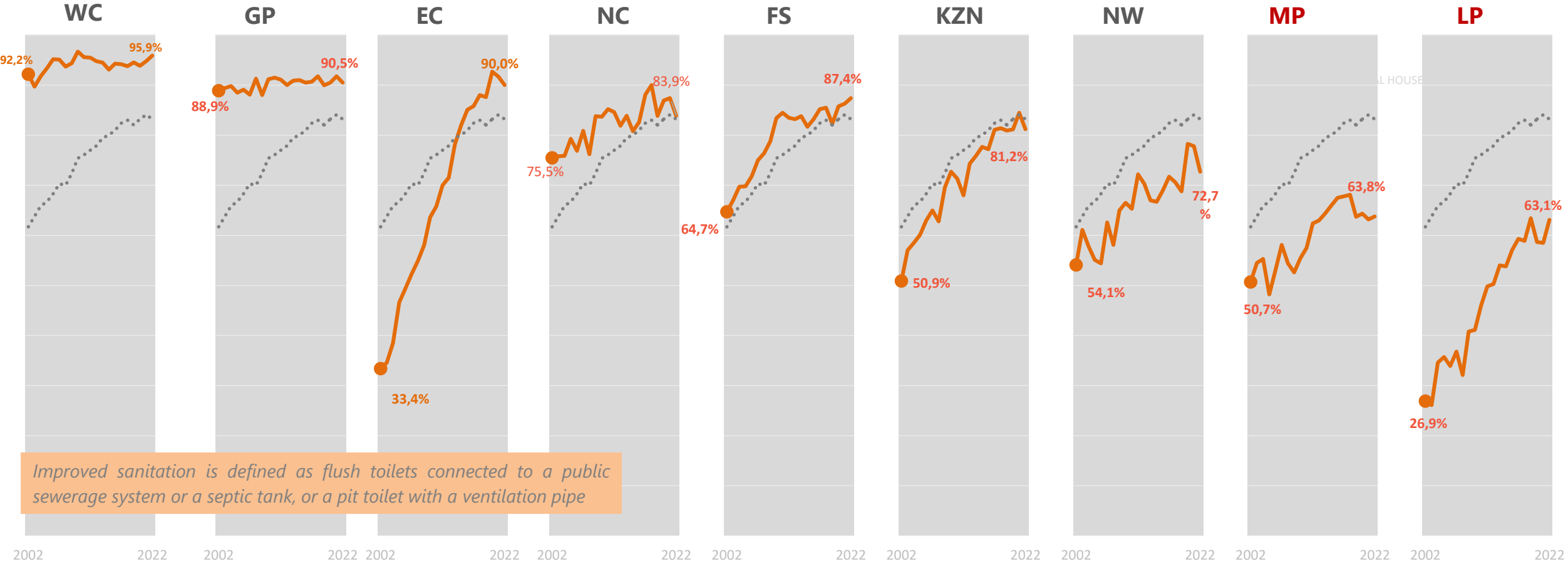
Almost two-thirds of South African households have **access to flush toilets** while 83,2% had access to improved sanitation. *Less than 1% no access to sanitation facilities.*

Percentage of households by type of toilet facility and province, 2022



# Majority of households in WC (95,9%) and GP (90,5%) had access to improved sanitation; access was most limited in Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

