

STATISTICAL RELEASE
P0318.3

**General Household Survey, Selected
development indicators, Metros, 2018**

Embargoed until:
28 May 2019
11:00

Enquiries:
User information Services
Tel.: (012) 310 8600/4892/8390

Forthcoming issue:
GHS 2019

Expected release date
May 2020

www.statssa.gov.za
info@statssa.gov.za
T +27 12 310 8911
F +27 12 310 8500

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa
ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002



Contents

1. Introduction and methodology 1

1.1 Background..... 1

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork..... 1

1.3 Data revisions 1

2. Indicator tables 2

2.1 Agriculture 2

2.2 Education 4

2.3 Environmental indicators 6

2.4 Health..... 7

2.5 Human settlement 8

2.6 Social development 9

Table 2.6: Social development indicators by metro..... 9

2.7 Transport..... 10

2.8 Water and sanitation..... 11

9. Indicator tables 13

Table 9.1: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2016 13

Table 9.2: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2017 15

Table 9.3: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2018 17

Table 2.10: Basic household and population data used for benchmarking the GHS 2018 19

3. Technical notes 20

3.1 Target population..... 20

3.2 Sample design..... 20

3.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata..... 20

3.4 Weighting 23

3.5 Sampling and the interpretation of the data..... 23

3.6 Definitions of terms 23

Abbreviations

ASER	Age-specific Enrolment Ratio
CVs	Coefficient of Variations
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DUs	Dwelling Units
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GHS	General Household Survey
MAFA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
UN	United Nations
VIP	Pit Toilet with ventilation
WSA	Water Services Authorities

1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Background

The execution of the General Household Survey (GHS) in 2009 was preceded by extensive stakeholder consultation. The main objective of the consultation was to align the questionnaire and survey process more with user needs and adjust the questionnaire accordingly. The process yielded the following results:

- Specific linkages were established between the monitoring and evaluation indicators of each government department and the GHS questionnaire.
- It was found that in some instances the GHS was the only or main source of this information, but in other cases the various departments use the GHS information to verify their information from administrative records and/or other sources.
- Questions were modified and/or added where necessary.
- The users expressed a need for an earlier release of the indicator information to enable them to more effectively report on their activities.
- Several departments indicated that they did not have staff capable of analysing the GHS data and engaging consultants for this purpose was not always possible as a result of funding constraints.
- The initial reports only provided data at national and provincial level.

Metro level reporting became possible with the introduction of a new master sample for the GHS 2015 collection, and it was therefore decided to develop a new GHS release specifically aimed at reporting on the various development indicators as measured for metros. The first report was released in May 2016 as a discussion document. The current report is the fourth in the series and summarises the data for each metro and metros as a whole as measured by GHS 2018.

1.2 Methodology and fieldwork

A multi-stage, stratified random sample was drawn using probability-proportional-to-size principles. First-level stratification was based on province and second-tier stratification on district council. Field staff 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 20 908 households (including multiple households) were successfully interviewed during face-to-face interviews.

Two hundred and thirty-three enumerators (233) and 62 supervisors and coordinators participated in the survey across all nine provinces. An additional 27 quality assurers were responsible for monitoring and ensuring questionnaire quality. National training took place over a period of two days and provincial training was done a month later in 9 provinces for two days.

For a more detailed discussion on sampling and fieldwork please refer to the Technical notes as described in Section 3.

1.3 Data revisions

The questionnaires were scanned and processed. Editing and imputation was done using a combination of manual and automated editing procedures. Details about this process can be found in the GHS 2018 report (P0318). Section 4 describes the methods used to calculate each indicator value. When calculating percentages, missing and do not know values were discarded from the denominator unless otherwise stated.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

2. Indicator tables

2.1 Agriculture

Table 2.1: Agriculture indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of households who engaged in agricultural activities during the past 12 months	2,1	13,6	2,6	13,6	0,9	6,1	2,4	4,3	3,8
Livestock production	0,1	7,9	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,4
Poultry production	0,1	5,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,4
Grains and food crops	0,1	0,6	0,0	1,4	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,2
Industrial crops	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Fruit and vegetable production	1,9	7,9	2,0	13,1	0,5	5,6	1,7	3,7	3,1
Fodder, grazing/pasture or grass for animals	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,2
Forestry	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
Other	0,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1

Table 2.1: Agriculture indicators by metro (concluded)

