General Household Survey

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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
5 Health .......................................................................................................................... 20
  5.1 Self-reported health and health care provision ...................................................... 20
  5.2 Medical aid coverage ........................................................................................... 21
  5.3 Teenage pregnancy ............................................................................................... 23
  5.4 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
11 Energy ....................................................................................................................... 41
12 Refuse removal ......................................................................................................... 43
13 Environmental trends ............................................................................................... 47
14 Communication and postal services ........................................................................ 51
  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
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 .......... 89
   3.1 Population attending and not attending an educational institution by population group and age group, 2022 .............................................................................................................................................. 91
   3.2 Population attending an educational institution, by type of institution, age group and sex, 2022 .............................................................................................................................................. 93
   3.3 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution and province, 2022 .............................................................................................................................................. 95
   3.4 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by type of institution, population group and sex, 2022 .............................................................................................................................................. 96
   3.5 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee, population group and sex, 2022 .............................................................................................................................................. 97
   3.6 Population aged 5 years and older attending an educational institution, by annual tuition fee and type of institution, 2022 ................................................................................................................. 98
   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 ........................................................................................................ 99
   3.8 Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade and by province, 2022 .......... 100
   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
6. Population suffering from chronic health conditions as diagnosed by a medical practitioner or nurse, by sex and province, 2022 ........................................................................................................................................ 111
7. Disabilities .................................................................................................................................................... 113
   7.1 Population aged 5 years and older that have some difficulty or are unable to do basic activities, by province, 2022 ............................................................................................................................................ 113
   7.2 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
8. Social welfare ............................................................................................................................................... 117
   8.1 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
  11.2.1 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. Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022 ................................................................. 150
  13.1 Type of refuse removal services used by households, by population group of the household head, 2022 ................................................................. 150
  13.2 Distance travelled to get to the nearest minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi, bus and train, by population group of the household head, 2022 ................................................................. 151
  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
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 ................................................................. 32

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 ................................................................. 33

Figure 9.3: Access to piped municipal water supplies, 2004–2022 ................................................................. 35

Figure 9.4: Percentage distribution of households that reported water interruptions that lasted at least two days by province, 2022 ................................................................. 36

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 household refuse removal, even years between 2002 and 2022 ......................................................................................................................... 47
Figure 11.3: Percentage distribution of household refuse removal by metropolitan areas, 2022 ...... 49
Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of households who separate or sort waste for recycling by metropolitan areas, 2022 .......................................................................................... 50
Figure 11.5: Percentage distribution of households who experience specific kinds of environmental problems, 2003–2022 ........................................................................................................ 51
Figure 11.6: Percentage distribution of households involved in agricultural activities by province, 2022 ......................................................................................................................... 52
Figure 11.7: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet at home or through all means province, 2010–2022 ........................................................................................... 53
Figure 11.8: Percentage distribution of households without any mail services, 2002–2022 ............ 56
Figure 11.9: Percentage distribution of households that received mail services by type of service and geotype, 2022 ........................................................................................................ 57
Figure 11.10: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by province, 2022 .................................................................... 58
Figure 11.11: Percentage distribution of households who made use of public transport during the week preceding the survey by metropolitan area, 2022 ...................................................... 59
Figure 11.12: Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2022 .......... 60
Figure 11.13: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by province, 2022 ...... 60
Figure 11.14: Percentage distribution of main source of household income by metropolitan area, 2022 ......................................................................................................................... 61
Figure 11.15: 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     .................................................................9
arrangements by province, 2022 .....................................................................................9
Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of individuals aged 5 years and older who are attending    .................................................................10
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 16.1: Percentage distribution of households by selected assets owned, by urban/rural status, 2022 .............................................................................58
Table 18.1: Nature of agricultural production activities per province, 2022 ........................... 62
Table 19.1: Response rates per province, GHS 2022 ........................................................... 67
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 eThekwini 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. Females 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%), eThekwini (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

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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