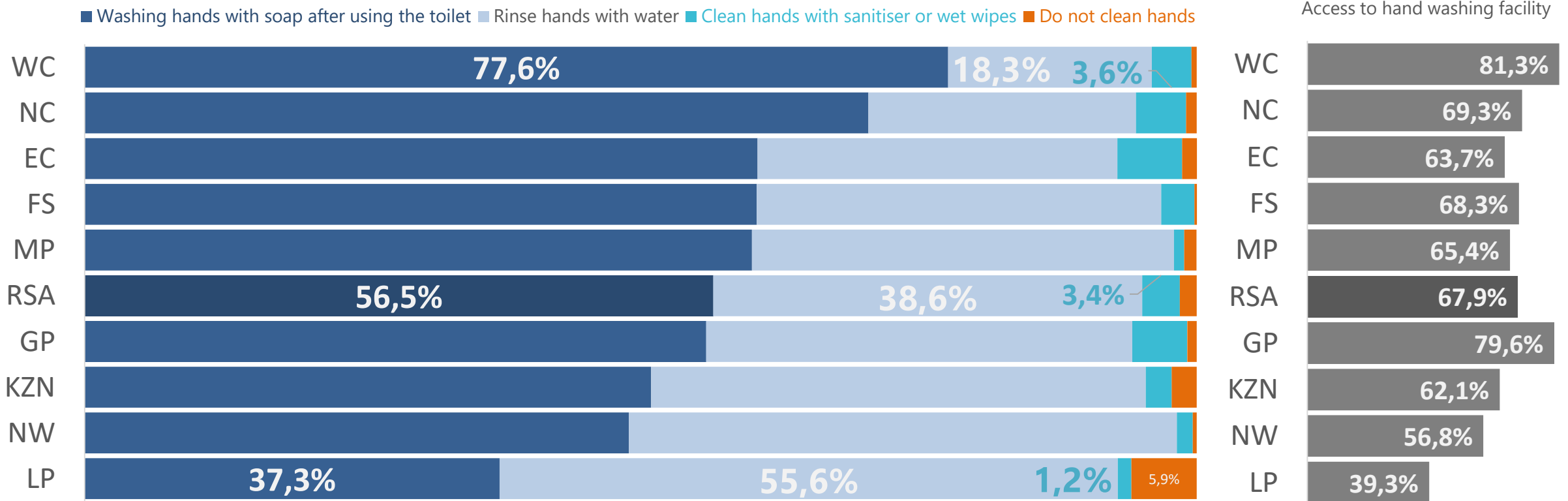
Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation per province, 2002–2022



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

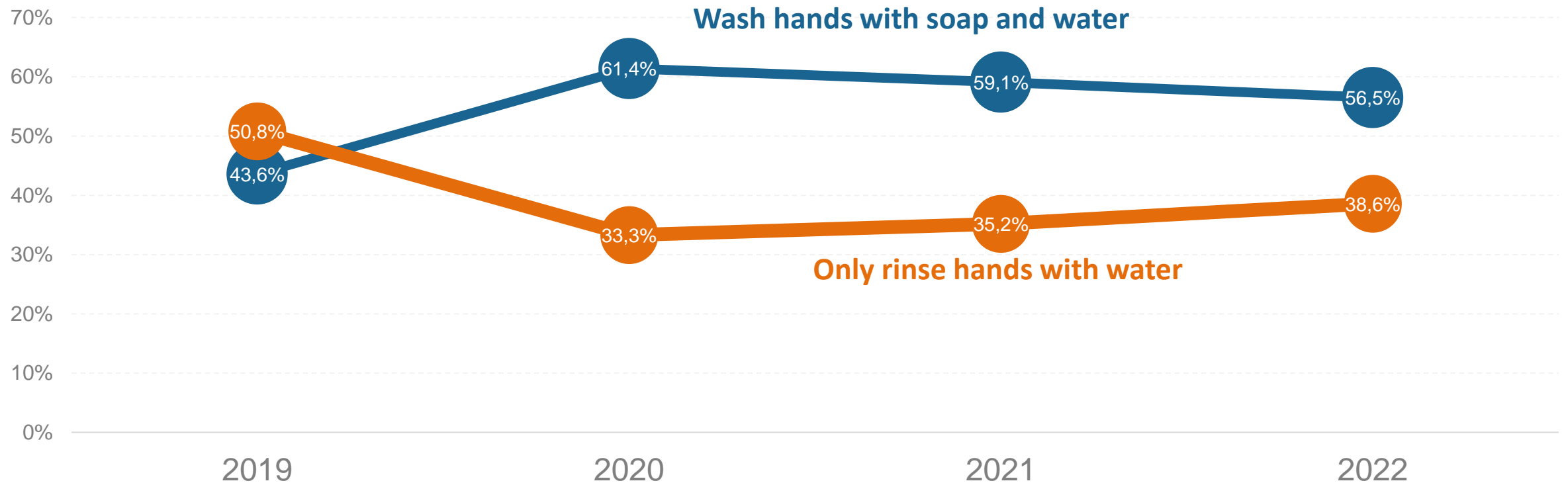
# Three-fifths (56,5%) of households indicated that their members washed hands with soap after using the toilet, while one-third only rinsed their hands with water.