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of households involved in different crop planting activities:									
Farm land (communal or private)	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Backyard garden	1,8	7,7	1,9	11,9	0,6	5,3	2,0	3,5	3,0
School garden	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Communal garden	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
On verges of roads and unused public/municipal land	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
% of households who produce crops on 1 or more hectares									
	1,9	7,7	1,9	12,5	0,0	5,4	1,9	3,4	3,0
% of households who own the land on which they produce crops									
	84,1	100,0	100,0	93,8	100,0	86,5	78,5	92,9	89,1
% of households who sell most of the agricultural produce they produce									
	3,0	9,9	7,6	4,2	25,2	1,9	10,8	10,2	7,0
% of households involved in agriculture who received support from DOA during the past 12 months									
	0,0	9,3	0,0	1,8	0,0	1,9	3,3	0,0	4,5
% of households classified as:									
Food access adequate	72,6	86,5	76,6	76,8	88,3	89,4	83,6	92,5	84,3
Food access inadequate	20,6	10,5	21,5	19,2	9,8	9,1	11,6	5,8	12,2
Food access severely inadequate	6,9	3,0	1,8	4,0	2,0	1,5	4,9	1,8	3,5

2.2 Education

Table 2.2: Education indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Age-specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) expressed as a percentage									
Primary School	99,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,3	98,8	98,9	99,5	99,2
All	94,3	98,3	98,1	98,2	95,4	96,4	96,7	96,1	96,1
Repetition rate (RR) Grd 10	13,2	15,4	26,8	35,8	13,0	20,1	13,7	28,9	18,3
Repetition rate (RR) Grd 11	15,1	19,3	15,3	9,5	2,2	13,3	5,9	20,5	10,8
Repetition rate (RR) Grd 12	9,7	11,4	0,0	9,4	7,5	7,4	7,5	19,5	10,0
% of 16-18-year-olds who attend any institution	79,3	89,5	87,9	91,6	83,0	89,4	88,4	84,8	85,5
% of children with special needs aged 7-15 NOT enrolled in educational institutions	0,0	0,0	0,0	*	11,4	24,2	6,3	6,1	7,4
% of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees	37,6	69,4	65,3	63,5	38,8	52,4	60,8	51,5	50,9
% of learners in schools receiving social grants	42,6	64,4	66,2	62,8	59,3	49,3	50,8	44,3	51,5
Numbers of learners enrolled (16-18) in any institution N ('000)	131	21	34	32	137	136	178	127	796

Table 2.2: Education indicators by metro (concluded)

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All metros
% of learners in schools who walk for more than 30 minutes to the nearest school of its kind	0,8	0,8	0,5	7,0	7,4	3,9	0,8	3,5	3,2
% of learners in public schools benefiting from free scholar transport	2,1	7,5	1,3	2,0	2,0	2,9	1,6	5,4	2,8
% of learners in public schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	16,1	6,9	6,6	9,4	4,5	23,0	15,6	25,9	15,2
% of learners attending school who reported incidents of corporal punishment	1,6	1,4	4,6	5,7	6,1	0,4	1,7	1,6	2,5
Adult literacy rates (persons 20 years and older with less than Grade 7 as highest level of education)	5,0	9,9	5,0	11,9	8,1	7,5	6,4	6,8	6,9

2.3 Environmental indicators

Table 2.3: Environmental related indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households using borehole water N ('000)	2	0	1	3	1	3	12	17	38
Number of households using wood/coal for cooking N ('000)	1	7	0	0	7	10	5	12	43
% of households whose refuse is removed by a local authority or private company or municipality	90,7	73,6	92,4	85,6	88,9	91,8	93,4	84,3	89,7
% of households who feel that they are experiencing problem with:									
Littering	27,0	33,9	34,4	43,6	33,3	23,5	41,1	30,6	32,6
Water pollution	13,2	21,1	3,8	20,5	12,8	7,8	23,7	17,6	15,6
Air pollution	11,2	32,2	7,7	22,7	20,6	25,1	22,5	18,5	19,8
Land degradation	16,4	43,3	2,8	39,7	18,5	13,9	26,6	24,2	21,0
Excessive noise pollution	12,6	31,3	1,2	25,5	19,7	13,7	21,9	13,7	16,8
% of households who have used during past 12 months :									
Pesticides in dwelling	30,4	51,8	45,0	37,0	53,8	47,3	50,5	48,8	46,2
Pesticides in garden	12,8	7,2	23,1	6,3	9,7	16,1	14,8	11,5	13,3
Herbicides/weed killers	7,2	2,2	17,3	2,4	1,3	11,6	9,8	6,7	7,8

2.4 Health

Table 2.4: Health Indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwin	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of orphans aged 7–18 years attending educational institutions	89,4	92,6	96,4	94,7	92,4	94,9	92,0	96,8	93,4
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	0,8	2,3	0,4	2,4	2,3	2,1	1,9	2,0	1,8
% of persons with medical aid coverage	27,7	22,8	20,6	23,7	20,7	23,2	21,6	29,6	24,1
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	52,8	73,0	61,1	59,1	69,7	64,8	67,6	53,6	62,5