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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 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 Mpuamlanga (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Care arrangements for children aged 0–4 years</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade R, Pre-school, nursery school, crèche, edu-care centre</td>
<td>36,6</td>
<td>29,2</td>
<td>25,6</td>
<td>41,9</td>
<td>26,5</td>
<td>25,7</td>
<td>35,3</td>
<td>27,3</td>
<td>34,0</td>
<td>31,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day mother</td>
<td>10,1</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>7,4</td>
<td>5,1</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>9,4</td>
<td>4,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At home with parent or guardian</td>
<td>41,9</td>
<td>62,0</td>
<td>63,4</td>
<td>45,1</td>
<td>40,1</td>
<td>71,5</td>
<td>51,6</td>
<td>60,3</td>
<td>50,3</td>
<td>55,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At home with another adult</td>
<td>9,4</td>
<td>5,7</td>
<td>3,5</td>
<td>6,8</td>
<td>11,7</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>8,8</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>7,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At home with someone younger than 18 years</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At somebody else’s dwelling</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>1,7</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of institution</th>
<th>Province (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education institutions</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other colleges</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Schooling</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Thousands)</td>
<td>1 747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unspecified was excluded from the denominator when calculating percentages

The percentage of individuals aged five years and older 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 4.1: Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5–24 years, 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 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Public Bus</th>
<th>School Bus</th>
<th>Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi</th>
<th>Private vehicle</th>
<th>Vehicle hired by a group of parents</th>
<th>Walking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Asian</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total per cent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number ('000)</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>1,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number covered by a medical aid scheme</td>
<td>7 284</td>
<td>7 268</td>
<td>8 057</td>
<td>8 967</td>
<td>9 157</td>
<td>9 470</td>
<td>9 447</td>
<td>9 380</td>
<td>9 017</td>
<td>9 706</td>
<td>9 699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number not covered by a medical aid scheme</td>
<td>38 445</td>
<td>39 666</td>
<td>41 266</td>
<td>41 606</td>
<td>42 819</td>
<td>43 946</td>
<td>45 646</td>
<td>47 628</td>
<td>50 328</td>
<td>50 629</td>
<td>51 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>45 728</td>
<td>46 934</td>
<td>49 322</td>
<td>50 573</td>
<td>51 976</td>
<td>53 416</td>
<td>55 093</td>
<td>57 008</td>
<td>59 346</td>
<td>60 336</td>
<td>61 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage covered by a medical aid scheme</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>15,5</td>
<td>16,3</td>
<td>17,7</td>
<td>17,6</td>
<td>17,7</td>
<td>17,1</td>
<td>16,4</td>
<td>15,2</td>
<td>16,1</td>
<td>15,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>45 868</td>
<td>46 992</td>
<td>49 423</td>
<td>50 596</td>
<td>52 034</td>
<td>53 461</td>
<td>55 146</td>
<td>57 050</td>
<td>59 409</td>
<td>60 436</td>
<td>61 384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.3: Percentage distribution of individuals who are members of medical aid schemes per province, 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%).
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 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 eThekwini (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>12.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 shows that the percentage of individuals in the age group 18–59 years that 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo City</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaung</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMP</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tshwane</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metros</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekurhuleni</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

![Percentage distribution of dwelling units by tenure status and province, 2022](image)

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

![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](image)

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.
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped (tap) water in dwelling</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
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<td>46.3</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped (tap) water on site/yard</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole on site</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain-water tank on site</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/communal tap</td>
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<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<td>Water-carrier/tanker</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water vendor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole outside yard</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowing water /stream /river</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stagnant water/dam/pool</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
<th>17 418</th>
<th>16 477</th>
<th>12 223</th>
<th>12 819</th>
<th>13 456</th>
<th>13 140</th>
<th>14 904</th>
<th>15 744</th>
<th>16 671</th>
<th>17 418</th>
<th>18 477</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Unspecified</td>
<td>11 187</td>
<td>11 707</td>
<td>12 223</td>
<td>12 765</td>
<td>13 456</td>
<td>14 140</td>
<td>14 904</td>
<td>15 744</td>
<td>16 671</td>
<td>17 418</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total</td>
<td>11 194</td>
<td>11 718</td>
<td>12 223</td>
<td>12 819</td>
<td>13 456</td>
<td>14 152</td>
<td>14 904</td>
<td>15 744</td>
<td>17 418</td>
<td>18 477</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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 eThekwini (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative water source</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain water tank</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam / Pool</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water vendor</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tanker</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stored water</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not Know</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>93.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/without ventilation pipe</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>65.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUF</td>
<td>97.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMA</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td>95.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHB</td>
<td>94.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metros</td>
<td>91.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKU</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 eThekwini (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

![Graph showing percentage distribution of households connected to the mains electricity supply by province for selected years between 2002 and 2022.]