Percentage of households by access to hand washing facility, 2022



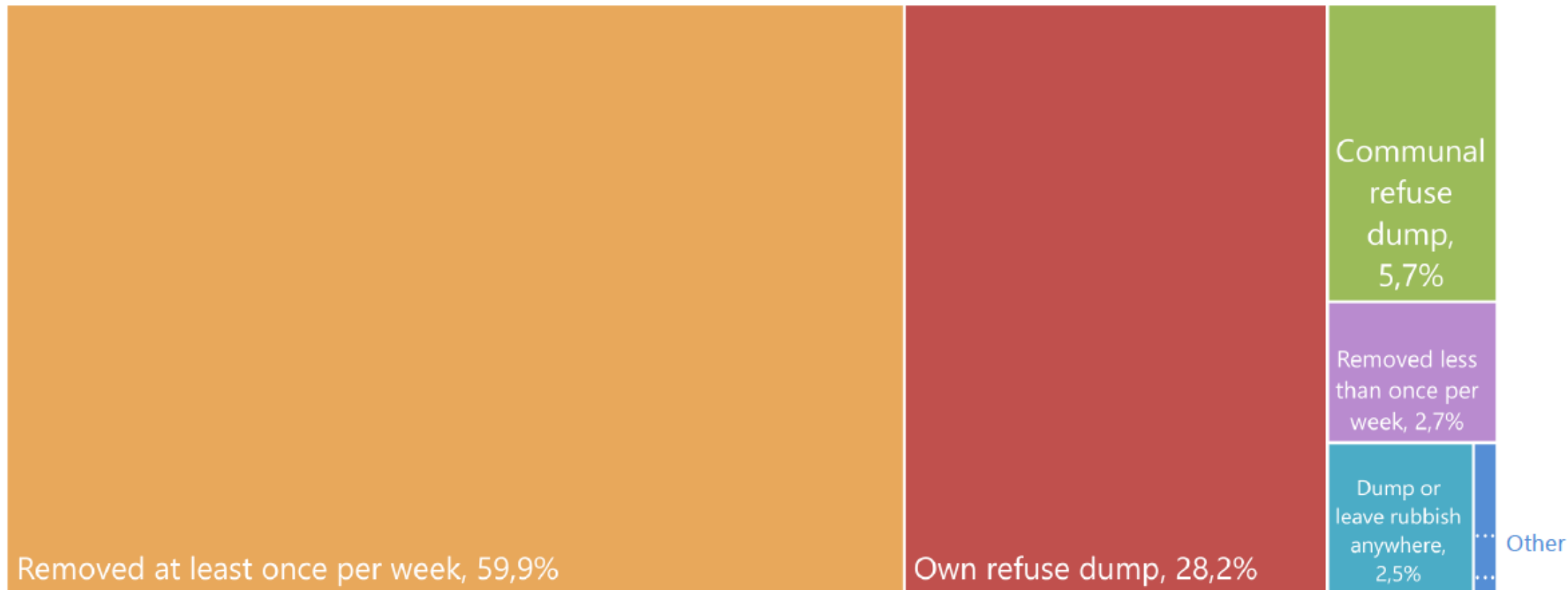
Regular hand washing became common in 2020, but the percentage of households whose members usually wash hands with soap and water has started to decrease, while the percentage of households whose members only rinsed their hands with water has increased between 2019 and 2022.

Percentage of households by the methods usually used by household members to clean their hands after using the toilet by province, 2019 - 2022



Almost one-third (**28,2%**) of households **used** their **own refuse dumps** in the absence of services. Regular refuse removal services existed for 59,9% of households.