2.5 Human settlement

Table 2.5: Human settlement indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
% of households who live in an RDP or state-subsidised house	18,0	11,4	29,2	24,3	14,2	16,3	10,4	13,7	15,1
% of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	14,2	8,2	21,6	19,3	11,0	13,2	8,4	10,2	11,8
% of households living in informal dwellings/tents/caravans	19,4	23,3	6,1	11,8	13,0	20,0	21,7	16,9	17,9
% of households who state that the condition of the walls of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	15,1	5,2	6,9	9,3	12,8	0,8	2,4	3,3	7,2
% of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/subsidised housing is weak/very weak	15,9	5,2	6,0	7,8	16,6	2,5	4,9	2,4	8,3
% of households who pay rent for a state provided/RDP house	10,4	23,7	14,5	11,0	8,0	10,2	7,8	10,1	10,3
% of households who fully own their dwellings	45,8	59,2	62,2	48,4	53,6	35,6	33,3	38,2	42,4

2.6 Social development

Table 2.6: Social development indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of persons 60 years and older N('000)	410	80	131	82	317	282	405	275	1 982
Number of households with at least one person 60 years and older N ('000)	268	62	87	61	232	200	291	194	1 394
% of persons 60 years and older who are disabled (UN definition)	15,0	11,4	10,8	25,1	10,2	11,5	13,2	13,7	13,2
% of persons 60 years and older who are severely disabled	11,7	8,7	4,6	11,1	3,8	5,5	7,3	6,3	7,3
% of people 60 years and older who received old-age grant	48,3	67,1	54,8	60,6	67,7	50,0	55,7	50,9	55,2
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	49,0	68,5	54,2	58,5	67,6	50,1	55,2	50,8	55,2
% of households with persons 60 years and older and classified as:									
Food access adequate	78,0	88,2	86,3	87,4	93,0	90,4	81,5	91,3	86,2
Food access inadequate	14,5	11,8	13,7	11,6	5,9	8,4	15,5	7,5	11,1
Food access severely inadequate	7,4	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	3,1	1,3	2,6
Number of households classified as N ('000)									
Food access adequate	896	208	268	202	1 023	1 109	1 546	1 054	6 305
Food access inadequate	254	25	75	50	113	113	214	66	911
Food access severely inadequate	85	7	6	11	23	18	90	20	261
% of poor households with children aged 7–18 who do not spend money on school fees	71,8	86,4	87,4	85,3	56,7	65,1	75,1	70,6	70,8
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off N ('000)	218	94	106	106	441	358	495	295	2 113
Number of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7–18 N ('000)	90	33	50	44	151	102	144	80	695

2.7 Transport

Table 2.7: Transport indicators by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
# of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode N ('000):									
Minibus/taxi	4 984	958	1 613	950	5 625	5 810	9 607	4 314	33 861
Bus	1 694	96	302	443	599	244	917	923	5 218
Train	1 177	66	59	19	760	935	600	828	4 444
% of the household's income spent on transport per month									
1–10%	65,7	74,5	54,7	51,9	44,2	55,1	58,1	59,7	57,3
11–20%	19,9	11,8	25,5	31,2	27,8	22,4	22,1	20,3	22,5
21–30%	6,5	5,4	9,4	5,9	13,4	8,7	8,4	9,0	8,8
30% or more	8,0	8,4	10,5	11,0	14,6	13,8	11,5	11,0	11,5
% of learners travelling for longer than 30 minutes to an education institution	18,5	15,4	3,3	14,4	13,9	14,5	13,6	21,0	15,3
% of workers travelling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work	48,8	20,8	12,0	24,9	32,4	40,6	51,9	47,7	42,5

2.8 Water and sanitation

Table 2.8: Water and sanitation variables by metro

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher N ('000)	1 188	207	343	231	1 085	1 199	1 812	1 063	7 127
Number of households with water supply infrastructure less than RDP standard N ('000)	46	34	7	32	74	41	38	76	349
Number of households with no water supply infrastructure N ('000)	6	3	1	26	20	20	22	77	173
Consumer perception index of water quality N ('000)									
Safe to drink	1 123	236	295	245	1 146	1 214	1 818	1 057	7 134
Clear	1 149	236	300	248	1 141	1 199	1 816	1 058	7 146
Good in taste	1 126	231	267	252	1 144	1 202	1 813	1 049	7 082
Free from bad smells	1 134	229	300	253	1 145	1 195	1 812	1 051	7 120
Number of consumers who experienced interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time N ('000)	24	45	38	52	167	29	75	94	524
Number of WSAs whose consumers have experienced a cumulative interruption of more than 15 days for the financial year N ('000)	11	14	3	37	71	16	64	47	262
Number of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework) N ('000)	1 140	224	339	235	969	1 124	1 776	954	6 761

Table 2.8: Water and sanitation variables by metro (concluded)