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Paraffin</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Other Electricity</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Urban / Rural status</th>
<th>Removed at least once a week or less often</th>
<th>Communal refuse dump</th>
<th>Own refuse dump</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>84.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 eThekwini (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 littering (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%).
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.
Table 14.1: Percentage distribution of households with access to the Internet by province and type of internet access, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of internet access</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed internet at home</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet at work</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Wi-Fi</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Café</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At educational facility</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a library</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any kind of access</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of internet access</th>
<th>CPT</th>
<th>BUF</th>
<th>NMA</th>
<th>MAN</th>
<th>ETH</th>
<th>EKU</th>
<th>JHB</th>
<th>TSH</th>
<th>Metros</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed internet at home</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet at work</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Wi-Fi</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Café</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At educational facility</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a library</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any kind of access</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place where Internet is accessed</th>
<th>Rural/Urban status</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At home</td>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At work</td>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using mobile devices</td>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>74.1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>67.6</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>58.9</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Internet cafés or educational facilities</td>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Usual transport to school</th>
<th>Usual transport to work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>10 528</td>
<td>63,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle/motorcycle</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi</td>
<td>1 291</td>
<td>7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>4,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minibus/bus provided by institution/government and not paid for</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle hired by a group of parents</td>
<td>2 001</td>
<td>12,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own car or other private vehicle</td>
<td>1 672</td>
<td>10,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift club</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None, studies/works from home</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 628</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

![Chart showing percentage distribution of sources of household income by province]

*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**

![Chart showing percentage distribution of main source of household income by province]

*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 households in Eastern Cape.

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

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

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.
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Metro</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Stove</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>88.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>81.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microwave Oven</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay-tv decoder</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built in kitchen sink</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing Machine</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Vehicle</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD Player</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geyser</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezer</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Stove</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home security</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Theatre</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum Cleaner</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater tank</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble Drier</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioning</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish Washer</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pool</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Geyser</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Panels</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 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%).
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production activity</th>
<th>Statistic (Thousands)</th>
<th>WC</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>FS</th>
<th>KZN</th>
<th>NW</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>SA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock production</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry production</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains and food crops</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>1406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and vegetable crops</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>58.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province / Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>Response rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>77.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro</td>
<td>83.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>74.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>93.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro</td>
<td>97.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo City</td>
<td>78.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela Bay</td>
<td>90.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>82.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>89.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro</td>
<td>94.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaung</td>
<td>81.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>88.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro</td>
<td>90.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eThekwini</td>
<td>84.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>81.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>65.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro</td>
<td>82.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekurhuleni</td>
<td>86.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Johannesburg</td>
<td>48.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Tshwane</td>
<td>60.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>89.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>95.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>81.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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

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 strata

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 $i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N$.

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

$$p_i = \frac{x_i}{X}; \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N$$

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 $p_i = \frac{n}{N}$ 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 $z_i = n \times p_i \times R; i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N$. It is easy to verify that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} z_i = n \times R$$

Next, round the $N$ real numbers $z_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N$ to integer values $r_i; i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, N$ 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:

---

Let \( d \) be the difference between the value \( n \times R \) and the sum \( \sum_{i=1}^{N}\left[Z_i\right] \), where \( \left[Z_i\right] \) 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 \( R_i; i=1, 2, 3, \ldots, N \) are also the PSU inverse sampling rates (ISRs) for systematic sampling of dwelling units.

**Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values**

We denote by \( C_i; i=1, 2, 3, \ldots, N \) 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:

\[
C_i = R_i, \\
C_j = C_{(j-1)} + R_j; \quad j = 2, 3, \ldots, N.
\]

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 \( r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n \) as follows:**

\[
\begin{align*}
    r_1 &= r \\
    r_2 &= r_1 + R \\
    r_3 &= r_2 + R \\
    &\vdots \\
    r_j &= r_{(j-1)} + R \\
    &\vdots \\
    r_n &= r_{(n-1)} + R.
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
    C_{i_1-1} &< r_1 \leq C_{i_1} \\
    C_{i_2-1} &< r_2 \leq C_{i_2} \\
    &\vdots \\
    C_{i_n-1} &< r_n \leq C_{i_n}.
\end{align*}
\]
Then, the \( n \) PSUs with the labels \( i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_n \) would get selected with probabilities proportional to size, and the selection probability of the PSU \( i \) will be given by \( \frac{R_i}{R} \).

### 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 Weighting**

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

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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 metadata 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, or 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alphabetic</th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.5%</td>
<td>Reliable enough for most purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>0.6% - 1.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>1.1% - 2.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>2.6% - 5.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>5.1% - 10.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>10.1% - 16.5%</td>
<td>Data Not Published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>16.6% - 25.0%</td>
<td>Use With Caution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>25.1% - 33.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>33.5% +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 19.3: Measures of precision for relationship to the household head

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

* 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

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

* 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

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

* 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

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability status</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% Confidence Limits</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Design Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>52 915 831</td>
<td>95,2</td>
<td>95,0</td>
<td>95,5</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 656 889</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>2,6*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

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

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** 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

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

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

### Table 19.10: Measures of precision for type of toilet facility

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

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*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33,5%
### Table 19.11: Measures of precision for main source of drinking water

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure status</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% Confidence Limits</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Design Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rented from private owner</td>
<td>3 815 655</td>
<td>20,8</td>
<td>19,9</td>
<td>21,8</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>2,3*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented from other</td>
<td>303 233</td>
<td>1,7</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>11,6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned but not yet paid off to bank</td>
<td>1 176 705</td>
<td>6,4</td>
<td>5,9</td>
<td>7,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>4,4*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned but not yet paid off to private owner</td>
<td>205 560</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>1,4</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>10,5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned and fully paid off</td>
<td>10 401 373</td>
<td>56,8</td>
<td>55,7</td>
<td>57,9</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>1,0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied rent free</td>
<td>2 407 580</td>
<td>13,1</td>
<td>12,4</td>
<td>13,9</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>3,1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main source of energy used for cooking</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% Confidence Limits</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Design Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity from mains</td>
<td>14 138 055</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
<td>76.2% - 78.3%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7*</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources of electricity</td>
<td>891 399</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.3% - 5.5%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.1*</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>1 236 209</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.2% - 7.3%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.0*</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin</td>
<td>520 165</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>2.4% - 3.3%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.9*</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>1 419 086</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>7.3% - 8.3%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.3*</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>72 849</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3% - 0.5%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>17.3**</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal dung</td>
<td>7 965</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.1%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>31.1***</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
<td>15 319</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.2%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>41.9***</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main source of energy used for lighting</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% Confidence Limits</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Design Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity from mains</td>
<td>16 350 860</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>88.6% - 90.3%</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5*</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources of electricity</td>
<td>930 073</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.5% - 5.7%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.1*</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>30 764</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1% - 0.2%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>22.7**</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraffin</td>
<td>160 165</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.7% - 1.1%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>11.1*</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles</td>
<td>688 689</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>3.3% - 4.3%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>6.9*</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
<td>127 700</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.4% - 1.0%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>20.0**</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*** Indicates Coefficient of Variation greater than 33.5%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health facilities used by households</th>
<th>Weighted Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% Confidence Limits</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Coefficient of Variation</th>
<th>Design Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public hospital</td>
<td>1 128 974</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>5.6% - 6.7%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.7*</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public clinic</td>
<td>12 291 269</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>65.7% - 67.6%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7*</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public institution</td>
<td>62 734</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.2% - 0.5%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>28.0**</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospital</td>
<td>405 706</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>1.9% - 2.5%</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>7.3*</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic</td>
<td>331 792</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.5% - 2.1%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.0*</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private doctor</td>
<td>3 972 927</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>20.7% - 22.4%</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.9*</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional healer</td>
<td>22 983</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1% - 0.2%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>22.1**</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer's/church</td>
<td>14 486</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.1%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>28.1**</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>171 015</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.7% - 1.1%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10.4*</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility provided by employer</td>
<td>20 969</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1% - 0.2%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>26.2**</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative medicine</td>
<td>15 424</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.1%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>36.1***</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*** 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>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'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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. |