Percentage of households by type of refuse removal services, 2022



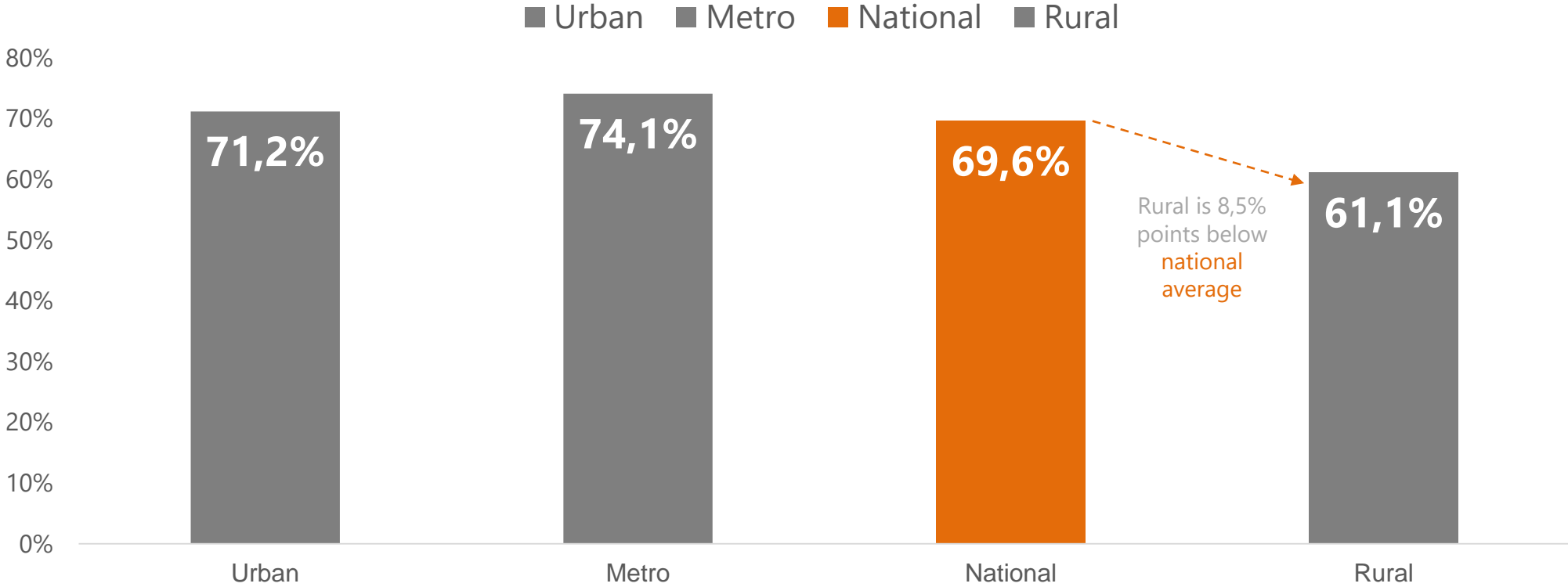
# Telecommunications





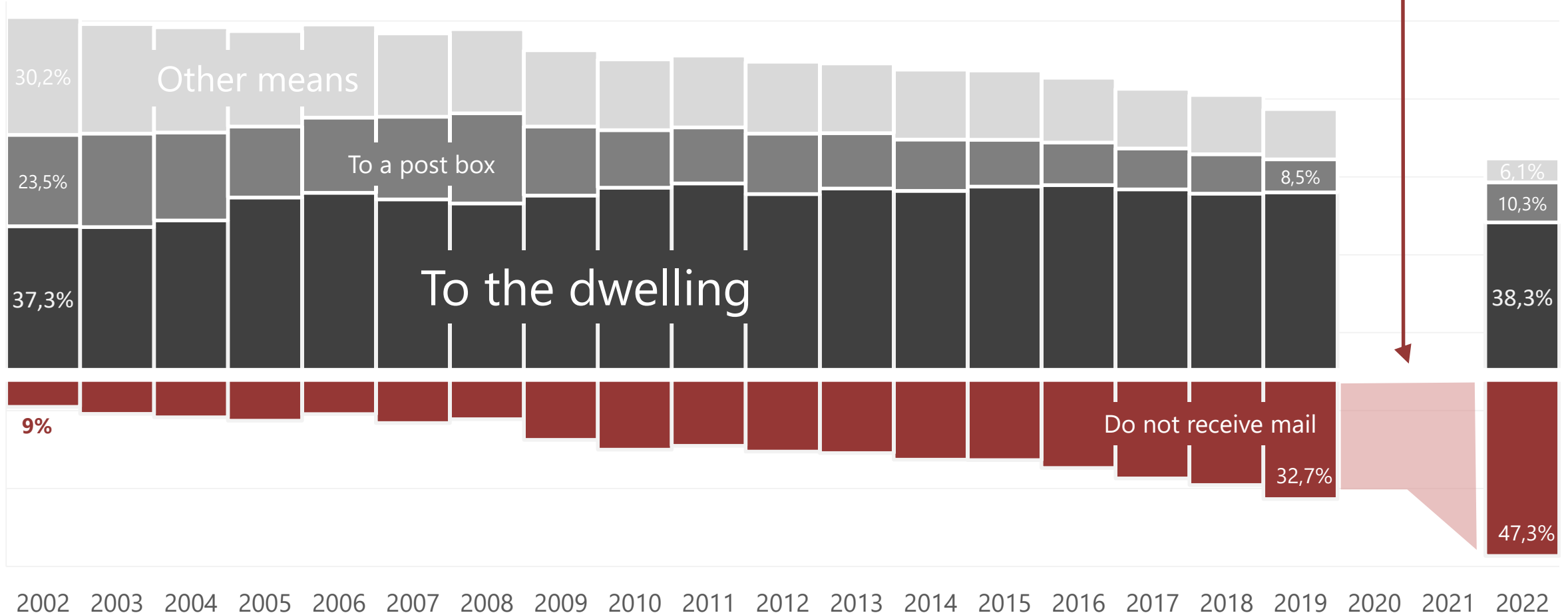
**Nationally**, internet access using mobile devices (69,6%) was the most common form of access to the internet. Although the use of mobile internet access devices in rural areas (61,1%) still lags behind its use in urban and metro areas, it is much more common in rural areas than any of the alternative methods.

Access to the Internet using mobile devices, 2022



The percentage of **households that do not receive mail** has increased by 14,6 percentage points to **47,3%** since 2019.

Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service, 2002–2022



# Agriculture



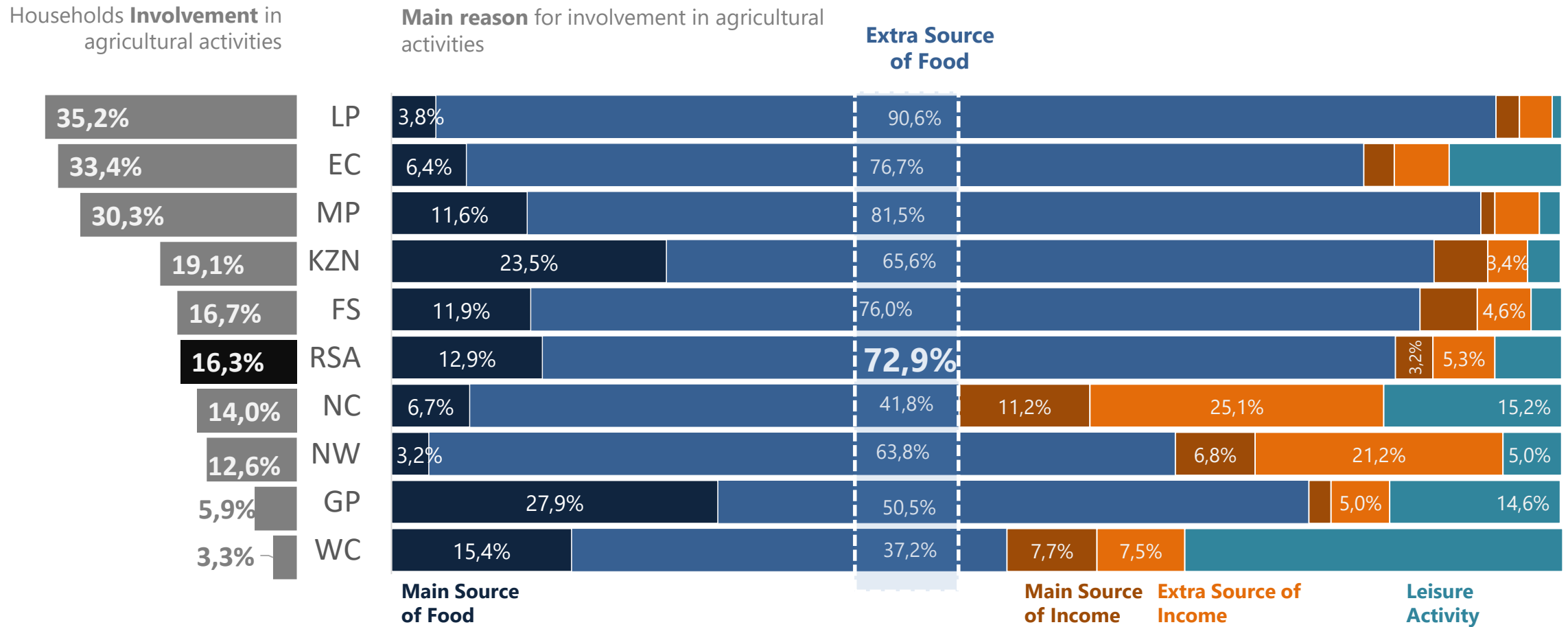
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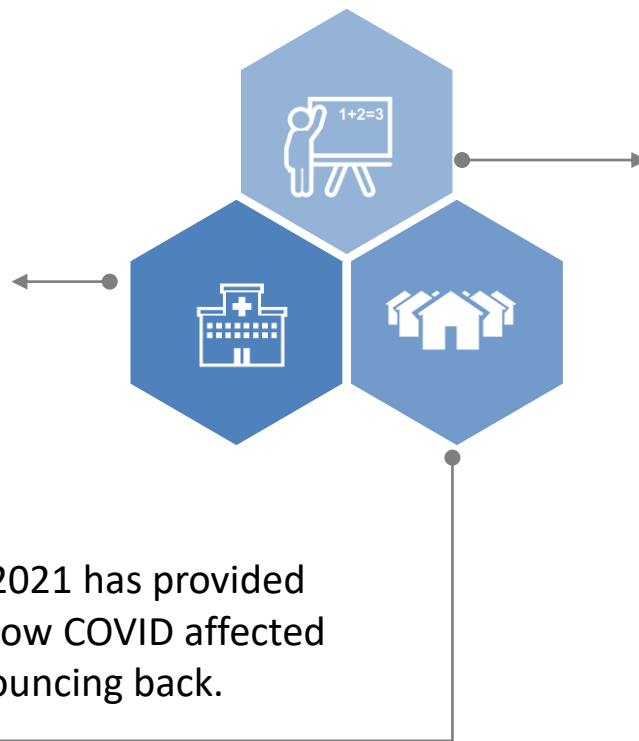
**72,9%** of households involved in agriculture did so to produce **extra food**, while **12,9%** of household nationally (**27,9%** in Gauteng) participated in agriculture to be the main producer of food. Only 3,2% of households had agriculture as their main source of income.

Proportion of Agricultural households & main reason for involvement



# Overview and Conclusion

The GHS started measuring development across several sectors in 2002, and this is the twenty-first release of this survey.



Over the past two decades, GHS has measured access to basic services, and Stats SA has been proactive in identifying and measuring new issues. The survey has captured the demise of landlines and postal services, and its replacement by mobile technology and the Internet.

The survey shows that access to services has stagnated, and focus will increasingly fall on measuring the quality of services in line with our aspiration to identify and answer new questions the country might ask as we progress on our development path.

Conducting the GHS in 2020 and 2021 has provided great insight into understanding how COVID affected households, and how society is bouncing back.

GHS 2022

# Ndzi hela kwala!



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