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
Number of households using bucket toilets N ('000)	83	2	9	3	8	38	23	5	170
Number of households with substandard toilet facility N ('000)	88	10	9	25	175	113	56	172	649
% of households with substandard toilet facility	7,1	4,3	2,7	9,6	15,1	9,1	3,1	15,1	8,7
Number of households with no sanitation facility N ('000)	4	5	0	2	6	0	1	6	24
Number of poor households ¹ receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation N ('000)	96	27	78	49	121	153	313	89	927
% of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	58,4	55,5	78,7	77,1	55,9	57,8	77,4	47,7	64,0
% households with access to improved sanitation facilities	92,4	93,4	97,1	89,3	83,9	90,8	96,4	84,0	90,7

¹ Households who spend less than R2 500 per month

9. Indicator tables

Table 9.1: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements², 2016

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with access to electricity	1 009 674	183 958	295 086	227 594	918 778	947 403	1 301 278	897 177
Total number of households in the municipality	1 166 911	232 815	335 399	251 998	1 097 550	1 162 696	1 715 315	1 053 314
Number of households experiencing noise pollution	218 617	84 516	15 684	67 795	206 625	192 908	336 799	134 749
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 162 757	232 120	335 399	245 235	1 091 752	1 146 928	1 692 487	1 046 238
Number of households who have their refuse removed at least once a week	1 046 999	157 281	284 103	223 365	907 148	1 032 175	1 619 031	862 527
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 162 851	216 720	333 040	247 384	1 061 239	1 147 031	1 689 989	1 023 626
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	909 794	170 689	305 108	220 271	871 106	861 806	1 308 082	861 024
Total number of households in the municipality	1 166 911	232 815	335 399	251 998	1 097 550	1 162 696	1 715 315	1 053 314
Number of households in formal dwellings 'renting'	288 778	38 747	58 423	63 100	243 343	289 766	467 350	256 287
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	909 794	170 689	305 108	220 271	871 106	861 806	1 308 082	861 024
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	886 912	135 848	266 542	112 287	654 541	709 025	1 143 246	713 261

² MFMA Circular No. 88 provides guidance and assistance to metropolitan municipalities on the preparation of statutory planning and reporting documents required for the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). The circular aims to support the alignment of planning and reporting instruments for a prescribed set of municipal performance indicators.

Table 9.1: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2016 (concluded)

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside yard	134 748	21 164	40 996	121 245	240 299	337 892	465 405	230 274
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	88 079	46 844	15 253	6 896	85 973	76 690	64 181	25 364
Total number of households in the municipality	1 166 911	232 815	335 399	251 998	1 097 550	1 162 696	1 715 315	1 053 314
Number of households using a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 054 951	166 854	307 873	192 335	800 982	1 024 863	1 575 349	827 892
Number of households using a flush toilet (with septic tank)	4 482	5 242	3 846	2 364	31 318	4 659	9 861	25 505
Number of households using a pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	14 060	38 454	0	26 569	82 419	7 644	41 224	15 537
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 165 418	232 815	334 710	251 307	1 096 526	1 157 319	1 705 636	1 050 752
Number of learners travelling longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	155 017	39 955	10 744	30 752	106 792	148 707	214 654	182 680
Total number of learners travelling to an educational institution	925 372	208 326	335 800	238 510	816 532	866 677	1 186 492	883 343
Number of workers travelling longer than 30 minutes to a place of work	696 431	57 160	29 294	50 683	480 017	495 134	921 268	635 531
Total number of workers travelling to a place of work	1 644 836	233 580	360 344	260 282	1 360 368	1 362 675	2 020 509	1 308 741

Table 9.2: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2017

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwinini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with access to electricity	1 047 715	188 025	304 151	232 538	950 969	1 013 110	1 325 110	926 430
Total number of households in the municipality	1 200 396	236 978	342 389	257 466	1 128 122	1 199 962	1 780 132	1 094 797
Number of households experiencing noise pollution	174 664	92 177	15 654	69 832	255 897	215 367	401 579	153 564
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 184 403	235 298	341 813	252 666	1 123 635	1 181 564	1 769 358	1 071 414
Number of households who have their refuse removed at least once a week	1 073 015	168 561	293 701	242 988	923 425	1 084 494	1 669 723	901 650
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 196 445	222 925	336 459	254 101	1 099 093	1 184 605	1 766 695	1 061 598
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	944 287	164 039	316 504	222 075	904 334	914 982	1 381 306	900 050
Total number of households in the municipality	1 200 396	236 978	342 389	257 466	1 128 122	1 199 962	1 780 132	1 094 797
Number of households in formal dwellings 'renting'	292 784	42 934	58 780	74 305	282 398	298 181	507 338	255 410
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	944 287	164 039	316 504	222 075	904 334	914 982	1 381 306	900 050
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	915 883	125 871	277 580	112 634	685 451	724 482	1 145 706	733 177
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside yard	140 728	25 662	38 378	117 897	234 535	361 180	520 228	254 379