<p>| Triple generation households | Contains three generations of families (grandparents, parents and grandchildren) in the same household. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skip generation households</td>
<td>Comprised of grandchildren living with one or more grandparents in the absence of any biological parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal dwelling</td>
<td>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 informal dwelling and traditional dwelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling</td>
<td>Makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piped water in dwelling or on-site</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic toilet facility</td>
<td>Flush toilet, chemical toilet or pit latrine with ventilation pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN disability</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe disability</td>
<td>If an individual has ‘A lot of difficulty’ or is ‘Unable to do’ for one or more categories they are classified as severely disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Relief of Distress Grant</td>
<td>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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The applicant is awaiting payment of an approved social grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The applicant has been found medically unfit to undertake remunerative work for a period of less than 6 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The bread winner is deceased and application is made within three months of the date of death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The applicant has been affected by a disaster as defined in the Disaster Management Act or the Fund Raising Act, 1978.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The person is not receiving assistance from any other organization or.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Refusal of the application for social relief of distress will cause undue hardships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Period of Social Relief of Distress (New Policy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 SRD grants</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved source of water</td>
<td>‘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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ADDENDUM TABLES

### 1. Population

#### 1.1 By province, population group and sex, 2022

| Province          | Black African |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                   | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00-04</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>5,032</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-09</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>2,548</td>
<td>5,106</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>2,502</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>2,209</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>2,248</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>4,513</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>4,862</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>4,436</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>1,689</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>2,529</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,917</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,616</td>
<td>25,640</td>
<td>50,256</td>
<td>2,548</td>
<td>2,706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of education</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>1 159</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade R/0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1 / Sub A/Class 1</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET / AET 1</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4/ Standard 2</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET / AET 2</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 6/Standard 4</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7/Standard 5/ ABET 3</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>1 204</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>782</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
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<td>838</td>
<td>1 788</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3/NCV Level 2</td>
<td>1 592</td>
<td>1 567</td>
<td>3 159</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4/NCV Level 3</td>
<td>2 157</td>
<td>2 448</td>
<td>4 605</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric (No Exemption)/NCV Level 4</td>
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<td>5 122</td>
<td>10 024</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4/NTC 4 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N5/NTC 5 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>131</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of education</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
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<td>776</td>
<td>1 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade R/0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Grade 1 / Sub A/Class 1</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET / AET 1</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4/ Standard 2</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET / AET 2</td>
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<td>2 013</td>
<td>4 018</td>
</tr>
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<td>4 972</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>N4/NTC 4 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>181</td>
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<td>N5/NTC 5 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>153</td>
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<td>N6/NTC 6 /Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>286</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
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</table>
## 2. Education

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of education</th>
<th>20–24 Thousands</th>
<th>25–34 Thousands</th>
<th>35–44 Thousands</th>
<th>45+ Thousands</th>
<th>Total Thousands</th>
</tr>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade R/0</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1/ Sub A/Class 1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2 / Sub B/Class 2</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3/Standard 1/ ABET / AET 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 4/ Standard 2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 5/ Standard 3/ ABET / AET 2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 6/Standard 4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
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<td>128</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
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<td>160</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 10/ Standard 8/ Form 3/ NCV Level 2</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 11/ Standard 9/ Form 4/ NCV Level 3</td>
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<td>784</td>
<td>915</td>
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<td>1 215</td>
<td>2 320</td>
<td>2 191</td>
<td>2 241</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTC 3/ N3</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4/ NTC 4/ Occupation Certificate - NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N5/ NTC 5/ Occupation Certificate - NQF Level 5</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N6/ NTC 6/ Occupation Certificate - NQF Level 5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>Certificate with less than Grade 12/ Std 10</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Education

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of education</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–34</th>
<th>35–44</th>
<th>45+</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher/National/Advance certificate with Grade 12/Std 10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>69</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Diploma / Occupation Certificate (B-Tech)-NQF Level 7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Higher Diploma (University/University of Technology Masters degree)-NQF Level 9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>309</td>
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<td>Bachelors Degree / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
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<td>Honours Degree / Postgraduate diploma / Occupation Certificate-NQF Level 8</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population aged 20 years and older</td>
<td>2 370</td>
<td>2 391</td>
<td>4 761</td>
<td>5 494</td>
<td>5 504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group and age group</th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attending</td>
<td>Not attending</td>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Black African</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>05–06</td>
<td>1 787</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 957</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>07–15</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>9 119</td>
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<tr>
<td>16–20</td>
<td>3 133</td>
<td>1 142</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4 277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–25</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>3 335</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4 092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26+</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>25 209</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25 778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 230</td>
<td>29 984</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45 224</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26+</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>2 894</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3 458</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4 777</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>05–06</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>16–20</td>
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<td>82</td>
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<td>21–25</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26+</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>1 102</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 419</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Attendance at an educational institution

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group and age group</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05–06</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>07–15</td>
<td>460</td>
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<tr>
<td>16–20</td>
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<tr>
<td>21–25</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>16–20</td>
<td>3 607</td>
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<td>21–25</td>
<td>893</td>
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<td>26+</td>
<td>672</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17 688</td>
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</table>

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.
### Attendance at an educational institution

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational institution</th>
<th>05-06</th>
<th>07-15</th>
<th>16-20</th>
<th>21-25</th>
<th>26+</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
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<td>224</td>
<td>511</td>
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</tr>
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<td>School</td>
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<td>783</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>5188</td>
<td>5193</td>
<td>10380</td>
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<td>Adult Education and Training (AET) Learning Centre</td>
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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

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<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>1 464</td>
<td>2 112</td>
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</table>

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

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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**

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<td>Female</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
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<th>Tuition fees</th>
<th>Pre-school</th>
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<th>Other College</th>
<th>Home-based education/ home schooling</th>
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</table>

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.
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational institution</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
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<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
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### 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational institution</th>
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<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

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.
### Attendance at an educational institution

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

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<tr>
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<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
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<td>253</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td><strong>1 323</strong></td>
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</table>

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

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<tr>
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<td>787</td>
<td>1 093</td>
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<td>835</td>
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<td>505</td>
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<td>469</td>
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<td>1 823</td>
<td>3 896</td>
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</table>

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

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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2 467</td>
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</table>

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.
## Medical aid coverage

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

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<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
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<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
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<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
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</tr>
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<td>572</td>
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<tr>
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<td>95</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>5 842</td>
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<td>2 561</td>
<td>10 484</td>
<td>3 628</td>
<td>12 614</td>
<td>4 360</td>
<td>5 613</td>
<td>51 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Asian</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group and sex</th>
<th>Covered</th>
<th>Not Covered</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>22 265</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>24 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2 570</td>
<td>23 036</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25 640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4 872</td>
<td>45 301</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>50 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>2 100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>2 193</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>4 293</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Asian</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>413</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>363</td>
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<td>732</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>625</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1 646</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3 136</td>
<td>1 220</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9 699</td>
<td>51 590</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>61 384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of consultation</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public hospital</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public clinic</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1 302</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>2 371</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>3 437</td>
<td>1 125</td>
<td>1 343</td>
<td>12 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in public sector</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1 402</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>2 539</td>
<td>1 066</td>
<td>3 731</td>
<td>1 178</td>
<td>1 457</td>
<td>13 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private sector</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospital</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private clinic</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>86</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1 437</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>3 973</td>
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<tr>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer’s workplace/church</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacy/chemist</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in private sector</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>267</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified/Do not know</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>1 349</td>
<td>5 587</td>
<td>1 445</td>
<td>1 729</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
## Health