Table 9.2: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2017 (Concluded)

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	84 619	57 685	17 906	8 390	107 831	74 058	58 379	12 210
Total number of households in the municipality	1 200 396	236 978	342 389	257 466	1 128 122	1 199 962	1 780 132	1 094 797
Number of households using a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 091 626	169 530	315 882	204 341	785 325	1 062 426	1 629 067	882 189
Number of households using a flush toilet (with septic tank)	5 107	5 635	3 426	0	37 348	7 028	15 524	10 106
Number of households using a pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	0	666	0	655	0	25 146	16 889	3 168
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 198 797	236 295	341 565	256 091	1 107 823	1 192 431	1 765 420	1 090 443
Number of learners travelling longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	144 887	31 969	10 025	28 079	120 683	141 939	222 364	177 251
Total number of learners travelling to an educational institution	955 525	194 218	315 441	236 286	818 842	908 930	1 229 275	942 679
Number of workers travelling longer than 30 minutes to a place of work	755 844	49 056	24 080	55 561	443 030	494 185	931 054	590 527
Total number of workers travelling to a place of work	1 742 433	259 227	369 631	260 385	1 289 976	1 350 026	2 089 213	1 311 804

Table 9.3: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2018

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekwinini	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with access to electricity	1 076 947	196 756	316 791	236 167	951 639	1 038 083	1 318 398	923 732
Total number of households in the municipality	1 234 317	240 878	349 257	262 897	1 159 272	1 240 058	1 850 035	1 139 488
Number of households experiencing noise pollution	154 845	74 362	4 059	64 079	227 326	168 693	398 429	154 899
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 225 187	237 987	349 257	251 073	1 155 103	1 229 536	1 822 009	1 132 690
Number of households who have their refuse removed at least once a week	1 107 579	166 382	308 568	203 304	944 865	1 114 733	1 700 801	934 439
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 225 713	229 445	341 280	246 632	1 127 334	1 214 753	1 831 522	1 120 385
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	975 931	175 284	324 529	229 948	974 587	969 277	1 388 377	941 358
Total number of households in the municipality	1 234 317	240 878	349 257	262 897	1 159 272	1 240 058	1 850 035	1 139 488
Number of households in formal dwellings 'renting'	318 076	45 716	69 873	63 710	251 876	323 548	484 118	287 600
Number of households residing in formal dwellings in the municipality	975 931	175 284	324 529	229 948	974 587	969 277	1 388 377	941 358
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	952 483	134 619	299 262	107 761	719 345	755 814	1 110 863	744 682
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water inside yard	143 966	28 364	36 388	108 604	246 678	369 248	631 998	281 189

Table 9.3: MFMA Circular No. 88 metro indicator data elements, 2018 (Concluded)

Indicators	Metro							
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane
Number of households with the main source of drinking water piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	87 770	40 486	5 510	10 895	97 735	70 010	53 529	14 052
Total number of households in the municipality	1 234 317	240 878	349 257	262 897	1 159 272	1 240 058	1 850 035	1 139 488
Number of households using a flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 128 464	173 942	335 352	198 505	817 404	1 102 966	1 715 846	927 936
Number of households using a flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 067	5 632	3 688	5 012	50 961	8 040	18 722	16 254
Number of households using a pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	780	0	0	770	1 156	15 262	2 936	624
Total number of households in the municipality (excluding missing values)	1 231 829	239 387	348 483	262 123	1 149 979	1 236 709	1 833 344	1 132 806
Number of learners travelling longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	169 836	29 615	10 849	32 217	118 603	118 416	158 522	186 506
Total number of learners travelling to an educational institution	939 726	196 888	328 292	233 630	874 461	836 201	1 207 639	992 325
Number of workers travelling longer than 30 minutes to a place of work	747 495	48 064	39 919	51 095	383 527	503 728	974 586	583 515
Total number of workers travelling to a place of work	1 701 888	265 924	359 749	250 464	1 308 698	1 413 910	2 128 451	1 383 123

Table 2.10: Basic household and population data used for benchmarking the GHS 2018

Indicators	Metro								
	City of Cape Town	Buffalo City	Nelson Mandela Bay	Mangaung	eThekweni	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	City of Tshwane	All Metros
# of persons N ('000)	4 217	783	1 227	806	3 799	3 657	5 558	3 546	23 593
# of households N ('000)	1 234	241	349	263	1 159	1 240	1 850	1 139	7 476

3. Technical notes

3.1 Target population

The target population of the survey consists of all private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and residents in workers' hostels. 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,

3.2 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 surveys having design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the GHS. The GHS 2018 collection was based on the 2013 Master Sample. This Master Sample is 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.

3.3 Allocating sample sizes to strata³

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

Let N be the total # of PSUs in the stratum, and the # 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

³ Source: Sample Selection and Rotation for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007.

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. Then, the method for selecting the sample of n PSUs with the Randomised PPS systematic sampling method can be described as follows:

Step 1: Randomise the PSUs within the stratum

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

Step 2: Define normalised measures of size for the PSUs

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

measure of size for the stratum is given by $X = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$, We define the normalised size measure

p_i of PSU i as $p_i = x_i / X$; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, where N is the total # of PSUs in the design

stratum, Then, p_i is the relative size of the PSU i in the stratum, and $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$ for all strata, It

should be noted that the value of $n \times p_i$, which is the selection probability of PSU i must be less than one,

Step 3: Obtain inverse sampling rates (ISRs)

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Obtain cumulative ISR values

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

$$C_1 = R_1,$$

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

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

Step 5: Generate an integer random # r between 1 and R , and compute n integers

r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n as follows:

$$r_1 = r$$

$$r_2 = r_1 + R$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + R$$

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

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

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

$$\cdot$$

$$\cdot$$

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

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

3.4 Weighting ⁴

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. These were adjusted for four factors: Informal PSUs, Growth PSUs, Sample Stabilisation, and Non-responding Units.

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 broad age groups. The 5-year age groups are: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 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 imputation was done to retain these records.

3.5 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 December/January 2006. These new boundaries resulted in minor changes to the boundaries of some provinces, especially Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga/Limpopo and Eastern and Western Cape. In previous reports the sample was based on the provincial boundaries as defined in 2001, and there will therefore be slight comparative differences in terms of provincial boundary definitions.

3.6 Definitions of terms

Household

A household is defined as a person, or group of persons, who 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. Basically, **they live together and share resources as a unit**. Other explanatory phrases can be 'eating from the same pot' and 'cook and eat together'.

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.

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.

Multiple households

Multiple households occur when two or more households live in one sampled dwelling unit. 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.

⁴ Source: Sampling and Weighting System for the Redesigned South African Labour Force Survey, by G. Hussain Choudhry, 2007

Household head/Acting household head

The head of the household is the person identified by the household as the head of that household and must (by definition of 'household') be a member of the household. If there is difficulty in identifying the head, the head must be selected in order of precedence as the person who:

- Owns the household accommodation,
- Is responsible for the rent of the household accommodation,
- Has the household accommodation as an allowance (entitlement), etc,
- Has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner, lessee, etc, who is not in the household,
- Makes the most decisions in the household.

If two or more persons have equal claim to be head of the household, or if people state that they are joint heads or that the household has no head, then denote the eldest as the head.

Formal dwellings

Include a house on a separate stand, a flat or apartment in a block of flats, a townhouse, a room in a backyard, and a room or flatlet on a shared property.

Informal dwellings

Refer to shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.

Piped water in dwelling or on site

Includes 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.

Electricity for cooking, heating and/or lighting

Refers to electricity from the public supplier.

UN disability

Concentrating and remembering are grouped together as one category. If an individual has 'Some difficulty' with two or more of the 6 categories then they are disabled. If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as disabled.

Severe disability

If an individual has 'A lot of difficulty' or is 'Unable to do' for one or more category they are classified as severely disabled.

Poor household

Poor households have been defined as households who spend less than R2 500 per month.

Water of RDP standard or higher

'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 is less than 200 metres.

Improved sanitation facility

Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system or septic tank or a pit latrine with ventilation pipe.

3.7 Specific departmental indicators and question linkages

Table 3.1: Agriculture

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
Percentage of households involved in agricultural production activities	National and provincial	8,1	Main source	# of households option 1 in Q8,1/total # of households who responded*100
Percentage of households involved in different agricultural production sectors	National and provincial	8,3	Main source	# of households for each option in Q8,3/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households involved in different crop planting activities	National and provincial	8,8a	Main source	# of households for each option in Q8,8a/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households who produce crops on 1 or more hectares	National and provincial	8,8b	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 3 to 7 in Q8,8b/total # of households who responded *100
Percentage of households who own the land on which they produce crops	National and provincial	8,8c	Main source	# of households who produce crops option 1 in Q8,8c/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households who sell most of the agricultural produce they produce	National and provincial	8,5a	Main source	# of households who chose option 1 in Q8,5a/total # of households who are involve in agricultural production activities*100
Percentage of households involved in agriculture who received support from government during the past 12 months	National and provincial	8,6a	Main source	# of households who chose option 1 in Q8,6a/total # of households who produce crops*100
Percentage of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	7,9–7,12	Main source	Adequate: one or no 'Yes' responses for the first part of Q7,9–Q7,12 Inadequate: 2–3 'Yes' responses for any of Q7,9–Q7,12 Severely inadequate: 4–6 'Yes' responses for any of Q7,9–Q7,12