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of consultation</th>
<th>Covered</th>
<th>Not Covered</th>
<th>Unspecified</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td><strong>Public sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public hospital</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public clinic</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>11 664</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in public sector</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>13 483</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Private sector</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private hospital</td>
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<td>406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private clinic</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>154</td>
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<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private doctor/specialist</td>
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<td>3 973</td>
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<td>Traditional healer</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual healer’s workplace/church</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacy/chemist</td>
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<td>171</td>
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<td>Health facility provided by employer</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative medicine, e.g. homoeopathist</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other in private sector</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>4 974</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified/Do not know</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4 163</td>
<td>14 312</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic health condition</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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5. Health

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

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### 6. Disabilities

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

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<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
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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)

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<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
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**Total aged 5 years and older**

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of difficulty with which basic activities are carried out</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing: Some difficulty</td>
<td>1 161</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>1 861</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing: A lot of difficulty</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing: Unable to do</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 323</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>2 132</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing: Some difficulty</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing: A lot of difficulty</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing: Unable to do</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking: Some difficulty</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking: A lot of difficulty</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking: Unable to do</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1 266</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remembering and concentrating: Some difficulty</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remembering and concentrating: A lot of difficulty</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remembering and concentrating: Unable to do</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>1 172</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Household Survey, 2022
### 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)

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–3 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>1 272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>1 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5 159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–3 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>1 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Detached house</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>1 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4 941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1–3 rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Detached house</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Other includes coloured, Asian/Indian and white. **</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Borehole off site / communal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Rented from other</th>
<th>Rented from bank/financial institution</th>
<th>Rented from private lender</th>
<th>Occupied rent-free</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>1 163</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8 304</td>
<td>1 363</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 816</strong></td>
<td><strong>303</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 177</strong></td>
<td><strong>206</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 401</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 408</strong></td>
<td><strong>136</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group and sex</th>
<th>Rented</th>
<th>Rented from other</th>
<th>Owned, but not yet paid off to bank/financial institution</th>
<th>Owned, but not yet paid off to private lender</th>
<th>Owned and fully paid off</th>
<th>Occupied rent-free</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black African</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2 176</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4 421</td>
<td>1 358</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8 621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1 030</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 473</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6 606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3 206</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>8 894</td>
<td>2 181</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coloured</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
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<td>77</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>661</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian/Asian</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>306</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4 586</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1 177</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>10 401</td>
<td>2 408</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity from mains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
<td>9 981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat or apartment in a block of flats</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster house in complex</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town house (semi-detached house in complex)</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached house</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack in backyard</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room/flatlet on a property or a larger dwelling servant quarters/granny flat</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caravan/tent</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14 138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### Dwellings and services

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

#### For heating, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main source of water supplied by local municipality</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group and sex of household head</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Asian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1 043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
## Households’ ownership of a cellular phone, by province, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.2.1 Main source of energy used by households, by province

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

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

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

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

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

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**

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

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**

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

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**

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

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**

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sanitation facility</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system</td>
<td>7 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet connected to a septic tank</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical toilet</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe</td>
<td>2 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe</td>
<td>1 576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket toilet</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable flush toilet</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting toilet</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine diversion dry toilet</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>12 120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sanitation facility</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet connected to a septic tank</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical toilet</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket toilet</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable flush toilet</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting toilet</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine diversion dry toilet</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation (e.g. no facility, field, bush)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refuse removal</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week</td>
<td>7 769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by community members at least once a week</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed by community members less often than once a week</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal refuse dump</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal container/central collection point</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own refuse dump</td>
<td>5 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dump or leave rubbish anywhere</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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**