Table 3.2: Education

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
Age-specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER)	National Provincial UNESCO	1,20, D	Main source	# (persons aged 7–13 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7–13 * 100 # (persons aged 7–18 attending educational institutions)/ # persons aged 7–18 * 100
Repetition rates (Grades 10–12)	National Provincial UNESCO	1,20, 1,21	Validation Data confrontation	# who attend Grd 10 to Grd 12 and repeating /(# who attend Grd 10 to Grd 12)*100
Enrolment for 16–18-year-olds	National Provincial	1,20, 1,12	Validation Data confrontation	# aged 16–18 who are enrolled in any institution # who attend any institution/(# 16–18 years old) *100
Percentage of children with special needs aged 7–15 not enrolled in educational institutions	National Provincial	1,10, 1,12,1,15a	Main source	(# of persons aged 7-15 with disabilities ⁵ not enrolled)/#aged 7-15 yrs with disabilities)*100
Percentage of learners in public schools that do not pay school fees	National Provincial	1,16	Validation Data confrontation	# persons attend public school who do not pay school fees/# of persons attending public schools*100
Percentage of learners in schools receiving social grants	National Provincial	1,12, 3,1a 3,1b	Main source Data confrontation	# persons attending school who receive any grant/# of persons who attend school and answered the question*100
Percentage of learners who walk for more than 30 minutes to the nearest school	National Provincial	1,15a, 1,15c	Main source	# learners who walk for 30 minutes or more to attend the nearest school/ # of persons attending schools*100
Percentage of learners in public schools benefiting from free scholar transport	National Provincial	1,15a	Validation source	# learners who chose option 6 in Q1,15a/ # of persons attending public schools*100
Percentage of learners in public ⁶ schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	National Provincial	1,22b	Validation source	# persons options 2–4 in Q1,22b/# of persons attending Grd 0–Grd 12*100
% of reported incidents of corporal punishment	National Provincial	1,23b	Main source	# persons options 1 in Q1,23b/# of persons attending school (option 2 in Q1,12)
Adult literacy rates	National Provincial	D,1,5	Validation source	# persons options with highest education less than Grd 7/# of persons 20 years and older

⁵ Un definition of disabilities⁶ Question on public and private school

Table 3.3: Environmental affairs

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households using borehole water	National and provincial	5,12	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households options 3 and 9 for Q5,12
# of households using wood or coal for cooking	National and provincial	5,31b	Main source	# households option 5, 6 for Q5,31b
Percentage of households whose refuse or rubbish is removed by a local authority or private company	National and provincial	5,32	Main source	# of households options 1–4 in Q5,32/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who feel that they are experiencing pollution by categories	National and provincial	5,36 Option 1	Main source	# of households who answered 'Yes' for selected options in Q5,36/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who have used pesticides and herbicides in and around their dwellings during the past twelve months	National and provincial	5,37	Main source	# of households to which the question applies who answered 'Yes' in Q5,37/# of households who answered the question*100

Table 3.4: Health

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
% of orphans aged 7–18 years attending educational institutions	National and provincial	1,3a, 1,4a, 1,12, D	Main source	# of children aged 7–18 years who lost one or both of their biological parents attending school/ # of children aged 7–18 who lost one or both of their biological parents*100
% of people 20 years and older with no schooling	National and provincial	D, 1,5	Main source	# of persons 20 years and older with no schooling/# of persons 20 years and older*100
% of persons with medical aid coverage	National and provincial	2,1	Main source	# of persons who responded 'Yes' in Q2,1/# of persons who responded to the question*100
% of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	National and provincial	7,1	Descriptive/ interpretive One of the sources	# of persons who responded 'Yes' to options 1–3 in Q7,1/# of persons who responded to the question*100

Table 3.5: Human settlement

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
Percentage of households who live in an RDP or state subsidised house	National and provincial	5,10a	Main source	# of households who replied 'Yes' in Q5,10a /# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households receiving a housing subsidy from the state	National and provincial	5,11	Validation source	# of households whose response is 'Yes' in Q5,11/# of households who answered the question*100
Percentage of households who state that the condition of the walls of their state provided/ subsidised housing is weak/very weak	National and provincial	5,4, 5,10a	Validation source	# of households with a 'Yes' answer in Q5,10a and response 1–2 in Q5,4/# of households 'Yes' in Q5,10a
Percentage of households who state that the condition of the roof of their state provided/ subsidised housing is weak/very weak	National and provincial	5,4, 5,10a	Validation source	# of households 'Yes' in Q5,10a and response 1–2 in Q5,4/# of households 'Yes' in Q5,10a
Percentage of households who pay rent for a state provided/ RDP house,	National and provincial	5,6, 5,10a	Main source	# of households 'Yes' in Q5,10 and option 1 in Q5,6/# of households 'Yes' in Q5,10a
Percentage of households who fully own their dwellings	National and provincial	5,6	Main source	# of households options 5 in Q5,6/# of households who answered the question*100