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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Money spent in the previous calendar week</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>1–199</td>
<td>1 970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200–399</td>
<td>1 045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400–599</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600–799</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800+</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>7 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>0–199</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200–399</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400–599</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600–799</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800+</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>10 288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Time in minutes</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
<th>Unspecified</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 15 minutes</td>
<td>15–29 minutes</td>
<td>30–89 minutes</td>
<td>90 minutes and more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>3 156</td>
<td>3 831</td>
<td>1 355</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minibus taxi/sedan taxi/bakkie taxi</td>
<td>1 375</td>
<td>2 859</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own transport</td>
<td>2 338</td>
<td>1 859</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle/motorcycle</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6 958</td>
<td>8 691</td>
<td>2 566</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of environmental problem</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular or no waste removal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor/indoor air pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land degradation/over-utilisation of natural resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive noise/noise pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of household RSA</td>
<td>8 621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of income</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries/wages/commission</td>
<td>1 512</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>1 844</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>3 746</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>11 038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>1 096</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>1 806</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>2 089</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1 075</td>
<td>9 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from a business</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>1 042</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>2 950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>2 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income e.g. rental income, interest</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of farm products and services</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 079</td>
<td>1 742</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>3 200</td>
<td>1 349</td>
<td>5 587</td>
<td>1 445</td>
<td>1 729</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of income</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries/wages/commission</td>
<td>5 575</td>
<td>3 263</td>
<td>8 838</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1 433</td>
<td>2 335</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>3 647</td>
<td>4 552</td>
<td>8 199</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from a business</td>
<td>1 590</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>2 278</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income e.g. rental income, interest</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of farm products and services</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
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<td>301</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of household</td>
<td>8 621</td>
<td>6 606</td>
<td>15 227</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure category</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1–R199</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>43</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R400–R799</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R800–R1 199</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 200–R1 799</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>1 953</td>
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<tr>
<td>R1 800–R2 499</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>228</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>2 769</td>
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<tr>
<td>R2 500–R4 999</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>289</td>
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<td>423</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>4 427</td>
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<td>R5 000–R9 999</td>
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<td>334</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>1 009</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>2 938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10 000–R19 999</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>287</td>
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<td>723</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>111</td>
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<tr>
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<td>R40 000 or more</td>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 079</td>
<td>1 742</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>3 200</td>
<td>1 349</td>
<td>5 587</td>
<td>1 445</td>
<td>1 729</td>
<td>18 477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure category</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 953</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 800–R2 499</td>
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<td>2 605</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1 341</td>
<td>1 428</td>
<td>2 769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2 500–R4 999</td>
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<td>1 774</td>
<td>4 027</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>285</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>1 988</td>
<td>4 427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5 000–R9 999</td>
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<td>902</td>
<td>2 247</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>338</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>262</td>
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<td>1 200</td>
<td>2 938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>42</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>1 363</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>2 037</td>
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</tr>
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<td>72</td>
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<td>435</td>
<td>744</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>127</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>161</td>
<td>331</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 621</td>
<td>6 606</td>
<td>15 227</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>1 258</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>1 060</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>1 556</td>
<td>10 683</td>
<td>7 794</td>
<td>18 477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of income</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Set</td>
<td>1 898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pool</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD player/ Blu ray player</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay TV (M-Net/ DSTV/ Top TV) Subscription</td>
<td>1 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioner (Excluding fans)</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer/ Desktop/ Laptop</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaner/ Floor polisher</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish washing machine</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>1 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble dryer</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep freezer - free standing</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator or combined fridge freezer</td>
<td>1 901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric stove</td>
<td>1 813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microwave oven</td>
<td>1 624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17. Household assets, 2022

#### 17.1 Number of households owning a particular asset by province, 2022 (concluded)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of income</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Northern Cape</th>
<th>Free State</th>
<th>KwaZulu-Natal</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Gauteng</th>
<th>Mpumalanga</th>
<th>Limpopo</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built in Kitchen sink</td>
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<td>563</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>1 227</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>2 677</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>7 691</td>
</tr>
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<td>Home security service</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1 027</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>2 205</td>
</tr>
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<td>134</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>122</td>
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</tr>
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<td>90</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2 117</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>253</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>246</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>616</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>362</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rain water tank</td>
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<td>564</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>1 579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1 555</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>1 641</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>6 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas stove</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1 147</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3 512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total households</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 079</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 742</strong></td>
<td><strong>371</strong></td>
<td><strong>975</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 200</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 349</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 587</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 445</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 729</strong></td>
<td><strong>18 477</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### Agriculture

#### 18.1 Number of households involved in one or more agricultural production activity, by province, 2022

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Involved in agricultural production</th>
<th>Black African</th>
<th>Coloured</th>
<th>Indian/Asian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1 347</td>
<td>1 447</td>
<td>2 794</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7 273</td>
<td>5 160</td>
<td>12 433</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8 621</td>
<td>6 606</td>
<td>15 227</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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