Table 3.6: Social development

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
% of persons 60 years and older that are disabled	National and provincial	D, 2,8	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who are disabled UN definition/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of persons 60 years and older that are severely disabled	National and provincial	D, 2,8	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who are severely disabled/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of people 60 years and older who received old-age grant	National and provincial	D, 3,1b	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who received an old-age grant/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of people 60 years and older who received social grants	National and provincial	D, 3,1a	Only source	# of persons aged 60 years and older who received a social grant/# of persons who answered the question *100
% of households with persons 60 years and older with: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	D, 7,9, 7,10, 7,11 and 7,12	Descriptive/ interpretive Validation	# of persons aged 60 years and older who answered 'Yes' to 7,9,7,10,7,11 and 7,12/# of persons who answered the question *100

Table 3.6: Social development (concluded)

Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households classified as: Food access adequate Food access inadequate Food access severely inadequate	National and provincial	7,9–7,12	Inputs towards indicator calculation	# of households who answered 'Yes' to 7,9,7,10,7,11 and 7,12
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off	National and provincial	8,14	-	# of households whose total monthly expenditure is below R2 500
# of households classified as poor using household monthly expenditure of below R2 500 as the cut-off and who have children aged 7–18	National and provincial	8,14	-	# of households with children aged 7-18 and total monthly expenditure is below R2 500
% of poor households with children aged 7–18 who do not spend money on school fees	National and provincial	D, 1,16, 8,14	Main source	# of households with children aged 7–18 and monthly expenditure below R2 500 who did not spend any money on school fees for at least one of their children/# of households that are poor and have children aged 7–18 years

Table 3.7: Transport

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of passenger trips made per month with each public transport mode: Minibus/taxi Bus Train	National and provincial	6,8	Validation	Only calculated for household members who made trips using public transport
% of the household's income spent on transport per month: 1-10% 11-20% 21-30% 30% or more	National and provincial	6,8–6,10, 8,14	Main source	Only calculated for households with valid income and expenditure on transport data
% of learners travelling for longer than 30 minutes to an educational institution	National and provincial	1,15b	Main source	Only calculated for individuals attending educational institutions who provided a response to the question on time taken, Missing values were excluded from the denominator
% of workers travelling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work	National and provincial	4,4b	Main source	Only calculated for individuals working and who provided a response to the question on time taken, Missing values were excluded from the denominator

Table 3.8: Water and sanitation

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households with water supply infrastructure of RDP standard or higher	National and provincial	5,12, 5,13a	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard or borehole in the yard (options 1,2&3) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5,6&9) and option 1 Q5,13a; all others are below,
# of households with water supply infrastructure less than RDP standard	National and provincial	5,12, 5,13a	Validation and data confrontation	On or above RDP is piped water in dwelling or yard or borehole in the yard (options 1,2&3) or tap less than 200 meters from yard (options 5,6&9) and option 1 Q5,13a; all others are below,
# of households with no water supply infrastructure	National and provincial	5,12	Validation and data confrontation	'No water supply' is options 3, 4, 7–13,
Consumer perception index of water quality: # Safe to drink # Clear # Good in taste # Free from bad smells	National and provincial	5,14	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option 'Yes' in Q5,14/# of households who answered the question*100
# of consumers who experienced water supply interruptions of 48 hours or more at a time	National and provincial	5,20	Validation and data confrontation	# of households option 'Yes' in Q5,20/# of households who answered the question*100
# of consumers who have experienced a cumulative interruption of more than 15 days for the financial year	National and provincial	5,21	Supply data towards its calculation	# of households option 'Yes' in Q5,21/# of households who answered the question*100

Table 3.8: Water and sanitation (concluded)

Indicator	Annual reporting level	Questions in the GHS	GHS relative to other sources	Definitions and/or formulas
# of households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	'Basic facility' is defined as options 1, 2,3 and 5 in Q5,22
% households with access to a functioning basic sanitation facility (strategic framework)	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	# of households with basic facilities/# of households*100
# of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	'Substandard' is defined as options 3,4, 6, 7, 8, 9 in Q5,22
% of households with substandard toilet facility	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	# of households with substandard facilities/# of households*100
# of households using bucket toilets	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	# of households who chose option 7 and 8 in Q522
# of households with no sanitation facility	National and provincial	5,22	Main source	# of households who chose option 10 in Q522
# of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	5,22–5,23	Supply data towards its calculation	Poor households are households who spend less than R2 500 per month
% of poor households receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation	National and provincial	5,22 and 5,23	Supply data towards its calculation	# of poor households who are connected to the sewerage system and answered 'Yes' to 5,23/# of households who answered the question*100

